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THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

"We cannot find words to express our emotion when we first read the following touching verses. They stir the soul to its very depths, and we defy a man of feeling to read them with a tearless eye. A young lady, whose life had been made wretched by the drunkenness of her father, is the author; and none but one who has walked woe's depths' could write such a powerful piece. She wrote and sent it to a friend, who had told her that she was a 'monomania' in her hatred of the 'deadly cup.'"—[*St. Louis Free.*]

Go, feel what I have felt,
Go, bear what I have borne—
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt—
And the cold proud world's scorn—
Thus struggle on from year to year,
Thy sole relief the tear.

Go, weep as I have wept,
O'er a loved father's fall,
See every cherished promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Hope's faded flowers strewn all the way,
That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt,
Implore, beseech and pray—
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay—
Be cast, with bitter tears, aside,
Thy prayers burlesqued, thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man bow,
With gnashing teeth, his lips bathed in blood,
And cold the livid brow;
Go, catch his wandering glance, and see
There mirror'd his soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard,
The sobs of sad despair,
As memory's feeling fount hath stirr'd
And its revealing there
Have told him what he might have been
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go, to my mother's side,
And her crushed spirit cheer,
Thine own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear—
Mark her dimm'd eye, her furrow'd brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
Her toil-worn frame, her trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith in early youth
Promised eternal love and truth—
But who, foresworn, hath yielded up
This promise to the deadly cup,
And led down from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,
And chained her there, 'mid want and strife,
That lowly thing, a Drunkard's Wife,
And stamp'd on childhood's brow so mild,
That withering blight, a Drunkard's Child.

Go, hear, and see, and feel, and know
All that my soul hath felt and known—
Then look upon the wine cup's glow,
See if its brightness can atone.
Think if its flavor you will try,
If all proclaimed—"'Tis drink and die!"

Tell me I hate the bowl!
Hate is a feeble word—
I loathe, abhor—my very soul
With strong disgust is stirr'd
Whene'er I see, or hear, or tell
Of that dark beverage of hell!

New Year's Seventy Years Ago.

When first President George Washington and his lady received their calls in New York, on New Year's day, 1790, the annals of that city preserve the following account of it:

"Gen. Washington, in the first year of his Presidency under the new Constitution, resided at the head of Cherry street. On New Year's day, 1790, he was waited upon by the principal gentlemen of the city. The day was uncommonly mild and pleasant. After being severally introduced and paying the usual compliments of the season, the citizens mutually interchanged their kind greeting and withdrew, highly gratified by the friendly notice of the President, to most of whom he was personally a stranger. In the evening Mrs. Washington held a levee. It was about full moon, and the air was so bland and serene that the ladies attended in their light summer shades. They were introduced by the aids and gentlemen in waiting, and after being seated, tea, coffee, plain and plum cake, were handed round.—Familiar and friendly conversation ensued, and kind inquiries, on the part of Mrs. Washington, after the families of the exiles with whom she had been acquainted during the revolutionary war. To a lady standing at the side of the President he remarked, 'Of all the incidents of the day, none has so pleased the General (by which title she always designated him) as the friendly greetings of the gentlemen who visited him at noon.'

"To the inquiry of the President whether it were casual or customary, he was assured that it was an annual custom, derived from our Dutch forefathers, which had always been commemorated. After a short pause, he observed: 'The highly favored situation of New York will, in process of years, gradually change its ancient customs and manners; but let whatever changes take place, never forget the cordial, cheerful observance of New Year's day.'"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

MR. EDITOR: I do not snuff, chew or smoke, or in any way use the fragrant weed; but millions do, and some of these consumers, in these stringent days, wish to become producers. For their illumination I will tell in a plain way, from actual knowledge, how to raise tobacco.

In the month of January or February the "plant bed" should be burned. Take a rich piece of ground, say twenty by thirty feet, and burn upon it a great many brush and poles, until all grass and weed seeds in it are certainly destroyed. Unless this is done the young plants, which are too thick on the ground to be weeded, will be choked and destroyed.—Dig up to the depth of six inches and thoroughly pulverize the ground; rake it smooth. Then take the seeds, mingled with dust or ashes, to prevent sowing too thick; then sow broadcast as you would turnip seed. Then roll, or tramp with the feet, the face of the bed until solid and smooth.—This presses the earth close about the minute seed, and insures their coming up. Now put on the bed a tolerably thick covering of clean brush from the tops of trees, laid on smooth, and so as to be conveniently removed when all danger of frost and cold winds have passed. Nothing more is to be done to the "plant bed."

Tobacco needs a rich soil.—Break up the ground by deep plowing; throw it into narrow beds about three and a half feet apart; then run a furrow across the bed, as when planting corn in checks; then take the hoes and make low, flat, well pulverized hills. This should not be done until the plants are about large enough to set out, else the hills will become grassy before the plants are set. This will not do, as it would necessitate working the ground before the plants have taken root.

When the plants are large enough to set out, the first "good season"—wetting rain—draw the plants as you would cabbage plants. Let one—a little boy can do it—take the plants and drop them on the hills, and let the setter have a short stick, some eight inches long, an inch and a quarter or half in diameter, sharpened at one end rather bluntly; stick this in the soft hill three or four inches deep, insert the plant, and press the earth closely about the roots.

After the plants have taken root cultivate the ground much as for corn or cabbage. When the plants have grown to a considerable height top them, so as to leave never more than ten leaves to mature; often only six or eight should be left to mature—that is, after allowing for pulling off such of the bottom leaves as are too near the ground. This is called "priming."

After the tobacco is topped it ought not to be plowed more than once, lest the leaves be torn and broken.

It is necessary to pass over the tobacco once every eight or ten days to pull off the suckers, in order that the whole growth and nourishment of the plants may go to the enrichment of the leaves. Especially is it necessary carefully to inspect each leaf, upper and lower side, to find and destroy the eggs, and little worms already hatched. They begin immediately on leaving the egg to eat the leaf, and if let alone would eat up every leaf.

Soon after the tobacco is topped it so spreads as to cover the ground, and prevents the growth of grass and weeds. As the plant approaches maturity the leaves assume a corrugated or wrinkled appearance, and a piebald, yellowish color. When ripe the leaves, when pinched between thumb and finger, crack open. Now take a strong sharp knife and split down the stalk to within four or five inches of where you cut it off, below all the leaves. Then turn the plant upside down, handling with care, for it is brittle and easily broken, and let it remain until wilted, and can be carried without breaking or bruising. Then take hold of the stalk and lay the plant on the shoulder until you have a load. Carry to the scaffold. The scaffold must consist of several stout poles, like a fodder-stack pole, for example. Lay one end on the fence and support the other by a couple of forks, about four feet from the ground, so that the leaves will not quite touch the ground. Before cutting you must prepare some hundreds of "tobacco sticks," according to your crop, made of ordinary board timber. Make them about three and a half feet long, and split about an inch, or a little less, in diameter. Plant two small forked sticks in the ground, some three and a half feet high. Lay a stick across; then take the plant, the stalk having already been split; smoothly divide and hang astride the stick, (don't crowd them,) some eight or ten plants on a stick. As these are filled place them on the scaffold. The tobacco should remain on the scaffold several days, unless there is rain; it should not get wet. Then place the tobacco on a wagon and haul to the barn. A regular tobacco barn is generally built thus: stout hewn or unhewn logs—some twenty or thirty feet square, with one broad low door. The cracks are closely boarded or daubed for some ten feet above the ground. Some ten feet from the ground the first series of joists or "tiers," placed about three feet apart; then another tier, some four feet above this. Where large crops are raised the barn is made thirty or forty feet high, with a steep pitched roof, and these tiers are continued up into the comb. The sticks with the tobacco on them are to be hoisted up, one man standing above another, with their feet on these tier poles, the ends of the sticks resting on the joists or tier poles. It must not be too much crowded for the air to circulate through and between the sticks.

There are two methods of curing. One is to hang the tobacco up and let it gradually dry until the stems are brittle. The other is to dig in the floor of the barn (always a dirt floor) several trenches, as if going to barbecue meat. In these kindle fires with *green* oak or hickory wood. These must be slow fires—much like smoking meat; as little blaze and as few sparks as possible, as there is great danger of burning the tobacco. When dry nothing is more combustible. Some one must watch these fires for fear of accident.

After the stems are perfectly cured—dry enough to snap—you have no more care about it, only to keep the house closed. When a good rain comes, and the tobacco is in "good case"—that is, moist and soft enough to handle, but not too moist, lest it should mould and rot—take down a stick at a time; have on some boards a bed of straw or hay; on this lay the tobacco stalks out, the leaves lapping over each other. When the "bulk" is made cover closely with straw, and put on a weight to keep the tobacco close and retain the moisture.

You can now strip it from the stalk whenever it suits you. Some careful person should first take the stalk and pick off the worm-eaten and inferior leaves, called "sorting." Then hand it to others to strip—tying from six to ten leaves in a "hand" or bunch.—These bunches or "hands," if in proper "case," may be bulked down again, or put on the sticks, until in proper "case" to be "prized" in the hogshead or cask.

I would remark, when you cut the tobacco and it wilts, don't let it burn with the sun. This kills it—makes it as dry and brittle as glass, and worthless as an oak leaf.

I have made tobacco—gone through all the processes, from the "plant bed" to the hogshead, where I have hitherto left it, and let it severely alone.

J. B. WALKER.

NEW ORLEANS, La.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

We insert an excellent letter from the editorial columns of the *Texas Christian Advocate:*

HOUSTON, Dec. 17, 1867.

On Saturday night we attended the anniversary of the Texas Conference Missionary Society. Though the collection raised failed to come up to the standard of other days, when the Conference was undivided and our people prosperous, yet it was by no means unfruitful of important results. The address of Bishop McTyeire, presenting clearly the condition and wants of our missionary work, will leave a permanent impression on the minds of both preachers and laymen who were present respecting the importance and magnitude of the field, and the necessity of increased activity in replenishing our impoverished treasury. Our old debt must be paid, and our brethren, who occupy posts of toil and honor, must not be recalled just as they begin to garner the ripening fruits of long years of patient labor.

On Sabbath morning the Bishop preached on the call to the ministry and its consequent obligations.—The feelings of curiosity with which we are wont to listen for the first time to a minister of acknowledged ability were forgotten as the preacher illustrated and enforced the nature and responsibilities of the ministerial vocation. When a sermon confronts a man with his own personal obligations to God, and discovers to him his shortcomings, he has something else to think about than style and manner. It is one of the highest achievements of the pulpit to so present the truths of God's word that the accidents which attend their utterance assume a subordinate relation in their presence. The sermon left on our mind the necessity of being a more faithful preacher and a better man. At the close of the sermon Edward A. Stecking and Ferdinand Mumme were ordained elders. At night, in the German church, William Meguire and Rudolph Behrends were ordained deacons.

The Conference adopted resolutions favoring the publication of a German paper and an edition of the Discipline in the German language; and recommended the transfer, by the Joint Publishing Committee, of the type and other material in their hands to Dr. J. C. Keener, in New Orleans. The action was both timely and important. Our German brethren need a church organ in their own language; and, from the vigorous manner they have taken hold of all our church enterprises, we have no doubt respecting the success of this important movement when fairly in operation.

The action of the Joint Board of Publication, with reference to proposals made by leading members of the church at Galveston, was announced in the report made by Dr. C. G. Young, Secretary of the Board, and met the unanimous approval of the Conference. The Bishop, who is well posted respecting the history of our church papers, pronounced the proposition the most liberal and generous that had ever come under his observation. It proposes to relieve the enterprise of the liabilities which have so long burdened it, and continue its publication on the sole condition that the church will furnish it sufficient patronage to cover its annual expense. Two thousand subscribers, at present rates, will accomplish this. As the patronage increases the paper is to be enlarged. If by the close of the present volume, in June, 1868, the subscription reaches thirty-five hundred paying subscribers, it will be changed to a quarto; and, in proportion to the increase of patronage, the size of the paper will be increased; when the subscription reaches 5,000 it will be enlarged to equal, in size and amount of reading matter, the largest paper now published in the interest of the Southern church, and at the same price. The action of the committee in providing for the enlargement and improvement of the *Advocate*, as its patronage increases, we consider wise. Texas, with its vast extent and growing population, should sustain one of the largest papers in the connection. Will our people respond to this generous proposal and furnish, by the last of June, the subscribers called for? The Sub-Publishing Committee was authorized to consummate the arrangement. We will have much more to say on the subject when it is perfected.

One of the pleasant incidents of the session was the introduction to the Conference, by the Bishop, of Rev. C. C. Gillespie, formerly editor of the *Advocate*. His remarks moved all hearts, and fully readjusted him in the affection of his brethren. His well known ability and marked force of character give promise of much usefulness in the church.

We regretted to witness the location of several of our best members. Moved, as they were, by convictions of duty as painful as they seemed imperative, we are sure that in their local relation they will do faithful service to the Church of Christ. We trust the way will soon be open for their return.

The appointments were read out at the close of the Tuesday morning's session; after some appropriate and impressive remarks by the Bishop, we parted for our several fields. The session was both pleasant and profitable. Kindly entertained by a generous people, we left their homes with regret, and will return with pleasure to spend with them another week of Conference labor at, we trust, no distant day.

The next session of the Conference will be held at Brenham.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The order of the President displacing Gen. Ord and Gen. Pope gives general satisfaction. We subjoin it:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

General Orders No. 101.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adjt-Genl's Office, Washington Dec. 28, 1867.

By direction of the President of the United States the following orders are made:

1. Gen. E. O. C. Ord will turn over his command of the Fourth Military District to Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. Gillem, and proceed to San Francisco, California, to command of the Department of California.

2. On being relieved by Brevet Major Gen. Ord, Brevet Major Gen. Irvin McDowell will proceed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and relieve Gen. Gillem, in command of the Fourth Military District.

3. Brevet Major Gen. John Pope is hereby relieved of the command of the Third Military District, and will report, without delay, at the headquarters of the army for further orders, turning over his command to the next senior officer until the arrival of his successor.

4. Major General George G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Third Military District, and will assume it without delay. The Department of the East will be commanded by the senior officer now on duty in it until a commander is named by the President.

5. The officers assigned in the foregoing orders to command of military districts will exercise therein any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and also any and all powers pertaining to military department commanders.

6. Brevet Major Gen. Wager Swayne, Colonel 45th U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and assume command of his regiment.

By command of Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The friends of W. T. Smithson throughout the South will be interested in the following item:

A dispatch dated New York, Dec. 23d, gives the following:

The *Herald* special says the case of Smithson vs. Stanton, on a charge of false imprisonment, if it can be brought to test of an argument, promises to solve many of the doubts which surrounded the question as to the extent to which an official of the government has the power to seize the persons and property of individuals, without due process of law. Augher, Denver and Peck, of this city, having the case in hand, in March last made a motion in the District Court to require the defendant to furnish the originals of certain letters, papers and proceedings of courts-martial.

Mr. Stanton, notwithstanding, it is said, the readiness of his attorney to comply, has thus far obstinately refused the request to allow the originals to be seen, though copies are freely offered. The attorneys for the plaintiffs, however, are not willing to receive these, as they wish to discover the authenticity, particularly of the treasonable letters alleged to have been written under the assumed name of "Cables," by Smithson. These letters, as they appear in the pleas of the defendant, contain information respecting the garrison of Washington in the first year of the rebellion. Upon this ground Smithson was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette.

After some time he was released, and afterward was again arrested and tried by a military court, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Albany, N. Y. After a brief confinement he was again set at liberty by a pardon by the President. During these occurrences, it is said that a government detective, upon an alleged authority from the Secretary of War, turned the wife and children of Smithson out of their house, which was occupied by officers of the government. The case thus far has been postponed out of courtesy to the opposite counsel.

But the attorneys for plaintiff have now determined to press their motion for Oyer and Inspection, and upon receiving an order from the court to the effect, civil process will be taken at once, either upon the merits of the case, or, in the event of a continued refusal, without giving sufficient legal reasons to produce the desired original letters, will move to set aside the justification set up by the defense, and for an order for contempt of court against Mr. Stanton.

The foreign dispatches show a continued uneasiness among the masses of Ireland:

LONDON, Dec. 29.—An unsuccessful Fenian attempt was made to burn the Dublin general postoffice with Greek fire. The attempt, however, failed.

The powder-mill at Feversham exploded. There were ten killed and many hurt. Cause of explosion unknown.

The Queen of Spain, in her speech before the Cortes, pledges the nation to support the Pope's temporal power.

The London *Observer* says that government will ask for new powers for the suppression of expected Fenianism.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Cotton more active. Sales 10,000 bales. Prices unaltered.

Noon.—Cotton opened dull. Uplands 7¼d.; Orleans 7⅜d. Uplands, to arrive, 6⅝d.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Pope offers to pay the interest on the Italian bonds refused by Italy.

FLORENCE, Dec. 29.—There is much agitation in Piedmont and Naples. Garibaldi rising apprehended.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—A Congress of Russian diplomats on the Eastern question is progressing here.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Bourse heavy. Securities of all kinds weak. Rentes declined.

WASHINGTON, Dec 29.—Gen. Gillem recommends a special appropriation for the Mississippi destitute, and the establishment of depots for the distribution of provisions. Gen. Howard approves of the suggestion.

The January returns will show a decrease in the revenue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Discussing the recent removals, the *Tribune* says:—The President successfully plays the game of political chess. The President removes every man who favors reconstruction under any other plan than his own. The game goes on, the President winning all the time; nor do we fail to see that the power which strengthens him is that of Gen. Grant. There is no use of concealing or avoiding this fact. Then Grant is an instrument in Mr. Johnson's will.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

AN ITINERARY.

On the 17th of July last, in company with a supernumerary of the Montgomery Conference and a lay delegate from the Lowndesboro and Hayneville charge—Dr. J. M. Jennings and Hon. T. M. Williams—I started from Lowndesboro to go to Wetumpka, *via* Prattville, to attend the district meeting.

Sure enough we found a clear running stream, and with the addition of a pot of coffee from Aunt Dinah, who lived a short distance back, we enjoyed our repast—"*Patulae recubantes sub tegmine fagi.*" Alas! that I should have to finish the quotation: "*Nos patriae fines, et dulcia linquimus arva; nos patriam fugimus.*" But sad reflections meet us at every turn. Certainly that old man yonder is happy. Look at him, as he stands on the hill not far from his gate, with arms akimbo, with head enveloped in wreaths of smoke that curl up from his well-filled pipe, looking over his fields in the valley below that rustle with the promise of a fruitful harvest. Oh! is he not the picture of contentment? "Good evening, sir." A quiet nod. "Can we get a drink of water?" "Yes; drive round to the front gate and get down." We enter and find a little girl of eight summers with slate and pencil, drawing a "lady," and giving special attention to the "waterfall." A parrot sits upon the railing, evidently ruffled at the intrusion. Everything indicates peace and plenty. In comes a bucket of water, cool and dripping. We drink and bathe, pouring it upon our wrists, *a la* Dr. Clarke. Thus refreshed, we turn with much satisfaction to the delicious watermelon which the old gentleman has produced. Meantime we have been observing his face and speech and manner, to ascertain whether we could verify our hope of happiness in him. There is too sombre a cast about the brow; there are too many crow-feet about the eyes; there is too stern a contraction about the mouth. In addition to these inauspicious tokens, he assures us, *viva voce*, that we were mistaken. A deep shadow is upon his heart. Help, Lord! for the happy man ceaseth.

At Prattville part of the company repaired to the parsonage to claim the hospitality so warmly dispensed by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Briggs, while we enjoyed the kind entertainment of Rev. Hardie Brown.

From Prattville to Wetumpka we had a pleasant ride, and saw much water and a wilderness of pines; excellent pasturage, but few cattle. We encountered the second man that looked the picture of contentment. We are in search of a happy man. Seated on the end of one of the saw-mills which we passed was an old man in shirt sleeves and straw hat, with a fishing rod in his hand, and, I've no doubt, a delightful quid of the generous weed in his mouth.—There was just enough of mingled shade and sunshine in the place where he sat to make it inviting. There was a drowsy hum of insect life about him, and otherwise an almost unbroken stillness, except where, now and then, the whispering breeze would ripple the quiet water. There he sat, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," too much absorbed in his occupation to notice us, and but for the occasional balancing of the rod, might have been adjudged a spectre fisherman. So blessedly serene was his look that we were strongly moved by an inclination to hug him, but a reluctance to disturb him prevailed, and we passed away, leaving him "alone in his glory."

Once or twice along the route we were pleasantly reminded of school-day and boyhood scenes.—We had to chide two of the brethren for lack of respect for such reminiscences, evinced by their failure to pull off their hats at the sight of a school house. Their offence was much aggravated by the fact that they had both been pedagogues. One of them afterwards tried to redeem himself by quoting liberally from Horace and Virgil, with discriminating comments and traditional renderings, but I could not forget that he neglected to uncover to the "spot where oft he had triumphed."

At Wetumpka we were greeted by Rev. C. D. Oliver. He was my pastor when I was a school boy, and then he impressed me for good. I thought he could get closer to boys, speak kindlier to them, and draw them toward him and the church more effectually than any preacher I knew. From the report of the spiritual condition of his charge this character follows him up. Many young men and women had recently been brought into the fold. He is certainly gifted in his approaches to the young, and he knows how to be "instant in season, out of season." I confess to a special satisfaction in the happiness of those who have contributed to my spiritual edification. I was delighted to meet his noble, intellectual wife again, and equally pleased to see his sons developing into honorable and promising manhood. Several times the proverbs of the wise men about children came into my mind in connection with this family.

Bishop Andrew was present—the dear old man. He had never attended a district meeting before, but he falls in very gracefully with improvements and modifications. He is no censorious stickler for old forms and obsolete usages. He is happy in the consciousness of having met the demands of his day and the responsibilities of his office in the fear of God. He rejoices that "in simplicity and Godly sincerity he has had his conversation in the world." By this rule he would measure his sons in the gospel. He has faith in them. He is confident that they will avoid envy and evil-mindedness; that they will be fortified against afflictions and persecutions; that they will give themselves devotedly to the work of the Lord. He has no fear but that God will take care of the church when he is removed. He is hopeful of the souls of men, hopeful of the church, hopeful of his younger brethren. It is animating to come into contact with his generous warmth, and to feel that he believes in you. Full of labors and of honors, he stands smiling among us, ready to reach out his hand when he shall be invited by his master to "come up higher." He talked much, but always well and wisely. His sayings were "treasured up in our hearts." On Sabbath he addressed the Sunday school, baptized a little daughter of the Rev. M. L. Lynch, deceased, and preached about the "dyed garments of Him who is *mighty* to save."

The business of the meeting was conducted promptly and systematically. The secretary was directed to furnish an abstract for the ADVOCATE. The religious exercises were refreshing. The singing was excellent, the praying was fervent, and the preaching was unctious. The love-feast was eminently the service of the occasion. It is delightful to have the church to preach to you as those brethren preached. The subjects discussed were resolvable into two propositions: The advantage of family religion, and the sanctification of suffering. These themes were illustrated with beauty and enforced with telling pathos. Simple informal sermons were pronounced, replete with "thoughts that breathed and words that burned."

B. F. PERRY.

CONTENTMENT is better than wealth.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM REV. YOUNG J. ALLEN.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you this, a letter from brother Allen of China, which I hope you will publish. I send it to you because it concerns chiefly the preachers of the Georgia Conference, though much of its contents ought to be considered by all the preachers in the Southern Methodist Church. Brother A. is an excellent missionary, and is rapidly growing in the esteem of both missionaries and the natives. Surely his own Conference has not forgotten him. Can the Georgia Conference allow such a man to suffer? The Foreign Board seems unable to do anything for the China Mission; it has sent but one small remittance this year. The Southern Baptist Board supports fifteen missionaries in Africa, and several in China. Cannot the Southern Methodist Church sustain *one small mission in China*? The Southern Baptist Board operates at home in the same territory with us—has to contend with the same difficulties, yet does ten times as much for its foreign missions as we do for ours. I know whereof I affirm. What is the matter with our Church?

I call your attention specially to what brother A. says as to the manner of taking up missionary collections. I indorse every word he utters. I have had the same experience. Our people will not give to an indefinite object, or contribute money to go they know not where. I also indorse what brother A. says in reference to support from a particular Conference. Every Conference in the Southern Methodist Church ought to support a missionary in some field. It is time we were improving in this matter.

W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM.

Abingdon, Va., Dec. 6, 1867.

MY DEAR BROTHER CUNNYNGHAM: Your letter just arrived in time for me to avail of the West Pacific mail to answer it. I wrote also by last mail via that route, in answer to your previously received letter. Though you were not indebted to me, be assured that I am always glad to hear from you, and will not slight any interest or attentions you may at any time favor me with. Indeed I am quite without any correspondents at home. They all seem to have forgotten me long ago, and even my own Conference has banished my name from its rolls and left me solitary and alone, perhaps living, perhaps dead, nobody seems to care. Under such circumstances I am often constrained to ask who knows of cares anything about the China Mission, for if the very laborers be soon forgotten and banished from the records by their friends, how can we expect their labors to be had in remembrance by the Church?

Brother Yates and I sometimes hold sad communion together on these and kindred subjects. We have both come to the conclusion that our mission work will never revive and prosper unless a different management obtain at home. His Board has a large mission in Africa of fifteen missionaries, a mission in Canton, one at Shanghai, and one in Fung Chow, yet they have been paid up the present year's salary, and are hopeful, while we are scarcely able to set one foot before the other, and our way is so dark that even these slow steps are rendered perilous. I am not only astonished, but shocked and almost disheartened, when I contemplate the spectacle of more than twenty conferences always resolving, but never supporting *our* poor feeble mission in China. There is woeful friction in our machinery somewhere, and I am inclined to think it lies in the Board. Our domestic and foreign missions until recently were combined and no doubt often confused, and even at the present, when they should be entirely separate and distinct, the collections are authorized to be taken together, and the confusion perpetuated. The people like to know, demand to know, and have a right to know, what becomes of their money. The Mission Board or those collecting for them assure the people that their contributions shall have the direction, and be appropriated as they specify—but they, the people, say it has not been done, and when I was authorized to lift collections before sailing for China, I met with that complaint everywhere; they would not, they said, contribute one cent to go into doubtful hands, but as I had been appointed to China, and they could pay it into my hands directly for the purposes of the mission there, they would do so cheerfully. I have seen general missionary collections taken where from a million to two million dollars were represented in the Church, and the enormous sum of *nine dollars* raised, and why? There must be an echo somewhere. At the very same place I raised collections amounting to more than a hundred dollars, which the people wished to force on me as a gift, lest the Missionary Treasurer should get hold of it, (but of course I was not in need, and would not accept, except in the name of the mission, to be reported at the proper time.) They insisted, however, that I should take it thus, and so paid it, but it was reported. Whether all these things have root and foundation or not, I cannot say. They think they have and act accordingly. My opinion is, that if the Board were to cast the burden of my support on the Georgia Conference, I should never want, and my work would never suffer such harrassing embarrassment in the future as it has in the past. The mission has never, as you yourself know only too well, been half supported, nor will it ever be in the future, unless a different policy obtain at home. At present I am far separated, by means of a distant Board, from my own Conference and all those who ought to be expected to remember me and my work in their prayers, and contribute for the support of the same. I am not alone in these views. Bro. Y. shares them heartily with me, and he even goes farther, and says that he would be willing to trust his support and that of his personal work to two or three individual churches who know him, rather than endure the doubts, anxieties and suspense consequent upon the office of the Board.

Let us be placed in vital contact with our people who know us and follow us in their prayers and have an interest in our work, and in my opinion, of twenty conferences, each could support as many and even more missionaries in China than all of them have done in the past; at least, it would not be extravagant to believe that each could and would be represented here or somewhere else very soon were such a plan adopted.

I believe that I have personal friends enough in Georgia who are not only able, even now, but would be willing to develop a hearty and liberal co-operation with me here and set up my personal work beyond the fatal contingencies of the past—and what is true in my case would be true in others.

I know that this is a delicate subject, and was once told by a member of the Board that it would not do to entertain it, but circumstances alter cases, and facts are not to be ignored.

By adopting such a plan and having my salary and other expenses forwarded directly by the Treasurer of my own Conference, the people, the church, would have an opportunity to know what I am doing and what is being done for me. They would soon learn that they were interested in the mission work of China, and that knowledge would not only do them good, but it would so identify them with the missionary as that he would never feel himself alone, but backed up and encouraged in his work.

I retrospect the past with shame and confusion of face, and am appalled at the thin and ghastly shadow that is now projected into the uncertain future of the China mission.

"If," as I said in a letter to the *Nashville Advocate*, "the China mission be an offspring of the church, begotten of the Holy Ghost, how shall it be bastardized and disowned." Are there no nursing mothers in Israel to take charge of this orphan, or shall it be left to pine and die, uncradled and unwept ——? But I will desist; my chains are galling me, but I must say, though a prisoner, I thank God I am in the prison of hope and not of despair. Hence I comfort myself and wait in patience the decision of the counsellors. YOUNG J. ALLEN.

Shanghai, China, Oct. 16, 1867.

From the Sunday Magazine.

THE PASSOVER.

When the nation was established in its own home, the observance underwent some change, and the hurried meal became an elaborate ritual. One innovation was (and it was expressly sanctioned, Deut. xvi. 5, 6) that the lamb was no longer slain in every private home, but on the spot consecrated by the presence of the tabernacle. Nor was this all; for while the head of the Paschal Company was, as before, to slay the lamb with his own hand, the whole service now became intimately connected with the altar and the priesthood. The following account,* gathered from the Jewish writings, places the scene very graphically before us. On the appointed day, and about the hour of sunset, the Israelites brought their lambs upon their shoulders to the temple gates, within which they were admitted in three separate divisions. When the first entered the gates were closed, and the trumpets of the temple (the sonorous bell swinging on its hinges being a much later invention) sounded three times. We should always bear in mind that in the Israelite sacrificial service everything was conducted with the most studied method, and the vast body of officiating ministers were trained to execute skilfully every detail of their office (which might otherwise suggest to the imagination some features rather repulsive) with the utmost precision, dispatch, and cleanliness.† We shall realize this especially in the case before us. The priests stood in two rows, extending from the altar to the place where the people and the lambs were stationed, those of one row holding basins of silver, and those of the other basins of gold. Each Israelite then slew his lamb in order, the attendant officials making this doubtless a very simple operation for the most unpractised hand. The priest nearest to him received the blood in his basin, which he handed to the next priest, who gave his empty basin in return. A succession of full basins was thus passed toward the altar, and a succession of empty ones towards the people, and the priest who stood next the altar poured out the blood toward the base. The lambs themselves underwent a proper dressing; the skins were taken off, the insides taken out, washed, and replaced, but the internal fat was reserved to be burnt on the altar in the evening with incense; and while all this was going forward the temple choirs sung that collection of the Psalms (cxiii.—cxviii.) called the Hallel, a word (of which Hallelujah is the fuller form) signifying praise. It celebrated the mercy of God, dwelling on high and yet humbling himself to the earth; the glorious departure of Israel from their bondage; the cup of salvation was mentioned with thankfulness, and the rejected stone was declared head of the corner. The second division was then admitted to the court, and the same observance was repeated. As it grew dark the assembly retired home, each man bearing his lamb, and the temple courts were carefully cleaned.

We here see the sacrificial idea of the Passover more distinctly brought out. The blood was no longer sprinkled on the door-posts, but on God's altar, the secret of safety being thus more clearly seen to be atonement. Nor is it possible to conceive a more imposing affirmation than this scene presents of the mystical significance of blood, when we see it treated, not as a thing to be decently got rid of, but as a sacred sign, to be waited on with long arrays of gold and silver, and handled with religious attention by consecrated men.

On being introduced to the Paschal meal at the separate homes, we find that changes have there also been introduced. The guests, in general between ten and twenty in number,‡ and usually all males, are no longer standing, but following the usual custom of meals—sitting or reclining on couches. The whole meal was more elaborate and ceremonious.§ It was also accompanied with the novelty of wine, and no less than four cups were drunk at the various stages with appropriate formalities. The first was introductory, and before anything was placed on the table, the master pronouncing a form of thanks for the fruit of the vine, and for that good day and the sanctification of Israel. The bitter herbs were then set on board and partaken of. Next the unleavened bread was handed round, probably in the form of thin biscuits. It was only now that the lamb, roasted and entire as of old, was brought in; but before it was eaten a second cup was filled, and one of the sons of the family (as suggested by Exod. xii. 26) inquired of the father or master, "What mean ye by this service?" The head replied by a narration of the sufferings of the Israelites in Egypt, and their Divine deliverance. The first part of the Hallel, bearing especially on the Exodus (Ps. cxiii., cxiv.,) was then sung, and the lamb was carved and eaten. A third cup of wine was now poured out and drunk; the Cup of Blessing it was called, because with it they blessed God and gave thanks. This was followed by the fourth cup and singing the remainder of the Hallel (Ps. cxv.—cxviii.,) which concluded the ceremony.

* Dictionary of the Bible.

† See a pamphlet by the late Mr. Isaac Taylor on the Pentateuch.

‡ Josephus, Wars. Bk. vi., ch. ix., sec. 2.

§ See Horne's Introduction, vol. iii., and the Dictionary of the Bible.

How Baron Rothschild Succeeded.

We yesterday dined at the Ham House to meet the Rothschilds, and very amusing it was. He (Rothschild) told us his life and adventures. He was the third son of the banker at Frankfort. "There was not," he said, "room enough for us all in that city. I dealt in English goods. One great trader came there who had the market to himself; he was quite a great man, and did us a favor if he sold us goods.

"Somehow I offended him, and he refused to show us his patterns.—This was on Tuesday. I said to my father, 'I will go to England.' I could speak nothing but German. On Thursday I started. The nearer I got to England the cheaper goods were. As soon as I got to Manchester I laid out all my money, things were so cheap, and I made a good profit. I soon found that there were three profits—the raw material, the dyeing, and the manufacturing. I said to the manufacturer, 'I will supply you with the material and dye, and you supply me with the manufactured goods.' So I got three profits instead of one, and I could sell goods cheaper than anybody. In a short time I made my £20,000 into £60,000.

"My success all turned on one maxim. I said, 'I can do what another man can, and so I am a match for the man with the patterns, and all the rest of them!' Another advantage I had. I was an off-hand man; I made a bargain at once.—When I was settled in London the East India Company had £800,000 of gold to sell. I went to the sale and bought it all. I knew the duke of Wellington must have it for the pay of his army in the peninsula; I had bought a great many of his bills at a discount. The government sent for me, and said they must have it. When they got it they did not know how to get it to Portugal. I undertook all that, and I sent it through France, and that was the best business I ever did."

Another maxim, on which he seemed to place great reliance, was never to have anything to do with an unlucky place or an unlucky man. "I have seen," said he "many clever men who had no shoes to their feet! I never act with them. Their advice sound very well, but fate is against them they cannot get on themselves; and if they cannot do good to themselves how can they do good to me? By aid of these maxims he has acquired three millions of money.

"I hope," said ——, "that your children are not too fond of money and business, to the exclusion of more important things. I am sure you would not wish that?"

"I am sure I should wish that I wish them to give mind and soul and heart and body and everything to business. This is the way to be happy. It requires a great deal of boldness and a great deal of caution to make a large fortune, and when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it. If I were to listen to all the projects proposed to me I should ruin myself very soon. Stick to one business, young man," said he to Edward, "stick to your brewery, and you may be the great brewer of London. Be a brewer and a banker and a merchant and a manufacturer, and you will soon be in the *Gazette*.—One of my neighbors is a very ill-tempered man; he tries to vex me and has built a great place for swine close to my walk. So when I go out I hear first grunt, grunt, squeak, squeak; but this does me no harm; I am always in good humor."—*English Correspondence, 1834.*

THE CONTRAST.—When Joseph Sutcliff was near his last hour, he said: "I have been thinking of the difference between the death of Paul and of Byron. Paul said, 'The time of my departure is at hand,' but there is laid up for me a crown.' Byron said:

"My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flower, the fruit of life is gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone."

WHEN a man desires to sleep, he desires to hear no noise; so when a man doth desire to sleep in sin, he desires not to hear the voice of grace disturbing him; and the devil, like a diligent chamberlain, draweth the curtains of darkness and security around him.—*W. Fenner.*

THE supply of American cotton to England this year has been 5 per cent. beyond that of last year, while the quantity from India has experienced a reduction of 29 per cent.

We Challenge the State.

Last week we expressed our thanks for the big box from San Jose. This week we received a *long box* from Russian river. On opening it we found—well, listen and we will tell you what we found. First, a lot of sweet potatoes, one of which was *a yard long!* Second, a beautiful lot of *pop-corn*, the sight of which made the young *Spectator's* eyes sparkle with delight. Third, huge ears of Indian corn, the sight of which gave us such a *home feeling* that we fondled them like old friends. Fourth, some Irish potatoes, which, but for their color, might have been mistaken for *small pumpkins!* The *Spectator* owns the longest potato in California. We challenge the State.

The long box was from our esteemed friend and brother, S. J. Wilhoit, who resides near Healdsburg. He need not think of emigrating. He can command everything at home to live on, and to live well, too.

P. S.—We have the long potato to show to our friends, lest they should think we are "drawing a long bow." The others don't *keep well* with us. We like them.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

From the London Quarterly Review.

SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Physical science, taught earnestly and vigorously in some such way as this, would, we repeat, show the seeds of that vigilance and sincerity of mind which are more especially the fruits of actual original research. There are boys of certain types on whom it would have a particularly powerful and salutary effect. In every school are to be found many lads who for want of proper training pass their days in dull heaviness of mind.—They are often well-behaved boys, regular in eating and drinking, in playing and learning, but never diligent. They do their lessons, but never study; they appear only half awake; they have eyes, and yet they see not. You show them a landscape, and they seem to remember it only as a green blotch of trees and fields. An engine at work, a fine building, an incident in the street, everything in fact leaves on their brain a dim and misty picture. They seem to walk in a world of which the image is out of focus, and where everything is blurred and indistinct. These boys the master pronounces dull; they are his despair, and, though some of them suddenly wake up in after life, the majority remain dull to the end. They are not, however, hopeless—ought not to be thought of as without the pale of training. It is through the bluntness of their senses that they fall, and it is by working upon their senses that they can be put right. They will not, however, be found to profit by strange sights and startling sounds, by being woke up in order to fall asleep again. What they need is a kind of training which consists in continually shaking them by the shoulder, and saying, "Look, look!" They must be repeatedly roused, until they have learnt to keep awake. They must have lessons, which they cannot only half do, which they cannot slur sleepily over, which they must set about with wide eyes and open ears, or not do at all. In fact, they want just such lessons as physical science only can furnish. A larger, more dangerous, and less hopeful class is formed by boys, before whose eyes there is a very distinct and yet an unreal world. Their senses are active enough, but the impressions which reach their brain from without run riot, being governed by no judgment. If they attempt to describe a scene, an incident, or a person, they paint a picture in which they disguise the reality, almost past recognition, with features of their own imagining; and this not so much because they are careless, as because they have no dominant sense of truth. To such as these (at least in their youth) the world appears not in the form of a solid rock of stern rigidity and frameness, but as a waving image in which lights and shadows come and go as their fancy wills; though ever ready to sacrifice sober truth for the sake of what they call poetry, their fickle and spoilt minds are insensible to the grandeur of Nature, and they cannot hear the solemn music of the universe for the noise of the tinkling of their own-cymbals. These are they who, in after life, often without intending it, commit grievous wrongs, breeding and fostering errors on all sides, and leaving a trail of uncertainty and illusion wherever they go. It is just simply and plainly the salvation of such boys to have brought them in early life into close and personal contact with Nature.—Daily trials in the laboratory would teach them, as nothing else could, that behind the seeming fickleness of the phenomena of the world there lies hidden an unchangeableness of law which can be neither ignored nor withstood, an objective reality before which, in the end, all subjective fancies must bow. They would learn first to recognize, then to respect, and finally to love, the quickitude, the patience, the unerring straightforwardness and painful exactitude of Nature's ways; they would find out that she is to be overcome only by obedience and ruled only by following in her steps. Little by little their minds would be brought to feel not only that there is such a thing as truth, and that it is within the grasp of man, but also that by it alone the value of things can be measured. Another large class of persons are habitually inaccurate and untruthful through mere carelessness and indolence. They have no intention of saying what is not true, but are too readily contented with something "near the truth." They say that such and such an event took place, when they really mean that they think it did. They are too lazy to take the trouble to look, and afterwards too lazy to make an effort to recollect what they have seen; and, after a while, they grow into a state of mind in which facts and opinions are lamentably mixed together. Out of this class come those honest witnesses who flatly contradict each other on matters of fact which need no special intelligence either to observe or to report upon. Nor is this a fault by any means confined entirely to the uneducated classes. The whole world suffers injury daily by reason of people of all ranks, quite free from malice prepense, who, in the first place, will not see, and, in the second place, have no lively sense of truthfulness. And they are hardly to blame, for they have for the most part never been trained to see. Neither classics nor mathematics have the power of teaching the student the difficult art of accurate observation: such a power belongs to the physical and natural sciences only. It is, in fact, their unquestionable prerogative, by virtue of which they claim to have a share in the moulding of the minds of the young.

No solid gain, however, can with reason be looked for while the teaching of science continues to occupy in our schools its present ignominious position. So long as science is allowed to rank hardly higher than fencing or dancing, and a little lower than French or German, it is simply absurd to imagine that it can ever have any real effect on the learner's mind. As mere useful knowledge, it might very justly be prevented from encroaching on the time allotted to more rigorous duties, and as a sort of pleasant make-believe study it might seem peculiarly adapted to be taught on half-holidays and at other odd times; but if it is worth teaching at all, it is worth teaching with seriousness and energy, and if any real good is to be expected from the study of it, it must be publicly recognized as having equal honor with the oldest branches of learning. Sudden and extensive changes work perhaps even more evil in schools, especially in public schools, than in any other institutions; and it would be neither desirable nor practicable at once to elevate the teaching of science to its rightful position; but it ought to be borne in mind that it claims to have allotted to it, sooner or later—and the sooner the better—no less than the same time, the same honor, the same emoluments, and the same amount of teaching power, that are now bestowed on classics and on mathematics. The benefits which a boy derives from any particular study are largely affected by the estcem in which he sees it to be held in his school; if science is not allowed to share in the prestige which belongs to classics—if the best boys in the science classes are not reckoned with their classical and mathematical peers as the *élite* of the school—the teaching of science will be robbed of half its power. If it continues to be thought unnecessary to have distinct science masters—if the classical or mathematical master is allowed to "take" the science classes in addition to his own, or if the science masters do not take equal rank with the highest of the teachers—it cannot be expected that boys, with the social feelings of schools so strong as they are, will throw themselves with zeal into what appears to them to be only a second-rate study. On the other hand, the fear which has been expressed in some quarters that these dangerous rivals, the sciences, would prove too strong for the oldest studies if they were placed on the same footing with them, and that the light of classical learning would be quenched by a flood of utilitarian knowledge, though complimentary to the strength of science, is hardly just either to the tendencies of scientific studies or to the intrinsic worth of classical learning. Very much nearer the truth would it be to say that the teaching of both classics and mathematics would receive help and support by the introduction of physical science. Of the educational value of mathematical training this is not the place to speak; but it is a matter of everyday experience that the mathematics lack one thing. Admirably rigid and exact—peculiarly potent in accustoming the mind to clear conceptions and accurate reasoning—they lose half their hold on most boys, just because they are so absolutely rigid and exact that a great gap seems fixed between their operations and the flexible uncertain occupations of ordinary life. That gap is filled up by the experimental sciences; for they, while exact enough under one aspect, have another side which, by its uncertainties and its tentative methods of inquiry, establishes a common ground between themselves and human life.

A pernicious doctrine, gaining far too much credence, teaches that there is a sort of antagonism between mathematical and classical studies, and that the boys who do well in the one cannot be expected to succeed in the other. A natural corollary to this proposition is supplied by saying that experimental science is the natural enemy of both. Of course a boy who shows a marked fondness for any particular kind of learning is likely to excel in it, and it is only right that he should be encouraged to do so; but it needs very little experience of schools to become convinced that, as a general rule, the best boys are best in all the studies of the schools, unless their minds have been purposely turned by the master in one particular direction.—Natural science having hitherto been deemed by schoolmasters a study fit for outcasts only, it cannot be wondered at that boys who felt a fondness for science should have found, or imagined that they found, no aptitude in themselves for other studies. If, however, all three branches of learning were placed on the same footing, the study of science would be at least a help rather than an obstacle to the others. The student of experimental physics would at once feel the necessity of a slight, and the immense advantage of a considerable, amount of mathematical training; while it would become the master's urgent duty, and at the same time his easy task, to see that the boys were not so engrossed in the study of natural phenomena as to lose all thought and care of purely human matters. Even the present feeble beginnings of science-teaching have already shown that it is quite a false fear to suppose that the planting of one kind of knowledge is injurious to others. Of the least one of our great public schools where science has been introduced, it is reported that "the masters have no wish to return to the old *regime*," and "that the school is all the better for the innovation, and classical studies are none the worse." Men wedded to old ways could hardly as yet be expected to say more.

In thus considering the teaching of science almost solely in reference to the training of the mind, it must not be forgotten that its subject-matter is, after all, useful knowledge. And useless as useful knowledge may justly be thought for ordinary school purposes, and useless as it often proves in actual life through want of intelligent power to use it, it must not be forgotten that the value of it in untrained, unaccustomed hands, is no measure of what it may become when wielded by persons whose minds have been formed and developed by practice in the use of it. Even at the present day, urgent scientific practical questions meet us on every hand, and science in its progress is fast wrapping itself so closely round our individual lives, and intertwining itself so thoroughly into our national existence, that it seems almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of giving our cultivated and educated classes such a general training as shall enable them to form sound judgments on matters belonging to experimental and natural science. Still more urgent even is the duty of providing for the classes which are not called cultivated, for our industrial masses, that scientific training, and store of scientific and technical knowledge, which are daily becoming more and more the very means of life to so many of them. And here science seems to offer the solution of a difficulty already felt and likely before long to assume very dangerous proportions. The trouble and vexation which the masters of our great public schools have met with in attempting to carry on, by the side of a high and classical school, a low and ignominious school, where useful knowledge only is taught, has been felt only in other places than in those villages which have had the good or bad fortune to have received the gift of a public school. Almost in every town and district may be found the same difficulty between the classical school and what is technically called "commercial" education. Perhaps at the present day the tendency is for the middle and lower classes to flock the middle class and commercial schools, to fill their empty benches with "gentlefolk's" sons. It would be a great and serious evil, it would be even a national disaster, if in the future the youth of England were to be brought up under different systems of education, their minds moulded in different ways, according as they belonged to one stratum of society or another. It would be bad both for the intellectual and for the material interests of the country—bad for art and science, and bad for culture—if learning, instead of being one, as of old, were cut into different patterns for different pockets, and if boys, according as their fathers were gentlemen, tradesmen, or artisans, were told off to high schools, where each was taught to despise what the other was taught to admire. Happily it is simply impossible that such a state of things should ever come to pass. Intellectual power never fails to make itself felt through any thickness of social difference, and the influence of culture flows in circles that widen without limit. Whatever the son of the peer be taught, sooner or later there will come a cry for the son of the poor man to learn it too. Even already, those who found most fault with the high schools are beginning to proclaim the commercial schools a failure. Our middle classes, in truth, hardly know what they want. They have discarded Greek, because it was of no use in business; they have tried the commercial school, and they find it wanting; their boys learn to write good hands and to do enormous sums, but they come home a lacking something, the possession of which makes the high-school boys their indisputable masters. With all their getting of useful knowledge, they have failed to get mental training, which is greater than penmanship and arithmetic. And many wise fathers, anxious to bring up "business" sons, prefer, in spite of the Greek, to send their boys to the high school, rather than to the private academy, where useful knowledge is rendered useless in the teaching. To all such as these the establishment of high schools of science would be welcome as water in the desert. Equally welcome and far more profitable would be the generous introduction of science into all our schools, high and low. Under the system we have endeavored to advocate, Greek would lose all its terrors, and useful knowledge would fall back again to its proper place. There need, then, be no more than one kind of school and one method of teaching for all kinds and conditions of men. A boy's career would no longer be settled for life by the stamp of the school into which his father had put him, but, learning becoming again, as of old, one and indivisible, school life would be once more to the clever boys the gate of success. Teaching everywhere would be of the same quality, though measured out in varied quantity and degree, according to the learner's station in life. The artisan might find an initial and yet sound education, that would enable him to gain a double good from subsequent technical training; the tradesman might see his son led into the same paths of learning as his superiors in social position, and at the same time drilled to habits of thought and temper mysteriously and yet admirably fitted for a business life; while the rich and cultivated would not only find their power multiplied a hundredfold, but would see opening up paths of culture as yet for the most part undreamt of by them.

SPAIN.—"Irenaeus," of the New York *Observer*, in one of his recent foreign letters says: "At the present moment there is as little religious toleration in Spain as in the days when Popery was most fearfully alive and Cardinal Ximenes undertook to convert all heretics by means of the faggot and fire. There are Bibles in Spain, but there are no Bibles in circulation. Several thousand sent over by the British and Foreign Bible Society have been seized by government, and are now lying in boxes in a cellar, to be sent back or destroyed. All attempts to spread the light of Divine Truth, through any other than the channels of the Church of Rome, are prohibited, and it is a high crime against the law, or the royal will, which is the highest law in Spain, to preach or distribute religious books. This puts an end to all *colportage* and to evangelical effort of every kind. The Queen is the most *religious* of all queens, but her religion is after the pattern of Saul, not of Paul.

"We went after church to the old Palace of the Inquisition. It is now converted into dwellings. Over the main entrance was the inscription, common all over these foreign countries, as in some parts of our own, "*Insured Against Fire.*" The poor victims who in former years were dragged under that portal would have been glad to read such words, if they could be interpreted into an assurance that they were to be safe from the fire of an *auto da fe*. The Spanish Inquisition affords the saddest story in the annals of the human race."

REVOLTING DISCOVERIES IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes as follows from the city of Mexico, under date of October 1st: A company of Frenchmen are engaged on a very singular enterprise in this city, which partakes very much of the character of the "Martha's Vineyard" search after hidden treasure. The parties spoken of have purchased the old convent St. Domingo, and are at work excavating tunnels beneath the same, hunting for treasure supposed to have been put in secret vaults, said to exist there, by the Catholic priests some years ago. They have already made the discovery of an underground passage leading from the convent to the massive pile of buildings known as the "Inquisition," standing on the opposite side of the street. Several bodies have been exhumed already, which bear the appearance of having been buried alive.

They have thus far been found inclosed in the walls. One was in a perfect state of preservation, and had the appearance of having been a man of rank. His clothes even were richly embroidered in gold. The priests of the city are greatly annoyed at these revelations, and have made many efforts to stop them.

CHINA.

IMPERIAL ORDER CONCERNING CHRISTIANITY.—The following State paper is found in the *Missionary Recorder*, for September, published at Foochow. It was issued five years ago, has been recently translated for the *Recorder*, has been the basis of action ever since its publication. The importance of the document will be recognized still more when it is known that in our treaty these words are found: "Protestantism, also called Romanism." The following order, therefore, applies as much to Christianity as to Romanism:

Prince Kung, by Imperial will, President of the Board, hereby issues an order:

The 13th Article of the French treaty, agreed to and signed at Tientsin in the eighth year of Heen Fung (1858), secures "to all Chinese who wish of their own will to embrace the religion of the Lord of Heaven, and to follow its practices, a perfect freedom from persecution and penalty;" and again, "whatever has before been promulgated against its propagation, either in manuscript or in print, is hereby abrogated throughout the Empire." In accordance with this treaty, the Prince has already instructed the provincial authorities to carry into full effect the articles of the treaty of the tenth years of Heen Fung (1858 and 1860) in their entirety, as well as to expose the same to public view. But, in addition thereto, the Prince has, on the second day of the eleventh moon of the present year, received an Imperial Decree as follows:—"Hereafter, when there arise disputes affecting Christian converts, the local authorities must thoroughly investigate their origin, and deal with them justly. If Christians fulfill their part as becomes good citizens, regulate their conduct, and have respect for themselves, they are among the children of China, and must, as a matter of course, be protected, and as tenderly cared for as those who are not of this religion. They are not to be oppressed on the ground of their profession of Christianity. The local authorities must be just in each and every matter, and treat it with discrimination, thereby showing that it is the earnest will of the Government to protect and nourish the good and the upright. Respect this!"

REV. WILLIAM ARTHUR, at a recent large meeting attended by more than a hundred Wesleyan ministers, delivered a practical address on the best method of increasing the missionary contributions of the home branch societies. He showed that while the income from foreign stations had gradually increased, the income from home sources for years past had been almost stationary, and this notwithstanding the growing numbers and wealth of our societies and congregations. He further stated that while nearly forty per cent. of the annual income is derived from public collections, not more than twenty-three per cent. comes through the medium of collectors, and three per cent. from juvenile associations. He strongly advocated, where practicable, the mapping out of circuits into districts, and the appointment of earnest and willing lady collectors, who will faithfully discharge their duties in the face of wind or rain or snow, and at any cost of personal convenience, from a sense of love and obligation, "presenting themselves a living sacrifice" in the service of Christ and for the good of souls; also the formation of juvenile associations on the "Blake" system, (including both home and foreign missions,) and with the strictest observance of the letter of the rules. The importance of engaging the young was forcibly urged, and the value of these associations as training schools for our young people, and especially as a means of linking their hearts to the mission work by a bond that shall strengthen with the lapse of years. He laid great stress upon the importance of securing in every circuit a good lay secretary, who should not only keep the machinery in order, but see to the active working of its details.

GEN. BEAUREGARD has arranged for the application of a patented electric brake to the cars of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad, of which he is president. This brake is a French invention now in successful use abroad. It is manipulated by the engineer.

A broken and contrite heart unlocks our inward senses, and makes us see, and hear, and feel the things which could no more be seen, heard, or felt before, than a man in a deep sleep can hear, and see, and the things that are said and done about him.

"I never complained of my condition but once," said an old man, "when my feet were bare and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and became contented."

MILITARY ORDERS.

Revocation of Orders—Appointment of Coroner.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1867.
Special Orders No. 214.

3. So much of special orders Nos. 191 and 192, current series, from these headquarters, issued by Brevet Major Gen. Mower, as directs the removal from office of Paul E. Theard, fourth district court; R. C. Bond, clerk fourth district court; W. Woelper, clerk sixth district court; P. W. Collens, Third Justice of the Peace; D. C. Byerly, Clerk Third district court, all in the parish of Orleans, and Thomas Askew, State Tax Collector, first district; R. M. Lusher, Superintendent of Public Education; H. H. Hardy, Secretary of State; and Henry Bensel, State Tax Collector, Fourth District, and appoints in their places J. P. Boyd, William L. Randall, H. C. Caulkins, Eugene Staes, John B. Carter, John L. Davis, J. R. G. Pitkin, John McNair, and George W. Kendall, is hereby revoked.

The evidence submitted does not sustain the allegations contained in said orders of removal.

4. So much of paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 192, current series, from these headquarters, issued by Brevet Major Gen. Mower, removing from office Charles Delery, Coroner of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, (which order was suspended by paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 193, from these headquarters,) will be carried into effect. So much of said order appointing W. H. Hire to fill the vacancy is revoked. Thos. Bradford is hereby appointed Coroner of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

6. Upon the recommendation of his excellency Gov. Flanders, the following appointments are announced to fill existing vacancies:

Rosamond Hebert, to be Justice of the Peace, third ward, parish of West Baton Rouge, La.

E. S. Pipes, to be Justice of the Peace, twelfth ward of Union parish, La.

F. E. Trudeau, to be Police Juror, eleventh ward, parish of West Baton Rouge, La.

Geo. C. Benham, to be Justice of the Peace, second ward, parish of Carroll, La.

12. So much of Special Orders No. 176, current series, from these headquarters, issued by Brevet Major Gen. Mower, as directs the removal of Geo. H. Branghn from the office of Second Justice of the Peace, parish of Orleans, will be carried into effect. Upon an examination of the evidence submitted in this case, the allegation of malfeasance in office, upon which the removal was made, is not sustained.

That portion of the above order appointing W. F. McLean, Second Justice of the Peace, parish of Orleans, is revoked, and Paris Childress is hereby appointed in his place.

By command of Major General Hancock;
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Sec'd Lieut. 37 Infy., Brvt. First Lieut. U. S. Army, A. A. A. General,

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Statistics of Intoxication.

Dr. Caffe devotes, in the *Journal des Connoissance Medicales*, an interesting article to this curious subject. Every nation has its peculiar intoxicating drug. Siberia has its fungus; Turkey, India, and China have their opium; Persia, India, Turkey, and Africa from Morocco down to the Cape of Good Hope, and even the Indians of Brazil, have their hemp and hachish; India, China, and the Eastern Archipelago have their betel and betel pepper; the islands of the Pacific have their daily hava; Pern and Bolivia their eternal coca; New Grenada and the chains of the Himalaya their red thorny apple; Asia, America, and the whole world perhaps patronize tobacco; the English and Germans have hops; and the French have lettuce. Of all these drugs tobacco is that which claims sovereignty over the largest portion of the human race, for its votaries are stated at 900 millions; opium fortunately does not boast more than 400 millions; but hachish, a drug quite as intoxicating as opium, is commonly indulged in by 300 millions of people. Betel, which, in point of fact, is hardly more than a gentle stimulant, extends its sway over about 100 millions. Coca, the virtues of which have scarcely been sufficiently studied except by Professor Mantegazza, of Milan, can barely muster ten millions of people; and all the other drugs taken together, including the *Ilex Vomitoria* of Florida, are used by about 25 millions of the human race.

HAPPINESS AND VIRTUE.—Happiness and virtue are twins, which can never be divided; they are born and flourish, or sicken and die together. They are offsprings of good sense and innocence; and while they continue under the guidance of such parents they are invulnerable to injury, and incapable of decay!

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We have as much money outstanding in the hands of agents as we can at present afford. We are therefore compelled to adhere to the policy of putting down the subscriber's name only when accompanied with the money.

What are bees that make no honey?
Send a letter with the money.
Names are good, but money better;
Send the money in the letter.
Send the letter and the money;
What we want is honey, honey.

CHANGE OF POST OFFICE.

The preachers will greatly oblige us by giving immediate notice of any change in their address.

TOBACCO.

Our readers will find a treatise upon the cultivation of this wonderful weed in this week's ADVOCATE, by the Rev. Dr. Walker. Fortunate it is that he does not belong to the North Ohio Conference. He would have to make many confessions, promises of amendment, besides eating an enormous quantity of codfish, if those brethren had the handling of his case. He wrote it by request. A letter from the country asks for the information, because the planters of the South must hereafter cultivate many kinds of crops, instead of risking all upon cotton.

WE OMITTED last week to credit the *Nashville Christian Advocate* with the fine tribute published to the memory of the Rev. Alexander Sale.

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, Jan. 2, 1868.
Special Orders No. 1.]
[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

8. His excellency B. F. Flanders, Governor of the State of Louisiana, having resigned that office, Mr. Joshua Baker is hereby appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major General Hancock:
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE OLD YEAR—AND THE NEW.

The anchor is weighed. The old year, with its full freight, stands boldly out; every sail is set, and under a strong wind it swiftly gains the horizon. As those who bid farewell to departing friends, we stand upon the shore and watch with tearful gaze its receding lines. We now return to the solitary chamber, and there call up those faces and forms which have gone, it may be, forever, and hear those sweet voices which still linger among the galleries of sound.

When we consider the exalted worth, the noble nature, the pure grace, the strength, and the wisdom of those who have passed away with the year, earth seems poorer, much poorer, than it was. Nor does it seem possible that so much of goodness could be parted with without soon impoverishing the world. If each successive period of time has borne away an equal portion of good, how immeasurable must the wealth be of that region which receives, year by year, these untold treasures!

This forward movement of the universe would seem presently to leave nothing behind. All appears to be made for the future. The very planets permit no rest, but in their swift haste arouse mortals at every watch, to make ready for the final journey. There is evidently no abiding place here. At every new year the pillar of cloud lifts itself from the Tabernacle, and gives the signal for us to strike our tents and prepare for another march. And as we follow that divine symbol which floats before and beckons on along the wilderness of earth, we lean forward "toward the mark for the prize of the high calling," and picture the happy end of all life's toil:

"A land of corn, and wine, and oil,
Favored with God's peculiar smile,
With every blessing blest."

All the symptoms of advancing life we can well afford to contemplate. The failing sight, the flowering almond, the unsteady step, the trembling hand, only tell us that we are nearing our home.

Each year lessens by so much the great battle and brings us closer to the victory of Christ. The saints on earth, with the saints in light, and the saints "under the altar," await the final glory, and see with infinite desire the approach of every new year. By and by the "fulness of time" will again come, when the revelation of the KING will establish forever the victory of the SON. But the experience of the past bids the soul furbish up its armor, and prepare for the events of the already announced eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The long months of another year are to be encountered; trials such as we have past, or greater, are waiting for us in its impenetrable shades. How encouraging to know that every conflict of this life is but an episode of the great epic which now transpires in the presence of the general assembly of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven; in which the Son of God opposes against the adversary and all powers of darkness, whether in earth or Hades, all the weight of his truth and righteousness, and all the brightness of his own person. As He moves, attended by thronging hosts of mighty Angels, upon those invisible fields, so upon this broad earth the good are everywhere engaged upon the same side against the embattled strength of Gog and Magog. "And this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." For, "who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the son of God?"

The soul thus by faith passes from the old year to the new without pain, as one standing upon a mountain in the regions of the far North sees the point where the sun, descending in glory, only touches the horizon, and then, without passing into night, suddenly assumes the robes of the morning and wheels upward to rekindle the vault with unfailing day. And how certainly does the light of the blessed Saviour dispel the gloom which oppresses the last hours of the old year. Memories, however sad, vanish in the clear shining of the Christian's hope. Time bears him forward on its swift current towards an eternal youth. The morning is ever before him, not the night. His heart dwells upon Him who is without age, "who is the same, yesterday, to-day, and forever." The golden chain of time lessens, link by link, with every dying year, and draws earth that much nearer to heaven. At each approach the eye of faith, searching for some familiar face, scans the myriads which crowd those happy shores.

"How long the way?
The eye of Faith looks through the mystic veil
And sees the gates of pearl; Hope's list'ning ear
Drinks in the music of angello choirs;
Tho when, or where, the touch of death may fall
No whisper'd warning tells: the march of life
Leads only to to-day! But, as the lark
Shakes off the night and greets the rising sun
With glorious song, so we, as seasons pass,
May calmly view the length'ning train, and say:
'So many years from earth!' may live, love, work,
That, as our feet glide by, life's last white stone
Shall flash with graven lines of living light—
'Earth lies behind, and yonder opens Heaven!'"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOME ALTAR, by Charles F. Deems, D. D., New York: Hurd & Houghton, 459 Broome street, 1868. We have often recommended this book to the families of our people. To all who wish to set up an altar at home and seek aid to overcome the embarrassments incident to inexperience we commend this little volume. It sweeps away all the ordinary excuses for neglect of an important duty. For sale by J. A. Gresham, 92 Camp street.

THE HOME MONTHLY, for December, presents the following attractive table of contents: Confederate Notes, Moral Teachings of Christ, Fictitious Literature, My Arrest, An Unusual Case, Maud Hinton, Summer Retreat of a Southern Planter, Erle Berties' Essays. Poetry: Married and Ruined, Recognition, Only a Day, Sonnet—The Valley. This number contains an educational department. It deserves to have its subscription list doubled. For sale by R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street—$3 a year.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, No. 92 Camp street, has placed upon our table the January numbers of the *Land we Love* and the *Riverside Magazine*.

Mr. Gresham has the most attractive book store in town. He has displayed much taste in the selection of his stock. We do not know a better place to buy a Christmas present, or to obtain the best publications of the day, gotten up in the most attractive style. He deserves success, and doubtless has already attained it.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

A. E. GOODWYN, *Treasurer, in account with the Board of Domestic Missions of Louisiana Conference*, 1867.

New Orleans District.

Dec. 16, 1867.		
Felicity street	$100 00	
Jefferson City and Louisiana avenue	10 00	
Dryades St., German Ch.	117 00	
		227 00
Opelousas District.		
New Iberia	$16 30	
Plaquemine Brule	10 00	
		26 30
Shreveport District.		
Many circuit	$12 00	
Homer District.		
Farmerville circuit	$3 75	
Minden	6 00	
		9 75
Monroe District.		
Bastrop	$3 00	
Recapitulation.		
New Orleans Dist.	227 00	
Opelousas Dist.	26 30	
Shreveport Dist.	12 00	
Homer Dist.	9 75	
Monroe Dist.	3 00	
Anniversary at N. O.	147 95	
		$426 00
Contra.		
By draft pd. J. Pauley	50 00	
" " Mr. Lenz	50 00	
" " F. T. Rawson	37 50	
" " B. F. Alexander	50 00	
" " P. M. Goodwyn	50 00	
" " W. J. M'Gaughey	50 00	
By 10 per cent. paid J. B. M'Ferrin, General Treas'r	42 60	
By cash on hand	95 90	
		$426 00

BLESSED are the peace-makers, for they shall inherit the kingdom of God.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

BY WM. F. SAMFORD, LL. D.

INTRODUCTION.

MR. EDITOR: I have been requested to appeal to the preachers of the Montgomery Conference in behalf of this institution, through your ADVOCATE. I beg to respectfully decline that office. It is not my mission to appeal to preachers. They ought to appeal to me. If they do not understand their work, I shall not undertake to illuminate them. Besides, I have not so great confidence in preachers as some people that I wot of seem to have. They appeal to them for everything. Preachers are not omnipotent. They are now required to do more things than Cæsar ever did well. They are expected to preach the word, attend prayer meetings, hold class-meetings, administer the Discipline, peddle books, act as agents for newspapers, schools and charities of all sorts, make collections, promote the temperance cause, keep the missionary machine going, organize and superintend Sabbath schools, visit the brethren, reprove the disorderly, warn the lukewarm, see after the widows and orphans, attend the feasts of the rich and the funerals of the poor, bury the dead, marry the living, baptize children and converts, attend protracted meetings, get up revivals, confirm the wavering, instruct the ignorant, be sight to the blind, ears for the deaf, feet for the lame, carry consolation to the bereaved, encourage the faint, comfort and guide the dying, and do all this daily and hourly, in season and out of season—*diem de die*—from the day of their consecration to the *articulo mortis!*

No, I shall not appeal to the preachers. Giants there are among them, but Titanic strength is not equal to their tasks. The education of the church and people is not primarily their work. There is neither geometry nor astrology, physics nor metaphysics in their commission. The gospel is not written in block letter nor *belles-lettres*, nor defined by astronomical lines, nor geological periods. I shall not ask men who are replenishing the fountains of exhausted life, trimming the astral lamps of immortality among the tombs, and arranging and arraying the sacramental hosts for the battlefields of time or the grand review, eternity, to furl their consecrated banners at the altars of human learning. No, no! Let them preach the word!—the mighty word of the mighty God—to the perishing people! Let them shake the nations! Let them stand upon the mountains, (how "beautiful are their feet,") proclaiming the heavenly peace to a sinful world. Let them take their celestial courses among the stars, illuminating the islands and continents, bathing their glowing pinions in the sun, shining and singing as they fly through all lands, bearing "glad tidings of great joy" to the sorrowful children of earth. No, no, no! I do not appeal to the preachers. My God and the God of my father! put a different unction upon them. It is not letters we want from their hallowed lips. Bread! bread! "the bread of life" for the starving millions!

What then? Do I depreciate learning? Nay, verily! Has the church no interest in her literary institutions? An interest very vast of the utmost moment, not yet approached to the dim outline of its grand proportions; scarcely comprehended in the alphabet of its significance by the statesmanship of the church. I do not therefore appeal to the people of the church. They do not appreciate the momentous character of that interest, and it requires transcendent abilities to instruct the ignorant and arouse the sleeping sensibilities of the slumbering multitude. "I speak as unto *wise* men. Judge ye what I say," I lift up a dim signal, afar off, for the telescopic eye. Great men learn quite as much from the humble, as they do from philosophers and savans. I desire to appeal to the thinking men of the church, the earnest men, the working men—to men whose hearts have not been so eaten up by the gross materialism of the age and times that they do yet retain in their memory and consciousness a faint impression that they have souls; whose brains are not so torporized by the distraction of the hour; whose nerves are not so crowded by selfish cares that they have forgotten to believe there is a God and eternity; to men whose eyes are not so riveted upon impending calamities that they do verily despair of Christian destinies. To thee, "O Theophilus," of all that the "people called Methodists" "began both to do and teach" in their earlier apostolic age, do I venture to write—of that time when "the Lord was among them, as in Sinai, in the holy place," and "the chariots of God" were "twenty thousand, even many thousands of angels."

I do not at all propose an orderly discussion of a thesis, nor yet a very careful arrangement of the conditions of an hypothesis. Still less is it any part of my design to affect the theurgic art. Self-evident proposition, plain logic, admitted facts, scraps of history, gossip, touches of biography, anecdotes, affecting memories of the past, spontaneous appeals, all intended to be instructive, affording useful hints to the wise, and it may be random hits at the foolish, and arranged in the beautiful disorder of the forest, with its hills and valleys, its waterfalls and fountains, its rocks, its flowers and buzzing insect life, with its birds and its echoes, with its waving banners of green and its wasting trunks, its grand old primeval aisles, its lights and shadows, its sunshine and storm, its floating clouds and *fantoccini*.

So much have I said for the benefit of the critics—a sort of people of whom I have a great horror. Whenever I attempt to write anything that aspires to be sensible and useful, seeing that they have unsparingly abused whatever I have written that is meritorious, and as incontinently praised whatever is trivial or unmeaning. Among these terrible people I can imagine myself and my co-laborers with the pen, like the poor Dervishes in the gloomy wilderness around the ancient *Shushan*, among "the lions, hyenas and beasts of prey," from which they take shelter in the tomb of Daniel. And of all other critics, I have quite the greatest horror of your ignorant, superlative saints, who adhere with devout superstition to Mr. Wesley's denunciation of "newspapers!" and the good Baxter's deprecation of "the reading of vain books, play books, romances and feigned histories." These, without discrimination, they still hold to be "devil's books," "false bewitching stories, and the seducting books of false teachers." They forget that St. Paul read the Greek "poets," and applied them to purpose. Let it not be thought that I suspect their piety or would depreciate their zeal. In both these cardinal points they are exemplary, and there is much truth in their superstition. They are sacrificing with all devotion to "the unknown God." And "right here," as your Methodist preachers delight to say, the church needs the discrimination and the enterprise which nothing can give but her literary institutions. Here is the field upon which the world, the vain, wicked, infidel, sensual world has chosen to fight Christianity; that world which St. John tells us so often, and with such emphasis, that we must overcome it. From the strictly scientific departments of human knowledge, infidelity has been essentially driven by the giants of the three last centuries. The evil tendencies of the age (and good physicians always watch tendencies) are to be detected in the speculations of "artistic atheism," as developed in the "ethical learning" of that literature which is the priest of social anarchy and the prophet of a moral chaos. It is no longer that the knights of a scriptural orthodoxy are demanded in defense of theoremic truth, or the textuary skill of the dialectician is wanted in the demonstration of problematic *credo-ism*. What the church needs is literary power to combat these evil tendencies. There is more divinity, and the savor of a brighter and better spiritual life in the novels of Miss Augusta Evans than in nine-tenths of the sermons and theological texts published in the last half century, and javelined all over and all through, "like the man in the almanac," with firstlies and fiftiethlies! I have great reverence for our "authorities," whatever they may be, in these days of democratic innovation and laity-legislation, in things spiritual. I put off my sandals, worn with many pilgrimages, in order to ascend the mount of their sacred fame. In the sublime heights where they dwell, wrapped by the clouds, away from vulgar vision, where the voices of our prayerful communion shall wake no echoes in the valleys below, but ascend to heaven. I appeal to the wise men of the church if the time has not come to cultivate a literature? I humbly desire to know of such men as Bishops Paine, Pierce, Marvin, McTyeire, and Drs. Summers, Keener, Myers, and their associates, whether we can longer afford simply not to read the literature of the age? Is it likely we can induce the children of the church, as Dante says, to "look and pass on?" Who is it that is to combat the influence of such writers as Miss Braddon and George Eliot? Take away DeQuincey, and who fountain of English "undefiled" to purify the cesspool of contemporary literature—what he calls "the literature of power in opposition to the literature of mere science teaching?" Who is to bridle the wild Pegassus of Carlyle? Shall it be the scriptural reproach of the church that Tom Moore has a richer melody than the Psalmists? that Byron must be read to comprehend the power of English poetry? Is it not a legitimate aspiration that the church should roll out from the depths of her great nebulous beds orbs of transcendent magnitude and glory — eternal fixed stars, to eclipse these blazing meteors of ungodly literature?

But this is a scene "aside" in the play I have taken in hand. The education of the children of the church, in the colleges of the church by the faithful friends and the best workers of the church, is the mighty theme— the EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE is my text! What sort of a sermon I may preach depends on many circumstances, the very important one of which will be the sort of audience I may have.

THE HILLS, near Auburn,
Lee County, Alabama.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A war has now been raging nearly three years between Brazil and Paraguay, and many thousand lives have been lost in consequence. The latest intelligence from the seat of war is that the army of Paraguay, under Lopez, assumed the offensive on the 1st inst., attacked the Brazilian camp, and put 2,500 men *hors de combat*. The Brazilians are heavily tired of the war, in which they have lost prestige as well as men.

The movement of the various divisions of the Russian army toward has been completed, and the government is now in a position to send 203,000 men to the Turkish and Austrian frontier at a few days' notice. 45,000 men are stationed between Dunaburg, Polotsk and Witebsk; 20,000 at Brizov and Orza; 18,000 at Minsk; 50,000 in other parts of Lithuania; and 70,000 at Teheringov, Zytomir, Kiev and Ostrog.

The entire cost of the military establishment of Britain is £15,000,000 sterling per annum. This includes the 210,000 native troops in India, but does not include the comparatively trifling sum which is expended in the maintenance of the militia and volunteers.

FLORENCE, Dec. 17.—Prime Minister Menabrea replied yesterday to the attacks made upon the government by the liberal party in Parliament. In the course of his speech he said that Italy would sooner or later possess Rome, but that this would be accomplished not by force, but by moral force. Baron Ricasoli followed in a speech in opposition to the chief minister, saying that the popular vote in Naples and other cities of Italy showed that the population demanded a different pol-

OBITUARIES.

Died, on the 2d of November, 1867 HIRAM PATRICK, of Wilcox county, Alabama. Mr. Patrick was born in the State of Mississippi on the 15th of September, 1811, and moved to Alabama when young. He never attached himself to any church, but lived a moral life and did much for the prosperity of the church. Prior to his illness he was serious, and seemed at times to be much interested about his salvation. Some two weeks before his death he was attacked with something like cholera morbus, which caused inflamation of the bowels, and terminated in his death. He believed from the first that he would not recover, and became earnest in prayer until he found peace and pardon, which was the most remarkable ever witnessed in this country, and his dying testimony in favor of Christianity the most convincing that could be used. He left a wife and five children, for whom he seemed much concerned, to mourn his loss. Otherwise he was perfectly happy, tranquil, and submissive to the will of God, desiring, if anything, to depart and be with Jesus. After his conversion his spirit wandered in a vision to the better land, of which he gave a glowing account. Here he saw his mother, his children, in a state of sweet happy bliss. He spoke much of what he saw and felt while in this state. He consoled his family by telling them of the great goodness of God, and that he felt that a person might so live here as not to feel the sting of death, and that the apparent terrors of death had all vanished or changed into sweetness and bliss; that he would soon sleep in Jesus. He told them that God conducted him safely, and would also be their protector and guide. He did not want them to grieve for him, nor to weep over his grave, but to be bold soldiers.

He was grieved over his deliaquency in duty, and his unprofitable life; said there was much yet for him to do, and if permitted to live he would be more useful, but if he died, he indulged the hope that his dying testimony would live after him, to counsel the living; wanted to go to church once more to tell the people his feelings, and warn them. Said there was too much selfishness and not enough brotherly love in the churches, and that the ministers were too indifferent; said to me: "When you preach, tell the people there is a God that can save sinners." He died without pain, in a calm, sweet sleep and rest in Jesus. L. M. BETHEA.

Died, in New Orleans, of cholera, on the 19th of November, 1867, ALEXANDER G. MORSE.

The deceased, son of Henry Morse and Eliza White Vick, was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 27th day of August, 1836.

At the commencement of the late war he enlisted in the Confederate army for one year, serving with honor, enduring privation and exposure with soldier-like patience, whether with the Crescent Rifles or with Feaner's Battery, in joining which he enlisted for the war. He never flinched from his duty.

Marrying Miss Amanda F. Dortch, of Mississippi, at the close of his first term, he again went forth, not to come back until the war was over.

In this service he contracted the disease which, afterwards culminating in cholera, caused his death.

Returning eventually to New Orleans, his old employer gave him his former position, which he filled faithfully to his death.

A most devoted husband and father, a warm-hearted brother, clinging in his affection on those whom he loved so truly, in great and sore poverty and privation he toiled unceasingly, till he ceased to work, when he ceased to live.

His domestic life with his noble-hearted companion, to whom he left the sad legacy of three interesting young children, was very happy.

Some months previous to his death he with his partner, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, uniting with the McGehee Church.

The night previous to his death he was singing for his children "Napoleon's Grave," little reeking that soon "he would sleep his last sleep," and "had fought his last battle."

At 10 o'clock P. M. of the 19th the call came, and he literally slept into death. Around that couch were wife, friend, brother, and his aged mother, to whom in all his hours of adversity he fled for rest, for consolation. "A mother's love is the holiest thing alive." Christ hath promised that those who confess Him on earth, them will he confess before his Father and his holy angels.

Thus, dear brother, though we no longer see thy kindling glance, nor sing with thee "Mary at the Saviour's Tomb," or "Rest for the Weary," yet in Christ we humbly have to meet again in the better land.

"Our sweetest joys here vanish all,
And fade like hues at even;
Our brightest hopes like meteors fall—
There are no tears in Heaven.

"The mourner sad, who drowned in grief,
Hath long in sorrow striven,
Shall find at last a sweet relief—
Tears wiped away in Heaven.

"Then God, our joy and rest shall be,
And sorrow far be driven;
And sin and death forever flee—
There are no tears in Heaven." H.

At his residence, in Amite county, Mississippi, departed this life, Mr. MATTHEW RAMSEY, on Friday morning, December 20th, aged 75 years and nine months.

Mr. Ramsey emigrated to Mississippi in the year 1825, from the State of South Carolina.

He was a successful planter, and secured for himself and his only daughter, Mrs. Col. R. A. Stewart, an abundance of this world's wealth. He cared but little for anything except this world until a few years ago, when the triumphant death of his wife led him to repentance, and to the feeling of an earnest desire for like precious faith. He was converted we trust, joined the Methodist Church South, and evinced the reality of the change in him by a change in his views, acts, and aims.

There was a teachableness, a desire for the conversation of Christians, in him which emboldens us to hope that he is now with that Saviour who loved and redeemed him from sin. J. W.

Departed this life, in Sabine county, Texas, November 5, 1867, Mrs. ANNA M. BALLARD, wife of Carroll Ballard, and only daughter of J. L. and H. K. Sweet, in the nineteenth year of her age. Stricken down in the bloom of life, her pure and blameless soul has returned to its God.

"A sinner saved, through grace forgiven,
Redeemed from earth, to reign in heaven;
Crowned through the mercy of her Lord,
With a free, full, immense reward."

C. K. S.

☞ Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN THE published appointments of the Mississippi Conference there was one circuit and the preacher not named, to wit:

Meadville Circuit, in the Brookhaven District, Columbus W. Campbell. JAS. A. GODFREY.

Columbus District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge		29
	and March	1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15 16
Athens, at Athens		22 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Jan.	11 12
Black Hawk, at Jorden Chapel		18 19
Sunflower, at McNatt		25 26
North Carroll, at Soule Chapel	Feb	1 2
Carrollton, at Carrollton		8 9
Durant, at Spring Hill		15 16
Richland, at Shiloh		22 23
Yazoo Circuit, at Benton, Feb 29,	March	1
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel		7 8
Yazoo City Station		14 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb	2
Mobile, t St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March	1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7 8
Citronello, at B. Meadows		14 15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21 22
Bay Shore, at Mosey Point		28 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4 5

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville Ct., at Summit	Jan	4 5
Boguechitta Ct., at Boguechitta		11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville		18 19
Brookhaven Station,		25 26
Scotland Circuit, at ——	Feb	1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		8 9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst		15 16
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion		22 23
Crystal Springs Ct, at——		29 30

The Brethren will please let me know *where* their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Jan	4 5
Perryville		11 12
Randolph and Briarfield		18 19
Tuskaloosa		25 26
Havanna	Feb	1 2
Eataw		8 9
Green		15 16
Forkland		22 23
Greensboro and Newberne Ct.,	29 and March	1
Brush Creek		7 8
Marion		14 15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton	Dec.	28, 29
Jackson	Jan.	4, 5
Woodville		11, 12
Percy's Creek		18, 19
Liberty		25, 26
Amite	Feb	1, 2
St. Helena		8, 9
East Feliciana		15, 16
East Baton Rouge		22, 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th,	March	1
Kingston		7, 8
Natchez		14, 15

JAS. A. GODFREY, P, E.

Camden Dist—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Jan.	18 19
Oak Hill, at McKinzies		25 26
Snow Hill, at Monterey	Feb.	1 2
Farmersville, at Farmersville		8, 9
Sepulgn, at Bethel		15 16
Black's Bead, at Pleasant Hill		22 23
Evergreen and Escambia Mission		
February 1, and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.		
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant March		7 8
Marionville, at Perryville		14 15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

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1868.....JANUARY.....1868

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHRISTMAS AT THE PARSONAGE.

Mr. Editor: After being Presiding Elder for two years, and my health failing, I was appointed by the last annual Conference to the ——station. (Those who have once been Presiding Elder must either be very religious or very ambitious ever to desire the office again.)

In obedience to the orders given, we proceeded at once to make arrangements to move to our new home, so that a week after the appointments were read out we were on our way. So much for being in light, good, trotting trim. By good plans, well carried out, we arrived at ——— five or six days before Christmas. Good brethren met us at the wharf with hack, dray, etc., to move our possessions to the parsonage. "Will you go to my house?" or "would you prefer going directly home?" "Home"—home, of course; who ever heard of an itinerant, who had been moving for fourteen years, to whom the word "home" had not a peculiar charm. So home we went, and found that everything was in order, well arranged—fires burning, wood, coal, etc., all ready to commence living comfortably. Oh! what an unction to the soul of the weary itinerant family; how it realizes the promise of "an hundred fold," and strengthens them yet to trust.

Christmas eve comes. The children wonder if old "Chris" will know that we have moved. One proposes to send a letter to him, and a little piece of paper, scribbled over, is put in pa's pocket. The good wife wants to make the children happy with a joyous Christmas. "It comes but once a year." The father feels his pocket-book, and says "well!" But soon a knock at the door calls attention. A fine turkey, with the compliments of——, etc. Father smiles, mother smiles—all smile. Pleasant, isn't it? But a turkey wont go into a stocking. Another knock—a large basket full. Pies, fruits, nick-nacks—sundry little bundles, all marked, for the stocking. The smile grows to a laugh. Another knock—another fine fat Christmas turkey, and then sundries again and again. So the father says, "if this keeps on I will be like the man in the Bible—have to pull down and build larger." The little ones sleep and awake—the stockings all full, and old "Chris" could not get all in. A chair placed near is well filled with bright sunny faces. They look and laugh, and laugh and look again, while father and mother look on and are happy.

Mr. Editor, if you were near you should have a turkey for your dinner to-day, and some "sundries" too. And would you not love to serve such a people as this? May the good Lord abundantly bless them.

Notnile.

December 25, 1867.

[Wish we had been near, and *should* like to serve such a people. Never had a turkey given to us, that we remember, during the last quarter of a century; have eaten turkeys, or helped to eat a good many, but never under such circumstances. Have known a good many preachers who *did* get such things at such a time; have sometimes seen the turkey said to be a "Christmas turkey;" have always felt glad to know that there were such things—*until this Christmas.* Went home on Christmas eve—no presents for anybody, or from anybody—no money to buy any—nothing but faith—no large amount of that. Found the family radiant—a turkey in the front room! Truth is stranger than fiction. 'Twas from a lady in the city—good soul that she is, a member of the church, a true friend. She lives where the whole surface of this earth is paved with brick, and has no tree in her yard. We wonder where it was raised. The next day was Christmas, and a beautiful breezy day it was; more like March than December. The sun came out joyfully; the children had good appetites; the cook was successful, and about 3 o'clock P. M. we had the satisfaction of sitting down at home to a "Christmas turkey."—Editor.]

FARM AND GARDEN.

Rice, Ramie, and the Orange.

Few papers are doing as much in aid of the agricultural interests of Louisiana as the *Planter's Banner*. The editor, in an account of his recent trip to New Orleans, presents some excellent practical observations upon the culture of plants which are suited to the soil and climate of the Southwest. We copy a few of them:

RICE CULTURE IN TERREBONNE.

Quite a number of small planters make rice in Terrebonne parish every year. But few, if any, of them have facilities for flooding their rice.

The usual mode of making unflooded rice is this: They plow their land the same as they would for oats, harrow, pulverize and put it in good order. They then sow it in drills from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, and from a bushel to a bushel and a peck of seed to the acre. They have rice sowing machines at the warehouses in New Orleans which drill it as it should be done. When the rice is out of the ground a few inches they run a small one-horse plow between the drills and finish up with hoes. They reap it with sickles at the rate of half an acre a day to the hand, and tie it up like oats or wheat in small bundles.

It takes about the labor of one hand to ten acres of unflooded rice to plow, sow, cultivate and harvest it, though extra hands have to be employed a few days during harvest, since rice ripens so rapidly that one could not harvest ten acres soon enough to save it. The yield of unflooded rice to the acre varies much in different seasons. The extreme yield ranges somewhere from five to eight barrels clean rice per acre. A barrel of clean rice weighs two hundred pounds. Flooded rice yields about ten barrels to the acre, and one hand can cultivate a great deal more of it than of unflooded rice.

Some people in making unflooded rice sow the seed at the same time they plow their land. They sow their seed in every third or fourth furrow, and cover with the plow and harrow after the plowing and sowing is completed.

Mr. Easton, on the Black, made one hundred and fifty barrels of rice last season after the overflow.

ORANGES, ETC.

Oranges grow in great perfection in Terrebonne parish. The trees seem to have a richer appearance than they do in most other places. The leaves have a rich, dark green hue, the fruit is large and well developed, and the bodies of most of the older trees are large and well formed. Dealers in fruit from New Orleans purchase the oranges on the trees at from eight to ten dollars per thousand, and gather them with no trouble whatever to the proprietor.

The estimates of the yield of oranges to the acre vary widely. Some say that forty trees to the acre and two thousand oranges to the tree is a fair estimate. Orange trees certainly grow well and are not crowded when planted twenty feet distant from each other. A hundred trees can be planted on an acre. More than five thousand oranges have been taken from a single tree. Reckoning two thousand oranges to the tree in an orchard of full grown trees, and we have two hundred thousand oranges from an acre, or sixteen hundred dollars, at eight dollars per thousand.

The banana crop has been fine in Terrebonne this year. Some people think that by paying a little attention to this crop they might make them very profitable.

Pine apples can be raised in Terrebonne with a little extra protection which costs but little, since the stalk on which the fruit grows is but two or three feet high.

An acre of pecan trees would yield a larger profit than oranges, and still no attention has ever been given to this crop. These trees will bear a hundred years or more in succession. One acre of large trees, bearing the large pecans, would give a handsome support to a large family of economical habits. Still people have heretofore given but little attention to these matters. They will do it, however, at some future day.

THE RAMIE PLANT.

Mr. Bacon, of the *Picayune* office, has taken great interest, through the papers and otherwise, in the introduction of the ramie plant into this State from Mexico. Mr. Roezl first introduced the plant to the notice of the people of New Orleans, and now has a large number of the roots of the ramie for sale. Mr. Bacon informed us that those who have cultivated the plant in this State are satisfied that it will prove a success. When once planted and well set it produces from two to five cuttings yearly, one hundred and fifty pounds of fibre to the acre, which is said to sell in London at fifty cents per pound. A specimen of this fibre, grown in this State, may be seen in P. Pecot's showcase, Odd Fellows' Hall. The plant will do well in all the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Bacon gave us many interesting facts on the ramie, which we will publish in some future number of the *Banner*.

If this plant proves a success it will entirely supersede cotton in the Southern sections of all the Gulf States. We can only give the facts as we get them from others. We have thirty or forty roots which we shall plant in our garden this winter, and we will be able to say something on the subject from personal observation in due course of time.

ON BAYOU BLACK.

The sugar houses along Bayou Chuckahoula and the Black were "all silent alone, the cane knives unlifted, the night horn unblown." The land along this bayou is rich, equal to the best in the State, but without good protective levees on the Mississippi it is worthless, or nearly so.

They made good rice here last year after the overflow, planted in June. The crawfish eat up the growing rice during the overflow. They find it to be a good plan to plow their lands intended for rice in the spring before the waters rise, and when the overflow has nearly passed off, in May or June, they sow the rice broadcast in the water like oats or wheat, and run a light harrow over it while yet covered with water. They make five or six barrels to the acre by this process.

THE DUCK TRADE.

Quite a trade in ducks, Forney "dead ducks," is carried on between some of the stations on this railroad and New Orleans. One day last week three thousand five hundred were sent to the city in one day from the Bayou Des Allemandes station alone. One duck merchant is said to sometimes employ twenty hunters daily, besides purchasing all irregular hunters have for sale. This game sells in the New Orleans market at from fifty to sixty cents a pair.

A Confirmed Grumbler.

The following sketch may be a caricature, though we think there is a human likeness about it so real as to be easily recognized:

Some time ago there lived in Edinburgh a well known grumbler named Sandy Black, whose often returning fits of spleen or indigestion produced amusing scenes of senseless irritability, which were highly relished by all except the brute's good, patient little wife. One morning Sandy rose bent on a quarrel. The haddies and eggs were excellent, done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening; and breakfast passed without a looked-for cause of complaint.

"What will you have for dinner, Sandy?" said Mrs. Black.

"A chicken, madam," said the husband.

"Roast or boiled?" asked the wife.

"Confound it, madam, if you had been a good and considerate wife you'd have known before this what I liked," Sandy growled out, and slamming the door behind him, left the house. It was in the spring, and a friend who was present heard the little wife say:

"Sandy's bent on a disturbance to-day; I shall not please him, do what I can."

The dinner time came, and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner. The fish was eaten in silence, and on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out:

"Boiled chicken! I hate it, madam. A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled."

Immediately the cover was raised for another chicken, roasted to a turn.

"Madam, I won't eat roasted chicken," roared Sandy; "you know how it should have been cooked!"

At that instant a broiled chicken, with mushrooms, was placed on the table.

"Without green peas!" roared the grumbler.

"Here they are, dear," said Mrs. Black.

"How dare you spend my money in that way?"

"They were a present," said the wife, interrupting him.

Rising from his chair and rushing from the room, amidst a roar of laughter from his friend, he clenched his fist and shouted:

"How dare you receive a present without my leave?"

An immense deposit of black iron sand has been discovered on the banks of the St. Lawrence, near Batiscan.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Largest Steam Hammer in the World.—Mr. Krupp is about to construct at his works at Essen (Prussia) a single-acting steam hammer far exceeding in size any now in existence. The designs for this hammer—which will have a head weighing 120 tuns—have already been prepared, and the patterns are now in hand. At present, the largest hammer at M. Krupp's enormous establishment is one with a 50-ton head, falling 9 feet 6 inches. This is a single-acting hammer—the only one on the works, all the others being double-acting. The smaller hammers have heads varying from twenty-five tons downward. In addition to these M. Krupp has also some peculiar tilt hammers, in which a steam cylinder is placed between the head and fulcrum of the hammer, and the piston working in this cylinder is directly coupled to the hammer-shaft by a connecting-rod.

A Useful Hint.—A subscriber writes as follows:—"A tin tube made like a siphon, driven into the vent of a barrel of wine or cider, and the other end inserted into a pail of water, will prevent the air from entering the barrel, while the gas escapes through the water. Make the barrel otherwise tight. When the cider or wine in the barrel is done working the water in the pail will cease bubbling. It requires no filling up, and there is no loss. I have tried it." We will only add that the tube can be made by any tin-plate worker, and when once made can always be kept for future use.—*Farm and Fireside.*

The plan is meeting with favor in England of instituting a system of accidental insurance for miners, the mine-owners paying the premiums and insuring the men, while, on the other hand, the companies are to issue policies not to each individual by name, but for such a number of strikers, boys, etc., employed. The individual miners might come or go without affecting the policy, and in case of fatal accident in the mine the insurance would be paid without reference to identity of the victims, but according to number and rank.

M. Paul Morin, the chemist in charge of the Aluminium Bronze works, near Paris, asserts that the melted alloy, when poured into the mold, is transparent; and Mr. T. Sterry Hunt, to whom the assertion was made, and who saw the operation performed, states that the appearance of the molten stream seemed to corroborate the statement. There is a possibility of optical illusion in the inspection of a body which is itself intensely luminous, to discover whether it is transparent.

An American Invention in England.—About two years ago a new mode of making wells was invented in this country. It consisted simply in driving a tube into the ground until water was reached. This invention has been patented in England, and is now coming into use there. The British government has recognized the merit of the invention by ordering a large number of tubes for the military expedition now fitting out for the release of the English captives in Abyssinia.

Extensive works are under way in San Francisco for the manufacture of lead on a large scale. The supply of ores is very abundant, and generally sufficient silver is in combination to pay for transportation and extraction.

An English statist reports that in 1865 the chief mineral-producing countries of the world yielded 559,587 pounds of gold and four million pounds of silver.

The only fruit which grows in every climate is the strawberry. It is the only fruit which, somewhere on the earth, is picked every day the year round.

The plumbago mines of Sonora, California, produce twenty-five tuns a day, ready for market. It is very pure.

An ingenious Frenchman has patented an illuminating cane for bachelors who return home late at night.

Cannons made of ice have often been loaded with powder and ball and fired several times without bursting.

The smallest watch at the Paris Exposition was so diminutive that it was set in a gold pencil case.

Two tuns of sponge are prepared for bedding every day at Lebanon, N. H.

Rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been found in Stanley county, N. C.

An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.—*Swift.*

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A J Wright, A M, President
Mrs A A Wright, Principal,
Mr R Scott Ricketts
Miss Anna M Ross
☞ Miss C A Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.
Other Instructors will be announced.

☞ This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic. ☜

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J WRIGHT,
D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October, 2d, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education:

Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms: Board and Tuition per session, $360.
Payments.—$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, $75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability,

W. H. N. MAGRUDER.
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 3-6m

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AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

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H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,

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The above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. Je 22-67-6m

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Neuralgia, Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

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It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

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The great change in our labor system necessitates a corresponding change in the implements used, and we have prepared ourselves to offer the latest improved

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SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Camp street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Doremus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence do they come of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and by employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $30 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donations and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades, and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church the Board of Directors, representing in its body such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's notes or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y

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Every sort of Gun and Pistol Repairing attended to, by J. E. Bailey,
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MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session of this Institution for the ent year will open on Wednesday, the 25th of September, with a full corps of experi ed teachers, and ample facilities for instruc and comfort. The Institution is owned and trolled by the Louisiana Conference, and is the enjoyment of a large patronage.

TERMS:

arges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at me of ntrance; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in kind or its equivalent.....$67 50
Tuition and Incidental Fee, in currency 25 00
French..... 15 00
Music, with use of instrument,..... 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

The daughters of traveling ministers of the Louisiana Conference are charged no regular tuition.

Young Ladies designing to board in the Institution will each bring a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet or spread; and must furnish towels and lights. For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
10-3m Mansfield, La.

COLE UNIVERSITY,
CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.

J. McKOWEN, A. M., Pres't. and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
J. C. MOORE, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics,
R. F. KAVANAUGH, M. D. Prof. Biblical Literature and Moral Science.
KAVANAUGH, M. D. Prof. of Natural Science.
BROWN, A. B. Principal Preparatory Department.
LUNN, Librarian.

The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 6th, 1868; closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

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Modern Languages. (extra) $2 00 per month.

For incidentals: Board can be obtained in private families at $15 00 per month. Tuition payable upon entrance in Specie — a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other—Address—J. McOmber, Pres't., Chappell Hill, Texas.
July-13-1y

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE
BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

Five miles from New Orleans, on N. O. J. & G. N. Road.

The next session will open on Wednesday, 11th of September, 1867.

There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.

The building is large and well arranged; the ground ample; the location healthy.

The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed $125 00 for term of forty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one pair blankets and sheets.

For further information, address
REV. H. F. JOHNSON,
3-6m Pres't Whitworth Female College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

Was established by the State of Louisiana in 1845, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

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From the N. O. Price Current.

We have but little change to report in the general movement of the market since our last issue. Cotton has continued in active demand, and the competition among buyers has enabled factors to realize higher prices, at least for the better qualities. Both Sugar and Molasses have also been in request, to the full extent of the receipts, with a general tendency in favor of the sellers. But in nearly every other department of trade, including Tobacco and most articles of Western Produce, the market has been extremely dull, and operations have been confined to the supply of the local trade.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed with an active demand, at stiffening rates, Ordinary being quoted at 12¼ to 12¾c, Good Ordinary at 13¼ to 13½, Low Middling at 13¾ to 14¼, Middling at — to 14½, Strict Middling at 14¾ to —, and Good Middling at 15¼ to —, since which prices have continued buoyant and the demand has been active, but operations have been restricted by moderate supplies. On Saturday the market opened with more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, and the movement being moreover checked by the limited scope afforded to buyers in the stock on sale, the business was confined to 4,200 bales, at prices showing a general upward tendency, but without any notable improvement. The same features characterized the movement on Monday, excepting that the supply was more ample and operations on an enlarged scale, comprising 5,800 bales, partly at previous rates, the ordinary grades showing no improvement, and partly at fuller prices, showing, in many instances, an advance of ¼c. Tuesday, at the opening of business, there appeared to be a very limited amount on sale, but at a later hour more samples were opened, and, as the demand continued active, the day's transactions summed up 5,250 bales, at about previous rates for Ordinary and Good Ordinary, but at fuller prices for the middling and better qualities.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,250 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 19,035 bales, against 17,215 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 1,820 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 238,650 bales, against 335,389 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 81,769 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 37,424 bales to Great Britain of 19,747 to France, and an increase of 67,664 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we modify our quotations as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	12¼ to 12¾
Good Ordinary	13¼ to 13½
Low Middling	14 to 14¼
Middling	14½ to 14¾
Strict Middling	15 to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	20647	
Arrived previously	256657	277304
		292560
Exported past three days	15593	
Exported previously	165541	181134
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		111426

SUGAR.—The supplies are yet barely sufficient for the demand, which is good, especially for the better grades of open kettle, and prices have ruled with an upward tendency, showing a slight further advance.

MOLASSES.—The demand is active at full prices, and 2,000 barrels and some half barrels, about all the receipts on Saturday and Monday, sold at 40c per gallon for Inferior, 50c for Common, 57½c for Good Common, 62½c for Fair, 60 to 65c for Good, 68 to 72c for Prime and 74 to 75c for Choice.

CORN.—The market has been dull and depressed. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 4,000 sacks at $1 05 to $1 07½ and $1 10 per bushel for White and Yellow.

PORK.—The market is dull. There is no demand at wholesale, and only a limited retail business is doing at $22 50 to $23 50 per bbl. for Mess.

BACON.—Rain and the change of weather from warm to cold have caused a better feelings in the market for this article.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 31, 1867.

Western Beef, choice per lb net	— to —
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle Choice per head	to to 55
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head	$25 to 30
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head	$10 to 20
Hogs per lb gross	8 to 10
Sheep, 1st quality per head	$4 to $6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	$2 50 to $3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	$1 50 to $2 00
Milch Cows, choice per head	$ 80 to $125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to $87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to $20
Yearlings, per head	$7 to $12
Calves per head	$5 00 to $12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 75	22 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	20 00
Axes	15 00	18 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	— 16	.. 18
East India	— 19	— 20
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	— 8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	— —	2 00
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	.. ..	8 50
Crackers	.. ..	9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	18 00
English, Fire	45 00	47 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	.. 43	.. 44
Tallow	.. ..	.. 20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18½	22½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	.. 38	.. 55
Sweet and Spiced	.. 35	.. 67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 50
Anthracite ₩ ton	..	12 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	.. 80
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	.. 14	.. 14
Havana	.. 35	.. 38
Java	.. 30	.. 38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	12 00	14 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	.. 35	.. 36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	.. 35	.. 36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	.. 23	.. 24
Tarred, American	.. ..	.. 21
Russia	.. 30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	.. —	5 25
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	.. ..	.. 3½
—St. Domingo	.. 4	.. ..
Fustic, Tampico	.. 5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	.. 18	.. 20
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	.. ..	.. 45
Feathers, ₩ lb	.. 80	.. 90
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 00	.. ..
Herrings	.. 65	.. 75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	.. ..
——— No. 2	16 00	17 00
——— No. 3	.. ..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. 4
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	9 25	9 50
Extra	9 75	14 00
Fine	8 00	8 25
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. 20½
Figs, Drum	.. 20	.. 22
Dried Apples	6	—
Currants, Zante	.. ..	.. 15
Almonds, soft shell	.. 33	.. 34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 20	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	6 00	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	18 00	22 00
.....Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 75	4 00
..... 10 x 12	4 25	4 75
..... 12 x 18	5 75	.. ..
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	1 60	1 72½
.... Canada	1 75	2 00
Oats	.. 70	— 75
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 05	.. ..
Beans, ₩ bbl	11 00	15 00
Hops, ₩ lb	.. 65	.. 70
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	.. 22	.. ..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	29 ..	29 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	.. ..	— 17
Wet salted, city slaughter	.. ..	.. 8
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	.. 13	.. 14
Pelts ₩ piece	.. 5	2 50
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country Bar ₩ lb	.. 5	.. 6
English, ₩ lb	.. 4½	.. 5
Hoop, ₩ lb	.. 7	.. 10
Sheet	.. 6½	.. 9
Boiler	.. 8	.. 9
Nail Rods	.. 12	.. 14
Iron Cotton Ties	.. 7½	.. ..
Castings, American	.. 7½	.. 8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime	.. ..	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 50	2 75
Cement	2 50	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	.. 40	.. 75
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Rebolled	.. ..	.. ..
Mass, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	.. 3	.. ..
Black do	.. 4½	.. 5½
Select, watter rotted	.. 6½	.. 7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	.. 6	.. ..
Wrought, German	.. 15	.. 20
..... English	.. 16	.. 18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	4 50	.. ..
Pitch	.. ..	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	3 75
.....No. 2	3 12½	.. ..
.....No. 3	2 75	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	.. 46	.. ..
Varnish, bright	.. 50	.. 85
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 05	1 25
Coal Oil	.. 50	.. 60
.....In cases	.. 66	.. 69
Cotton Seed, Crude	.. ..	.. 70
.....Refined	.. ..	.. 95
Tanners' ₩ gallon	.. 90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed	.. ..	40 00
.....Meal	.. ..	40 00
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
..... " Western	22 00	24 50
..... " North half bbl	14 50	15 00
.....Dried, ₩ lb	— ..	.. 17
.....Tongues ₩ doz	7 00	8 00
Pork, Mess	22 00	— —
..... Prime Mess	19 00	— —
.....Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	.. 10	.. 12
....Do., canvassed	.. 12	.. 20
....Sides	.. 12½	.. 15
....Shoulders	.. 10	.. —
Green Shoulders	.. 9½	— —
Lard, Prime, in tierces	—	.. 14
.....in kegs	.. ..	.. 13½
....Fair, in tierces	.. ..	.. ..
Batter, Northern	.. 40	.. 48
.....Western	.. 13	.. 35
Cheese, American	.. 8	.. 16
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 25	4 75
Onions	6 00	7 00
Green Apples	8 50	10 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	.. 2½	.. 9½
India	.. ..	.. 10
Carolina	.. 10¼	.. 10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	.. 14	.. 25
Crude	.. 13½	.. 15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	—	.. ..
.....from store	2 90	3 00
.....coarse, cargo	2 35	— —
.....from warehouse	2 40	.. ..
.....from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 10	2 25
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	.. 8	.. 10
Northern	.. 10	.. 12
Southern	.. 8	.. 10
Castile	.. 18	.. 19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	.. 7¼	.. 14½
Havana, White	.. ..	.. ..
.....Yellow	.. ..	.. ..
.....Brown	.. ..	.. ..
Tobacco, In hhds, ₩ lb:		
Bulers & Cutters	.. 25	.. ..
Choice and Selections	.. 17	.. 22
Flue Leaf	.. 15	.. 20
Medium Leaf	.. 9	.. 12
Fair Leaf	.. 12	.. 15
Common Leaf	.. 7½	.. 9
Good Refused	.. 6½	.. 7
Common Refused	.. 4½	.. 5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	.. 60	.. 80
Balling	.. 21	.. ..
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	.. 25	.. 28
Burry	.. 9	.. 11
Louisiana, Native	.. ..	.. 14
Texas, ₩ Mojino	.. 18	.. 20

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Conference Institutions in Alabama.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, CENTENARY FEMALE COLLEGE AND MALE INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD, Ala., Jan. 2, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: These useful institutions are the property of the church and under the supervision and control of the Mobile Conference. The results of the war have very nearly swept away the large endowments given by the friends of the church and education to the university. The legacy left by a friend of the church to pay the board of ministers' daughters while at college has been so managed as to become a debt instead of a help to the Centenary College. These institutions, once so flourishing and independent, are now left to battle in the midst of a ruined country and an impoverished church—to live if they can, or die if they must. It has been suggested by many superficial thinkers that the way to kill a school or college is to intimate that the professors are going to leave or that the institution is going down. Falsehood reported that the Confederacy was safe and in no danger, and its truest friends believed the statement, and therefore regarded still greater effort and sacrifice as useless; and when the whole truth was told it was too late—all was lost. Truth never damaged any cause that was worth sustaining. I am personally acquainted with the real condition of these colleges; and while their prospects may be no worse as to patronage than many similar institutions in the country, but much better, yet duty compels me to say that if the church in the Mobile Conference does not rally and come at once to their aid, either by increased patronage or financial assistance, or both, they cannot live through the crisis now upon the country without unreasonable sacrifices on the part of the professors.

It does not require the vision of a prophet to foresee that the next two or three years will be years of great financial depression among all classes. Will it not be prudent on the part of the church to look the facts full in the face, and, like a wise and experienced mariner, timely begin to take in sail and prepare at once for the worst? The church in the Mobile Conference can, and no doubt will, by a union of effort and a little well-timed self-denial, save to the church and their children their educational interests.

The most effectual way to save and build up the educational interests of the church is for those who have the means at once to send forward their sons and daughters to their own colleges, where they can be thoroughly educated, and their faith and morals certainly cared for. Has not the folly, not madness, of laying up treasure for children been so signally spoken that no sane mind should attempt it again, at the expense of educating his children. Gold can rust, but cannot buy the jewels of cultivated mind. Education never dies. Thieves cannot steal it, governments cannot confiscate it. Who has made a safer investment for his property than the man who has educated his sons and daughters? Whose mind is more at ease in these days of trouble and gloom than the man's who spent his fortune in the culture of his children's minds? There are at this time, no doubt, sons and daughters enough of Methodist parents at college in the different States, if they were all where they belong and ought to be, to fill our college halls to overflowing. If the Methodist community really felt that their own colleges would go down for want of patronage, perhaps not one in twenty of those students now abroad would have been sent off to other institutions. There is not a Methodist in the bounds of the Mobile Conference who is not directly interested in the prosperity of these church institutions. From these centers of piety and culture go out intelligence all over the church, in the pulpit and laity. These colleges are educating the masses by supplying the country with teachers. What hope have the ministers of the Mobile Conference to give their sons and daughters those higher advantages of culture but through the prosperity and perpetuity of their own colleges? How many among us are able to send our children abroad and pay their board and tuition?

It may be replied that there are other schools besides those under the control of the conference; and so there are, and many of them taught by some of the most worthy and highly cultivated ministers of the conference. I wish the conference had more of the same kind to spare for such work. But these institutions may pass away when the present parties who now sustain them see proper to leave them. The colleges and institutions of learning under the patronage and control of the conference are a part of the furniture of the church, and in this age and country a very important part, which cannot be dispensed with without great damage to the cause of Christ.

The professors charge no tuition in the university for young men studying for the ministry, or for ministers' sons whose fathers are in the regular work. Neither does Professor Massey, in the Male Institute at Summerfield. If sixty scholars could be procured for the Centenary College, the daughters of ministers could be taught free of tuition in all respects, and four of them at a time boarded free of charge. Many of the traveling ministry can locate their families near these institutions and give their children all these advantages, and at the same time attend to their regular work. Are the preachers of the Mobile Conference prepared to let such privileges—the labor of years—pass out of their hands? Certainly not. And yet there is danger of it. Who shall educate the Methodist children in the Mobile Conference? Who shall legislate, in coming years, for the people of Alabama? Wisdom is power; and when madness and folly have had their short reign, and law and order and justice assert their right to be heard, then men of educated minds will control the destinies of the State. But will they be our sons or the sons of foreigners? That is with us to say, and say now, by effort and self-denial, which will keep the institutions of learning above the wave which threatens to engulf them.

There never was a time in the history of this country when the people had motives of so high a character to educate the rising generation as the present.

S. P. RICHARDSON.

THE N. C. CONFERENCES.—The statistics of this Conference are: Number of local preachers, 154; white members, 31,456; colored members, 3,159; infants baptized, 643; adults baptized, 1,535; Sunday schools, 343; teachers, 2,063; scholars, 15,531.

Increase this year, 1,094 white members; 384 infants baptized; 11 adults baptized; 91 Sunday-schools; 504 Sunday-school teachers; 5,177 Sunday-school scholars.

Decrease this year, 24 local preachers; 1,915 colored members.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

WHITE SUPREMACY.

A speech in Congress by Hon. James Brooks, of New York, was delivered on the 18th of December, which equals anything upon the negro, in the intensity of its treatment, ever uttered in those halls, at any period, by Southern states men. We give but a part of it, to show the singular change coming over the sentiments of Northern men at this moment:

* * * * *

CIVILIZATION AND CHRISTIANITY HAVE NOT CHANGED HIM.

Four thousand years then he was exactly what he is now, Anno Domini 1867—and what he ever will be, save as he comes in contact with the civilization of a superior race. The Egyptians whose genius created the pyramids, the Sphynx, the obelisk — the Carthagenian, whose soldiers under Hannibal surmounted the then horrid Alps—rolled over the Campagna of Rome, and the plains of Capua—the Roman, whose arms and whose arts embraced the whole world—all, have brought their civilization and their arts before the negro race, but all, all in vain. The Church and holy foundations in Carthage, in Cyrene, in Alexandria, throughout all Egypt, and far, far up the Nile, and asceties from upper Egypt, clothed in the wild raiment of the Baptist, wandered forth in sheepskins and goatskins, and dwelt in deserts, and on mountains, in dens and caves, to bring the negro to Christ, but all, all in vain. Pagan, savage, cannibal even, the negro in his own native home, for thousands of years has defied all civilization, all christianity—and only when in close individual contact with the superior race is the negro then improved or improvable. He clings to his gris-gris, jujus, fetichism—with as much pertinacity as he did hundreds of years ago. But a wonderful imitative genius is that of the negro! It displays itself suprisingly in music and in a variety of our culinary arts. When associated with the white man, the negro, through his faculties of imitation, becomes in many occupations almost the equal of the white man. But when left to his own guidance, as in Hayti, in Jamaica, or in upper Egypt, he returns to his barbaric tastes, his gris-gris, his jujus, the fetich, etc., etc.

NO NEGRO POETS, ARCHITECTS, NO GREAT MECHANICS, ETC.

Where, oh tell me where, sir, has the pure blooded negro, unassisted by the white man, exhibited any of the triumphs of genius? Where have we found that race producing a Homer, a Phidias, a Praxiteles, a Socrates, a Demosthenes, a Virgil, or a Shakespeare? Where has it produced any great architect, like Michael Angelo? Where any great poet, where any heroic soldier like Alexander, Cæsar, or Napoleon—where any wonderful mechanic? What negro of pure blood ever started a steam engine, or a spinning-jenny, a screw, a lever, the wheel or the pulley?—What negro has invented a telegraph, or discovered a star, a satellite, or an asteroid? What negro ever construeted a palatial edifice like this in which we are assembled — these Corinthian columns—these frescoed walls? Negro history makes no mark in this great world's progress. That history is all a blank, blauk, sir. The negro can never rise above a certain range of intelligence. The children of the negro, up to ten or fifteen years of age, may be as bright and as intelligent as white children. They acquire knowledge as rapidly, but after that early age the negro youth does not advance as does the white youth. While the white man is increasing in knowledge till the day of his death, the negro reaches before the age of maturity a point beyond which he cannot well advance, in anything save in the arts of mere imitation.

Mr. Garfield—Will the gentleman tell us who Euclid was?

Mr. Brooks—Does the gentleman mean to intimate that Euclid was a negro? Why, sir, he had not a particle of wool on his head.

Mr. Garfield—He was only an Abyssiniau.

THE LESSONS OF LIFE—THE ARABS FIRST.

Mr. Brooks—Now, Mr. Speaker, I am about to show further that wherever there has been an admixture of a superior race with the negro, the utter deterioration and degeneracy, if not the destruction, of the domiuant race has been the result. Look at the history of the Middle Ages, when the men of our race were involved in mental darkness, when even the priests could not read or write, and when books were not printed. At that time the Arabs had almost all the knowledge and learning in the world. Under the banner of their prophet they started from the holy City of Mecca, and swept along the whole Northern coast of the Mediterranean, by Alexandria, Carthage and beyond the Pillars of Hercules, aye, carrying over the Sierra Nevada of Spain, into the beautiful valley of the Grenadian La Vega, their wonderful arts, as well as their victorious arms. They construeted the magnificent Alhambra; they created the Alcazars of Seville and Cordova. Our countryman, Irving, in glowing prose, with thoughts that breathe and words that burn, has pictured their marches and conquests, and their arts as well as their arms. The whole Christian world shrank and trembled before the mighty genius of this Arab race, while it was overrunning Spain and threatening Europe with downfall. But in an evil hour they who had planted the noblest banners of poetry, and of prose, of philosophy, and of history, in the front rank of the learning of the world—they who had invented the science of notation, and taught us decimals—they who had created algebra, and given it the Arabic name; they who had measured the heavens in their astronomy, and given the very names we now use to the stars and constellations, that sparkle in the sky; they who bequeathed to us the Arabic named *Almanac*, (the Diary,) the little work now indispensable in every man's house—alas, *they* mingle the blood of their heroic race with the Nubian—the negro—with the inferior and degraded races of Africa, all about them, and they rapidly fell from their exalted position into the degraded pool of races, with whom they had commingled. Those once heroic Arabs were driven from Grenada—and lingering awhile upon the coasts of the Mediterranean, they re-fled into Africa, dishonored, degraded, destroyed, by forgetting their Arab nobility, and becoming Nubians, negroes, and other inferior races of Africa.

THE OTTOMAN TURKS NEXT.

Years afterwards there sallied forth from Asia, that great store house of nations, the Ottoman Turks, under the banner of the Prophet, and their Crescent swept over almost the same breadth of territory that the Arabs had gone over before them. If they paused at the Pillars of Hereules in the West, their scimetars flashed in the East, under the walls of Vienna, and swept off every living man that showed himself on the open plains of Austria or Bohemia. But alas! they entered upon the same degraded crime of amalgamation and miscegenation, and they soon emasculated these once heroic Turks, the approach of whose Crescent had made the Christian tremble in every Court of Europe, and upon every navigable internal sea. In their harems, the thick-lipped, wooly headed negro woman was mixed up with the beautiful Circassian and Georgian, and children of all hues, and colors, and races, were the product of this hateful miscegenation; and God—even the God of Mohammed—has punished the Moslem by his own degradation and his overthrow for violating that first law of nature—the preservation of the purity of race. The Crescent no more waves in terror under the walls of Malta, as pirate, or corsair, no more affrights on the Adriatic, or the Danube, but trembles in doubtful existence on the Sea of Marmora. I myself have seen, in Constantinople, around a Mosque where the Sultan was at prayers, some thirty or forty beautiful Circassians and Georgians of his harem, kissing the hand of a eunuch, an Ethiopian, a negro selected from the interior of Africa, as the custodian of these women, and who thus had become their master. The moment the Turk thus associated himself with the negro, or negress, and recognized him or her, either as brother or sister, from that hour the Turkish Empire began to crumble, until now it exists only by the toleration of the Christian powers of Europe.

THE MOORS AND THE NEGROES NEXT.

Let gentlemen, then, but study the history of the Arabs in their mixture of races, let them but study the history of the Turks, let them but study the history of Morocco, if they ever take the trouble to study at all, and they will see what a fatal step they are taking now in equalizing unnatural races, or rather in subjecting the superior white race of the South to negroes from Africa. Muley Ismael was Emperor of Morocco about 1680, and he had a negro, as well as a Georgian wife, between whom and others were born from him, the historian records, 300 children, the last born when he was near 80 years of age. It took a hundred years for the Moorish race to recover itself from the fatal crime of Muley Ismael; and it will cost a hundred years to recover from your legislation, if the people continue you in power another election.

THE LATIN-SPANISH AND THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE AS SETTLERS ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

But I need not go to the Mediterranean. I need not cross the Atlantic to show the fatal step you are taking by this Reconstruction Bill in going into this co-partnership with negroes. Our continent has been settled by two classes of men, Anglo-Saxon, Celt and Teuton in the North, and the Spanish Latin race in the South. God never made a nobler race of men than the Hidalgos of Spain, who, under Columbus, in a little caraval of forty tons, started on the trackless Atlantic in search of the then unknown America. God never made a nobler race, I repeat, than those Hidalgos of Spain. What did they do? They ran all along the Gulf of Mexico, from Florida on the north to Cape Horn on the southern verge to South America. They settled Mexeio and Venezuela, New Granada and Chili, and Peru, and coasting all the Northern Pacific, imprinted the holy classic names of old Spain upon the now golden mountains and wine-covered valleys of the State of California. They climbed the snow-clad Cordilleras, and planted their banner on every hill and every valley of Mexico, Pern and Chili. They drove Montezuma from the halls of his Aztec ancestors, and under Cortes and Pizarro, Peruvian, Mexican and semi-barbarian, civilization fell below the mighty prowess of their arms?—Their heroic deeds, their lofty chivalry, their Christian loyalty now read more like the romances of a Froissart than as they are, the true record of history.

Our Anglo-Saxon fathers started later from the shores of England and landed upon the Rock of Plymouth or upon the flats of Jamestown. The Puritan himself, trembling over his rock for awhile, in terror of the tomahawk, ventured at last at what is deemed gigantic heroism. He crossed the Connecticut and the Hudson, and slowly crept up the Mowhawk and halted for years and years upon Lakes Erie, Ontario and Huron. The cavaliers of Jamestown threaded their way up the river James, stealthily wound over the pases of the Alleghanies, and looked down at last with astonishment and affright upon *la belle riviere* of Ohio. But all this time these heroic hidalgos of Spain were spreadiug the name and fame of Castile and Arragon throughout the whole Americau continent, from Florida on the North to Cape Horn on the South, and from Cape Horn to California, while our Anglo-Saxon race stood shivering upon the Ohio and Lake Erie without the courage to advance further. What, sir, happened then? What has produced this difference between us and the holy Hidalgo? Why are they fallen, these men of the Armada, so exalted among all the nations of the earth, who made our ancestors in the days of Queen Elizabeth tremble on the throne? Why was it that in the Mexican war one regiment of our Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Teutonic blood, again and again, put whole regiments of these once noble Hidalgos of Spain to flight at Chapultepec, the Garita and elsewhere? I will tell you why, sir. The Latin, the Spanish race, freed from that instinct of ours, which abhors all hybrid amalgamation, reveled in a fatally tempting admixture of blood—indulged in social and governmental copartnership with Aztecs, Indians, negroes, one and all. The pure blood, the azure blood of the old Hidalgos of Spain, lost and drained, dishonored and degraded, has dwindled into nothing, while the pure blood of the Anglo-Saxon, the Celts, Teutons, abhorring all such association and amalgamation with the negro, or the Indian, has leaped over Lake Erie, crossed *la reviere*, the great Father of Waters, the Mississippi, crowded the mountain passes of Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Moutana, rolled over the Rocky Mountains, and spread for hundreds of miles on the Pacific Ocean—carrying not only there, but everywhere, triumphant, from the Arctic to the Antarctic, the glorious flag of our country, that emblem of a pure race, and ever contrasting the glory and honor, the prowess of that race, with the degradation of the race of these once noble Hidalgos of Spain. Sir, you are on the eve now of an association and copartnership with a like inferior race, which, if the people do not drive you from this capital, will be destructive of us all, as has been a like copartnership to the Spaniards, the Turks, the Moors, and the Arabs. I have recalled these sacred lessons of history, and I hold them up to you for your admonition and warning. Heed, oh heed! Strike, but hear!

I have here, sir, and will publish in a note, a table of the different admixtures of races which have brought about the utter degradation of the white race in parts of Spanish America, and I hold them up to you as what you are legislating to make us.

Now, sir, this may be the last time in this Congress, when I shall have an opportunity thus at length to address a white audience upon the floor of this house. (Laughter.) Aye, you are so hurrying up this reconstruction, as you call it, that the African will soon come down from your galleries, and make his appearance here upon the floor side by side with you, as a man and a brother. He is soon to be within you, and part of you, a representative upon this floor. I tell you, gentlemen, that you make a fatal political mistake, for it will not be acquiesced in by the Northern people, and your violent, revolutionary acts here will be resisted in the elective tribunals elsewhere. In order to obtain a few additional negro representative votes upon this floor from the South, you are jeoparding the domination of your party in the great North and West. The Northern people are sound upon the subject of race, and where ethnology is discussed scientifically in the primary assemblies of the people, they will become more and more sound; and become more and more converts to the principles I have been laying down to-day. But I know, sir, that it is vain for me to invoke the majority of the House to pause. I have too often sent forth vain invocations here, and appealed to the majority of this House in vain and in vain. But, thank God! my voice and the voice of the few bold compatriots around me have gone beyond this Capitol and been heard among the people, who have responded by rolling up majorities in our favor, such as we did not dream of, so early, after our vain appeals to you here on this floor. But if you blacken this House this session of Congress, it will soon be whitened by the Democracy of the North and West. It cannot be that God inspired Columbus to the discovery of this great New World only to drive out Pequods, Chippewas, Mohawks, Pottawatemies, Sioux, Cheyennes, to substitute here a government of Congo negroes from Africa instead. It cannot be that Almighty wisdom has gathered here the best blood from all the nations of Europe to be overwhelmed, as Spanish blood has been, by the basest mixture of Aztec, Indian and Congo negro. But to you, pledged, manacled to party, and loving party more than you love country, or God, or man, I know I speak in vain. A voice even from the dead would not now change a single opinion here, but we shall be heard and heeded elsewhere. Posterity will vindicate our foresight. History will do us justice, while a grateful country is already sending in its plandits of "well done, good and faithful servants."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A Preacher's Surprise Party.

DEAR DR. KENER: You know what a great and snug place Dryades street German Church parsonage is. Well, comfortably housed in the same, on new year's eve I was conversing with my darling wife about the vicissitudes of the closing year: though surrounded by pestilence, our lives had been preserved, while others, perhaps more worthy than ourselves, had been taken away. In gratitude a tear pearled down the cheeks of my wife. But watch night was at hand. I was to preach at nine o'clock. The sermon which I had prepared on the Past, Present, and Future, like wind-tossed clouds moved through the sky of my mind. There! A knock at the door! Loudly I cried: 'Come in!' And in came friends with *baskets*, and these baskets were full—you have no idea what good things they contained! In short, *Br. Keller and family gave me a surprise party.* Is it a wonder that I preached a good sermon that night?

J. B. A. AHRENS.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRAZILIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD COUNTRY?

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 23, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: I have concluded that I will write you a short article, expressive of my views of Brazil, under the above caption.

1. Healthfulness is indispensable, for without it all else is of little value. In this respect Brazil is equal to the most favored regions of the earth. Even the valley of the Amazon is not generally an exception to this remark; on the contrary, I am now fully satisfied that many very extensive districts of that part of the empire are both healthy and very rich in soil and productions of almost every kind that minister to the wants or luxuries of human life. There are vast bodies of magnificent mountain or table lands awaiting the coming emigrant, and the general healthiness of the southern part of the empire is not questioned even by those who do not like it in other respects.

2. A pleasant climate is very necessary for the promotion of health and the comforts of life. In some parts of the United States the lands are rich and the country is considered healthy, yet the climate is so unpleasant that residence in those districts is not desirable. On the other hand, the climate of Brazil is equal to any on the globe. No language that I could use would give a stranger an adequate idea of its enchanting loveliness. To me it is still like a pleasing dream, and it recalls most vividly the early recollections of my boyhood, when I used to wish that our beautiful Indian summer in my native State, Virginia, would last all the year.—Here it does seem that dream is a pleasing reality. For nearly four months have I been here, and yet the captivating loveliness of the climate still continues. The air is soft and balmy, yet not enervating, and withal so free from those rude and sudden changes which are so common in other lands. Take this as an illustration: there have been but two hail storms, I am assured, in thirty years in the city of Rio and its surroundings. This is the middle of our southern spring season, and we have now the beautiful growing April showers and the pleasant April days as known in Alabama and Mississippi, but none of those sudden stormy changes so common in those States. Here we fear not the tornado nor the cold and killing wintry blasts so common in the States; and those beating, deluging rains, and those protracted, scorching droughts, so well known in all the cotton States, are almost unknown here.

Perhaps the reader will smile at the remark, but there is much in this part of Brazil, both in climate and productions, that reminds me of my Bible readings. Here there is an almost boundless plenty of choice fruits of many varieties; here is the almost perpetual spring or summer of Milton's Garden of Eden; here man can live with as little labor as anywhere else on earth. Malignant forms of disease are rare. Like the soft and pleasant climate, diseases are usually not of the malignant type.—Here, too, are "the earthen water pots" and the carts of the olden time, as they were in the days of the Saviour and his apostles, and many other things in this tropical land that will make one think of Bible scenes.

3. Good pure water. Without it no country can be considered pleasant or desirable. Here this is to be had in great abundance, and usually of the very best quality; and in regard to the manner of keeping it our people in the South may learn a lesson. The water is usually kept in large earthen pots or jars, and is brought up in the evening and put in those jars for drinking the next day. In this way it keeps cool and is very pleasant.

4. Facility in producing all the necessaries and all the substantial comforts of life. I know of no country that can excel Brazil in this respect. Let the intelligent planter or farmer consider these facts: any country that is otherwise desirable, and in addition produces easily and freely, all the year round, an abundant supply of good nutritious grasses for horses and cattle, must be an easy country to live in; and when we add that these grasses are no more in the way of a farmer than clover or timothy, he will see that half the labor needed to secure the comforts of life in the middle States will suffice here, for here we have no winter. The "capim" grows the year round, and is usually mowed on good lands *four* times a year, and its yield is very heavy. It is almost universally fed green, though it makes excellent hay—as good as timothy; and the "grama" is superior to clover for grazing, and is as easily killed with the plow. Again, although corn does not do so well in some localities, especially on the coast, as in the States, yet they have a substitute in sweet potatoes and mandioca which more than compensates for any deficiency in the corn crop; and as the value of these crops may not be properly understood by the reader, I will say of the sweet potato that it grows to a perfection and with a readiness here unknown in the States. Potatoes may be planted almost any time, and, like noxious weeds in other lands, when once in a piece of land they will continue to grow there with half a chance. I have found potatoes on more than half the land on my farm where they have been planted at any time within three years past, and I am daily plowing up more than I have use for, on lands where I did not suppose there were any.

Mandioca is the corn of all Brazil—or, in other words, it is as universally grown here as corn in the States, and is used almost precisely as corn. It is made into bread for man, and is good and wholesome when well prepared, and is eaten by everything on the farm, just as corn is in the States. When first taken out of the ground one of the best varieties is poisonous, but after a few days' exposure to the sun and air, to dry it a little, all kinds of stock eat it freely and safely. It is not more trouble to raise it than corn, but takes longer to make a crop—twelve months before it is large enough to use; but it is more profitable to leave it two or even three years, as the yield is thereby greatly increased. It is very nutritious and very prolific. An acre of common fair land will make from one hundred to five hundred bushels of roots, if well cultivated. It is quite as easy to gather as corn, as its roots usually grow almost on the surface, and I do not consider it much more trouble to gather and prepare for bread than I do to gather corn and prepare it for bread.

Now put all these facts together, and the reader will see that it must be an easy matter to secure a living here; and when we add that the variety and the unfailing abundance of fruit that grows in Brazil is such that it makes the comforts and luxuries of life quite as easily obtained here as anywhere else in the world. I do verily believe that if the same lazy, thriftless hoe culture, which is common in Brazil, was the dependence in the States, one-third of the people would starve in three years.

5. Commercial advantages.—These are accessible to a large portion of the empire, but many fine districts are as yet inaccessible.

6. A good government and a good population. Add these to the other five items, and we have, when all are combined, as good a country as we can find in this evil world; and all these, except the last item—the population—I am sure are to be found here. To our people the language and the religious faith of the Brazilians constitute a material objection; but if these were out of the way, I have no idea a more desirable country could be found. But the reader must not infer from this last remark that there is any danger of trouble here about religious freedom; on the contrary, I do not apprehend the least danger of that kind. What I mean is simply this: to us, as Protestants, it must be a serious objection that almost all around us in this country are Roman Catholics, from whom we differ widely on many very important points of faith. Yet I do not attach that importance to this subject which many do, and with the general absence of those of like faith with myself, I still prefer Brazil as a home for myself and family to any part of the world that I have seen; and if all the woes that hang over the desolated and ruined land of my nativity were removed, still I think I should live and die in this beautiful and lovely country.

There is one peculiarity in the seasons here to which I wish to call special attention. It is this: I have not yet seen a rain fall that was at all calculated to wash the lands, or beat them hard, and "run the land together," as planters express it. Thus far the rains have all fallen with a gentleness particularly favorable to crops. To-day is the 23d of November, and is the end of the second "rainy month," so called, and this gentle fall of rain is of such great advantage to us here that one good plowing and hoeing of a crop of corn—the land having been previously well plowed—is, I verily believe, equal to three in Alabama. And this is one, indeed the chief, reason why crops are made here without work. Until one tries it, and sees for himself, he can have little idea of the immense difference this makes in the culture of a crop, and, indeed, in the productiveness of the land.

I have now been on my farm a little over two months, and if what I have seen this spring (it is spring season here) is anything like a specimen of what is common in this country, I shall not seek for a home in any other land. This is, all things considered, as good as any I could hope to find.

Your's in Christ,

J. E. NEWMAN.

From the Methodist Protestant.

An Editor in his Own Grave.

The editor of the New York *Examiner and Chronicle*—the leading Baptist journal of the country—in his issue of the 12th inst. amuses himself at what he imagines an embarrassment besetting those "who believe that sprinkling is a scriptural way of baptism." Read the following editorial, which we give in full:

"BURIAL BEFORE DEATH.

"Those who believe that sprinkling is a scriptural way of baptism are not a little embarrassed by those passages in which baptism is compared to a burial. There is no denying or evading the fact that the Apostle Paul, in Romans VI. and Colossians II. does teach that our baptism is a symbolical burial. But our Pedobaptist brethren, even if they could succeed to their own perfect satisfaction in explaining how the Apostle came to use so strange a figure of speech as that of calling the sprinkling of a few drops of water upon a person a burying in baptism, would still have accomplished only half their task. They would still have to justify themselves against the charge of *premature burial*. It is the 'old man,' according to Romans vi: 6, that is first crucified with Christ, and then buried with him. Until this old man, this body of sin, is actually dead, it is not ready for burial.

"Now evangelical Pedobaptists do not hold that the old and depraved nature has died in the young children whom they sprinkle. So that even if it were possible to express by sprinkling the true sense of the word baptize—which it is not; and even if sprinkling had any resemblance to burial—which it has not; they would still be unable to justify themselves in giving burial to those who are confessedly not yet dead.

"Sometimes we are told that when those who are baptized in infancy are afterwards converted, and so come to have both the inward reality and the outward sign, it is of no consequence which they had first. But this illustration may help to convince those who use this plea that the *order* of these two requirements is as imperative as the requirements themselves. Death and burial are appointed for all men; but it is not immaterial which comes first. Regeneration and baptism are both divine requirements; but it is not immaterial which comes first. We do not bury the living in the pious hope that they will die afterwards; we ought not to baptize the unregenerate in the pious hope that they will be Christians some time or other.

"There is a time to die, and a time to be buried; and the times cannot be rightfully or safely interchanged. There is a time of regeneration, and a time for baptism; and the times cannot be rightfully or safely interchanged. The living know that they must die and be buried; but they have a right to insist that the burial shall not antedate the dying. And since the little ones cannot speak for themselves, we speak for them, and insist upon their right to die before they are buried—to be converted before they are baptized."

The "old man" to which reference is had in Romans VI. is doubtless, according to Baptist and Pedobaptist exegesis, the sinful nature—the moral depravity—the old Adam—the unregenerate soul. This "old man," according to St. Paul's delineation, is "dead in tresspasses and in sins." Not dead *to* sin, but dead *in* sin.

Now "evangelical" Baptists hold that little children are depraved in their moral nature; in other words, that their "old man" is "dead in sin," and therefore they must be regenerated—made alive in Christ before they can be baptized, since "we ought not to baptize the unregenerate in the pious hope that they will be Christians some time or other."

That is to say, that our New York editor not only refuses to give "symbolical burial" to little children which are *dead* in sin—unregenerated—but waits until the dead are *alive*—regenerated—and *then* absolutely "buries them alive." Now our cotemporary will please bear in mind "that the *order* of these two requirements is as imperative as the requirements themselves. Death and burial are appointed for all men; but it is not immaterial which comes first. Regeneration and baptism are both divine requirements; but it is not immaterial which comes first. We do not bury the living in the pious hope that they will die afterwards." With what hope, then, do Baptists make this interment? If not "in the pious hope that they will *die afterwards*," i. e., *die* after they are buried; do they bury the living in the pious hope that *after* they are *buried* that they will *still* continue *to live*—to live buried alive? Why, it is bad enough to bury a live man "in the pious hope" that death will soon release him from his sepulchral sufferings, but to bury the living in the pious hope that they will continue to *exist*, and endure the miseries of subterranean life, is a strange sort of piety to us. But our Baptist friend *does not only bury* the living in the pious hope that they will not die, but he refuses sepulture to the *dead*, i. e., children dead in sin. To deny burial to the dead is an indignity to our common humanity, which we feel sure would not be *wittingly* offered even by our neighbor of the *Examiner*. He can sit on either horn of this dilemma in which his own theory has placed him. We would suggest that one which would occasion the *less embarrassment*, and afford the better opportunity to justify himself against the charge of reversing "the *order* of these two requirements." If the children be *dead* in sin—they *ought* to be buried. Hence according to the Baptist idea that Baptism is "a symbolical burial," we *bury* them "in the pious hope" that by and by Jesus will "raise them up to walk in newness of life." Unlike our Baptist friends, we do not wait until the children are converted,' that is, "*living*"—and *then* bury them. Our theory is bury the *dead*, for the dead only *need* burial. But for humanity's sake do not bury the living and absolutely refuse sepulture to the dead.

If the editor of the *Examiner* has been baptized according to the Baptist mode of dealing with the living, why he is buried alive.

Our sympathies are aroused.—Aroused in behalf of our friend up there in New York. And, "since the interred one cannot speak for himself, we speak for him and insist upon his right" to be *buried alive*.

"Carve not a line, raise not a stone,
But leave him alone in his glory."

SPURGEON.

BY BISHOP KINSLEY.

Mr. Spurgeon is one of the celebrities of London. Probably more strangers go to hear him than to hear any other hundred men in the city. Long before the doors are opened to strangers the immense portico of the Tabernacle is crowded, and the flight of steps, which will hold a good congregation, and all the way to the street. I should think as many as a thousand strangers are in waiting, many of them for a long time before the doors are open. The members of the congregation go in by side doors through a gate; but a policeman guards the entrance against others. At precisely a quarter to eleven the doors open, and the scramble for seats begins. The seats are arranged in elliptical form, and there are two tiers of galleries all round the audience-room. To accommodate these it requires that the pulpit, though it cannot be called a pulpit, should be high. There is nothing but the circular railing and a small, plain table. The audience-room will hold from four to five thousand people, and every possible seat is occupied, and still people are standing in the aisles. Mr. Spurgeon begins exactly at the time, with a short prayer, followed by a hymn, which he reads a verse at a time, and the whole congregation sings with a will. The preacher does not allow of choir singing. There is no instrument of any kind in the church; but the effect of four or five thousand voices (every person is provided with a book) is inspiring and grand. After the first hymn, the preacher reads a chapter and comments upon it. Then follows another prayer much more elaborate than the first; then another hymn. The preliminary service occupies one hour. Then a sermon follows of forty-five to fifty minutes, followed by a very brief prayer, and the service is concluded.

What is the secret of his marvelous popularity with the people?

I went to hear him, as many others have done, with a view of satisfying myself on this question. My conclusion is that several particulars, which I will describe, go to make up the cause of Mr. Spurgeon's wonderful success as a preacher, for his success is wonderful.

There is nothing remarkable in the appearance of the man. A stranger would pick out a hundred other men in the congregation for celebrated preachers before he would take him. He has been described as a large man. This is not correct. He is below medium height, stout, and a perfect picture of health. He looks more youthful than I expected. His looks do not indicate anything extraordinary in any respect. A large mouth affords a good outlet for his thoughts; but many a mouth as large affords only an *inlet* for beef and beer. He is not a man of extraordinary learning, though he is respectable. A multitude of preachers in London are vastly his superiors in this respect.

1st. He gives evidence of deep and consistent piety—a fervid, longing, yearning after God seems to be the atmosphere of his soul, accompanied by the bright sunshine of God's presence in the heart. He impresses you that he is a truly humble man. Many a man would have his head turned by seeing five thousand before him every Sabbath, attracted from all parts of the world by his popularity. All this seems but to deepen his sense of his own weakness, and to lead him to cling more closely to the cross of Christ. His prayers are simple, fervent, and confiding; he seems to ask nothing doubting. He is not a profound commentator, but seizes the practical heart-searching ideas of the chapter upon which he comments, and commends them to the consciences of his hearers.

2d. He is a man *of* the people and *for* the people, and whose sympathies are *with* the people, and he is a man of large sympathy. He impresses you that he is your friend, and longs to see you saved, and is willing to make any sacrifice which may be necessary to this end.

3d. In his preaching, as in his reading and praying, every word is heard by every person in the great congregation. He has a good voice, and an excellent audience-room. In his preaching, praying and expounding, every word is understood. He uses no words that a well informed child will not understand. Logic is not his *forte*. He depends mainly on illustration, and in this respect is very happy.

An excellent mother, in writing to one of her sons, on the birth of his eldest son, says: "Give him an education, that his life may be useful; teach him religion, that his death may be happy."

Rev. Wm. Say, on one occasion, expressing the inconsistencies of his people, said: "If I were to see the devil carrying some of you away bodily, I could not say, 'stop thief,' for I could not be sure that he did not have his own property."

The New Year's Gift.

Before the library fire, almost hidden in the great arm-chair, Arthur Lee sat thinking on the last day of the old year, wondering what New Year's gift he should purchase for his father. "I'll buy a new inkstand. That will be just the present to give father;" and springing from his seat, Arthur put on his cap and overcoat, and after emptying his purse upon the table so as to be certain that his half-crown had not slipped away from his purse, he left the house feeling almost rich enough to buy his father any present he might desire, and smiling as he recollected the time—not very long ago either—when a sixpence seemed such an immense sum to spend at once.

It had begun to grow dark, and Arthur hastened on till a brightly lighted shop was reached, where he felt certain the best inkstands could be obtained, and in a few minutes he stood before a case containing the desired article in great variety. "This one is five shillings, and that three," said the shopman. Arthur's half crown, which had appeared such a large sum, seemed suddenly to have grown very small, and he asked if they had any lower priced ones; but when some were shown him just like those the boys use at school, he left the shop feeling greatly disappointed.

Tea was upon the table upon his return, and he had no opportunity of consulting with his sister as to what had best be done, for several hours. When his father left the room, the door had scarcely closed before Arthur commenced his story. Bessie sympathized most kindly in her brother's disappointment. After thinking a short time she asked, "Do you remember, Arthur, what father broke a few nights ago?"

Arthur thought for a moment and then exclaimed, "You mean the paper-cutter, and I can buy him a new one. I will run out and buy one now, before the shops close. It will take but a few minutes, sister." Arthur returned with a paper-cutter which did suit their father exactly, although it was neither elegant nor mounted with a deer's hoof, like some Arthur had seen in the shop. After having rolled it up carefully and then unrolled it again several times, to try how it would cut, and see how it looked, the paper-cutter was at last hidden, so that the father should not see it till the next day.

"Tell me, Arthur, why you are so very anxious to give father a new year's gift?" said Bessie.

"What a question, sister! I am sure it would be strange if I should not wish to do so, after all his kindness to me. I want to show my love in some way, and has not done more for me during the year than any one else?"

"Not more than any one else, though father has been very kind to us during the year, there is One who deserves more of our love than even he. One who has kept us in health throughout the year, when many have been laid in the grave. One who has bestowed upon us the choicest of blessings, and to crown all other gifts, has offered us at last a glorious home in heaven. O my brother, when thinking of this, sleep peacefully on the night of the old year with no gift for his heavenly Father?"

There was a silence for a moment, and then Arthur said, "Yes, I know God has done more for me than any one else; but what is there, sister, that I can give God, when everything in the world belongs to him."

Bessie did not speak, but taking the Bible from the table, found a verse, and Arthur, bending over, read, "My son, give me thine heart."

It was not the first time Arthur had seen those words; but never had they impressed him as when on that last night of the old year he thought of his happy home, loving friends, the many joys of the year that had passed, and then of the little he had done for God, who had done so much for him.

Alone that night, Arthur watched to watch the old year pass away, and as the bells rang in the new year, kneeling he offered his sinful erring heart to his heavenly Father, but gave it in child-like faith and love, knowing that it would be made pure in the Saviour's precious blood, and in his strength resolved to lead a new life through the year.

And dear reader, have you a gift for Him who has done so much for you in the years that have passed away?—no gift, as this new year dawns, for Him who, to crown all other blessings, offers the "gift of eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord," and in return for this asks only "Give me thine heart." It is not much to offer. Only a sinful, erring heart. But if it be given now to the Saviour, this year will be a very happy one to you.—*Children's Friend.*

The great tabernacle of the Mormons at Salt Lake City is now finished. It is 250 feet wide, and furnishes comfortable sitting room for 12,000 people.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
Abingdon, Va., Dec. 25, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps a compend of news items from this beautiful mountain region of Virginia may prove interesting to yourself and readers. Occupying, as we do, a sort of *locum* medium between the tobacco region of Eastern Virginia, where slaves formerly abounded, and the cotton growing States on the South, where a still greater number of Africa's progeny dwell, we have thus far escaped many of the anxious cares which have beset the minds of our Southern brethren in other localities. A feeling of security is also entertained as regards the future, which is favorable to active enterprise. The district of country extending from Harper's Ferry, in the extreme northern portion of the great and fertile valley of Virginia, to Chatanooga, in the southwest portion of Eastern Tennessee, is populated almost wholly by whites. A very small minority are negroes.

This irregularly continued valley, varying in width, is nearly five hundred miles in extent, from northeast to southwest. Being more or less undulating in its whole extent, sometimes indeed hilly and mountainous, it abounds in springs of fine water, has a changeable but healthful climate, is settled by industrious yeomen, a large per cent. of whom, from long habits of industry, have rendered themselves independent of hired labor, the lands yielding almost all the cereals, fruits, and vegetables necessary for the sustenance of the people. There has been, since the close of the war, [illegible] want felt by any in this [illegible]here being no one crop, as in Eastern Virginia, or co[illegible]he Gulf States, upon wh[illegible]y exclusively for aid and [illegible] failure in any one crop [illegible]erely felt here than a failur[illegible] cotton crop in the South [illegible] felt. There can scarcely [illegible]pen, therefore, such a gene[illegible] of crops in this region as will reduce the people to great straits for a living. Besides, the country has great recuperative energies, much of the land producing grass spontaneously. Stock can be raised in great abundance, and fattened at small cost.

If, therefore, the cereals, or any considerable per cent. of them, fail, the people fall back on their grazing interests, and evoke from them a competency. This feature of the country was strikingly manifested during the recent war. Armies traversed this region in all directions; barns overflowing with wheat and other grains were committed to the flames; apparent desolation marked the track of these contending forces; famine seemed inevitable. Still the people had plenty. This was the secret of their plenty: upon the approach of a hostile force the live stock was spirited away to the mountains with wonderful facility. There were few negroes to betray its place of concealment. With the disappearance of the armies the stock returned. God again sent the rain and sunshine. The grass, unconscious of the tread of the invader, rovived; beef and butter and cheese were again in great abundance. Some few barrels of flour carefully hid away in the woods or outhouses made their appearance again; the children had food plentifully. Had the rest of the South been as hard to starve as this valley, some other means of subjugation would have been necessary, involving more of personal risk to the enemy.

It does seem to me that the advantages of this region are such as to preclude the necessity of men's exiling themselves from the South to seek homes in Brazil or other tropical countries. True, lands are high, but they are productive. It is true men who owned their thousands of acres in the Gulf States could only own their hundreds here. But what matter. If the culture of one acre here is more remunerative in products than the culture of five or ten there, less labor gives a better income. There are fewer laborers to feed, less trouble in their management, and more certainty of at least a competency. Besides, these lands are susceptible of improvement, carried to almost any limit, while many of the lands of the Gulf States—and we presume this is true in a greater or less degree with all tropical lands—are of a light arenaceous character, little adapted to the reception of fertilizers, and still less to their retention. Here a man may build and plant for life, and for his children after him. If the increase of population here necessitates a subdivision of the lands, the capacity of these same lands for the support of this increased population may be increased. With increase of population, therefore, comes higher development.

One of two things is obliged to happen: either these lands will be bought and settled by men from the extreme South or from the free States. Already Germans are pouring into the lower valley—a race patient, industrious, and thrifty in a material point of view, but intellectually phlegmatic, sceptical in matters religious, exhibiting no pride of taste in the few houses of worship among them, and content with the most meager educational facilities for their children. This may seem strange when we remember that Germany is emphatically the country of learning and learned men. The problem is solved, however, if we remember that the learned men of Germany do not exile themselves from their fatherland in search of material good. For a half century past the spawn of a pauper population, suffocating in the densely populated cities of Europe, has been drifting to this shore. The offspring of these *debris* of European society are in some respects superior to their sires; but it will take a century yet to develop them into a Christian and intellectual manhood. To the high-born native Virginian the true gentleman of Southern birth and education would be a far more welcome immigrant than adventurers from beyond the seas, or emissaries from the land of isms and innovation. Oppression in Europe is by the property holders and against the poorer classes. Hence immigration from the East brings labor, ignorance and depravity. The government of the United States is perhaps the first, in modern times, that seeks to oppress wealth, intelligence and refinement in favor of a corrupt and corrupting mixed mob of blacks and whites. The discrimination in favor of ignorance and against intelligence is rendering many portions of the South uninhabitable by men of refined feelings. To these intelligent and refined people, exiling themselves voluntarily from all they formerly loved and held sacred, and seeking new homes where the hate and malice of the oppressor may not find ready at hand so many implements of torture, we extend a cordial invitation to come and make their homes among us, and help us to form here a society which shall be in some sense a refuge for the cultivated from the persecutions of ignorance and fanaticism. Many of our people here want to divide their farms, and thereby promote development in this region, but we do not wish to divide them with those who will make this beautiful region also the scene of contention and strife. Give us here the wealthy and intelligent gentlemen of the South to aid us in moulding the educational and religious interests of the country, and no spot on earth will afford finer facilities for human happiness and prosperity. Having lived myself for several years in the South I am satisfied that the production of cotton, the great staple of the South, with hired labor, is at an end. From $3 to $5 per month is the highest wages any planter can afford to give the best hands, and use their labor in the production of cotton. It is not the worm, it is not dry seasons, it is not even low prices of cotton; it is indifferent, irregular and unreliable labor, at an exorbitant prices, which is ruining the South.

In Cherokee, Georgia—the best portion of Georgia—I undertook to make last year a field of corn with hired labor. Seventy-five cents per day was the best terms I could make with laborers. In many instances the board of the laborer was worth more than his earnings. Result: Expended $150 on twenty acres of corn; sold the entire crop on the ground for $100. Some of my neighbors did worse. They turned the stock on theirs, without gathering. I assert, it was not to dry season, though others said it was, that caused my failure. It was a want of labor. Indeed, Mr. Editor, not only in the South, but everywhere, the labor question is the all absorbing one. Agrarian views are being propagated. Demagogues teach the poor, black and white, that a more perfect equality is attainable by all. Laborers everywhere are becoming dissatisfied with reasonable wages. Capital is of no use without opportunity to combine it with labor. Scarcely anywhere in the South can it be so combined without ruinous loss to the capitalist. The intelligent, before the abolition of slavery, prophesied diminished wages to the white man in the event of emancipation, because of a superabundance of labor, and a decrease of capital, seeking combination with this labor.

The struggle has come. Laborers, white and black, are struggling to breast the current, and to keep up wages by refusing to work. Capitalists are being ruined by yielding to this cry for more wages, and the more prudent are desisting from all efforts to combine their capital. The result is already near at hand. Enterprise is at an end now. Business will awhile stand still, laborers will refuse to work and cry out "oppression of the poor." The longer they refuse to work the less will be the capital of the country seeking union with labor, and the lower will wages go. Hunger and starvation, invariable concomitants of indolence, will follow. Bread riots will ensue. The strong arm of the government will be necessary to suppress the riots. Too late men will learn that it is a dangerous thing to put sharp weapons in the hands of children.

B. ARBOGAST.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

INDIA. — Twenty-five Protestant missionary societies are laboring in India, and support in that country upwards of 550 missionaries. The amount of money expended in India for evangelizing purposes is annually about $1,250,000. The India government expends every year, in secular education, more than $3,500,000. In British India, including Burmah and Ceylon, there are upwards of 190 native missionaries, 1,550 native churches, 50,000 native communicants, and at least one hundred thousand native boys and girls receiving Christian instruction. A wonderful work has been progressing among the Shanars, near Travancore. They constitute the laboring class, and the majority are poor and ignorant, but many of the converts are men of intelligence and influence. In their heathen state they are worshipers of devils, praying and sacrificing to them to avert their anger. There are among them at this time 466 communicants, and about as many candidates. The amount raised among them last year for the support of Christian ordinances was $4,840. They have 240 separate congregations and 249 native helpers, of whom 11 are ordained, and 18 labor as evangelists. There is a growing vigor and earnestness among the converts, and decided advancement in all the elements of strong and independent Christians and churches.

ENGLAND.—The Colenso controversy has assumed a new phase, on a point raised by Miss Burdett Coutts. This lady gave to the bishopric of Capetown the chief portion of its endowment, and her solicitor has notified the parties in interest that whoever may be appointed to supplant Mr. Colenso will find it his first act of duty "to relinquish an endowment which the founder provided with a totally different intention;" which is rather stunning to all concerned, and which threatens practically to make this lady the final court of appeal. The *Church Times* is furious, and denounces Miss Coutts as "making a route about her beggarly money that would have discredited Shylock lamenting for his ducats."

From the Southern Review.

THE SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

In ten thousand ways, and from the very dawn of civilization, have men been at work on the outside of society; just as if they did not know that its life, its power, and its freedom must come from within. In striking contrast with all this superficiality and folly, is the sublime procedure of Him who spake as never man spake, and who acted as never man acted. His reform begins with the very heart of society, and works itself out upon the surface. Though he found the world full of governmental abuses, He sought to bring those powers themselves under the glorious dominion of truth and justice and mercy. Though His kingdom is not of this world; yet, for all the kingdoms of this world has he planted principles and powers which shall gradually work out all their abuses, and mould them into better and still better forms. His eye is ever on the perfect, on the absolutely beautiful and right, on the radiant image of all good; yet, in the pursuit of this infinitely grand ideal, we see none of the stormy violence, or impatient weakness, of human reformers. On the contrary, passing by, with superhuman silence, the great external abuses around him, he addresses himself directly to the great heart of humanity, without the renovation of which external changes are of no avail. Instead of cutting off one tyrant here, or crushing one abuse there, he seeks to enlighten the understanding everywhere, to purify the affections, and to fashion the will aright, in order that all abuses and tyrannies may die out of the world, and disappear from among men. In one word, He aims to make society all glorious within, in order that she may put on such external form as best becomes her glorified state. And in all this we scarcely know which the more to admire, the calm energy with which He works, or the God-like patience with which He waits.

His divine power, silently working through all ages, is fitly symbolized only by those stupendous agencies which, with such inconceivable grandeur, are at work on the magnificent theatre of the material universe. He is, indeed, called "the Sun of Righteousness." In the beautiful words of the poet, "it is no task for suns to shine." The great sun above us, for example, just pours down his golden floods over all as gently and as quietly as a sleeping infant breathes. Yet, it is by their pervasive force that all the mighty changes of the earth are wrought, and all its wonderful harmonies produced. The winds are raised, and, in their rapid flight, obey this subtle force; and the deep seas, shaken by the feet of the mighty winds, oboy the bidding of the sun, and, with all their ever-rolling waves, resound his praise. It is by his touch that the electric equilibrium of the air is disturbed, and the lightnings proclaim his power; and the magnificent sparks thus kindled, ploughing vast regions of the atmosphere, engender material to enrich the earth and feed the green herb. The sun's rays are, indeed, his ministering angels, sent forth to minister to all things on earth. By their ministry it is that the waters of the great deep are spread in vapor through the air; that the secret fountains of the dew and the rains are replenished; and that the dry land is gladdened with springs and rivers. As from the water of the ocean they fertilize the earth and cool the hot air; so from elements of the crude and formless air itself they rear the living plant. The vegetable kingdom of the globe, with all its countless forms and orders, is the more than magical result of their beneficent care. They build the giant oak over our heads, and weave the sweet violet at our feet. The forests of a thousand years, no less the flowers of a day, are the work of their delicate fingers. The endless variety of rich grains also, and all the delicious fruits of every clime, are but so many transmutations of the invisible air, wrought and matured by these ever busy alchemists of the sun, by these shining ministers of material good, who, under God, fill all the earth with food and gladness.

Nor is the solid globe itself exempt from the transforming power of the sun. All the stupendous coal strata of the globe — those inexhaustible sources of power and wealth and comfort laid up for human use in the bosom of the earth — are but the entombed vegetable kingdoms of the past; all of which were reared and ruled by the mighty sun. The slow transformations of the earth's solid crust, too, in which its chief geological changes consist, are almost entirely due to the abrasion of winds and rains, the alternations of heat and frost, and to the everlasting lashing of the sea-waves; all of which are produced and set in motion by the action of the sun. In like manner, the great oceanic currents, by which the matter thus abraded is transferred to its final resting place, are mainly owing to the sun. And when we consider the immense transfer of matter which, through the long lapse of ages, is thus effected, we can well understand the declaration of scientific men, that the sun's rays have, in some portions of the globe, bound down the elastic force of the subterranean fires, and prepared the way for their upheaval in others, either in the form of mountain ranges or in the outburst of active volcanoes; thus bringing even these tremendous phenomena under the same great law of solar influence. The Alps and the Appenines were, in fact, determined by the sun. Nay, when the primeval waters first rolled away, and the dry land rose to view, it was the sun which had appointed the place of emergence, and the form with which it should appear. Thus, by the silent and all-pervading action of the sun are the valleys exalted and the very hills brought low. The foundations of continents are laid; their outlines and features determined; and their surfaces adorned with ten thousand forms of animal and vegetable life.

It is not without a deep significance, then, a wonderfully deep significance, that the great Reformer, or rather the great Transformer, of the moral world, is called "the Sun of Righteousness." The nations on which he does not shine still sit in the region and shadow of death. He acts, not like the "material god" on particles of matter, but on immortal minds. As, under the influence of the one, all the forms of nature spring into life and beauty; so, under the other, thoughts wide as the universe, and hopes more imperishable than the stars, are called into existence. As, by the one, the dry and shrivelled seed is changed into the stately plant and crowned with bloom; so, by the other, the dark, degraded, savage mind is transformed into "the image of God," and made the heir of eternal blessedness.

In the moral world however, as in the natural, the plans of the Almighty require ages for their development. In neither should we expect to see mountains removed in a day. If, in the formation of the earth, He labors through the awful periods revealed by geology, in which the rise and fall of Alps and Appenines are comparatively transient phenomena; then surely we would not expect Him to complete the far nobler and more enduring formations of the moral world in a day or a century. Hence we should learn, in imitation of our Divine Master, to wait as well as to work.

Under his guidance, however, we may be assured that the world will steadily progress. If it be true, as some allege, that the moral and political world is, like the natural, doomed to a perpetual vicissitude of night and day; yet it must be conceded that, all things considered, each night has been less gloomy than the preceding, and that each day has risen on the world with augmented splendor. The elements of progress have, no doubt, been made to fluctuate by the mutability of human passion; yet, under all the agitations of the surface have they struck their roots deeper and still deeper into the moral nature of man. The waves may have rolled back, but the ocean is deeper than its waves. Even the dark ages, as they are called, contained more germs of moral and social good than either Greece or Rome could ever boast. If we read history aright, we shall not fail to discover, even in those ages, the pulsations of a stronger and a warmer humanity than ever beat under all the external splendors, or amid all the intellectual refinements, of Grecian or Roman civilization. We shall not, in one word, fail to discover the living, and therefore the growing, germs of a higher moral, social, and religious civilization than any portion of the heathen world had ever witnessed. The middle ages were, in fact, the chrysalis state of the world, in which it put off the effete civilization of the past, and put on the never-fading civilization of the future.

There have been, no doubt, dark eddies in the great stream of the world's progress. But this stream has, nevertheless, continually flowed on, gaining in depth and breadth and beauty. The dark eddies, of whirlpools of destruction, in which the folly and madness of human reformers have come into conflict with the great stream of the Divine purpose, have neither defeated that purpose nor rolled back the course of its resistless tides. And here, in the civilization of the Christian world, has the design of the Almighty attained an amplitude of development, and a marvelous combination of glorious results, to which there has been no parallel in any other portion or age of the globe.

There are those, indeed, who deny this benign influence of Christianity. But their denial grows out of a most microscopic view of the mere details of history. If they will only sweep, with telescopic vision, the vast outlines of history, they may easily perceive the fallacy of their objections. We do not see, nor can we discover, the law of gravity in the atoms floating on all sides around us; yet is that law most assuredly there, and everywhere, exerting its silent influence amid all the influences of the earth. This sublime law is, however, magnificently unveiled in the celestial spaces. In like manner, although we many not happen to see, or be able to discover, the transforming influence of Christianity on the individuals around us, we have only to direct our attention to the great outlines of history to behold the benign power of that mighty influence. It is, indeed, only within the range of that influence that the condition of man is bright and cheering, while all beyond is darkness and decay.

The progress of Christianity is the progress of man. Hence the civilization of the modern world, unspeakably the best ever seen, has, under the influence of this religion, sprung from the barbarism of the German forests. During the same period the people of Arabia have, under the influence of the Koran, declined from the pinnacle of power and greatness to the comparative insignificance and misery of their present condition. Bagdad was the Athens of the world at the very time that Europe was emerging from its primeval night. The progress of Christianity is, then, the emancipation, the freedom, and the civilization of the human race. No greater mistake was ever made, no more grievous blunder was ever committed, than the placing of this religion on the side of the despotism.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The *Moniteur* of this city publishes this morning later details of the recent battle on the Parana. It seems, according to this authority, that Lopez, the Paraguayan general, by neglect and inactivity not only lost the results of his real victory, but was turned on by his vanquished enemy and badly beaten.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Canby has issued an order officially announcing that the Convention has been carried in South Carolina, and appointing Charleston as the place, and the 14th of January as the day for it to assemble.

A Washington special speculates thus: There are several highly important cases about to come before the Supreme Court of the United States, each of which will test the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. One case, the trial of which is expected to begin very shortly, will decide the question as to whether Virginia is in or out of the Union.

It is confidently believed that the decision of the court will be that Virginia is not now and never has been out of the Union, in which case the situation in the Southern States will be materially changed. The President, it is said, will then instruct the military district commanders to act in strict accordance with the decision of the highest tribunal of the nation, and permit the civil governments to resume their functions, untrammeled by the military power.

It is the belief of a prominent Senator here that a majority of the Supreme Court, when the McArdle case comes up, will decide that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional; that Chief Justice Chase will deliver the minority report, and make the most of the opportunity to champion the acts, and identify himself yet more earnestly with the Radical party North and South. If the bottom should thus fall out of the schemes for Africanizing the Southern States, it is believed Gen. Grant will reject any nomination coming from the Republican party.

The above piece of news seems to present a new way of escape from the political situation of the country. We insert two other items which give important suggestions in regard to the Radical future:

The Anti-Slavery *Standard*, the organ of the extreme wing of the Republican party, announces a movement on foot, to secure a Presidential nomination for Gen. Butler. The dissatisfaction at Grant's continued reticence is spreading almost as fast as his popularity did a few weeks ago, and from present appearances a split upon the Presidential question at the Chicago Convention may be considered as almost inevitable. If Butler really throws himself into the contest he will prove no inconsiderable opponent, both to Grant and Chase. With the shrewdest of political cunning he unites all the perseverance of Grant and the pecuniary weight of Chase. More than this, his *coup d'etat* in placing his record on the greenback question outside the pale of the Republican party may possibly render him, when the time comes, the most available of all the Radical candidates in the field. We shall see what we shall see.—*N. O. Times.*

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

Notice to Subscribers.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscribor receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We have as much money outstanding in the hands of agents as we can at present afford. We are therefore compelled to adhere to the policy of putting down the subscriber's name only when accompanied with the money.

What are bees that make no honey?
Send a letter with the money.
Names are good, but money better;
Send the money in the letter.
Send the letter and the money;
What we want is honey, honey.

CHANGE OF POST OFFICE.

The preachers will greatly oblige us by giving immediate notice of any change in their address.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

We have received this week, in one letter, forty-five *new subscribers* from this enterprising place. But no city is greater than the men who compose it. One "poor wise man" in the days of Solomon "delivered a city" and made it famous. So of Selma; the Rev. C. D. N. Campbell lives there; and he has raised the reputation of the place—in this office—to the zenith. We never did receive so many subscribers from one agent, at one time; no, not in the palmy days of "Auld Lang Syne." Such an agent has in him the elements of success in every department of a Methodist preacher's work. These were veritable flesh and blood subscribers—no mere shadows—every one had the money in his hand, and had a good shining expression in his countenance.

One *honest day's labor* is all we ask from each of our agents. Get up leisurely on a Tuesday—eat a good breakfast—saddle the horse leisurely, take a copy of the Advocate and start out; and go on, allowing one hour for dinner, until dusk. "Salute no man by the way," excepting to know if he will become a subscriber to the New Orleans Christian Advocate. That would be a hard day's work. But do it, and return at night with the delightful consciousness that you have honestly tried to sustain the paper of the Conference.

CONFERENCE INSTITUTIONS.

Several communications upon the condition and prospects of our schools and colleges appear in this number of the Advocate. They came to hand about the same time, and tell the same story of reduced attendance, narrow incomes, and immense losses. This contrasts strikingly with those crowded halls, and those generous endowments which before the war evidenced the high appreciation in which Southern Methodists hold sound scholarship and thorough mental training. The war fell at no point more heavily than upon the various foundations and schools of the South. We state this roundly, because we wish to make one sufficient exhibit of the list of our losses, to call attention to it, to put it on file, to make all solemn assertion that may be required of us in further confirmation of the truth, the whole truth, and then—quit the subject forever. And, as we would not be turned into salt, or in any other way become incapable of motion, we do not wish to look back upon the blackened waste where once every form of wealth aspired toward heaven. Many a man has paralyzed his mind and heart by endless rounds of unavailing regret and complaint; and a Church may do the same thing. We should learn from the elastic French the force and art of starting from the present as if we had never known anything better than the present; that is, as they express it, "accept the situation." "Having done all," we can afford to "stand." We uttered all the protests, in all imaginable forms, against fanaticism and radical republicanism long ago. It was a misfortune, doubtless, to be born on a rock, to be suckled by a wolf, and cradled with a bear, but what son of "Liberty" can decide upon what earth, or under what sky, or in what family he will be born!

We therefore dismiss that past; and ask, Where are we? In regard to education, which is the matter now in hand, we find that our Church is possessed of admirable seats of learning, with imposing structures, ample halls, considerable land, and which, in the main, are free of debt. These colleges and schools are surrounded by warm friends, and are convenient to thousands of families anxious to educate their children. They are ably manned with experienced professors. Besides, the South is full of highly educated men and women, capable of teaching—a larger proportion of thoroughly accomplished persons than any other population of whites in the world can show. Here are some of the conditions necessary to the establishment of Universities. Why can we not have hundreds of students in these halls, as they have in the European schools and in those of New England? The cost of living here is as low as it is in New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania or Massachusetts. Why not? We have as fertile soil, and more of it to each inhabitant; our food-producing power is immense. Both grain and cattle can not only be produced but more easily produced by us than by any other people, from the virgin strength of our lands, and the mildness of our climate. We can do more; we can produce our own clothing without additional labor besides that employed in the grain crops.

Yet the trouble comes from only one quarter, and that is the cost of keeping a youth at these schools. That it should cost the extravagant sum of $500 per annum is enough to break down all the interest of colleges. Suppose that forty students are at an institution at this annual expense; this would amount to $20,000 in the aggregate. Cannot one see at a glance that it would cost but a small part of that sum to feed forty young men a year?

In four years $80,000 from forty students! This would be not only enough to feed them, but to enrich four professors. Suppose that we have one hundred students instead of forty; that would be $200,000. Yet that is the scale of the expense upon which it is said our colleges must be sustained or fail.

Students must be boarded in a common hall, and can be, at a moderate sum. Why should it cost any more to feed a student than it does to feed a soldier? The ration of a soldier includes meat, bread, coffee, tea, salt, vinegar and sugar. Young men who rightly appreciate an education can stand that fare to obtain it. And that fare can be afforded at $10 a month. So that for *one hundred and fifty dollars* per year a student *can* be supported at college and his tuition paid. We speak what we know: it has been done, and that too in war times. To be more explicit. A college was run in 1862 in this wise—

The President of the institution was also commissary; he had for his use a large mess hall — capable of seating one hundred and fifty boys—he bought crockery, hardware, provisions, hired servants, and at the end of each month divided the cost of the whole by the number of students. We cannot speak positively without the records — but believe when the number of students was seventy-five the cost of board and tuition was $17 per head; when one hundred it was $15; and over one hundred it came as low as $14. The cost of a daily ration for a United States soldier is about 31 cents; which is $9 30 per month. Add to this $4 for tuition, which makes $13 30 per month. Seventy cents from each of one hundred students will hire one cook and two waiters—making the cost per month for a student at college $14. Thus a college can be administered so as to cost a student per annum not more than $150.

When our people know that their sons can be educated at a reasonable cost, then these colleges will be filled. It surprises us that no one of our enterprising educators has grappled with this matter at this end of it. By reducing the expense of board a certain and reliable source of success can be created. Cheapen that cost by establishing a college boarding hall, hire a meat cook, and a bread cook, and a gardener, and divide the actual expense of food each month among the boarders. If it be expected that every five or six students shall support a family as well as themselves, our colleges will remain empty; and their professors will expire of inaction. What we want is a "Black Broth College" where students will have only a plenty of beef, soup, bread, and onions for the first course, and Latin, and Greek, and mathematics for desert. Who will have the good sense to "accept *this* situation?" Or, are we to stand on dignity, and regrets, and habits which were formed in the midst of wealth, and suffer our youths to grow up uneducated, and thereby add to the misfortunes of a noble people that greatest of all calamities, a generation of ignorant children? The college President that brings the expense of living within limits which bear some just proportion to the times and to the poverty of our people will presently see himself surrounded by crowds of students. He will make no money, nor will anybody about him, but he will live himself, and be hailed by the whole church as a benefactor.

The Virginia Conference.—The statistics of this Conference are as follows: Traveling preachers, ordained and unordained, about 175; white local preachers, 154; colored local preachers, 4; white members, 36,006; colored members, 1,021; adult baptisms, 1,225; infant baptisms, 811.

Sabbath-school Statistics—Number of schools, 436; officers and teachers, 3,834; number of scholars, 20,966; volumes in library, 53,931.

The figures may be relied upon as accurate. Of the white members, 5,300 are in North Carolina and 350 in Maryland. It will be remembered, of course, that the Virginia Conference territory does not extend north of the Rappahannock river nor west of the Blue Ridge mountains. Nearly or quite as many thousand Methodists are embraced in the Holston, West Virginia, and Baltimore Conferences as in the Virginia.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

THE PROSPECT FOR 1868.

The mind begins already to peer into the probable events of 1868. It seeks for some patch of sunlight among the thick mists, to take an observation and ascertain where we are at upon this dark uneasy sea. Here and there one may see a cloud-rift. The fifty thousand Ohio utterance is a little clear sky; so are the forty-three thousand preponderating second sober thoughts of New York. A gradual waking-up everywhere to the intrinsic folly of the 1776 manifesto of human rights—equal capacity and political equality—is another open place. Other revulsions in public opinion might be cited in evidence that forces are at work and increasing which will soon sweep away the last refuge of extreme radicalism.

The past year has witnessed a revival of the party and power which for a long period of time governed the country. We believe that thousands of those who have never had any sympathy with that party admire the bold and straightforward policy which the Democrats pursued at the recent election. They made no compromise, called men and things by their right names, welcomed the aid of all moderate Republicans, and triumphed upon the broad strength of the Constitution. Such a victory gained in an open fair field, is the harbinger of a swift conquest and of salutary change in the entire control of the government.

Every department of industry must feel the necessity for such a change, and will derive a healthy impulse from the mere prospect of it. That insanity of legislation which has, in less than two years, destroyed the greatest agricultural and commercial monopoly ever held by any one nation, must soon become apparent to the dullest and most narrow observer. The want of bread and a general bankruptcy will be traced in a right line to the true cause. And the indignation of a century will not exhaust the rage and contempt of a ruined nation toward the Sumners, or the Greeleys, who for the sake of obtaining place and power have subverted the Constitution, placed the liberties and rights of millions of white men and women at the mercy of Military Dictators, and have by the utmost violence broken up and destroyed the entire social and industrial economy of the land. To see the vast product of the great export of the United States transferred forever to the most grasping race of merchants and statesmen the world ever knew; to see it presently become the chief item of the wealth of Great Britain, will awaken a cry and anguish only less than the fall of Babylon.

And just here we confess is our hope, that the financial losses of the country will work out a political rescue and a re-establishment of the Constitutional law of the land.

It was impossible to maintain our cotton supremacy without entailing upon our children the weight of the institution of slavery, including a mass of thirty-two millions of negroes, all within the period of the next sixty years. Those slaves would require the most fertile lands, and the institution of slavery would have secured to them the choice valleys of the cotton belt; or may be at some more distant time the question of emancipation would have been settled only to throw upon the body politic thirty millions of freedmen instead of three millions. Just here we may see the goodness of that Providence who anticipates with paternal solicitude and infinite wisdom the wants of the generations of our children. That cotton supremacy has passed away in order to give us products and industries more varied, less engrossing, and equally as well adapted to the support of life and the advancement of our happiness. The Father of all, who feeds the birds of the air which have no store house, and who clothes the lily of the field with more than royal splendor, can and will provide amply for the necessities of his own children, while the very pressure of our needs may bring us nearer to his bosom.

"A Declaration" by Divines of the Episcopal Church.

We find a "Declaration" printed in the editorial columns of the *Churchman* and the *Episcopalian*, which speaks out with refreshing distinctness the opinion of thousands of the communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The editor of the *Episcopalian* says, in a comment upon this "Declaration:"

"It savors of earnestness and determination. It will have weight mainly from the truth stated, and will prove itself to be the opinion of multitudes in our communion.—The declaration has already been signed by a surprising number, and when it is presented to every clerical and lay member of our Church we may anticipate a large and influential roll of signatures which will command, as well as deserve, the respect of brethren who differ. Very little is asked, and that is asked in a courteous and fraternal way. But if there is sincerity and consistency in those who claim and assert that our Church is comprehensive and provides for the largest liberty, what is asked cannot be refused. If reason, good-will, and a Christian spirit prevail, the things are as good as done. Canons will be modified or repealed, and perfect fraternization with all who preach Jesus Christ in truth, and love him in sincerity, will be exhibited."

The subscribers to the following declaration, deeply moved by what they believe to be the present dangers of our beloved Church, in the open and secret tendencies which exist in it to conformity with the Church of Rome, and humbly trusting in the guidance and blessing of the Holy Spirit, would make this statement of their views and feelings, for the purpose of mutual encouragement and support.

The essential principle of these tendencies is an entire subversion of the Protestant and Evangelical character of our Reformed Church. It transforms the ministry of the Gospel into a priesthood; baptism into a magical rite; the Lord's supper into the sacrifice of the mass; evangelical liberty into bondage to manifold observances and ceremonies; and the one Church of Christ, "the blessed company of all faithful people," into the body of those who recognize and conform to a mere sacerdotal system.

These tendencies, already far advanced in England and this country, are materially aided by a subtler and less clearly pronounced sacerdotalism, which finds expression among us in an exclusive view of the Episcopal Church; in unscriptural conceptions of the sacrament; in superstitious ideas of the power of the ministry; and in a legal rather than evangelical view of the Christian life.

The influence of these tendencies we believe to be eminently injurious to our Church, by the reasonable prejudice which they excite; fatal to the performance of the great mission of our Church in this land, by their contrariety to true liberty and the true progress of the age; dangerous to souls by their hiding of the free grace of the Gospel; and dishonorable to Christ by their substitution of human mediatorship in the place of the "one Mediator, Christ Jesus."

Under a deep sense of responsibility, we ask ourselves what, in in this crisis, it is our duty to do?

In the first place, we feel compelled to affirm that in many of the pulpits of our Church another Gospel is preached which is not the Gospel of Christ. The Church needs to be awakened to its peril. A paramount duty is imposed upon our clergy and our missionary organizations to see that, so far as they are able, the pure word of God shall be preached everywhere in our land. We cannot yield this liberty and obligation to any claim of territorial jurisdiction, and we hereby express our sympathy with the resistance which is made, in this respect, to the attempted enforcement of false constructions of canonical law.

We believe also that the present crisis of Protestantism demands a higher degree of sympathy and co-operation among the various evangelical bodies into which we are divided. An exclusive position, in this respect, we hold to be injurious to our own Church, and inconsistent with our history and standards, as well as with the spirit of the Gospel. In the case of those "chosen and called" to the work of the ministry by those "who have public authority given unto them in the congregation," and manifesty blessed in their labors by the Holy Ghost, we believe that we cannot withhold our recognition of the validity of their ministry without imperiling the interests of evangelical religion, "despising the brethren," and doing "despite unto the Spirit of grace." In this matter, also, we express our earnest sympathy with the resistance which is made to those false interpretations of canonical law by which this recognition and fellowship would be restrained.

This statement of our views is made under a full sense of any responsibility which it may involve. The love and devotion which we bear to our Church; and the allegiance which we owe to Christ, will not allow us to hesitate. With kindness and charity for all who differ from us, imposing no burden upon the consciences of others, as we are unwilling to submit to any imposed upon our own, we claim only that in the Church of our dearest affection it is our inalienable privilege to be true, in these respects, to our sense of duty to God.

Signed by

Rev. Richard Newton, D.D.,
John Cotton Smith, D.D.,
John S. Stone, D.D.,
S. H. Tyng, D.D.,
Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.,

And many other clergymen and laymen.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Howard's Stanton report takes the ground that Stanton favored the reconstruction acts, while the President evinced a disposition to disregard them, and even to seize if possible the reins of absolute power.

This startling purpose on the part of Johnson constituted the real difficulty between Johnson and Stanton.

Stanton had a legal right to refuse to resign, and the circumstances justified Stanton's actions.

The report combats all of the President's positions, placing the President in the light of a false accuser, and closes with the resolution that the Senate do not concur in Stanton's suspension.

The report impeaches the President's veracity regarding the New Orleans riots.

Washington, Jan. 6.—*Senate.*—A memorial was presented favoring a steamship line hence for Liberia.

One by Sumner from the freedmen of Elizabeth City, N. C., stating that the land owners were driving them from the lands their industry had purchased, and asking redress.

The cotton tax came up and was postponed until to-morrow.

The anti-contraction bill came up but was postponed, with the understanding that it comes up immediately after the disposition of the cotton tax bill. Adjourned.

House.—A variety of bills and resolutions were introduced, among them: To create a local steamboat inspectors' office at Cairo, Ill.; to make St. Joseph, Mo., a post of delivery; to authorize Clerks of Courts of Record to administer oaths in bankruptcy.

Upson, of Michigan, introduced a resolution directing the committee on reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the several Constitutional Conventions elected under the reconstruction acts, in the States lately in rebellion, to appoint all civil officers, whether State or County, in said States, to act temporarily and until the State constitutions shall be adopted therein, and officers shall be chosen and qualified to fill said offices; and that for this purpose said Conventions may remove all civil officers now acting in said States, etc.

Boutwell, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the resolution by adding: "to instruct the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the General of the army to detail officers for service in said States; also to inquire into the expediency of constituting said States each a separate military district under the command of the General of the army, and also as to the expediency of providing additional legislation to secure the elective franchise to all, and also to declare by act of Congress that the provisional governments set up in said States by order of the acting President are not republican forms of government.

Upson accepted the amendment.

Chandler, of New York, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas 28, nays 66. The resolutions were then adopted.

Eldridge offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock, in accordance with the President's message. Tabled, 86 to 28.

Washburn, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution declaring that the House utterly condemns the conduct of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, for his actions in removing the gallant soldier, Gen. Sheridan, from the command of the Fifth Military District, and that the thanks of the House are due Gen. Grant, for his letter of August last, condemning the act of the said acting President for his removal of Secretary Stanton, as well as for the indorsement of Gen. Sheridan in relation to affairs in the State of Texas. Adopted. Yeas, 82; nays, 23.

A bill making eight hours a day's work passed.

THE STATE FAIR.

We give below an extract from the *Times'* account of the opening:

Mr. I. N. Marks with brief formality announced that the Second Annual Exhibition of the Louisiana Fair Association had begun, and introduced Rev. Father Reculon to the throng which had gathered from all parts of the grounds to the vicinity of the arena.

The Reverend gentleman addressed his audience in the French language, speaking earnestly and eloquently, warmly commending the enterprise which had been inaugurated by the Mechanics' and Agricultural Association, and propheeying ultimately that merited success would attend their efforts.

At the conclusion of Father Reculon's address, Gen. Hancock and Gov. Baker having arrived, were escorted to the stand by the committee, and after being introduced to the clergy, were seated on the right and left of Bishop Odin. The appearance of the eminent soldier, as well as the reference subsequently made to him in Judge Eusti's address, were the signals for prolonged and hearty applause from the audience. After a musical interlude, Mr. Marks then introduced J. Eusti, Esq., the orator of the day, who delivered one of the most appropriate and elegant orations it has ever been our lot to listen to, preceding with the statement that we now stand upon the threshold of a destiny and must be guided in the future to a great extent by the lessons of the past, he proceeded to show how up to 1860 slavery had permeated every social governmental and industrial institution of the South, and was the foundation of our entire wealth. With its destruction, and the new future now dawning, new conditions and responsibilities arise and must be met. In 1850 Louisiana, the speaker said, produced 297,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 722,000 bales of cotton. From 1850 to 1860 its increase of wealth was only one-third to that of any State in the Union. In wealth of farming implements and machinery, Louisiana only ranked the third State. He then paid a high tribute to the qualities of the people, developed by the war, showed that they possessed in an eminent degree all the qualities necessary to assume and discharge the responsibilities of the dawning future. The latter he depicted in the most hopeful and glowing colors, stating that, with the patriotism that is being rekindled by the wisdom and magnanimity of our new military commander, a marked reform might be anticipated in government, in which case the tide of emigration must sweep into our shores, where it would receive a cordial and open welcome, closing with a deserved compliment to the members of the committee, whose proud prerogative it was to wave the golden wand of hope over the destinies of the people.

The choir rendered, in an admirable manner, the glorious Magnificat, at the end of which the benediction of the venerable Archbishop Odin concluded these highly interesting ceremonies; and thus was the second exhibition of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair declared open.

The Strawberry.

Any deep rich soil which will afford fine crops of corn and potatoes is well adapted to the cultivation of the strawberry. To be uniformly productive it must be deeply trenched, either by the spade or double plowing, and well enriched with manure. Fine crops, it is true, may be obtained without trenching, but not in such excellence, profusion or certainty in all seasons. It rarely, but sometimes happens that the soil is made too rich. The usual error is the reverse. Deep cultivation is a most essential requisite. The runners must be kept down by hoeing, or treated precisely as weeds; unless the soil is already quite fertile a dressing of manure should be applied each autumn, which will protect the roots, soak into the soil, and may be turned under in the spring. A light top dressing of leached ashes is highly beneficial to strawberry beds. Early in the spring is the best season for setting out strawberries. If the work is done well they will bear a moderate crop the same season, and a heavy one the next. The best plants are the well rooted runners from last autumn. They should be well taken up, so as to secure all the fibres, lifting the plant out with a spade and shaking the earth carefully from them; if pulled severely by the hand the roots will be torn off. The older and dead leaves should be cut from the plants, and the roots trimmed to about two and a half inches long.—*American Fruit Culturist.*

Two century plants are now in full bloom in New Orleans, and, say the papers of that city, attract great attention.

OBITUARIES.

SUSAN D. MILLSAPS, wife of Elijah Millsaps, was born in Copiah county, Miss., April 25th, 1836. Married October 16th, 1854; died October 16th, 1867.

Such is the brief record, so far as dates are concerned, of a good woman. The history with which these intervals are filled is fondly cherished by loving hearts, and written on high in God's book of Remembrance. The writer well remembers the beautiful September day in 1854, when, after having preached as a Presbyterian exhorter at Pleasant Valley, the church of his childhood, he opened the door of the Methodist Church and Susan D. Granberry came forward as a probationer. Soon afterwards she was married to her now bereaved and stricken husband.

She loved her home, her husband and children, and the duties and labors of it were to her a pleasure and a joy.

Domestic in her tastes, industrious and frugal, attentive and loving to her husband and children, serving God and working righteousness in her daily life and in the social circle, she has left a name to be remembered, and an example to inspire and encourage others.

The blessed promise, "So I am with you always," upon which so many millions now trust for comfort in the dark hour, was again fulfilled, as ever before, and her sickness was full of patience and resignation, and her death in hope of the glory of God.

A husband and five little children cherish her memory and treasure up her winning ways and Christian walk. W.

Died, November 30th, 1867, at his home on the Yazoo river, near Satartia, Miss., MICHAEL HOOTER, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

A member of the Methodist Church for forty-three years, he never an idler in the cause early espoused. Zealous and laborious in the service of the Lord, he was conspicuous for his integrity and religious fervor. Hoary with accumulated years, his life adorned by many Christian virtues, he has passed from among us. We feel that a power for the right is gone, a sacred influence withdrawn. The pleasant memories of his long and useful life, his earnest efforts for good, are yet with us. They cannot depart. A man of rare decision of character, *the summons found him ready*, and unappalled he passed into the presence of the Master. The benign influence that he exerted in the wide circle of his acquaintances and friends and brethren attests the truth that "he who lives a noble life can never die." It has been well said, "a Christian is the highest style of man." The subject of this notice *was* a Christian in the truest and best meaning of the word. A reputation so far above suspicion, a record so spotless, may confidently be trusted to meet the approbation of the Most High. All who knew him feel very sure that his home is in the "house not made with hands"—happy in the sight of him whose unadvertied face only the "pure in heart" can see—where are the "spirits of the just made perfect"—those "elders of light" and the Heirarchs around the great white throne of the Eternal King. E.

Died, on the 18th Nov., of intermittent fever, that had become chronic in its character, the Hon. J. M. WHITNEY, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The social position, advanced years, and long devotion to the cause of Christ, entitle him to more than the usual obituary notice. He was born in South Carolina, in the year 1792, and prompted by that indomitable spirit of enterprise characteristic of the man, the adventurous boy in his teens, overcoming the objections interposed by parental solicitude, emigrated West in company with one of the best families of the country, counting among its members such names as the venerable David McCaleb, honorable while living and revered after death; Thomas Fanar, the amiable and pious man, gone also to his reward, and Mrs. Hankinson, the respectable and Christian lady, the only survivor of those with whom the subject of this notice came to Mississippi, for all of whom he cherished a lifelong friendship that was fully reciprocated. It was fortunate for the young adventurer that at that formative period of his life, thrown out from the paternal roof, he was so intimately associated with those of such sterling worth and whose moral and religious character necessarily exerted a conservative influence upon a young man endowed by the God of nature with true nobility of soul and a most genial temperament. He lived in this family connection for several years, especially in the family of Thomas Fanar, as a citizen of both Jefferson and Claiborne counties. This conservative power, in combination with his own inherent principle, assured the inflexibility of his moral character at a period of peculiar trial and in circumstances of peculiar temptation. He first entered business as a clerk in Port Gibson, and then as a merchant in the town of Greenville, in this county, during the war of 1812. In this vicinity he married Miss Montgomery, of one of the most respectable, talented and wealthy families in the State—the sharer of his joys and sorrows for half a century. Subsequently he was a merchant in Natchez and Washington for about eight years, from whence he removed to his farm near Fayette, where by industry, economy, and that tireless energy which was so distinguishing a characteristic of his nature, he accumulated a large fortune. It was here he developed the attributes of that character we all know and loved so well. He was an honest man, "the noblest work of God." One of his intimate friends and neighbors says his well known integrity secured the indorsement of one of the most influential and wealthy planters of the county, at a trying period of his financial history, that saved his estate from ruin. They were fast friends for life. This attribute of his character secured the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who elected him to the responsible and honorable position of Probate Judge, which he held as long as he could consent to bear its responsibilities and burdens, and no widow or orphan can charge him with extortion in the perquisites of his office; but many, very many, were the gratuitous services rendered to those who felt unable to pay.

He was a true patriot, actively participating in all the measures that he believed to be promotive of the best interests of the country, and generally presided in the public meetings of the county, convened for the general welfare of the country, or the local interests of the county. He was a philanthropist. Here we touch the secret spring of that talismanic power he wielded over the hearts of his fellow-citizens, of his family and of all who came under its influence. He loved his fellow-man. You felt it in the family circle—its warm glow pervaded the hearth stone. It flamed out towards all men. It left the impress of its vitality upon a countenance radiant with benignity, and the impersonation of all those gentle and kindly emotions that flow from its existence in the heart. To adopt the language of another friend and fellow-citizen occupying official position in the county, "nature made him a gentleman." He could not be otherwise, such was the natural suavity and amenity of his manners, flowing from a loving heart. Last and best of all, and crowning his character with a halo of glory, he was a Christian—the highest style of man. For near half a century he walked with God in the communion of the Methodist Church. Although diligent in business, he was fervent in spirit. He was excessively diffident in giving expression to his religious feelings, yet always identifying himself with every interest of the church, and leading in every good word and work, devoting time, talents and his means with a liberal hand for the promotion of every benevolent operation of the Church of God. Although inexpressibly sad to the sorrowing and bereaved members of his family to approach the closing scene of this man of God, yet it is pleasant to contemplate his faith, his calm quiet resignation to the Divine Will, a richer legacy to the stricken heart than all the diadems of earth.

Several months before his death he set his house in order in reference both to his temporal and spiritual interests, and said to his daughter, Mrs. Booth, "whenever it shall please God to call me I am ready." A few days before his death his gin house, containing the greater portion of the year's crop, was struck by lightning and consumed. Not comprehending at first the cause of the disaster, he seemed disturbed, but ascertaining it was the hand of God, a serene smile lit up his face and he said, "that alters the case; if it is the will of God to deprive me of the means for the support of my family, all is right. Though He slay me yet will I trust him." And when the last struggle came, and he was using every means to keep the flickering flame of life ablaze until a beloved daughter should arrive, who was using every exertion to reach the dying couch of that idolized parent, and receive his dying blessing, he asked for the last time if Emily had come, and when assured that she could not reach him before his death, he said, "all's right," and fell asleep in Jesus.

H. M. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

In the published appointments of the Mississippi Conference there was one circuit and the preacher not named, to wit:

Meadville Circuit, in the Brookhaven District, Columbus W. Campbell. JAS. A. GODFREY.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Jan	4 5
Perryville		11 12
Randolph and Briarfield		18 19
Tuskaloosa		25 26
Havanna	Feb.	1 2
Eutaw		8 9
Green		15 16
Forkland		22 23
Greensboro and Newberne Ct.,	29 and	March 1
Brush Creek		7 8
Marion		14 15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Columbus District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge		29
and	March	1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15 16
Athens, at Athens		22 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Jan	11 12
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel		18 19
Sunflower, at McNutt		25 26
North Carroll, at Soule Chapel	Feb	1 2
Carrollton, at Carrollton		8 9
Durant, at Spring Hill		15 16
Richland, at Shiloh		22 23
Yazoo Circuit, at Benton,	Feb 29, March	1
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel		7 8
Yazoo City Station		14 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb	2
Mobile, t St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March	1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7 8
Citronelle, at B. Meadows		14 15
Pascagoula, at Salom		21 22
Bay Shore, at Mosey Point		28 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4 5

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville Ct., at Summit	Jan	4 5
Boguechitta Ct., at Boguechitta		11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville		18 19
Brookhaven Station,		25 26
Scotland Circuit, at ——	Feb	1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		8 9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst		15 16
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion		22 23
Crystal Springs Ct, at ——		29 30

The Brethren will please let me know *where* their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton	Dec.	28, 29
Jackson	Jan.	4, 5
Woodville		11, 12
Percy's Creek		18, 19
Liberty		25, 26
Amite	Feb	1, 2
St. Helena		8, 9
East Feliciana		15, 16
East Baton Rouge		22, 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th,	March	1
Kingston		7, 8
Natchez		14, 15

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Camden Dist—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Jan.	18 19
Oak Hill, at McKinzies		25 26
Snow Hill, at Monterey	Feb.	1 2
Farmersville, at Farmersville		8 9
Sepulga, at Bethel		15 16
Black's Bend, at Pleasant Hill		22 23
Evergreen and Escambia Mission February 29 and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.		
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant	March	7 8
Monroeville, at Purryille		14 15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

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Rev J O A Clarke, A M, Professor Latin Language and Literature.

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Make your home beautiful—bring to it flowers;
Plant them around you in bud and in bloom;
Let them give life to your loneliest hours—
Let them bring life to enliven your gloom.
Make your own world—one that never has sorrowed—
Of music, and sunshine, and gold summer air;
A home-world, whose forehead care never has furrowed,
And whose cheek of bright beauty will ever be fair.

Make your home beautiful—weave round its portal
Wreaths of the jasmine and delicate sprays
Of red fruited woodbine, with gay immortelle,
That blesses and brightens wherever it strays.
Gather the blossoms, too—one little flower,
Varied verbena, or sweet mignonette,
Still may bring bloom to your desolate bower,
Still may be something to love and to pet.

Make your home beautiful—gather the roses
That hoard up the sunshine with exquisite art;
Perchance they may pour, as your darkness closes,
That soft summer sunshine down into your heart.
If you can do so, O make it an Eden
Of beauty and gladness! Remember, 'tis wise;
'Twill bring you to long for that home you are needing,
That heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies

Make your home beautiful—sure, 'tis a duty;
Call up your little ones—teach them to walk
Hand in hand with the wandering angel of beauty;
Encourage their spirits with nature to talk.
Gather them round you, and let them be learning
Lessons that drop from the delicate wings
Of the bird and the butterfly—ever returning
To him who has made all these beautiful things.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring;
Make it a temple of holy revealings,
And love its bright angel, with shadowing wing.
Then shall it be when afar on life's billows,
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,
They will long for the shade of the home weeping willows,
And sing the sweet song which their mother had sung.

A TRUE STORY OF FAITH.

One bright afternoon last summer two little boys of my acquaintance started forth for a ramble in the green fields. They amused themselves for some time with a nice new chain which had been given to one of the boys not long before by his father. But after a while their attention was attracted in other ways; the ripe red berries, the nimble squirrels, the gay butterflies, all in turn absorbed their little minds, and the new chain was left forgotten upon the ground.

At length both Freddy and Weston became tired of playing, and began to think about home, mother and supper, and then they remembered the chain, and began to wonder where they could have dropped it. They looked about eagerly for a good while, but the chain was nowhere to be found. Finally said little Weston, "Let's pray, Freddy, and perhaps that will help us find the chain." So these little boys knelt down and repeated the Lord's prayer, word for word, with the rather indistinct assurance that by so doing they should obtain help from above. They rose from their knees and renewed the search more diligently, but all to no purpose. They began to feel about discouraged, when little Freddie, who had kept up a continual thinking, said, "Look here, Weston, that wasn't the way to pray; we must pray for what we *want*; if we want God to *help us find the chain* we must ask him to." So they both knelt down once more, and their little trusting hearts went up to God in a simple earnest prayer, that he would help them to find their missing treasure. And then they again commenced their search. They had gone but a short distance when the lost plaything was seen shining brightly in the green grass. They seized it eagerly and ran home, as fast as their little feet would carry them, to relate to their mother the story of the afternoon's adventures—the lost chain, the prayer, and its speedy answer.

May not children of a larger growth learn a lesson of simple faith from these little boys, and pray for what they *want*, remembering the promise, "Ask, and ye *shall receive*."—*Children's Friend.*

THE ORPHAN AND HIS BIBLE.

The bishop of Carlisle, in a sermon which he lately preached in Exeter Hall, mentioned the following anecdote: "I remember once hearing a little lad in a town in Lancashire, where I first began my work of preaching to my fellow-sinners. He lay upon the steps of the door in the middle of the night, in the great town of Warrington, and the policeman, or rather watchman, coming up to him, said, 'What are you doing here?' The boy replied, 'I am without father or mother; I have traveled thus far, and I have no food, no money, no place to lie down in.' There was something in the boy's jacket which attracted the watchman's eye; and, when he touched it he thought he had found a thief.—'What have you there,' he asked. The boy then put his hand into his pocket, and brought a small pocket Bible. 'Well,' said the watchman, 'if you are so badly off I will give you a few pence for your Bible; I will take it home to my children, and you will be able to get your bed and food for the night.' But the lad, young as he was, knew that the Bible was true; he had an experimental knowledge of the Bible and he was ready at once with his reply, 'Thank you sir, but I won't give it up.' 'Why you are starving,' said the watchman. 'Yes, but this is the word of God, and it tells me, 'When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up.' Here was the experimental knowledge of the power of the promises. The watchman showed his humanity, his kindness and gentleness toward the fatherless lad. He took him home and fed him; and God prospered that lad who relied on the promises."—*The Children's Guest.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Miners' Lamps.—Notwithstanding that every English miner who is detected in unlocking his safety lamp is liable by law to three months' imprisonment, the offence is committed with impunity by means of false keys. A simple plan has been invented by a manufacturer of these lamps for sealing them without using any lock. When the staple has been put down over the eye a small leaden pin is inserted in the latter, then being placed under a horizontal press fitted with two dies, the shank of the plug is formed into a head, and both heads are impressed by the dies with any lettering or device.

A Huge Laundry is established in the suburbs of Paris, at which is washed the soiled clothing of the guests of the principal hotels, at the rate of 40,000 pieces a day. The clothing is boiled with soap and soda, and then washed in hollow wheels, rinsed, partially dried by centrifugal machines, and for the rest in hot air ovens, which carry off nearly three pounds of moisture per pound of coal burned, and is finally ironed between polished rollers, and then packed ready for return to Paris.

Life and Death.—It has been estimated that the number of deaths per year throughout the world is about thirty-two millions. Assuming this to be correct, the deaths each day would be about 88,000; 3,600 per hour, 60 per minute, and thus every second carries one human being into eternity. A calculation of the annual births on the globe shows that whereas 60 persons die per minute, 70 children are born, and thus the increase of the population is kept up.

Philadelphia Schools.—Of the total number of 142,517 children between the ages of six and eighteen within the city limits, 53·5 per cent are in her public schools; 17·4 per cent in private and parochial schools; 14·6 per cent at work, and 14·5 per cent in idleness. The children between six and eighteen are usually estimated at 18 per cent of the whole, which would give for Philadelphia a total population of 784,000.

A French Chemist says that thirty pounds of flesh, thirty-two pounds of blood, and sixty-two pounds of bone contain as much nitrogen as one thousand pounds of farm manure; and hence the carcass of a horse is worth more than a ton of the best farm-yard manure for the purposse of vegetation.

It is stated that the Manchester exhibitors did not sell a yard of calico at the Paris Exposition, and not half-a-dozen of the English exhibitors sold enough to cover their expenses. But the Burton brewers made enormous sales.

A Heavy Blast.—Two tons of gunpowder was fired in a mine of the Salt Lime Works Company, Clitheroe, England, and the explosion which followed the lighting of the train resulted in the displacement of about 20,000 tons of stone.

Regeneration slays enmity, and implants in the soul divine love; for we must be regenerate, or we can not enter the kingdom of God. A man must have a new spirit created in him, in which heart and spirit the love of God is the ruling principle.

Power of a Holy Life.—It is reported of an English nobleman not reputed for his piety, that after residing for a time with Fenelon, he said, on leaving his house, that he could stay no longer. If he did he should become pious in spite of himself.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the Southern Review.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

* * * There is one very simple law for manuring which, if strictly followed, will certainly keep up or increase fertility. This golden rule is to put on the soil in manure all that is taken from it in crops. In every bushel of wheat, in every bale of hay, in every quart of milk, the farmer is selling his land. It passes away from him imperceptibly, but just as certainly as if a flood were washing it off before his eyes. There is but one way to stop the drain. It is clear that if he puts back as much as he takes away, the condition of his soil will be stationary, or perhaps somewhat improved by the operations of tillage which mix it up and bring the inert substances into more direct contact with the vivifying atmosphere. If he returns more than he removes, he is unquestionably enriching his acres.

There is, of course, some discretion to be used in this matter of manuring. In a soil, the basis of which is limestone, it would plainly be absurd to be anxious about the lime which is removed. Nevertheless the agriculturalist ought not to suffer himself to be deceived by any statements respecting the abundant supplies of certain materials in his land. They may be there, but not available. The man who tills a soil formed by the disintegration of granite, has of course tons of fragments of granite on his farm, and these all contain abundance of potash. This element of fertility, however, is effectually locked up in the granite, and years must pass over before it is brought to a condition in which it can be appropriated by the crops. Meanwhile the cultivated plants are continually drawing it off, and preparing the soil for that melancholy array of old field pines which overshadow so many acres once laden with abundant harvests. There is no wisdom in rejecting any element of fertility.

As however the different inorganic constituents act differently upon soils, and as the mere supplying the materials necessary for the crop is but a portion of their function, it appears proper to pass some of the more prominent of these in rapid review.

Chief in the estimation of all agriculturalists is phosphoric acid. It is usually applied in combination with lime, and the bone phosphate of lime is generally adopted as the standard by which the commercial value of this acid is determined.—Of its indispensableness as a fertilizer there is no question, since it is a most important constituent of the ash of all cultivated plants. There is so much the more urgent necessity also to add it, because all recent researches on soils show that it is always found in very small quantities. It appears to originate from the primitive rocks, in which it probably existed as apatite, though wavellite and other minerals might possibly furnish it.

Besides the manifest benefit of this acid in supplying the actual deficiencies of the soil, it has been thought to exert a physiological action, which is highly important. Thus Ville has shown that the addition of phosphates to the soil increases the quantity of nitrogen which is fixed by the growing crop. In this it simply partakes of the character of all fertilizers, as it supplies the necessary elements of the plant, thus encouraging its growth and enlarging its capacity for absorbing all kinds of food, nitrogen included.

It is applied to the soil in various methods. The popular form is superphosphate of lime. This is specially useful upon light soils deficient in lime. Upon them it acts with great energy and promptness. It is rapidly diffused and readily appropriated by the crop. On a clayey or calcareous soil it is almost immediately reduced to the condition of a neutral phosphate, which is not so active. In the form of bone dust, made from steamed bones, it is united with gelatin to form a compound, slightly soluble in water alone, which is not absorbed by the arable earth, and consequently passes into the deeper layers and may even reach the subsoil. It soon however decomposes, and the phosphate then dissolved is absorbed as usual. The phosphatic guanos are mixtures of various phosphates with small quantities of organic matter. These are all, of necessity, slow in their action, and the denser and more compact they are, the more tardy are they.

Peruvian guano has been generally considered a mere mixture of ammonia and phosphates, but it is much more. The salts of ammonia are peculiar, and exert a remarkable action upon the phosphate of lime. There is much oxalate of ammonia in this fertilizer, which, with the last named salt, undergoes double decomposition, forming oxalate of lime and phosphate of ammonia. Peruvian guano thus exerts the ordinary action of an ammoniacal manure, and at the same time that of a superphosphate. It has this advantage over the ordinary superphosphates, that its rapid solubility is not affected to any considerable extent by the presence of carbonate of lime in the soil.

Common salt and nitrate of soda appear to possess the property of diffusing nutritive matters through the soil. In this manner they increase the action of other fertilizers with which they are mixed. The soda salts seem to act with peculiar energy upon barley, turnips and kitchen vegetables.

Gypsum has long been known as an admirable manure for clover, but its action is not yet distinctly understood. It retards the period of flowering, and greatly increases the crop of stems, while it correspondingly diminishes that of flowers and leaves. In contact with arable soils it disengages a portion of its sulphuric acid which combines with magnesia and potash, so that one of its chemical effects is to distribute these two last named substances through the soil, and bring them within the reach of the clover roots.

The action of lime is altogether too complex a problem to be discussed in a paragraph.

Of the various compound manures, whether natural or artificial, we have nothing to say. It has been our aim to give the general reader an outline of the relations of the plant to the soil, and of both to the elements supplied by manures.—These, fully understood, will enable any one to reason for himself upon the properties of their combinations. In all cases, however, care must be taken to avoid hasty conclusions. A consideration of the extreme intricacy of the changes in the plant, the soil and the fertilizers, should lead to modesty in the expression of opinions, which the experience of one season may prove erroneous. Ville's careful method of feeling his way may be commended to all practical as well as scientific men. He divided the land to be manured into sections, from which four experimental strips are selected. On one of these he puts superphosphate of lime; on another quick-lime; on a third carbonate of potash, and on the fourth nitrate of soda. These represent to him the four classes of manures. The results of this manuring show him what class his soil requires. Now, it is very easy to criticise these details. Nitrate of soda, for example, is not a complete representative of all the azotized manures, nor does superphosphate stand for the whole class of phosphates. Still, while admitting defects in these respects, we can heartily commend his method, as a vast improvement over the old system of soil analysis and quack prescriptions.

THE CHICKEN OVENS.

From one of our exchanges we extract the following from a letter of the Rev. D. A. Randall, now traveling in Egypt:

"Egypt has long been noted for the multitude of its chickens hatched by artificial heat. The eggs are stowed by thousands into great ovens, heated to a degree corresponding to the warmth of the parent hen, and in due time, though eggs are close things, the chickens do come out. This business is still carried on quite extensively. The eggs are placed in large ovens, upon mats or straw, tier upon tier. A building containing from twelve to twenty-four ovens is called a maamal, and receives at one time about one hundred and fifty thousand eggs. A number of years ago an official report to the government gave in Lower Egypt alone one hundred and five of these establishments, using up annually over nineteen millions of eggs, of which about six millions are spoiled in hatching, and from the balance about thirteen millions of chickens are produced. What a privileged class of hens they have in this country! More than a million and a half of them are saved the trouble of hatching their own chickens, and a vast amount of toilsome labor in rearing their broods. They seem to walk about like little aristocrats, for they have nothing to do but lay their eggs and cackle over them for joy."

On Censure.—"For my part," says Rev. John Newton, "if my pocket was full of stones, I have no right to throw one at the greatest backslider upon earth. I have either done as bad or worse than he, or I certainly should if the Lord had left me a little to myself, for I am made of just the same materials; if there be any difference it is wholly of grace."

There is an old tombstone in Dundee, Scotland, which bears this sentence, from Seneca: "It is uncertain at what place death awaits thee. Wait thou for it at every place." More appropriate words could not be graven on the stone that marks a man's last resting place.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

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☞ This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J WRIGHT,
D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October, 2d, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education:

Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms: Board and Tuition per session. $360.
Payments.—$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, $75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability,
W. H. N. MAGRUDER.
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 3-6m

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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
President.
nov 17 1y

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SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Camp street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Doremus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To supply (gratuitously where needed) the Constitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence do they come of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the plus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? Is it cultivating its own local work in the city district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and by employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $30 at one time constitutes life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not, to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S. in founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donations and urging donations, by exploring and relieving the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades, and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church the Board of Directors, representing in its body such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Reformation.—No forbidding of the Word, no tampering with the text: no man's notes or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25

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Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at time of entrance; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in gold or its equivalent.....$67 50
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Ornamental branches at usual prices.

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The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed $125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one pair of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address

REV. H. F. JOHNSON,
jy13-6m Pres'nt Whitworth Female College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

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COAL $1.

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oct13 1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has shown very little animation since our last issue, but our leading staple has continued in active request, at still higher prices on Saturday, but easier rates since, the previous improvement having been partially lost under the depressing influence of the foreign news. Sugar and Molasses have also sold readily, at full prices. Tobacco has been nearly stagnant and the movement in Western Produce of limited extent, notwithstanding liberal receipts and more ample supplies.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed on Friday evening firm at 12¼ to 13c, for Ordinary, 13⅛ to 14 for Good Ordinary, 14½ to 14¾ for Low Middling, 15 to 15¼ for Middling, 15½ to 15¾ for Strict Middling, and 16 to —, for Good Middling; since which prices have exhibited some irregularity, advancing fully ½c. on Saturday, but losing most of the improvement on Monday, and ruling yesterday at still easier rates. On Saturday, under the influence of the accounts from Liverpool, factors were enabled to established a further advance of fully ¼c. but operations were restricted by the moderate extent of the supply, sales not exceeding 4,300 bales. On Monday the demand continued active, but buyers claimed concessions of ¼ to ½c. predicated on the unfavorable reaction reported at Liverpool, and 4,000 bales changed hands at prices showing an irregular falling off of ¼ to ½c. the better qualities giving way rather less than the lower grades. Tuesday the market opened at about previous rates, but as buyers claimed further concessions predicated on the discouraging tenor of the New York telegrams, and factors were disposed to meet the demand freely, the sales, which summed up 4,150 bales, were mostly at easier prices, Low Middling and the Ordinary grades showing, in fact, a further reduction of 1-4, while the better qualities were also weaker, but not to the same extent.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 13,250 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 11,722 bales, against 19,035 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 7,313 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 262,497 bales, against 358,166 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 119,184 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 62,784 bales to Great Britain, of 29,269 to France, and an increase of 71,764 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we modify our quotations as follows:

Low	—	to	—
Ordinary	12¼	to	12½
Good Ordinary	13¼	to	13½
Low Middling	14¼	to	14¾
Middling	—	to	15
Strict Middling	15½	to	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	13269	
Arrived previously	291379	304739
		319995
Exported past three days	15891	
Exported previously	192012	205903
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		114092

SUGAR.—The supplies are barely sufficient for the demand, which continues good, especially for the better grades of open kettle, and prices have continued to rule with an upward tendency, showing a still further slight advance. The sales on Saturday and Monday embraced fully 1,400 hhds., comprising all the offerings, at prices ranging from 7¼ to 15½c., according to grade.

MOLASSES.—The demand has continued active at full prices, and 2,000 barrels, all the receipts, sold at 40c. per gall. for Inferior, 55c. for Common, 65 to 70c. for Fair and Good, 72 1-2 to 77 1-2c. for Prime, and 80c. for Choice.

BACON.—The market is very dull: only a retail business is doing and prices are still lower.

PORK.—The market is very dull and prices have further declined fully $1 per bbl.

CORN.—Quite a fair demand has prevailed at about previous prices, and 9,000 sacks were sold on Saturday and Monday at 90c. for some in poor order, and 95c. to $1 per bushel for Prime White and Yellow.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 7, 1867.

Western Beef, choice per lb net	—	to	—
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	—	to	—
Texas Cattle Choice per head	—	to	40
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head	$25	to	30
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head	$10	to	20
Hogs per lb gross	8	to	10
Sheep, 1st quality per head	$4	to	$5 00
Sheep, 2d " "	$2 50	to	$3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	$1 50	to	$2 00
Milch Cows, choice per head	$ 80	to	$125
Milch Cows, per head	50	to	$87
Texas Cows, with Calves	—	to	$20
Yearlings, per head	$7	to	$12
Calves per head	$5 00	to	$12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES,

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 75	22 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	20 00
Axes	15 00	18 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	— 16	.. 18
East India	— 18	— 20
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	— 8½	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	1 90
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	.. ..	8 50
Crackers	.. ..	9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	16 00	18 00
English, Fire	35 00	.. ..
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	.. 43	44
Tallow		20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	..	15 50
Anthracite ₱ ton		12 00
Western, ₱ barrel	.. ..	80
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	.. 14	.. 17
Havana	.. 35	.. 38
Java	.. 30	.. 38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	12 00	13 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Brazlers' ₱ lb	.. 35	.. 36
Sheathing		.. ..
Copper Bolts	.. 35	.. 36
Yellow Metal	.. 28	.. 29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	.. 23	.. 24
Tarred, American		.. 21
Russia	.. 30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	—	5 25
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		.. 3½
—St. Domingo	.. 4	.. ..
Fustic, Tampico	.. 5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	.. 18	.. 20
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	.. ..	.. 45
Feathers, ₱ lb	.. 80	.. 85
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 60	.. ..
Herrings	.. 65	.. 75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	20 00	.. ..
——— No. 2	16 00	17 00
——— No. 3	.. ..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. 4
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	9 00	.. ..
Extra	9 25	13 50
Fine	7 50	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. 20½
Figs, Drum	.. 20	.. 22
Dried Apples	.. 6	.. ..
Currants, Zante	.. ..	.. 15
Almonds, soft shell	.. 33	.. 34
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 20	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	6 00	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	17 00	18 00
——Sicily ₱ box	none	here
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 75	4 00
10 x 12	4 25	4 75
12 x 18	5 75	.. ..
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	1 60	1 72½
Canada	1 75	2 00
Oats	.. 80	.. ..
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	.. 93	.. 95
Beans, ₱ bbl	11 00	15 00
Hops, ₱ lb	.. 65	.. 70
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	.. 22	.. ..
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	24 00	25 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. —	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	.. 16	— 18
Wet salted, city slaughter	.. ..	.. 8
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	.. 14	.. 15
Pelts ₱ piece	.. 5	2 50
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	— ..
Country, Bar ₱ lb	.. 5	.. 6
English, ₱ lb	.. 4½	.. 5
Hoop, ₱ lb	.. 7	.. 10
Sheet	.. 6½	.. 9
Boiler	.. 8	.. 9
Nail Rods	.. 12	.. 14
Iron Cotton Ties	.. 7½	.. —
Castings, American	.. 7½	.. 8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime	.. —	.. —
Rockland, &c	2 50	2 75
Cement	2 50	.. ..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	.. 50	.. 80
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled	.. ..	.. ..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	.. 6	.. ..
Wrought, German	.. 15	.. 20
——Englisb	.. 16	.. 18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	4 50	.. ..
Pitch	.. ..	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 25	3 50
——No. 2	3 00	3 15
——No. 3	2 50	2 75
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	.. 45	.. ..
Varnish, bright	.. 50	.. 85
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 10	1 20
Coal Oil	.. 50	.. 62
——in cases	.. 66	.. 69
Cotton Seed, Crude	.. ..	.. 70
——Refined	.. ..	.. 95
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed	.. ..	35 00
——Meal	.. ..	40 00
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	22 00	24 50
" North half bbl	14 50	15 00
Dried, ₱ lb	— ..	.. 17
Tongues ₱ doz	7 00	8 00
Pork, Mess	21 00	— —
Prime Mess	19 00	— —
Hog; rounds, ₱ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	.. 10	.. 12
Do., canvassed	.. 12	.. 19
Sides	.. 12	.. 13½
Shoulders	.. 9	.. —
Green Shoulders	8	— —
Lard, Prime, in tierces	—	.. 12½
in kegs	.. ..	.. 13
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	.. ..
Butter, Northern	.. 47	.. 48
Western	.. 13	.. 35
Cheese, American	.. 6	.. 16
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	4 25	4 75
Onions	.. ..	.. ..
Green Apples	5 00	8 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	.. 2	.. 8
India	.. ..	.. 10
Carolina	.. 10¼	.. 10½
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	.. 14	.. 25
Crude	.. 13½	.. 15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	—	— —
——from store	2 90	3 00
——cearse, cargo	2 18½	— —
——from warehouse	2 30	2 40
——from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	2 15	— —
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	.. 8	.. 10
Northern	.. 10	.. 12
Southern	.. 8	.. 10
Castile	.. 18	.. 19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	.. 7¾	.. 15½
Havana, White	.. ..	.. ..
——Yellow	.. ..	.. ..
——Brown	.. ..	.. ..
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	.. 25	.. ..
Choice and Selections	.. 17	.. 22
Fine Leaf	.. 15	.. 20
Medium Leaf	.. 9	.. 12
Fair Leaf	.. 12	.. 15
Common Leaf	.. 7½	.. 9
Good Refused	.. 6¼	.. 7
Common Refused	.. 4½	.. 5½
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	.. 60	.. 80
Bailing	.. 21	— —
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	.. 25	.. 28
Burry	.. 8	.. 11
Louisiana, Native	.. ..	.. 14
Texas, ₱ Merino	.. 15	.. 20

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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Jan 26 Rev. A. H. Redford 113 Gravier

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Popery is a Cunning Compound of Superficial Truth and Solid Error.

BY PROF. J. B. A. AHRENS.

PAPAL SUPREMACY.

There was a time when not only ecclesiastical, but even political supremacy was claimed for the Pope. But, alas for the logic of historical events!

Romanists build their ill-shaped fabric of ecclesiastical papal supremacy on the following three fundamental errors: Peter's apostolic princedom; the uninterrupted descent of this princedom; and, lastly, the descent of the same through Rome. These are bold assertions, and they require, hence, bold proofs. And let these proofs not be like those of astrology and alchemy, preferring the occult to the open, the dawn to the day.

I. *Was Peter the Prince of the Apostles?* Did he possess prerogatives peculiar to himself? No. There is no biblical or rational proof to substantiate such an opinion.

(1.) But Peter often spoke first, and his name is often put first of the twelve. Right. But why? He was spokesman, doubtless, because of his warm, ardent temperament. He was bold, daring, self-confident. It was this same self-confidence that led him at one time to ignore his Master. The reason why Peter's name is often put first may be found in the fact that he was the first disciple whom the Lord had called. It is also probable that he was the oldest of the twelve.

(2.) Peter received the keys to the kingdom of heaven. We read: Peter had the honor of first preaching or opening the door of the gospel to Jews and Gentiles; to the first on Pentecost, to the latter in the case of Cornelius. But all this implied simply priority in time—certainly not superiority in rank or power.

(3.) "Upon this rock will I build my church." Perfectly so. Upon *Petra* (feminine) the *rock* confessed, upon the confession made by Peter, upon "the Christ, the son of the living God," and not upon *Petros* (masculine) as Peter, the *stone or piece of rock* confessing, not upon the confessor, but upon Peter the man. Peter said: "Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God." To this the Lord replied: "Upon this rock, or truth, firm as a rock, I will build my church."

To all this we add that Peter, in his two Epistles, never claims superiority for himself. What! Peter the superior of the other apostles? Was not Peter called to account by the other apostles? (Acts 11: 2.) And does not St. Paul declare himself "not a whit behind, in nothing behind, the very chiefest apostles?"

II. *Was there an uninterrupted descent of Peter's princedom?* This, also, we flatly and fully deny. Even if Peter had been the supreme, it must have been a personal distinction, and with him the supremacy must have lived and died. The apostolic office died with the apostle; the supremacy was crucified with the supreme head downward. Furthermore. How can we know the real and rightful successor to Peter? What sure criterion have we for distinguishing the right from the wrong, the real light from an *ignis fatuus?* None at all. Scripture leaves us in the dark. Men write and say much about the identity of the body and the identity of the soul; but the most puzzling of all questions is to determine the true identity of the proper head of all christendom. Were there any such descent of Peter's supposed supremacy, St. John, in the Revelation, would have made mention of the same; yet, though he gave us a prophetic history of the church, on this subject he spoke not.

What do I say? The Bible is silent on the subject of papal supremacy and its regular descent? This is all wrong. The scriptures do allude to the same. We read of the little horn of Daniel, and of the man of sin as son of perdition, of Paul, and of the two-horned beast, the whore of Babylon; in short, we read of corrupt papal Rome. Of this supremacy the Bible is pretty full, and the epithets which it applies to the same are not always the sweetest.

III. *Was the descent of Peter's princedom through Rome?* Rome answers in the affirmative; but Rome cannot prove its affirmation. Yea, we hold that it is highly questionable that Peter ever was at Rome. At any rate, the New Testament does in no instance say so. Paul, in his Epistle to the Romans, does not mention Peter. No *apostolic* father avows it. The earliest writers who speak of Peter having been at Rome make mention of his martyrdom there, but not of his episcopate. Paul calls Peter the apostle of the circumcision. What! and Peter be head minister of uncircumcised Rome? Again: an apostle was a kind of bishop universal, having the whole world for his field.—Hence Peter could not have been stationary at Rome; and if Peter never was at Rome, how could the Roman bishops inherit from him his pretendedly supreme power?

To show more fully that Peter's supposed princedom did not descend through Rome, we adduce the following arguments:

(1.) John outlived Peter thirty years. Now Rome asserts that Peter's supremacy descended to Linus. What! was Linus St. John's superior? The inspired apostle was superior to the uninspired minister: John, the disciple beloved, was not second to Linus. But St. John never was at Rome.

(2.) According to the Bible, not Rome but Jerusalem was to be the mother, the cradle, of Christianity. "Beginning at Jerusalem," (Luke 24: 47.)

(3.) The Popes have often, too often, been foes of moral purity and enemies of mental light. Were they the lords paramount of the entire Christian world, to reign and rule over the souls of virtuous and intelligent men and women?

(4.) Who was the rightful successor of Peter at the time of the council of Constance, Martin V. or one of the three anti-popes? Who was the real Pope, he at Rome or he at Avignon? Supremacy descended through the Roman popedom! Popedom has been gained by political intrigues, by fraud, by farce, by bribery, debauchery, plot, lie, sword—has been bought with money, has been procured by a whore! A man may become a Pope by the influence of his mistress, a lewd woman, and perhaps the wife of another! Among the impious herd of rebels toward God, denominated Popes, where shall we look for the rightful successor to Peter?

A NOVEL SPECULATION of the Accidental Insurance character has been started in Buenos Ayres. A joint-stock hospital has been opened to which subscribers who pay $1 20 in silver monthly are to be admitted free, and attended with the best medical skill in case of sickness or accident.

This series of articles, of which this is the first, is an imperfect synopsis of the admirable work "Anti-Popery," by John Rogers, of Eng-

Report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals of the Montgomery Conference.

The Committee on Books and Periodicals submit the following report:

1. *The Publishing House.*—We are happy to learn that this institution is succeeding beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends. At the last General Conference the attempt at its resuscitation was considered a doubtful experiment, for in addition to the widespread ruin and financial depression of the whole country, it was pressed down by a debt almost sufficient to paralyze any commercial enterprise. But under the judicious management and the indefatigable labors and sacrifices of its agent, the Rev. A. H. Redford, a considerable part of this debt has been liquidated, and its existence and success reduced to a certainty if the preachers and people will rally to its support. It is to be hoped that no tardiness on our part will permit so valuable and so indispensable an institution to the whole church to go down.

2. *The Christian Advocate.*—This General Conference organ, issued also from the Publishing House, is a sterling sheet, and second to no periodical in the land. Ably edited, sound in theology, and taking a purview of the whole ecclesiastical field, it commends itself to every preacher and member of our connection. It is out of debt, and has a large and increasing circulation.

3. *The Sunday School Visitor.*—This periodical is published for the benefit of the children and youth of the church, and most nobly does it meet the demand for which it is intended. This also has a large circulation, and promises great usefulness to the church. Let every preacher and every Sunday school superintendent see that every Sunday school and family be supplied with the *Visitor*, and thus sow in this virgin soil the seeds of eternal life.

4. *The New Orleans Christian Advocate.*—This is the official organ of our conference, published in the city of New Orleans, whose geographical position renders it very necessary and greatly desirable that an able and well sustained paper be published there representing the interests of our church. Owing to the want of mail facilities its circulation in our midst has not been as great as its merits justified or as we desired; but as this difficulty is being removed, we bespeak for it a much larger circulation in our conference territory. We regret to say that frequent typographical errors mar the paper and present communications in a mutilated form, and we greatly desire that the present editor, or one who wields a pen equal to his, could devote his whole time to its columns and mechanical department, as these are very apt to suffer when other responsible duties claim the services of the editor.

5. *The Southern Christian Advocate.*—This old and valuable church paper, with a prestige of thirty years, is established on a firmer basis and has brighter prospects than ever. It has a large circulation in the eastern portion of our conference, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to our people as a paper worthy a place in every Methodist home.

In conclusion we respectfully offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the hearty aid and cooperation of the agent; that in imitation of our fathers, as far as we can, we will buy books and circulate them among our people, and thus, while spreading our own literature, help to liquidate the debt of the Publishing House, and establish it on a sure and permanent basis.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our most sincere and grateful thanks to the Rev. A. H. Redford for his judicious management and indefatigable labors and sacrifices in behalf of the Publishing House.

Resolved, That we feel bound to use all possible effort to circulate and sustain the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*.

Death of Bishop Hopkins.

We copy as follows from the Mobile *Register* of the 13th instant:

The telegraph, on the 11th, brought us news of the death of the Right Reverend John Henry Hopkins, Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The distinguished prelate had nearly completed his seventy-sixth year. He was an Irishman, a native of Dublin, but came to this country, with his parents, in the year 1800. He was educated for the bar, but, before his admission to practice, went into a counting-room in Philadelphia, and afterward engaged in the iron manufacture in the western part of Pennsylvania. Failing in this, after the second war with Great Britain, he was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practiced law until 1823, when he entered the ministry, being then in the thirty-second year of his age. In 1862 he was elected Bishop of the new diocese of Vermont. A few years ago he became Presiding Bishop (by seniority,) at the death of the late Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut.

Bishop Hopkins was one of the ablest and most learned men in the Episcopal Church. His published works are numerous, embracing—besides theological and controversial treatises—a work on gothic architecture, "The American Citizen"—a treatise on the political, social, and religious duties of the citizen; and a great number of essays, poems, etc. He was a man of a vast variety of attainments—a scholar, jurist, theologian, poet; an accomplished musician, architect, and, we believe, a painter also. He was never identified with either the High or Low Church party, but always maintained an independent position in his ecclesiastical views.

During the later years of his life he had devoted much of his time and energies to the establishment of an institution of learning at Burlington, in which, if we are correctly informed, he was entirely successful.

The name of Bishop Hopkins is entitled to special honor in the South on account of the manly stand which he had maintained for many years in opposition to Radicalism and in behalf of the rights of the Southern States. Although no friend nor advocate of slavery, he had always been an active enemy of Northern Abolitionism, and assumed and held a bold and uncompromising position on the subject during a period when it was at no small cost or risk that such an attitude could be maintained by any clergyman in New England—especially in Vermont. During the war he was unswerving in his opinions and unflinching in the expression of them. His memorable letter to certain bishops and other clergymen, on their signature of a paper which was published upon the subject, was a striking instance of moral courage, and involved him in a controversy in which his ability was not more conspicuous than his moderation and courtesy.

The Right Reverend Benjamin Bosworth Smith, of Kentucky, succeeds Bishop Hopkins as Presiding Bishop. He was consecrated on the 31st of October, 1832, at the same time with Bishops Hopkins, McIlvaine and Doane.

MR. TRENCH quoted a saying of old Fuller's: "He that falls into sin is a man; he that grieves at sin is a saint; he that boasts of sin is a devil." My father replied: "Only one thing more—He that forgives sin is God."

OUR homes are like instruments of music. The strings that give melody or discord are the members. If each is rightly attuned, they will all vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument and destroys its sweetness.

Musical Education—A Church Necessity.

Can the church expect to find musicians *ready made* such as she needs? This is a practical question which is growing in pressing importance with the growth of general musical knowledge and taste. We must meet and answer this question. When we desire men educated in any specialty, we at once modify our processes and machinery of education accordingly. When we are opening new territory and building railroads, we insist that engineering shall be more thoroughly taught. When the mineral wealth of the country is revealing itself, we establish "schools of mines." As Europe is brought nearer to us, we insist that the continental languages shall at least rival the classical in prominence in our schools. In other departments, where mere temporal interests are involved, we know how to regulate the supply of capacity and culture; we go to the *sources*, and there apply our regulating or remedial ideas and principles. But when only spiritual interests are involved, we are by no means so prompt or so philosophical in meeting the demands of the case. We criticise and complain, but do not correct the results by regulating the sources. We complain that we find within the church no adequate supply of educated singers, so that we are obliged to borrow or buy from the world those who have been educated, not for worship, but only for display. The theatre and the opera control musical education, and command a steady supply of persons carefully cultured for their service. But the church has made comparatively no exertion to stimulate, sustain, and guide musical education. She could if she would secure in our schools and in our homes such systems and habits of musical culture as would produce results such as she needs. There is no reason why the present destitution of persons fitted both in character and in culture to lead in the worship of the sanctuary should exist. We might have such supplies as we need if we were wise enough or had principle enough on this subject to dignify music as a branch of Christian education. The popular musical taste has been elevated to such a degree, and has been formed in such a manner by mere worldly enterprise, that our churches are compelled to put before the people better singers than can be found among professing Christians. The enterprise of the world takes advantage of the apathy of the church, and determines the style of music and monopolizes the supply of singers. And this state of things must continue until the church educates her own membership for the service of song in the sanctuary. She cannot trample under foot the musical taste and the musical ideas which have been so widely diffused; she cannot say to her congregations, "You must go backward, because the church has not kept pace with your progress." "Why are they so far behind the age?" would be the ready rejoinder. And the church could reply only, "We have done nothing to educate ourselves or our children for the service of praise." Then the congregation would say, "You have no right to make us suffer from your indolence or neglectfulness; you must permit us to sing for you until you educate yourselves or your children sufficiently to give us choirs that will not be an insult to our taste, a torture to our ears, and an offering of 'the lame and the halt' in sacrifice." If the church would relieve herself of the difficulty which is everywhere felt, namely, the introduction of operatic music and of operatic singers into the sanctuary, *she must educate singers for herself.* In the days of Solomon, of the thirty-eight thousand Levites, four thousand were set apart to praise the Lord with the instruments of music which David had made. Two hundred and eighty-eight chosen cunning men were "instructed in the songs of the Lord." Where in our modern church-life is there anything to be compared with this? Where are our schools, our Christian teachers, our means of musical culture? The church has left herself absolutely dependent upon the world. Is this right?—*T. S. H., in Musical Pioneer.*

RABBITS IN THE ORCHARD.—J. L. Jessop, Baltimore Co., Md. The use of blood to prevent rabbits gnawing trees is a Western practice, and there it is found that one application answers for the winter. It is spattered upon the trees by means of a swab, one may be readily made of corn-husks, and tied to a stick.—*American Agriculturist.*

Archbishop Whately.

The following genial picture of the home manners of this great clergyman and logician is furnished by an English letter-writer:

Every week a luncheon was provided at his residence, to which his clergymen were welcome without form, and to prevent reserve the attendance of servants was excluded; and by this free intercourse, supplemented afterward by a monthly dinner, at which he met the members of the Dublin Association for Discountenancing Vice, he sought to form acquaintance with his brethren, encourage their confidence in him and influence them for good. As a host, he was always courteous and kind; and though the ways of the common room at college clung to him through life, little traits of his real nature always raised him above them.

He never stood upon his office, but he would treat his clergy as his equals in discussion. "He never failed to take especial notice of the greatest stranger," and toward those who entered the lists with him in argument he had the most kindly feeling. "There never was a bishop in whose presence his clergy felt less restraint." "Gentlemen," he would say, "suppose I take the Roman Catholic side for a few minutes, and you argue against me; I should like to hear how you would proceed." Into the debate they plunged, the archbishop standing like one of Ariosto's knights, opposed to a throng, who thrust right and left without being able to make a rent in his armor. Dinner put an end to the conflict, but so sensible were the clergymen of having been left in an awkward position that when we returned to the drawing-room a deputation presented themselves to express a hope that, as he had so powerfully advocated the Roman Catholic cause, he would give the benefit of pointing out what was weak in his arguments and how they ought to be met; and this he did with his accustomed kindness and clearness.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S ORDER TO REGISTRARS IN TEXAS.—It will be remembered that Gen. Sheridan's registrars, in deciding on the qualifications of applicants for registration, professed to be governed by instructions from military headquarters. These instructions were in the form of memoranda, purporting to be issued; but they were, in fact, prepared by the Republican committee, with the object of effecting a sufficient disfranchisement of the white people to secure a radical triumph. The different boards of registration, acting as the willing and efficient agents of radicalism, accepted these memoranda as instructions, and zealously prosecuted the work of disfranchisement. The consequence is seen in Louisiana, in the registration of 82,000 negroes against 44,000 whites, when it is notorious that the white population of the State exceeds the negro population by at least twenty-five per cent. General Hancock now declares these memoranda to be unauthorized, null, and of no effect; and he informs the registrars in Texas, in which State a revision of the lists is soon to take place, that they must be guided solely by the law in their future action. The law requires that they shall strike from the lists the names of such persons as have been wrongfully registered, and that they shall insert the names of those who may be entitled to register at the time.—*N. O. Crescent.*

IS COTTON AN INTEREST?—Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, the son-in-law of Chief Justice Chase, and himself a large manufacturer, has recently made a remarkable speech in Congress upon the proposed repeal of the cotton tax. In this speech he owned himself forced to the humiliating confession that "the poor, despised Indian cotton is to-day, by the skill and labor of Englishmen, equal to the best fabric the America has yet been able to produce." He further stated that the question before that body "was not whether it should tax an existing interest, but rather *whether cotton is an existing interest.*" To this undeniable fact he attributes most of the present suffering throughout the country, and upon it he bases the prediction of the ruin of New England, through the destruction of her mill interests. That his illustrious confreres from the same section either disbelieved or underrated the imminence of the danger predicted by Senator Sprague is sufficiently demonstrated by their votes in defeat of the bill; but this does not alter the facts.—*New Orleans Times.*

From Every Saturday.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

They in a manger laid Thee,
Thou Monarch of the sky;
And men no homage paid Thee,
Thou Highest of the High.
While stars proclaimed Thy wondrous ways,
While hosts of angels sang Thy praise,—
Thou camest down to die.

With humblest heart Thou tookest
The lot Thou hadst made Thine:
Heaven's glory Thou forsookest
For huts where poor men pine.
Thou wert a slave to make us free;
It was Thy gladness, Lord, to see
All share Thy grace divine.

Thou, Saviour, wert the meekest—
Thy words gave peace of soul;
And still Thou healing speakest
To all who would be whole.
Hope, trust, a Father mild,
Thou art to each repentant child
That seeks the grandest goal.

Shamed, tortured, lonely, friendless,
Nailed to the fatal tree,
Thou didst by anguish endless
Gain endless life for me.
Now in Thy holy, holy name
Bows every knee—thy triumphs flame
Sublime from sea to sea.

May Thy example cheer us,
Strengthen, exalt, inspire;
May Thou be ever near us;
A sacred mystic fire
Dwell in the temple of our breast,
And when we sink to final rest
Be Thou our sole desire.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"CENTENARY COLLEGE."

Mr. Editor: As a member of one of the "patronizing conferences," I beg leave to say a word in behalf of this *one* prosperous institution. It is monumental, as its name indicates. Its noble structure speaks the gratitude of a people who had been "raised up of God to spread Scripture holiness over these lands," and who in the fall of 1839 celebrated the first hundred years of trial and triumph in the great Redeemer's cause.

The aggregated thank offering of the Methodist people in the United States was divided respectively between the missionary cause and the cause of education, and interest germain to each. Except so much of the fund collected throughout the connection as was designated for the general purposes of the church, the several conferences were allowed to control the money obtained within their borders, and appropriated it according to their own discretion. The Mississippi Conference, then embracing the States of Louisiana and Texas, as well as the greater portion of Mississippi, determined to found a college. The money subscribed and strength to be availed was ample for the purpose. Trustees were appointed, a charter obtained, the college was located in Rankin county, Mississippi, and continued in successful operation then for several years. Financial embarrassment of the country, and it may be some mismanagement, or an abatement of the zeal of the church to sustain the enterprise, began to operate seriously to its disadvantage. Louisiana Conference was set off, but composed of former members of the Mississippi Conference and friends of Centenary college. They felt it to be a joint interest. In the providence of God the way was opened to plant our standard upon more eligible ground and on a firmer basis at Jackson, Louisiana, still within the bounds of Mississippi Conference, but so contiguous to Louisiana Conference as to be fully identified.

Years of unexampled prosperity attended our college. Scores and hundreds of young men who now occupy enviable positions in society can with pride and pleasure own her as their Alma Mater.

But the desolating storm has swept over her, only leaving her walls prondly standing. Her halls made brilliant once by the light of intellect are almost darkened. Where hundreds of noble young men once daily attended her lecture room, now only a score or two are found. An able and an extensive faculty, numbering from eight to ten men, is reduced now to the lowest number allowed by the charter. Those who still cleave to the fortunes of dear old Centenary, have toiled years for naught almost, rather than see the college fail. The conferences and the church owe them a debt of gratitude.

At the late session of the Mississippi Conference the preachers were called on to pledge themselves each to raise twenty dollars—*only twenty dollars!*—during the coming year to relieve and sustain Centenary college. Several gave their written pledge to do this, and every member of the conference was earnestly requested to make the effort. With the amount thus obtained and (I am glad to know) the co-operation of the Louisiana Conference we can sustain the faculty, and Centenary college may continue on in her career of usefulness. Will not every graduate of old Centenary respond and help the preacher raise his twenty dollars?—and are there not friends of the church and of the cause of education who will help everywhere?

Alabama sustains two first class Methodist colleges; will not Louisiana and Mississippi try to sustain one?

Brethren of the Mississippi Conference who subscribed twenty dollars, remember that one half of this amount is expected, if possible, by the first day of March next. The money can be remitted to Dr. Watkins, at Natchez, to Rev. George H. Clinton; Vicksburg, Dr. Keener at New Orleans, Rev. W. B. Lewis, Jackson, Mississippi, or to me at Hazelhurst, Mississippi. The subscription list will be left with each of the brethren named above, and you will be credited on receipt of the amount remitted.

Let us try to keep Centenary college afloat till the storm is over past.

H. J. Harris.

Appointments of West Texas Conference.

Victoria District.—D W Fly, P. E. Victoria and Lavaca, H S Thrall; Indianola, to be supplied; Texana, A A Killough; Oakland, A C McDougall; Hallettsville, R M Kirby; Concrete, Jas T Gillett.

San Antonio District.—Walter T Thornbury, P. E.

San Antonio, J G Walker; Pleasanton, F G Fawcett; Uvalde, W J Joice; Kerrville, A J Potter; Fort Mason, to be supplied; J W DeVilbiss, Agent of American Bible Society.

Gonzales District.—A Davidson, P. E.

Gonzales, Buckner Harris; Monlton, H A Graves; Lockhart, Solomon T Bridges; San Marcos, J S Gillett; Belmon, J B Whittenberg; Blanco, to be supplied.

Goliad District.—T Leach, P. E. Goliad, A B Duval; Mission Valley, J W Cooley; Clinton, C M Rogers; Helena, Eli Y Seals; Rancho, R Blessengane; Sandies, R M Leaton; Hesterville, R W Pieree; Elm Mound, supplied by W C Harrell; Seguin, R H Belvin.

Corpus Christi District.—O A Fisher, P. E.

Corpus Christi, J L Harper; St. Mary's, Thos Myers; Nueces Bay, to be supplied by Alexander Sutherland; Refugio, E G Duvall; Beeville, R Gillett; Cibolo, to be supplied by J Harrell; Brownsville, to be supplied; superannuated, Jesse Hord and H S Lafferty; located, A M Box, T S Rainey and Lucius McGehee; transferred, J S McGee to Louisville Conference, and W R D Stockton to Northern Texas; died, W T Harris and Thomas F Cook.

The third Friday in July was appointed as a day of fasting and prayer to the Great Head of the church to send forth more laborers into His vineyard.

The conference recommended that one district conference be held every year, in each presiding elder's district, to be composed of all the official members of the church.

Every one has heard of Frederick the Great's passion for playing on the flute, and how, spite of his father's prohibition, he used, on pretence of going out hunting, to organize concerts in caverns and woods, at which he could indulge in his favorite amusement. Quite recently the famous flute on which Frederick used to play has come into possession of the Paris Conservatoire de Musique. The instrument is valuable, not only as a historic relic, but on account of the richness of its ornamentation and its excellence of tone.

To pass through the Mount Cenis tunnel, when it is completed, will occupy over half an hour, and it is for this, among other reasons, that many expect the over-mountain railway—which only possesses a concession for working until the tunnel line is opened for traffic—will have its privileges extended so as to make it practically a permanent concession.

The railway over the Alps is known as the "Fell railroad" from its being constructed in accordance with the patents granted to a gentleman of that name.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

We have received a most interesting letter from the Presiding Elder of the Yazoo District, from which we make some cheering extracts:

"A meeting was commenced at Lexington one week before the quarterly meeting, which I think an excellent plan, and was continued after for about a week. A gracious revival was the result, and such a one as that place has not enjoyed for a number of years. Twenty-nine united with the church. I had the pleasure of remaining there but a few days, other duties hurrying me away. A meeting was held in the woods, on the Lexington Circuit, a notice of which has been published, and a church organized with fifty-five members. On the Greenwood Circuit I suppose there have been fifteen accessions. On the Carrollton Circuit there has been a gracious revival at Mount Zion, and an excellent meeting at Eden, and, I think, about thirty accessions. I was not present. There have been some accessions on the Emory Circuit; how many I do not know. The Holmes Circuit has enjoyed several refreshing revivals. The meeting at Durant was quite a success. A church had been recently organized, and an increase of the membership, and about twenty conversions was the result. I was with them a week. It was truly a pleasant occasion. The accessions on the circuit for the year have been one hundred and ten. On the Black Hawk Circuit there have been twenty-seven accessions; on Mount Olivet forty-five; on Richland twenty-seven; on Yazoo fifty-four; and at Yazoo City eight.

"Some of the meetings embracing these numbers have been noticed. The number of accessions on the entire district, exclusive of colored persons, has been *about four hundred*. I am not able to give the exact number. Within the bounds of the district the interests of the colored people have been watched over by the pastors; and, as far as practicable, the plan inaugurated by the General Conference has been carried out. The church is preparing colored preachers for them, as fast as prudence and the nature of the circumstances will admit. The cause of Sunday schools has not been neglected by the preachers, and we hope lasting good has been accomplished. Collections for missions have been quite small; the impoverished condition of the country is the apology. The conference collection amounted to five hundred and seventy-five dollars. Thus ends another conference year, with all its cares, toils and pleasures. And though we would be much pleased to report a larger number of accessions and conversions, and more prosperity in the financial department, yet we have great reason for thankfulness and devout praise to Almighty God for all that has been accomplished. Having labored to the best of our ability, we leave the events with Him, and with a confiding trust in His sustaining and comforting grace we press on to do battle for another year, on the great moral battle-field of the world. To-morrow I leave for Natchez to attend the annual conference.

"Yours, fraternally,
"J. M. Pugh.

"Sharon, Miss., Nov. 27, 1867."

M. E. China Mission Meeting.

The meeting opened October 16, and closed October 22. The services were conducted in both the Chinese and English tongues. Eight student helpers were received on trial, nine were continued on trial, and seven were admitted into full connection. The statistics stand thus:

	Present Year.	Increase.
Church members	341	138
Probationers	113	43
Total members	454	181
Adult baptisms	151	79
Infant baptisms	35	28
Missionary collections	$123	$39
Sunday-schools	11	1
Scholars	251	59

This is an encouraging showing, and will be gratefully received by the Church at home.

Two lines of telegraph connect Jerusalem with Europe.

From the Southern Review.

PROGRESS.

Progress is, indeed, the sublime privilege and prerogative of man. The beaver, guided by instinct, builds his dam to-day precisely like that of the beaver which issued from the ark of Noah. But how different is that ark from a modern man-of-war, or from one of our majestic steamships! In like manner, the rude huts occupied in the summer season, by the barbarians who overthrew the Roman empire, or the caverns dug by them in the earth for winter-quarters, bear small resemblance to the magnificent palaces erected by their descendants on either side of the Atlantic. Still greater is the contrast between their crude notions of government, or dark undeveloped germs of a social state, and the sublime code of laws and institutions under which we live. But of all the points of difference, the most striking and immense is that which exists between the religion, the worship, and the morals of those shaggy sons of the forest, and the corresponding systems of the present Christian world.

Nearly all this progress has, in fact, been confined to Christendom. During the same period there has been little or no progress in China, the oldest and the largest empire on earth. On the contrary, that vast empire had long before the Christian era cast anchor on the great sea of ages, and there it has remained. Nor has there in all that time been any real progress in India, in Arabia, or in Africa; except such as may have proceeded from the influence of the Christian world, or of Christian ideas. When it is said, therefore, that progress is the great law of the world, the meaning is not that all nations are moving forward in obedience to this law. The meaning is that the States of Christendom obey this law, and that they are gradually, though slowly gaining on the darkness and barbarism of the heathen world.

But all States, it is sometimes said, must grow, decline and perish like individuals; that all civilizations must return to barbarism, and renew their strength to repeat the same melancholy circle. A New Zealander standing on the broken arch of London bridge, surrounded by a vast solitude and sketching the ruins of St. Paul's, is the type and symbol of this philosophy. But what solid foundation has this symbol in the history of the world? History, if truly considered, lends no support to "the ideal circle" of Vico, or to the desponding rhetoric of Macauley. The civilization of Greece, for example, was as brief as it was brilliant. Impelled by her dominant passion, Greece reached "the middle ground of the beautiful," and there displayed all the wonders of her genius and her art. But did the civilization of Greece return unto itself void, or perish by the way side? No on the contrary; it became, as every one knows, the grand tributary to the civilization and power of Rome; and still lives in the civilization of the Christian world.

A still higher destiny was reserved for Rome. Enriched with all the spoils of Greece, and finally modified by the Christian religion, Rome developed for the benefit of mankind the great principles and laws of social order. Nor did Rome, after having run her wonderful career, return unto herself void, or sink into her primeval darkness and barbarism. On the contrary, she laid all the treasures of her wisdom, her knowledge, and her civilization at the feet of Christianity.

The destruction of Rome is beyond all question, the most disheartening spectacle the most awful scene of wide-wasting desolation the world has ever seen, except the flood. If ever in the history of our race the human mind has had occasion to despond, it was when the western empire of Rome was submerged beneath the wild deluge of barbarians from the North. But even there amid the deepest darkness and desolation of the world, and at the very point where all its lights seemed to have gone out forever, the footsteps of the divine wisdom and goodness were clearly seen, as well as of that eternal justice which reigns everywhere among the children of men. Salvian, standing amid the ruins of Rome, and pointing to a more glorious future than the world had ever seen, is the true type and symbol of the real philosophy of history. He was, moreover, no imaginary personage, or figure of speech, but a real living man whose sublime prediction, founded on his faith in God, has already been realized.

Rome, it is said, conquered the world; that is the known world. If so, then was there an *unknown* world beyond the Rhine, which she did not and could not subjugate. That world, as the event has shown, was made not to be conquered, but to conquer. Long did Rome endeavor to subdue that world, but in vain. The colossal power of her mighty empire had, it is true, cast its dark shadow across the Rhine, and inspired those primitive peoples with a mysterious and awful sense of its greatness. But still they did not shrink from a contest with that power, or submit to its sway. The providence of the Almighty had, indeed, drawn a line near the banks of the Rhine, and said to the conquering hosts of Rome: "Hitherto shalt thou come, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." Varus, with his noble legions, ran against that line, and the bones of his army whitened the forests of Germany. Thus ended the career of Rome, and thus began the dominion of the Teutonic race. Or, more properly speaking, thus perished Rome as a State, and began to live as a principle and a power in the civilization of a better world.

The tremendous and terrible discipline which Rome had been appointed to administer to the ancient world having been accomplished, her mission was at an end. Or rather it then became a part of her mission to undergo a like tremendous and terrible discipline herself. The very germs of morality and religion had decayed and died in her bosom. The hopes of mankind were not destined to be grafted on a race worn out by vice and degraded by atheism. They were actually grafted on their conquerors, the barbarians of Germany.

Perhaps no other race of barbarians known to history ever entertained so profound a respect for woman as those of the primitive German world. Hence there seems to have been a peculiar fitness in the selection of such a race as the germ of the Christian civilization; a civilization which, above all others, vindicates for woman a noble, glorious, and dignified position in the social world. The family, as constituted and governed by the Christian code, is a new power on earth; the centre of mighty influences for the intellectual, moral, and social development of man. It is the high office of woman to preside over and direct this world-transforming power. Neither Greece nor Rome understood her real mission, or felt much of her benign influence. Even Aristotle, by far the greatest political philosopher of antiquity, maintains that children should be taken from their mothers at five years of age, and committed to that iron step-mother, the State.

But aside from all particular proofs or illustrations, the wisdom and the goodness of the selection are seen in the result. In the course of twelve centuries Rome ran her great career; she rose, she reached her meridian height, she declined, and she fell. It has been fifteen centuries since the origin of the great States of the modern world; and yet, at this very day, their civilizations are fresher, brighter, and more beautiful than ever. They have not, as yet, even reached their zenith. Who knows that they will ever perish? It is certain that, in view of such facts, to say nothing of the promises of revelation, we have no right to talk about the ideal circle of Vico, or the iron circle of fate. The very least can be said is, that the destiny of man revolves, not in the same eternal circle, but in a spiral which, instead of returning into itself, takes a broader sweep at each succeeding convolution, and brightens as it expands.

In every society, as in every individual, there is a downward as well as an upward tendency. But is there any valid reason for the belief that this downward tendency must always prevail, and bring every civilization on earth down to the dust? Even if this had been so in all heathen countries, does it follow that the same thing must happen in all Christian nations? We might just as well conclude from the majority of examples that all projectiles must ultimately come to the ground; a conclusion which we know to be false. We know that projectiles may be raised so high, and thrown with such force, as to make them revolve around the earth forever. The moon, for example, launched by the hand of the Almighty, is forever falling and yet never falls, but rolls around our planet in eternal beauty. May not the divine impulse of Christianity, then, give such force to the upward tendency of human society as shall continually resist the ruinous effects of its downward tendency? It is certain that if we would reason from the past to the future, not blindly or rashly, but cautiously and wisely, we should overlook no new power which may have been introduced into history, much less one which has been ordained by the Supreme Ruler of the world for its regeneration and its recovery from the ruins of its primeval fall.

A young Parisian who gives good dinners and writes wretched verses, recently consulted M. Nestor Roqueplan upon his poems, saying, "Illustrious critic, do give me frankly your opinion. Was I wrong to write these poems?" M. Roqueplan read them and then gravely answered, "That depends upon circumstances; did you really write them to save your life?"

THE LONDON TIMES.

We propose to give some account of the leading London newspapers. We have already indicated the place of the *Times* at the head of journalism. It is a real pleasure to look over its large open-faced type, and to handle its stout sheets. It is printed upon the best paper, each number containing sixteen broad pages, eight of which are exclusively devoted to reading matter, and another also exclusively to advertising. It is sold for three pence, or six cents of our gold currency. If one should subscribe for the *Times* by the year it will cost him in London eighteen dollars in gold. It is safe to say that no American paper is intrinsically worth half as much as the *Times*. A paper as truly and broadly American as the *Times*, in English, as well printed upon good paper, would cost at least thirty dollars per annum to a list of a hundred thousand subscribers.

The *Times* is reported to have about sixty thousand copies daily. When the revision of the paper tax was under consideration Mr. Delane stated before a Parliamentary committee that it could be profitable for any newspaper to sell more than about this number of copies. The logic seemed to be: "before sixty thousand circulation we can fill our advertising columns at the highest possible rates, and it is only the advertising which is profitable. It is bad policy to run presses in order to make a half-penny upon sixteen pages of inked paper." It is said on very good authority that the annual profits of the *Times* are approximate $300,000. We may say, by way of contrast, that the New York *Tribune* published a statement at the close of 1866, showing that its receipts and expenditures nearly balanced, each being about a million of dollars for that year.

The typography of the *Times* is marvelously perfect. English book publishers weed their pages so clean of errors as do the women on this paper—the ranks of constructed columns of the *Times*. The type is all set between six P. M. and midnight, and when the paper is published at three A. M. it has all been read and corrected from six to eight times.

The last reading is done by an old printer whose daily task is to read the *Times* for errors, between midnight and the earliest streak of dawn.

The editorial unity is secured in nearly all London offices by a very simple system. There is an "editor" and a "revising editor," and a sundry gentlemen who write the editorials. The editors never write—they edit. Thus about noon each day editors and writers meet in the office. Topics are selected and distributed among the writers. The leaders must be prepared, presented for type by six o'clock. They are then "set up," and proofs are taken. After several readings, to correct both orthography and sense, they are laid on the desk of the editor, who, aided by the revising editor, proceeds to harmonize one article with another, and all with the *role* of the *Times*. Many a literary father fails to recognize his own offspring in the next day's paper.

Similarly correspondents and reporters are instructed and their facts audited. It is commonly understood in London that Mr. George Augustus Sala's war correspondence requires a good deal of selecting—most allusions to the supposed subject having to be written in after the letters reach Fleet street.

It is scarcely just to give the *Times* any decided political application. It is English. During all the recent reform movement it has advocated a reform measure and is commonly classed as liberal. If it blew hot and cold, alternately denounced and applauded Gladstone, so did England. If it constantly criticised Mr. Bright, and often downrightly abused him, so did educated middle-class England. When the *Times* said, early last winter, that a reform bill *must* be passed, everybody understood that the question had been settled—perhaps not by the *Times*, more probably by public opinion—and nothing remained but to settle how many laboring men should be enfranchised.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

A French Chemist says that thirty pounds of flesh, thirty-two pounds of blood, and sixty-two pounds of bone, contain as much nitrogen as one thousand pounds of farm manure; and hence that the carcass of a dead horse is worth more than a ton of the best farm-yard manure for the purpose of vegetation.

e N. O. Christian Advocate.

idences of Christianity.—No. 1.

R. EDITOR: I propose, with
r permission, to write a series
rticles on the Divine origin
authority of the Bible. Of
rse no one can pretend, at this
day, to present much or any-
g really new. Almost every
sible field of inquiry has been
lored. But the results are not
wn to the great body even of
fessed Christians, much less the
ld at large. The body of the
ple have neither the time nor
mental training for extended
ical research. This is espe-
y true of the young. They
not read large volumes and
treatises on the various evi-
ces of Christianity. I have
ught perhaps I might be of
e service to various classes of
r readers in removing the
bts of some, confirming the
h of others, and furnishing
e weapons of defense to such
re assailed.

The evidences of Christianity
divided by theological writers
the external, internal, and
nteral evidences. The exter-
evidences consist in miracles
prophecies; the internal in
originality, the purity, the sub-
ity, and harmony of the scrip-
es; and the collateral evi-
ces in the confirmations of gen-
l history, of geography and nat-
l philosophy, and of the tenden-
s and progress of Christianity
lf. It is easy to see from this
ssification that the subject of
blical evidences embraces a wide
ld of historical and literary re-
rch. Of course in a series of
rt newspaper articles I can but
uch a few of the more salient
gles of the great and varied sub-
t.

But some young inquirer who
not had time to look over the
may ask: Did the world need
velation? Was its ignorance of
great matters revealed in the
le such as to render a revela-
a necessary and merciful gift
God? A little examination
the state of religions knowl-
ge in the ancient and modern
athen world will leave no doubt
on any intelligent and candid
nd.

The first and greatest of all
cts is the existence and unity of
od. This fact is the solution of
he problem of the universe. This
act denied, or unknown, and all
s darkness and chaos. How the
niverse came into being, what
pholds it, why it exists, no man
an tell or even guess. Of this
reat fact the heathen world has
lways been ignorant. Not that
haldea, Egypt, Greece, and Rome
id not all make considerable ad-
ancement in the arts of civilized
ife; but by wisdom (uninspired)
ey knew not God. They had
ods many and lords many. They
hanged the glory of the incor-
ruptible God into an image made
like to corruptible man, and to
birds, and four-footed beasts, and
creeping things. Polished and
powerful Egypt worshipped dogs
and cats, and the mistletoe on the
rees.

"And should you leeks or onions eat, no time
Would explate the sacrilegious crime.
Religious nation sure, and blest abode
Where every orchard was o'errun with gods."

The mythological fables of
reece supposed the cloudy heights
f Mount Olympus crowded with
throng of gods—gods celestial
nd terrestrial—gods aquatic, ae-
ial, and fiery—gods that repre-
ented all vices and presided over
ll virtues.

As may well be supposed, peo-
le entertaining such opinions of
e gods could have no just con-
ption of eternity, omnipotence,
d the omnipresence and omnis-
ience of God. Matter they held
s eternal; of creation they had
o proper idea, and none of the
rigin of man. Heathens could
ot tell why man is a sinner, why
e sorrows, and why he dies.—
They knew not whether God would hear prayer or pardon sin. They had no clear conception of the immortality of the soul. Many of their greatest thinkers were in painful uncertainty, and hoped the gods would some time impart more light to man.

The heathen of Japan, China, India, Africa, and the islands of the sea are to this day in the same deplorable ignorance.

Upon reflection we must see, no matter how important these questions may be regarded, that men uninspired cannot answer them. They can guess and hope, but they can do no more.

The unity of God revealed seems consonant with the conclusions of reason, but unrevealed, reason can never reach certainty. It is impossible, outside of revelation, to find any clue to the origin, the condition, and the destiny of man. All is dark.

These are all subjects of the profoundest interest and highest possible importance to man; and if so, a revelation was the great need of the human mind. And on the hypothesis that there is an almighty, all-wise, and benevolent God, what can be more rational or probable than that he would reveal himself to man, and at once clear up the mysteries of the past and inspire hope for the future?

NEW ORLEANS, La. W.

From the Sunday Magazine.

ON BEING ALONE.

A few summers ago, when traveling from Turin to Genoa, I became acquainted with an Italian priest of rather a rare type. He was one of a party of three ecclesiastics who joined us at Alessandria, each of whom was a representative man. One was a Benedictine monk from Dalmatia, going to Rome to be present at the canonization of the Japanese martyrs. He was a young, fat animal, heavy in feature, and who, from the description he gave of his duties in his lonely convent, far away among the wild hills and wilder peasantry, must have felt the greatness of the change from a life so monotonous to the world of railways. The second was a thorough specimen of the Signor Curato of a Lombardy village, a modern edition of the Don Abondio, so delicately sketched by Manzoni. Neither he nor his linen were remarkable for their cleanliness. The plain front of his black gown, with its row of small buttons, was threadbare, and at once soiled with snuffing and polished to a shining gloss from the frequency with which the snuff had been rubbed away. Two honest eyes peered away from under shaggy eyebrows, set on either side of a round nose. He had a double chin, a huge three-cornered hat, and a red cotton pocket-handkerchief. He was much given to sleeping, but always awoke to snuff at the different stations, and to utter his "Che!" of astonishment at the tunnels. But the third was a man of an altogether different type. His bearing was that of a gentleman, with a certain winning sweetness of manner and refined tenderness of expression, which at once attracted confidence. We had not chatted long before he opened his heart on what was evidently his favorite theme—early religious art, and the religious life of which it was the expression. "Look," he said, "at those countenances you see in the pictures of Perugino, and Angelico, and Francia: look at those Madonnas of Raffaele: gaze at the still serene loneliness: *la dolcezza calma ed angelica*, which dwells like the light of another world on the canvas of these great artists. Where could a painter now-a-days find such types of countenance? The spiritual world has now no place in the thoughts of men. Politics, and greed, and chicanery have changed the very features of men. They are coarse and care-worn. Religion is with them a penance, not a life of joy and adoration. Just witness the crowd at this station. What mere earthliness is stamped on every lineament! And yet we hear of nothing but progress! progress! But where is the progress to? If progress means tumult, and money-making, and selfishness, then *eccolo ecramente*." On conversing further with him we found that his great panacea was the restoration of the old conventual life. In his eyes the fine odor of sanctity was being dissipated by over exposure to worldly influence; and that just as in the rough times of mediæval disorder, the cloisters formed the retreat of all that was refined and spiritual, so now they were equally necessary to save religion from being profaned by secularism. "It is only," he said, "when the soul is calm and self-possessed that it is opened to truly great and pure impressions. I mix in the world, and my ears tingle with chatter about the lotteries, or political intrigue. But when I go to visit my sister, who is a nun near Genoa, ah! what another atmosphere is there! and often too when worried with earthly cares, it is my refreshment to gaze on some picture of an old saint until I drink in the calm spirit of a past age. Ah, signor! we can only attain the type of those old Christians by cultivating *the repose* in which they lived; we must keep away from these screaming railways!" We tried to give him some conception of what might be said of the other side—of the sacredness of common life, and of the truly religious character of such modern art as that which, without sublimating humanity into æther, yet expresses the motives and struggles, the joys and sorrows of Christianity as actually lived out by good men and women. But it was no use. "*La Fede è morta*," was his sad criticism on modern life.

For one who had some sympathy with "muscular Christianity," it was an instructive lesson to study and appreciate such a spirit as this; and while it may be easy enough to weigh his errors and to vindicate the healthier creed which looks on this world as God's world, and on the arena of common life as the sphere of noblest duty, yet, I think, we have much to learn in these days of perpetual work—grinding work—as to the necessity of cultivating mental repose, were it for nothing more than for the reception of such holy impressions as visit those only who sometimes "study to be quiet." Muscular Christianity, with its hatred of pretence, its manly vindication of the sacredness of every element in the circumference of human interest, its assertion that whatever is done by a Christian man is a Christian deed, is a fine creed for a brave and free people. This is the religion of action. Let us not despise, however, those who have no muscles, and whose nature is chiefly contemplative. No contrast can be greater than between a bluff English parson, a good man and a good cricketer, and the dreamy beauty of the golden-haired saints painted by Angelico. The one is all thew and sinew; the other has neither; and yet how Christian are they both! Both have their merits and their faults. For, if there is a certain roughness in the strength of the one, there is also a want of force in the sweetness of the other! If the one is too much flesh, the other is too much moonshine. If we would like to convey a little more idealism and repose into the impetuous eye of the one, we, at the same time, miss some firm lines of character in the spring-flower enamel of the other.

But, putting aside the question of comparison between these two schools, is there not much to be learnt by us as to the relation of contemplative to active life? Duty, in the modern sense of hard work, is a defective school for character. The busy man who is perpetually engaged in *doing something*, whether it be by hand or head, runs a great risk of losing that precious class of sympathies which belongs to the receptive rather than the active side of our nature. Labor and study do not give us all that is best for us as men. The rough hand and knitted forehead, practical usefulness, or the scientific mastery of details, cannot supply some of the essential elements of true greatness. For there is a world of holiest influence around us, which requires little more than *passivity* on our part that we may hear its whispered teaching. And there is also a corresponding region in our own nature, which, like some fine shell fish, closing itself at the rough touch of earthliness, yet opens under the influence of silence, to receive purest spiritual food. Nay, more; there are convictions of utmost value which do not come to us by dint of reasoning, nor the demonstration of science, but only in the form of *impressions*. There is much in us of what is best, of which we can say no more than—we have felt it. We have not so much mastered the thought as the thought has mastered us. There are a thousand lessons which come to us through eye and ear, which, if we have but the heart open to receive them, form a better education than half the "useful information" or clever reasonings of the schools. For however great a power knowledge may be, yet wisdom, and reverence, and sympathy with what is lovely and pure, are not learned by proof and rule. Converse with nature, or with what in poetry or art utters best her meaning; the sense of things too vast for us to *comprehend*, but which *apprehend*, as Coleridge would say, our whole being; the impression of a height and depth of loveliness and perfect goodness that steals on the heart which has had these silent "communings with the glorious universe;" these are the influences which tend to elevate the man. One hour of mountain solitude—up on the utmost verge of earth, with nothing higher but the clouds and desolate air—far below "the wrinkled sea," and the great ships no larger than sea-birds floating on the blue—man and his works dwarfed into the scale of mites; or, the gorge of a highland burn, where, shrouded by birks, and hazels, and rowan trees, the water-music steals among the grey boulders—there, stretched on the green brackens, what lessons of unutterable beauty may not be absorbed into the being! Sit there alone, and drink it in! The darkest crags are lit with flashing lights that are mirrored from the stream, and chase each other in continual play. What tangled greenery and dappled shadows from the shaggy brows of heather, resting on a network of naked roots, to where the ferns stoop their queenly plumes, and the soft mosses are cushioned by the pool! Such scenes as these reserve their holiest teaching for those who woo their solitude and their calm. Were it possible to read the inner history of characters which have become heroic, how many motive elements might be traced back to what was felt long ago in lonely walks, or dreamt of in boyhood by a sister's piano! Imagination then, perhaps, first pictured the ideal of a noble life. In such influences as these might be found the fine threads which have gone to form that golden chord within, which has since so often trembled into feeling at the presence of aught supremely fair in nature or in art, or throbbed out in the lofty impulses of a generous manhood. It is, strange, too, how often, with those whose lives appear no more than prosaic drudgery you may find some link binding to an ideal not yet dead: as with the stream which looks muddy enough as it flows through the haunts of traffic, but can be followed up to bright spots among the lonely hills where all is pure.

Or if we ascend to a higher region we find a close connection between impressions that have been so received and religious convictions. Many of the most necessary religious sentiments are the result, not of authority nor logic, but come to us only as *impressions*. The sense of the Infinite cannot be produced by a demonstration. The understanding is only dazzled by an array of numbers. Mr. Tupper may ask us to sum up "the autumnal leaves of broad Australia," to count the stars, to number the Arabian sands grain by grain, and measuring the Atlantic drop by drop, to add the drops, and sands, and stars, and leaves, and when all is done inform us that, though each were an age, they would go but a short way to make up eternity. But what rubbish this is! What better notion have we of the Infinite? We see but a great milky-way of units, "confounding judgment and amazing to the intellect," as the old woman described the flights of her favorite minister. How different is the impression borne in upon the soul when the summit of a mighty Alp is reached, and the traveler finds himself in the silent wilderness of rock, and ice, and snow! Around are mountain masses, fold behind fold, lessening and paling into unutterable depths of glowing sky, while the giddy abyss below is measured to the eye by the eagle floating in mid-air above the gorge and hoary pine-woods. Tongue cannot utter it, but the heart there feels the power of the Infinite. The bare midnight heavens, or the roar of an Atlantic sea breaking in storm, impress it more than all the feeble heaping of the sands and leaves.

And thus is it that we find in the lives of those who have been the prophets of religion in the world, so much told us of their retirement with nature. Not only may we see in them that loneliness which must ever, in a measure, be the concomitant of mental greatness, but there is in them a wondrous background of contemplative solitude. We can to some extent trace this in Abraham. His wandering life as a stranger, the repeated mention of his going forth by himself to meditate, the eye so often directed to the numberless stars, with many other hints, make us conceive of him as one who dwelt apart, and to whose solitude were vouchsafed the holiest visitations. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance which the forty years in the great wilderness of Horeb had in the fitting of Moses also for his work as the lawgiver of the Jewish church. For may we not trace the wise purpose of God in leading him, who had been first taught all the learning of Egypt, to that land of silence and of mountain glory, that amid the solitudes of Midian he might receive more awful thoughts, and a still profounder education? For such an end it was his lot to wander for forty years, as an Arab shepherd, in these retired valleys, where the naked Alps of Sinai tower into cloudless air, cutting the blue vault with their marble peaks, and where loneliness, the sublime spirit of the desert, reigns supreme. As for years he dwelt there, what *thoughts* must have visited him! As he beheld the unveiled majesty of nature, how must the sense of his own frailty, and the perishableness of all that glory he had left in Egypt, been borne in upon his soul, and, above all, how awful the sense of that living God who had piled those mountains, and who was caring for him—the mere speck on the bosom of that vast waste! And thus all the old pride of learning—the ambition and self-confidence which had once betrayed him into the deed of blood—were purged out of him. These years of still communion hushed for ever the strivings of his self-will. And so we find him no more the Moses ready to strike down the wrong-doer, but the meekest of men; the mild, patient, reverent Moses, willing to follow where God might lead. And that desert, with its awing impressions, has been a school for more than he. How constantly do we find in the prophets the influence of the wilderness, which in a measure surrounds that land which has been the cradle of religious thought for the world! The psalms of David are almost entirely the poetry of his lonely wanderings. Elijah's spirit and that of his prototype, John the Baptist, are charged, like thunder clouds, with the intensity of convictions received, not in the schools, but in the solitude of the Judean wastes. Nor can we forget how the Holiest of all cultivated retirement. Amid the quiet hills of Nazareth nearly his whole life was spent, and as He fulfilled his divine mission among the crowds of men, how constantly did He recognize the blessed influences of solitude for the true accomplishment of work! How suggestive are such sayings, "Let us go into the desert." "He went into the wilderness." "He went to a solitary place." "He was all night alone." Is it irreverent for us to believe that in his perfect humanity He felt the need of these still spots — not for physical rest—but for the repose of his being in contemplative communion? His refreshment was solitude. Let us be assured there is teaching in all this for us now. For as the tendency of our own age is to hurry, and to over-work, we ought the more carefully "study to be quiet," if we would not become shallow and worn out.

Even for the true enjoyment of nature it is necessary to remember this. How far more profitable would "vacation time" be to many who most need its refreshment, if instead of submitting themselves to the miserable toil of "commissionaires" and sight-seeing, or the prolonged worry of a fashionable "watering place," they would only take themselves off where they might hear for a while "the beating of their own hearts," and realize something of the universe and their own personality. But let them go without pre-occupation. For if we would feel the holy influence of the world around us, and have the spirit of beauty withdraw her mantel to our eye; if we would receive the gift of reverence instilled by wide calm, and the simple loveliness of common things, we must be willing to lay aside our cares and our ambitions—nay, our very science—and become for a time merely *receptive*, but passive listeners in this glorious temple. The heart stored with such impressions as are then experienced has rich food for refreshing afterthought. Like the glory of summer lingering far on into night, so these pure hours carry their light into future years, and we know their blessed power when all around is perhaps dark enough.

"Oft in lonely rooms and 'mid the din
Of town and cities, we owe to them,
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart,
With tranquil restoration."

And the importance of solitude is still greater from a religious point of view. No dogmatic teaching, nor "religious reading," nor Christian work should be allowed to usurp the place which belongs to contemplation. The more our energies are taxed to keep up with the feverish demands of labor, the more should we guard against sacrificing the receptive to the active side of our nature. The Roman Catholic Church wisely recognizes this necessity, and provides "Retreats," to which the over-busy or the tempted may retire for a season for the purpose of religious seclusion and devotional meditation. Other churches too have followed her example in different ways. And, while we may find much to condemn in such institutions, besides the erroneous theology with which they may be more or less associated; while we may believe that they are worked on too mechanical a plan, making contemplation a thing of exceptional treatment rather than engrafting it as an abiding element on common life; yet they doubtless do supply a want which is widely felt. This devotional life has not been cultivated among us as it ought. Too little room is given for the purpose of being still and alone with God. The old saying, "Enter into thy closet and shut the door," and the old examples of the greatest and holiest were never in more need of practical remembrance than now. Even for the sake of making work truer, we must make it a *business* to reserve these open spaces in daily life for that influence of spiritual repose. We degenerate into fussy busy-bodies, formalists, or conceited dogmatists, except we sometimes "study to be quiet," and when "many are coming and going, go apart by ourselves, that we may rest awhile."—*Donald Macleod.*

BISHOP WIGHTMAN.—We are happy to announce that Bishop Wightman has decided to reside in Charleston, S. C. The Bishop arrived in Augusta, with his family, on Saturday week, and next day preached twice—in the morning at St. John's and at night in St. James' Church—besides addressing the children at St. John's Sunday school in the afternoon. The congregations at each service were very large; at night many failed to gain admittance into the crowded church. The powerful preaching of the Bishop, marked by his characteristic unction and earnestness, made a profound impression on his congregations. After spending a few days with his relatives and friends in Augusta, Bishop W. set out for Charleston, and arrived in that city on the Tuesday following. We cannot but regard this movement of the Bishop as one tending to promote in the highest degree the interests of Methodism in Charleston and throughout the State, and we tender to the Methodists of the Queen City our hearty congratulations on the return to his native home of their beloved Bishop.—*So. Christian Advocate.*

A NEW REFORMATION.—Six hundred gentlemen from various parts of Great Britain were assembled under the auspices of the Church Association in London on the 26th and 27th ult. Preservation of the Protestantism of the Church of England is the object of the Society. Resolutions in regard to Sacramental errors, Auricular Confession, Vestments, etc., were discussed at length, with great ability. One of the speakers, in answer to the query, "What does the Association mean?" answered that it intends to test the great fundamental question "Whether the doctrines of the Church of England express Romish or Protestant opinions?" A resolution was carried by acclamation, providing for a guarantee fund of not less than fifty thousand pounds, to enable the Council to assist parishioners who may apply to them for advice, and for expenses of appeals to the law courts, undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the law on any point involving Romanizing doctrines or Ritualistic practices.

REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D. D.—This great preacher and author, whose name is a household word in the Christian world wherever the English language is read or spoken, died November 15th. He was a Scotchman by birth and education, but for twenty-six years had been pastor of the Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London. The works by which he is best known in America, are "Life in Earnest," "The Royal Preacher," "The Mount of Olives," "The Lamp and the Lantern," and "Lessons from the Great Biography." His last and perhaps most charming work is "The Prodigal Son," recently re-published in this country, in beautiful form, by the Carters.

THE Papist newspapers of Paris have been denouncing with great vehemence Garibaldi's red flannel shirts as "the hulks' color." The journals were completely silenced by the *Journal des Debats*, which reminded them that they should have remembered that Garibaldi and his followers were not the only people in Italy who wore "the hulks' color." Everybody knows that the Cardinals are habited from top to toe in red.

WALRUSSIAN WEALTH.—Reports of gold deposits in our new Russian possessions are still coming in. The latest is contained in a letter to Secretary Seward from Mr. Berry, of Oregon, who relates that a party of prospectors found, the Stickteen river, three hundred miles from its mouth, gold and silver deposits of great wealth, also rubies and agates, and on Bristo river copper and coal indications.

THE value of improvements in machinery may be estimated from the fact that in 1819 it required two furnaces, each with a high chimney shaft, to produce 1000 feet of glass per week, while now two furnaces, with but one shaft, produce 12,000 feet, with the same if not a smaller consumption of fuel.

THE Mount Cenis tunnel will be lined in its entire length with stone quarried in the immediate vicinity of the two entrances. At the present time the excavations, or headings, are about 1,500 metres in advance of the amount lined.

THE Strasbourg line of railway has introduced a three story passenger railroad car. The ground floor is the first class, the second class apartments above, while third class passengers must climb to the highest story.

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New Orleans:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868

To SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

THE CHURCH FAIR.

A fair for the benefit of the Gretna church will be held by the several Sabbath schools of the Southern Methodists in this city, at the Masonic Hall, corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets, beginning on Tuesday evening next, the 21st instant, and continuing four nights. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

The Gretna church was built mainly by the liberality of the Methodists in the city. It was dedicated just before the war. A debt remained on it in the shape of a builder's note, amounting to some sixteen hundred dollars. At the close of the war, to save the church from passing out of our hands, the interest which had accrued on the note, some six hundred dollars, was paid by several friends—Messrs. Gay, Givens, and Oglesby. Now the holder of the note has closed the mortgage, and the property will be sold on the 30th instant, and be lost to us unless the money can be promptly raised to relieve it. The people of Gretna are willing enough, but actually unable to rescue the house. The church is a beautiful frame, with a basement room and a steeple. It is neatly fenced in, and eligibly located, and it is the only Protestant white church in Gretna. The ladies have resolved to sell articles at reasonable rates, and to give change.

Mr. P. P. Werlein has kindly undertaken to secure the services of gentlemen and ladies friendly to the cause for a CONCERT on some evening of the Fair.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Chairman and Treasurer of the Louisiana Conference Foreign Mission Committee presents the following report:

Received from various stations and circuits in the Louisiana Conference for foreign missions	$666 20
For missionary debt	30 00
Total	$696 20

J. B. WALKER,
Chair'n and Treas'r of Com. on F. M.

The above amount has been forwarded to W. T. Smithson, Treasurer, at Baltimore.

VOLUME ENDED.

This number ends volume XIII of the ADVOCATE. These weekly journeys have brought us through two long years. The editing of a paper had never occurred to us as even a possibility in our future, when, as a result of the peace, the revival of the ADVOCATE was determined on. We have often wondered at the docility with which an ox holds his neck for the yoke. It must be because he has no memory for the past, and no idea of the future. 'Tis a sublime and honest simplicity. If he has any sense at all it must consist of a general notion that he was made to work, and that if the worst comes to the worst he can but chew his cud.

In reflecting upon the memorable occasion of the battle of Cressy one knows not which to admire the more, the steady courage of the blind old duke, or the fine sense of the Black Prince in seizing upon the armorial motto of the noble Bohemian as a spoil of the victory, and in emblazoning it upon his own crest. Who is able to estimate the effect of that "*Ich dien*" upon English character? We think we see it in the faithful plodding of every honest Englishman. In the greater battle of life, no matter how desperate the fortunes of the day may appear, he can afford, if necessary, to go down in the fight if sustained by the consciousness that, whether in life or death, he has honestly "*served.*"

This exalted conception of serving, the Saviour greatly enhanced, both by precept and example. "I am among you as one that serveth," are his own wonderful words. Accepting the condition of a fallen race, He, the unfallen Adam, does not lessen the toil of life; but how much does He mitigate and sweeten it! "Work while it is day," was his counsel to those who, thanks to his blessed light I have the "day" to work in. HE labored until the going down of the sun, and the greatest burden of his life was borne at its close.

Mr. Wesley has said many good things, but nothing more characteristic of himself or worthier of our imitation than his "Let me cease at once to work and live." He was a fine illustration of the good and faithful servant whom the Lord found ready at his coming. So whether at an ADVOCATE, or on a district, or on a circuit, or in the still harder post of a station, a Methodist preacher should be glad to realize that he is a servant of the church "for Jesus' sake."

With this number many subscriptions terminate. We hope that our friends will find it pleasant and profitable to enter with us upon the fortunes, the changes, and momentous events of another year, that both reader and editor may mutually encourage and strengthen each other.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

To the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Annual Conference Boards of Domestic Missions:

DEAR BRETHREN—You who have not already complied with our request, will please forward immediately to the undersigned your last annual reports. Do not fail to comply with this earnest call. The Annual Report of the Secretary cannot be made without the proper data, and that you have. Refer to the circular which was addressed to your late conference, and to your Discipline, and you will see what is needed. Brethren, do not delay.

Respectfully,

J. B. MCFERRIN,
Sec. B. D. M.

A PASTOR of East Baltimore Conference says his mode of raising missionary money has resulted in an "increase beyond all expectation." This is his mode: "For several years in my public collections I have imposed a card and printed circular in an envelope, addressing one to every member of my church, and any friend I may know favorable to the cause. On the evening of the missionary Sabbath I receive envelopes and money result."

THE FAIR.

The Agricultural Fair now being held in this city is thinly attended by contributors or visitors. We felt much interest in the agricultural department, as the one most accurately representing the possible future of this State. The passage from planting to farming must of necessity be attended with much experiment and trouble to the planter. But the sooner he avails himself of all the improvements and those aids to the muscle of the white laborer which are now in full use at the North, the sooner will this period of perplexity end. The first requisite among Southern farmers is to be independent of negro labor. When that is accomplished that labor can be controlled. A patent horse-rake, a cultivator, or a reaper and grass-cutter will go far toward securing this result. Machines were exhibited from the factories of Bickford & Huffman, 59½ South street, Baltimore; from Pearson, Aiken & Co., at Trenton, New Jersey; from Walter A. Wood, 40 Courtland street, New York; a gang plough from Barber & Hawley, Decatur, Illinois. Also a cotton chopper and cultivator from Talladega, Alabama—agent, E. C. Wharton & Co., No. 88 Common street, New Orleans. A cotton-seed planter by J. W. Mount, Medina, New York. These cultivators and the gang plow were arranged for two horses. The farmer, seated as in a buggy, drives his team afield, with protection from hot suns and rains if he chooses. A boy of fifteen can by these improvements make a full hand in the cultivation of corn or cotton. The South abounds in cleared fertile lands capable of immense food-production; fields without a stump, well set in grass, the very condition adapted to the profitable use of horse plows, rakes, and cutters.

The ramie fibre, the plant, the root, and the machine for breaking the stalk, attracted much attention. It flourishes wherever the fig grows; requires the same cultivation as the ochre; it is said to yield two or three cuttings in the year. The fibre is soft as cotton and very white. It has no advantage over cotton, we should suppose, excepting in the greater ease with which it can be gathered. The South will always raise cotton enough for its own clothing, and can afford to pick that much.

Washing machines were usually surrounded by interested gentlemen and ladies—the former more intently of the two, as if the thought crossed their minds, just the bare thought, of a not very distant possibility of having to do that, along with other "chores." We contemplated them, and always do with melancholy earnestness. How to get along without wetting one's fingers is the question; and between Mr. Edson's Louisiana machine and the attached India rubber wringer—for which the inventor should have a universal medal—we thought we could see that a week's wash might, if the worst came to worst, be gotten through very handy.

The soap business is quite an extensive one in this city. J. H. Keller exhibits some fine specimens of castile soap made at his factory, and a variety of most excellent brown and white soaps, for which he took several prizes.

The department of stoves was well filled and some very fine ones displayed. The "Good Samaritan" struck us as being on the whole the most convenient and economical one.

A large display of woods, seeds, fruits, and shells from British Honduras was on exhibition—more than we had supposed were grown there. We wished to ask a good many questions about rare looking products of that region, and regretted that some one had not been stationed by to give information. Mr. J. P. Harrison contributed this interesting table.

Some good specimens of stock were exhibited, but on the whole the display was meagre, when we consider the excellent climate and pasturage represented.

Works of fine art were few; scarcely any of native production were to be seen. So, too, we were greatly disappointed in the floral display. No place can surpass this for variety and richness of its horticulture. We therefore expected a good deal.

"The times" seems to have blighted the fair. People are not able to go to the extra expense of setting forth their wares. The prospect of a sale is not sufficient just now to warrant it.

We regret to notice the violence done to the sentiments of the community, certainly to the most enterprising part of it, by the Committee of Arrangements, in ordering special displays on the Sabbath. When will the people of New Orleans learn that a violation of the Sabbath carries with it evil, and only evil—a defiance of the public respect for the law of labor and rest, instituted and incorporated by the Father of mercies in his unalterable law of the Ten Commandments?

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE REPORT ON PERIODICALS.

St. James mentions chastisement as one evidence of an honest parentage. It moreover indicates a parental solicitude. The Montgomery Conference has therefore done a good part by us in its "Report on Church Publications." Ours is the only paper with which it finds fault; so tender is it of its own. It is quite refreshing to see any variation from the unmeaning stereotype common-places which usually make up conference documents upon church interests—that indiscriminate praise which is so cheerfully and liberally dispensed. The fear of giving offense usually takes out the life from these official criticisms; but we are glad to see in this instance that the conference fully appreciated the temper which we have—of deriving fresh excitement and a healthy stimulus from "complaints."

This "looking after" the paper indicates, we doubt not, upon the part of the Conference, a strengthened purpose to nourish it. It would be monstrous to apply the rod and then refuse to supply bread to one's offspring. As the report passed by a "handsome majority," we should like amazingly to know who voted for it, so that we might call upon them for help in time of our need. This majority must have mainly looked to the future, for in the past some of them have sent but few subscribers to the ADVOCATE. So that by what process a "majority" obtained its consent to "look in the month" of the ADVOCATE we cannot guess, unless it be in view of what they intend to do for it.

The resolution complains of "typographical" errors. True, alas too true! Fortunately the foreman and proof-reader we had—one of the best we know of—was called to preach, and now fills an important post in the Louisiana Conference. This left us to experiment about for a twelve-month. Three weeks ago, we believe, we found one who will give satisfaction.

The fear of being "mutilated" is a very natural and common uneasiness with contributors. We fully appreciate it. Articles are sent to us often which are not in a condition to be served up as they are. Genius despises the laborious and painstaking methods of preparation necessary to good writing. The direction to "serve it up whole" does not mend the matter. The most skillful cook in the world could not do so and make it palatable. The tail-feathers, head, neck, top-knot, insides, and other "superfluities" must be gotten rid of; sometimes its very gizzard has to be taken out—in fact an entire "reconstruction" has to be attempted. We do not wonder when it appears that the author barely recognizes his own—for the chief ornaments of the bird have been stripped off. It has been not only "mutilated," but fricasseed, and then flavored with French *sage*. He should reflect that a large company sits down to partake of the contribution who do not care where it came from, so that it be good, and who have no special interest in the ornamental appurtenances which at first accompanied it.

We are glad to see that the report winds up with a hearty resolution to stand by the ADVOCATE through evil report and good report. If that Conference will, in deed and truth, promptly and heartily stand by us, it may rate us every year to its heart's content.

THE POLITICAL NEWS.

The Constitution was never subjected to a greater strain that is now upon it. The policy of the Radical party has come to be a question in which not only the South is deeply interested, but the whole country, from Maine to California. The course of Congress is an attempt to deprive two of the departments of the government of their constitutional powers, and to possess itself of all executive and judicial authority. It creates an officer who shall have control of the War Department, and be alone subject to the will of Congress. By this action the President would no longer be commander-in-chief of the army.

Let us suppose that Congress should determine to do away with the executive department of the government—then what? But to strip the President of all constitutional power is tantamount to that. The *Tribune* opens an editorial on Congress as follows:

"The House and Senate are doing nobly. The restoration of Mr. Stanton was plucky, and, at the same time, prudent. The passage of the bill in reference to the Supreme Court was timely. Now let the reconstruction bill go through, and we shall have an end of this Hancock business, with Sheridan back in New Orleans and Sickles in Charleston." It adds: "This is no time to split hairs or chop logic, or dawdle over the mere technicalities of precedent. The work must be done. We must reconstruct the South in spite of the President. We must override him, and if he persists in this fatal and deplorable course he must be swept away as an impediment to reconstruction."

POLITICAL NEWS.

PLATFORM OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

We copy the following resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio at Columbus, on the 8th inst.:

Resolved, That we condemn the legislative usurpations of Congress, and particularly the several acts of reconstruction, so-called, as violative of the Constitution, a compact between States, and as utterly subversive of every principle of self-government that distinguishes a free people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any measures which recognize that the integrity of the Union was ever broken; that any of its members were ever out, and that we determinedly insist that the Southern States being no longer in insurrection or at war with the Federal government, are entitled to the full State recognition and constitutional representation in Congress and electoral colleges given to all the States; and that the denial of it to them by Congress, and its efforts to dictate by military force a government for them, are undoubtedly revolutionary and despotic.

Resolved, That we are opposed both in principle and policy to negro suffrage; that the State of Ohio having, by the emphatic majority of 50,000, rejected it for herself, is sternly opposed to its being forced upon other States; and we stigmatize such an imposition by the Federal government as a most base usurpation.

Resolved, That the practical effect of the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress is to deliver over ten States to the political and social control of negroes, and to place the lives, liberties and fortunes of whites residing therein into the hands of a barbarous people; and it would inevitably lead to a war of races or the Africanization of the South.

Resolved, That notwithstanding enormous and conceded frauds in the creation of the public debt, the faith of the country is pledged to its payment, principal and interest, according to the terms of the several acts of Congress under which the bonds representing the debt were issued, but not otherwise; and we are opposed to any plan for extending the times of payment, thus increasing the amount of gold interest to more than the principal, or to any declaration by Congress that the principal is payable in gold, which would virtually add more than a hundred millions to the burden of the debt on the people; and opposed to the insane policy of which these measures are a part.

RECONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The rules were suspended by 116 to 44 for the introduction of the additional reconstruction bill, which was telegraphed Saturday. The bill will be debated to-morrow and Wednesday, when a vote will be taken on it; the minority are pledged to make no dilatory motions.

The rules were suspended, and the bill introduced and passed, making five Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum, and requiring two-thirds of the full bench to make valid any action infringing directly on the laws of Congress; and should District Court decisions affect in any way the constitutionality or validity of such laws, said decision shall be certified to the Supreme Court, and unless two-thirds of the full bench concur, said decision shall stand reversed. Vote, 116 to 39.

The reconstruction bill referred to in the above telegram declares "that their are no civil governments in the lately rebellious States, and that the provisional governments shall not be recognized as valid or legal, either by the Executive or judicial authority of the United States. And in order to facilitate the speedy enforcement of the several reconstruction laws, the General of the army is authorized to remove all officers now employed, and appoint others for the performance of all acts required by those statutes, to the end that the people of the said several States may speedily organize civil governments, republican in form, and be restored to their political power in the Union. The General of the army is also empowered to remove all civil officers and appoint others in their place. So much of the reconstruction acts as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders or remove others is repealed.

"The bill declares it unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy to assist by force of arms the military of these provisional governments, to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States.

"The bill further declares that the interference by any person with the intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and that the party guilty therof, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

"The bill repeals all parts of the reconstruction acts inconsistent with the above provisions."

Stevens voted against the bill in Committee, asserting that it was intended to elect Grant.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE OHINA MISSION.

To the ministers and lay members of the M. E. Church South, in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference.

BRETHREN: We have a missionary in China who needs pecuniary help *at this time*. Bro. Lambuth has been supporting himself and family for two years or more, by his own labors. This keeps him from doing all the work a missionary should. He cannot do one-half the work he ought to do, as a missionary, under such circumstances.

During the war we could not communicate with China, nor send funds to the missionaries. Hence they created a debt, which is not all paid yet. Our last information is that they had received but one remittance from the Board since the war ended, and that they appropriated to paying their debts. Hence they are pressed to support themselves.

Now I propose that every preacher in charge of a work in the Mississippi Conference take up a collection for Bro. Lambuth, and send the money to me at Sharon, Miss., and I will buy a draft with the money you send me, and send it to Bro. Lambuth. Will you do it? Cannot every momber pay ten cents? Are there not hundreds and thousands who could send me *one dollar* each? Are there not many who could send me *five dollars* each? Will you do it *now*? It is needed *now*. Don't put it off till you raise another crop, for if it is to be invested in the cultivation of of another cotton crop I shall never see it. Save your dimes and dollars now by investing in the China Mission, for Bro. Lambuth's support. The liberal soul deviseth liberal things. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. He that watereth shall be watered also himself. Who will respond first? Send your money, brothers and sisters!

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHINA MISSION.

MR. EDITOR: Brother Smithson, Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, makes an admirable and timely proposition to the members and friends of the M. E. Church South. His suggestion is simply this: *Let every member and friend of the church send twenty-five cents as a new year's gift to the Missionary Treasury.*

Now, beloved Christian friends and brethren, is there any love of Christ, any love of souls, in our hearts? If so, let us show it by a prompt and universal response to this proposition. Here is an opportunity for all. But few can say they are too poor to give twenty-five cents, and hundreds, I trust, will cheerfully give ten times as much, so that our now empty treasury may receive an average of twenty-five cents for every member in the church.

Brethren of the ministry! Read this proposition to your congregations! You can easily send to Brother Smithson the small sum of twenty-five cents for every member of your charge. Let superintendents of Sabbath schools bring it before the teachers and children everywhere. God help us to do our duty in this matter!

Our brethren in China are calling loudly for help. They are waiting and watching, toiling and praying; as faithful, earnest-minded men as ever enlisted in the service of the Saviour. They are without the means of support, and in debt. The church sent them there; will it suffer them to perish? They have labored with their own hands for bread. Can we not, will we not send them help? *Only twenty-five cents!* Can we, will we refuse this! If this appeal fails I shall despair, not only for our foreign missions, but for the church at home. If we heed not this call God may forsake us, and heed not our cry in the day of our distress.

"Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?"

Your brother in Christ,
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM.

ABINGDON, Va., December 29, 1867.

[Why does not the Treasurer call for ONE DOLLAR EACH? We venture to make the call for him. No Methodists in Christendom are poorer than those of the M. E. Church, South, in Louisiana. But a man must be poor indeed who cannot, and cold indeed who will not give one dollar to sustain and stand by the missionaries we have sent out to China. We begin: let us hear the response. Send it by mail, with the *initials* only of your name, and we will acknowledge the receipt by publishing the initials. Let the children give the *twenty five cents;* but grown people more.—EDITOR.]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The impression gains that the Senate will not sustain the House in its aggressive legislation regarding the Supreme Court.

Proceedings in the House to-day render the passage of the new reconstruction bill on Wednesday almost certain.

After the vote on the bill to reorganize the rules of the Supreme Court, in the House to-day, Garfield moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment by the discharge of one major general—the one last commissioned in the grade before the first of January, 1868—Hancock. After decided intimations on the part of Brooks, Randall and others that they would resort to filibustering to prevent the passage of the bill, Garfield withdrew his motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday.

The Senate to-day, after an executive session of five hours, passed the resolution reported from the Committee on Military Affairs declaring the reasons of the President for removing Stanton from the War Department insufficient, and that they do not therefore concur in the act of suspension. The vote on the passage of the resolution was—yeas 35, nays 6. The Senate then ordered a certified copy of the resolution to be sent to the President, Grant and Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Thayer will introduce a bill to-morrow to reduce the number of major generals to four and of brigadier generals to nine, the object of which is to legislate out of commission Major General Hancock and Brigadier General Rousseau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The excitement regarding the additional reconstruction legislation is intense.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *Tribune's* Atlanta special says that General Meade has removed both the Governor and Treasurer of Georgia, and appointed Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, of 33d Infantry, Governor, and Capt. Rockwell, of the Ordnance Department, Treasurer.

The dispatch adds that it is reported that the President has directed Meade to suspend his order removing Jenkins.

Reported defalcation of $400,000 in a Wall street bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—At 12 o'clock M. to-day a certified copy of the Senate resolution, to the effect that the reasons for the suspension of Stanton were not sufficient, was served upon Grant and Stanton. A copy was also served on the President at 9 o'clock this morning. Grant and Stanton had a conference on the subject at 8 o'clock last night, and agreed that the former should this morning retire from the War Department, and the latter should take possession.

In pursuance of this understanding, Grant, at 10 o'clock this morning picked up his papers in the War Department, and with them withdrew to his headquarters.

Stanton, after a short interview with Grant, took possession of the War Department, and is now officially engaged therein.

At 11 o'clock one of Grant's staff presented a communication to the President from Grant, giving notice of what had transpired.

What will be the next step so far as the Executive is concerned, I am not authorized to say; but a few hours will decide his purpose, should Stanton persist in holding the office. Some of his friends say, however, he will at once resign; others that he will endeavor to hold on.

OBITUARIES.

Died, at Gainesville Junction, Miss., Sept. 6th, 1867, Mrs. CORNELIA HUBBARD, wife of Rev. Eli Hubbard, of Macon, Mississippi.

The deceased was born in Madison county, New York, in the year 1831; made profession of faith in the Saviour in 1857, at Potsdam, New York, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place, and was for eight years past a resident of the South.

Such is the brief record the hand of affectionate remembrance desires to make of one whose unexpected death has already thrown a deep, dark shadow of gloom upon the heart and home of friend and acquaintance. Though singularly quiet and unobtrusive, yet she but seldom, if ever, failed to impress all with whom she had intercourse that she possessed in an eminent degree those admirable principles which ever marked the true woman, and which enabled her to fill with peculiar fidelity the sacred duty of wife and mother. Her only surviving child was the subject of her most careful, constant, and affectionate training, while he by whose side she walked for a few brief years this life's winding way, felt indeed that the path formerly brightened by the mild yet beautiful radiance of her presence is now sadly and mysteriously darkened, and that the weight of an affliction inexpressible has fallen upon him. Let us cast our burthen upon Him "who careth for us." For

"Who *could* bear life's stormy doom
Did not Thy wing of love
Come gently waiting through the gloom,
Our peace branch from above."

May the great God, whose ways "are indeed past finding out," enable the stricken ones yet surviving to be cheered with the blissful experience that

"Sorrow touched by Thee grows bright
With more than rapture's ray,
As darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day."

J. BANCROFT.

MACON, Miss., Jan. 9, 1868.

Departed this life on the 21st of October, 1867, in Tensas parish, Mrs. MARY E., consort of Mr. Matthew Bowman.

She was the daughter of a widowed mother, Mrs. E. M. Goldman; born April 3d, 1842; married in the winter of 1860; united herself with the church in 1861. She was an affectionate, obedient daughter, kind and strongly attached to her brothers and sisters; a lovely and devoted wife, a sincere and ardent friend, an excellent neighbor, and the centre of attraction among her acquaintances. She was a consistent Christian. Religion threw its charms over a naturally lovely character, more fully beautified and adorned her conduct, and more effectually qualified her for the varied relations in life. In her illness she was a patient sufferer; in her death she was resigned and hopeful. She has gone to join her cherub daughter, Lizzie, who was born Dec. 21st, 1863, and died Oct. 1st, 1867. Shall husband, father and relatives meet them in heaven, or be separated forever?

W. G. MCGAUGHEY.

Died, at Chrystal Springs, Miss., Dec. 27th, 1867, WILLIE LUTHER, son of Lucy B. and Rev. J. W. McNell, of the Mississippi Conference, aged 1 year and 4 months.

IN MEMORIAM.—The death of a good man is always a loss to the community in which he has lived. The death of men so eminent for their Christian virtues as our Fathers in Israel, who have been recently called away, is almost an irreparable calamity, and they deserve those marks of respect that finite beings can render them. Therefore:

Resolved, That in the demise of the Rev. John J. Robertson, and the Hon. John M. Whitney, the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fayette, and this Board of Trustees, has been deprived of the services of two of its very efficient members and officers, they having been from the organization of this Church, members, and for over thirty years its President and Secretary.

Resolved, That their devotion to the cause of Christ, and their zeal in church affairs, deserves our emulation.

Resolved, That we submit with Christian resignation to this dispensation of our Heavenly Father, and we earnestly pray that others may be raised up to take their places.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the New Orleans CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

THOS. REED, Sec'y.

GONE TO JESUS.—Our Sabbath school at Opelousas has lost another of the little lambs of the flock since I wrote to you last month—ALBERT, third son of Rev. Fisher T. Ranson. He was a dear chubby little fellow, about five years old, on whose fine expressive features the sunniest smiles were ever chasing each other. He was one of those engaging children who win hearts as easily as humming-birds extract nectar from the flowers! Precious little soul! How we shall miss him in the Sabbath school! All that doctors and anxious parents, and a most devoted grandmother could do was done to detain the child among us, but to no purpose. Quietly and sweetly the patient little sufferer passed away one bright morning last month. What a delightful consolation we have in the death of children—that in leaving us they but go to the bosom of Jesus. J. W.

OPELOUSAS, January, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.

Shubuta, at Shubuta	Jan.	25	26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb.	2	3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley		9	10
Bladon, at Mt. Zion		16	17
St. Stephen's and State Line, at State Line		23	24
Oktibbee, at Oak Grove	March	1	2
Butler, at Butler		8	9
Belmont, at Belmont		15	16
Gaston, at Coke's Chapel		22	23

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhave.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ———.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ———.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present. L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Jan	4	5
Perryville		11	12
Randolph and Briarfield		18	19
Tuskaloosa		25	26
Havanna	Feb	1	2
Eutaw		8	9
Green		15	16
Forkland		22	23
Greensboro and Nowberne Ct.,	29 and March		1
Brush Creek		7	8
Marion		14	15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville Ct., at Summit	Jan	4	5
Boguechitta Ct., at Boguechitta		11	12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville		18	19
Brookhaven Station,		25	26
Scotland Circuit, at ———	Feb	1	2
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		8	9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst		15	16
Bayon Pierre Ct., at Zion		22	23
Crystal Springs Ct., at———		29	30

The Brethren will please let me know *where* their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11	12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18	19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25	26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1	2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8	9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15	16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22	23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge and March		29	1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8	9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15	16
Athens, at Athens		22	23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29	30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Jan	11	12
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel		18	19
Sunflower, at McNutt		25	26
North Carroll, at Soule Chapel	Feb	1	2
Carrollton, at Carrollton		8	9
Durant, at Spring Hill		15	16
Richland, at Shiloh		22	23
Yazoo Circuit, at Benton, Feb 29,	March		1
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel		7	8
Yazoo City Station		14	15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb		2
Mobile, St. Paul's			9
Whistler		14	16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22	23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March		1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7	8
Citronelle, at B. Mendows		14	15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21	22
Bay Shore, at Mosey Point		28	29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4	5

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton	Dec.	28,	29
Jackson	Jan.	4,	5
Woodville		11,	12
Percy's Creek		18,	19
Liberty		25,	26
Amite	Feb	1,	2
St. Helena		8,	9
East Feliciana		15,	16
East Baton Rouge		22,	23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th,	March		1
Kingston		7,	8
Natchez		14,	15

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Camden Dist—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Jan.	18	19
Oak Hill, at McKinzies		25	26
Snow Hill, at Monterey	Feb.	1	2
Farmersville, at Farmersville		8	9
Sepulga, at Bethel		15	16
Black's Bend, at Pleasant Hill		22	23
Evergreen and Escambia Mission February 29 and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.			
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant	March	7	8
Monroeville, at Purryille		14	15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Children's Friend.

CHILD'S MORNING PRAYER.

The morning bright, with rosy light,
Has waked me from my sleep!
Father, I own, thy love alone
Thy little one doth keep.

All through the day, I humbly pray,
Be thou my guard and guide;
My sins forgive, and let me live,
Blest Jesus! near thy side.

O make my rest within thy breast,
Great Spirit of all grace;
Make me like thee, then shall I be
Prepared to see thy face.

BLIND ROBERT.

One day I met a little boy in the street who was going along very slowly, feeling his way by the houses and the fences, and I knew that he was blind. If he had had eyes to see with he would have been running and jumping about, or driving a hoop, or tossing a ball, like the other boys in the street. I pitied him. It seemed so hard for the little fellow to go about in the dark all the time; never to see the sun or any of the pretty things in the world; never to see the faces of his parents, and his brothers and sisters. So I stopped to talk with him. He told me that his name was Robert, that his father was sick at home, and his mother had to take in washing, and work very hard to get a living. All the other children had some work to do, but as he could not see to work he went after clothes for his mother to wash. I asked him if he did not feel sorry because he was blind. He looked very thoughtful and solemn for a moment, and then he smiled—smiled just as an angel might smile in heaven—and said: "Sometimes I think it hard to creep about so.—Sometimes I want to look at the bright sun that warms me, and at the flowers that feel so soft when I touch them. But God made me blind, and I know that it is best for me, and I am so glad that He did not make me deaf and dumb too. I am so glad that he gave me a good mother, and a Sabbath school to go to, instead of making me one of the heathen children, that pray to snakes and idols."

"But, Robert, if you could see you could help your mother more." I said this without thinking, and was sorry as soon as I had said it, for the little boy's smile went right away, and big tears filled his blind eyes and ran down his pale cheeks.

"Yes," he said, "I have often told mother so; but she says that I help her a great deal now, and that she wouldn't spare me for the world; and father says I'm the best nurse he ever had, though I am blind."

"I am sure you are a good boy, Robert," I answered quickly.

"No, sir," he said, "I am not good, but have got a very wicked heart, and I think a great many wicked thoughts; and if it wasn't for the Saviour I don't know what I would do."

"And how does the Saviour help you?"

"O, sir, I pray to him, and then he comes into my heart and says: 'I forgive you, Robert: I love you, poor blind boy! I will take away your evil heart, and give you a new one,' and then I feel so happy, and it seems to me as if I could almost hear the angels singing up in heaven."

"Well, Robert, that is right; and do you ever expect to see the angels?"

"O, yes, sir! When I die my spirit will not be blind. It is only my clay house that has no windows. I can see with my mind now, and that, my mother tells me, is the way they see in heaven, and it is said there is 'no night there.' But here it is night to blind people all the time. O, sir, when I feel cross because I cannot see, I think about heaven, and it comforts me!"

I saw now that Robert began to be uneasy, and acted as if he wanted to go on. I said, "Don't you like to talk with me, Robert?"

"Yes, sir, I do; and it's very kind of you to speak so to a poor boy; but mother will be waiting for the clothes."

This evidence of the little fellow's frankness and fidelity pleased me. I had become much interested, and made up my mind to find out more about him. So I took some money from my pocket and gave it to him to buy something for his sick father. Again the tears filled his blind eyes.

"O, sir," he said, "you are too good! I was just wishing I could buy something for poor, sick papa; he has no appetite, and we have nothing in the house but potatoes. He tries to eat them, and never complains; but if I could get something good for him it would soon make him better, I know it would. But I don't want you to give me the money; can't I work for you, and earn it?"

I made him take the money, and then watched him to see what he would do. He went as fast as he could for the clothes, then bought a fowl to make soup of, then a loaf of bread for toast, and felt his way home, trembling all the way with delight. I followed him without his knowing it. He went to an old-looking house, that seemed to have but one room. I saw that he put the bread and fowl under the clothes, and went (as I thought by the sound) close to his father's bed before he showed them; then dropping the clothes, he held up the loaf in one hand and the fowl in the other, saying: "See, father! See what God has sent you!"

He then told about my meeting him, and, giving him the money, added: "I am sure, father, that God put it into the kind man's heart, for God sees how much you wanted something to nourish you."

I am afraid, children, that there were some tears in Uncle John's eyes as he turned away from the blind boy's home.

How beautiful to love God, and to trust in him, as poor Robert did! Could you be so contented and happy if you were as poor as he is, and blind too? Think about it, dear children, and perhaps I'll tell you more about blind Robert some other time.

SCIENTIFIC.

Effect of Lightning on Wires.—When the electric fluid is passed through a wire, undulations of the latter are produced, and the wire is momentarily shortened. This shortening was first observed by Nairne, but no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon has ever been given. In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences by M. F. P. Leroux the subject is examined anew. Operating on wires left entirely free at their nether extremities, the undulations were quite apparent, but their order was so irregular, and they assumed such a variety of shapes that no rule could be laid down regarding them, but M. Leroux observed that the temperature caused by successive electrical discharges was not without influence upon them, and he concluded that the phenomenon alluded to involves in its explanation no new principle, and is simply a question of temperature. As the heat engendered by the discharges increases, the wire tends to expand in length by dilation, but simultaneously and from the same cause there is a tendency to increase in diameter, and it is to this double molecular action the undulations must be ascribed.

German Mourning Candles.—These are made by heating paraffine with the shells of the Anacardium nut, which contains a black resin soluble in paraffine. While the paraffine is liquid it is of a dark brown color, but on solidifying it becomes jet black. The candles have a very thick wick and burn without giving off any unpleasant odor or vapor. Who will invent some combination of chemical substances to incorporate into sterine or wax candles which will give a variety of colors when burning, say red, green, or yellow? The demand for such an article would be very great for illuminating purposes.

The female skull, according to Weckler, is smaller than that of man, both as regards horizontal circumference and internal capacity, and the weight of the brain is correspondingly less. It may be said that the type of the female skull approaches in many respects that of the infant, and in a still greater degree that of the lower races.—With this is connected the remarkable fact that the difference between the sexes as regards the cavity of the skull increases with the development of the race, so that the male European excels the female much more than the negro does the negress.

Encouraging, Very.—J. R. Glover writes to the New York Farmer's Club that he has been so engaged in his experiments in hatching eggs artificially that he has not had his clothes off more than two and a half hours in any of the twenty-four for the last three months. The results of his persevering labors he sums up as follows: "I have used about 1,600 eggs, and I have now on hand, in good condition, sixteen chickens—just one chicken to one hundred eggs." Still he believes the thing can be done, if we only knew how.

Sweden owns 500 iron mines, which yielded in 1864 half a million tuns of ore. All the smelting and refining processes are carried on with wood charcoal. Very little bar iron is manufactured, the annual product never exceeding 300,000 tuns of pig. By the Bessemer process some 3,200 tuns of steel were produced in 1864. The amount of cast steel in the same year was 4,500 tuns.

The total length of electric telegraphs in the world, not including the submarine, amounts to upward of 180,000 miles, which is more than enough to go round the earth half a dozen times.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Agriculturist.

BRAIN FARMING.

It is to be lamented that so much of our farming is mainly a matter of muscle. The routine farmer uses about as little mind in the cultivation of his fields as the ox that he drives. His team always goes in the ruts made by his fathers. He has no well-devised system embracing many years of improvement for his farm. His object seems to be to get through the year as easily as possible, and get a subsistence from the soil. Now we want something better than this, and are beginning to have it. So much more productive is brain than muscle, in manipulating the soil, that we know of instances of first-rate farming by men who never put hand to the plow. It is undoubtedly more satisfactory to a man to give his whole attention to husbandry, and ordinarily this is the law of success. But so great is the need of more capital and more mind in this business, that we welcome from any quarter the men who can show us how to make farming profitable. The best cultivators that we have found in the country are men bred to other pursuits; professional men, mechanics, merchants, and bankers, diverted temporarily from their chosen pursuits to husbandry, or adding this to their other business. We have seen so many cases of eminent success in this kind of farming that we think favorably of it, and do not hesitate to recommend it to any man who has capital and a taste for husbandry.

Men of this class generally have abundant capital, and are not afraid to invest it in this business. They bring the mental discipline and tact of the town on to the farm, and work with as much faith in the field as they once did in the shop or the counting-room. Their skill, trained in other schools, tells in the field. The shoemaker turns his attention from taps to tap roots, and turns out such crops of beets, carrots, and turnips as are the envy of the neighborhood. The lawyer pleads his case with the soil, and wins such verdicts as he never obtained from juries. The physician medicates the barren fields, and infuses into it such health and productiveness that all the old fogies wonder what sort of manure the doctor uses. The minister tills his glebe with so much skill that he brings both the butcher and grocer in debt to him at the close of the year. The banker runs a farm as skillfully as a bank, and makes it pay surer dividends.

It is not necessary that a man should live upon his farm in order to make it pay. It is desirable that it should be near his residence, that he should see it every week, and lay out the work for the foreman. But very good farming is done even without this, if a man will give his attention to it.—Washington planned his farm crops and rotations with his campaigns in the fields of war, during the dark years of the Revolution.—Webster, at Washington, dictated the plan, and most of the details of his farming, at Marshfield, and that was certainly quite respectable. Professional men in villages and cities often have farms in the suburbs that they cultivate with great satisfaction and profit. Sometimes the foreman is a partner in the business, and takes the farm at halves, furnishing half the stock, tools, seed, etc., and taking half the crops. But this does not always work well. If the land-owner has liberal notions of improvement it works quite ill; for he looks to the permanent benefit of his place, while the foreman very naturally looks for large receipts at the close of the year. The best method is for the landholder to hire a competent foreman with a family, on a salary, and if he wishes still further to stimulate his endeavors, give him a small share in the profits of the business. It should be stipulated that he should board what laborers are needed, at a given price, so that the crops may not suffer for want of working at the critical time. This will save all disputes about the application of manures, rotation, sale of crops, and other details. With a good foreman, capable of directing labor, a man of capital in the village or city can carry on a farm, and make it pay. But he will not find it a sinecure. If his time is already fully occupied, or if he is averse to the business, he should not attempt it. But if he has a taste in that direction, and is willing to plan, and labor with his brain, he can find a great deal of pleasure and sure profits in cultivating the soil. The amount of the dividends will depend a good deal upon the skill of the operator, the seasons, the facilities for marketing, and the contingencies which affect all other industries. Farms located near cities and villages usually rise in value, and this consideration often determines capitalists to these enterprises.

Fire "Kindlings."—A good supply of these often gains half an hour's time in getting work started in the morning. Previous thorough drying is essential. A few fine shavings or slivers, and then larger well dried pieces to get up a strong heat at one point, are better than all fine stuff. In some European countries we found the common kindling material to be shavings dipped in melted resin or pitch, and then wound in balls two or three inches in diameter, like knitting yarn. They were very effective, seldom failing to ignite wood or coal, though where hard anthracite is used, a little charcoal is placed around the pitch ball. These balls are clean, easily handled and used, and are sold by the piece or by the measure, like potatoes here. In most of Europe potatoes and other roots, and all kinds of fruit, are sold by weight, as they should be always — eggs included. Another novel kindling material, in common use in several places, is pine cones. Those we saw at hotels were very effective in starting wood fires.—They contain resin enough to give a flame for several minutes, if there be a little draft.—*American Agriculturist.*

An Excellent Ointment for chapped lips and hands, for dry sores, for burns, for sore nose, for softening corns on the feet, for piles, in short for any diseased surface where a soft protecting coating is required, is what is called "*Glycerine Ointment.*" This can be readily prepared by any druggist, by simply rubbing into what is termed "cold cream" a little glycerine—just enough to give it a soft, lard-like consistency. More glycerine can be added in winter than in summer. A drop or two of oil of roses stirred in gives it an agreeable perfume. It should be kept well corked, and be made fresh every month or two. When the hands become chapped or roughened by cold weather, smear them with a little of the glycerine ointment at night, rubbing it in, and then wipe off all that will soil the clothing, and the skin will usually be soft and pliable in the morning.—*American Agriculturist.*

Hog Cholera—Tar as a Cure.—Tar has frequently been recommended as a cure for hog cholera, which name is probably given to two or more distinct diseases. Our correspondent, F. L. Walker, of Caswell Co., N. C., has such success that we give his communication: "As soon as I find the hog is sick I have it caught and thrown upon its back; and take a ball of tar, a little larger than a hickory nut, on the end of a small stick, and put it down the hog's throat, and hold the hog until the tar is swallowed. I then cut off his tail or cut the oar, although I don't know that the bleeding is an advantage, but think the tar is what effects the cure. I cured a good many very bad cases in this manner. Tar has been given by rubbing it on the corn, but in that way I don't think the hogs swallow enough of it."—*American Agriculturist.*

Keeping Fish in Moss.—In December we gave an article on Peat Moss (Sphagnum) and its uses.—Mr. C. F. Austin, an enthusiastic student of mosses, writes us of another use for Sphagnum: "When I was down in the pines of New Jersey I was told that fresh fish could be kept better in warm weather if wrapt up in this moss than in ice, and I gave it a trial. I took from a can about a dozen pickerel, and a lot of catfish and eels, and put them up for a friend in New York—all alive—in a basket of sphagnum, at nine o'clock in the morning on a hot day in June, and I was told by a member of his family that the next morning when the basket was opened in New York every fish was alive."—*American Agriculturist.*

Grape Cuttings.—"Novice." If you have only 10 or 12 single eyes, and the kind is rare, you had better get some experienced propagator to start them for you. If as a "Novice" you wish to amuse yourself, you can try your eyes in a pot, in a hot-bed, the last of February or early in March. Propagators differ as to the amount of wood left on the cutting, and the form of it. We cannot give the space now to describe them. A half an inch of wood above and below the bud will probably answer your purpose as well as any.—*American Agriculturist.*

Clotted or Bloody Milk.—Chester Palmer, of Lake Co., reports his practice as follows: "Take a potato or two, and with a penknife bore out a hole in each, large enough to insert a piece of the root of blood root, which do, and feed to the cow. You will see a change for the better in 12 hours"—*American Agriculturist.*

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Dorenus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $30 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not, to strengthen the bands of the S. W. B. S.; by sounding for reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body, all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited but little animation since our last issue. Operations in sugar and molasses have been restricted by unfavorable weather, and the movement in tobacco and Western produce has been on a limited scale, without any material change in rates. The supplies of corn for shipment to New York and Liverpool have materially increased, but with the light amount of tonnage in port there is some difficulty in forwarding unless at rates of freight above the views of shippers. The only exception to the prevailing dullness is in our leading staple, which has continued in active demand, at rapidly advancing prices, the improvement realized since Friday amounting to fully 1c. per lb.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed on Friday evening at an improvement of ¼c., Ordinary being quoted at 12½ to 12¾c., Good Ordinary at 13¼ to 13¾, Low Middling at 14⅛ to 14¼, Middling at 15 to 15¼, Strict Middling at 15⅛ to 15¾, and Good Middling at 16, since which, under the combined influence of the favorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, noticed above, light receipts, scant supplies in proportion to the demand, increased competition among buyers, and a material rise in gold and foreign exchange, factors have been enabled to establish a further advance of 1c. per lb. On Saturday the previous movement was continued with unabated spirit, but operations being restricted by scant supplies, the sales were confined to 4,000 bales, while prices further improved fully ¼c., some authorities contending for a still greater advance. On Monday buyers again came forward with an evident willingness to go on at even stiffer rates, and the demand being subsequently stimulated by the decidedly favorable telegrams from Liverpool and New York, as well as by the rapid advance in foreign exchange, prices exhibited an uninterrupted upward tendency throughout the day, resulting in a further rise of fully ¾c. per lb., while the business was to a liberal extent, comprising 6,600 bales. Tuesday the market opened with a very good demand, and during the morning prices ruled, if any thing, still more in favor of factors, but owing to the failure of the usual telegrams from New York, and the consequent interruption to operations in foreign exchange, the movement subsequently showed much less spirit, and 4,400 bales changed hands at irregular rates, closing at about Monday's figures.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,000 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 9,831 bales, against 11,722 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 1,891 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 282,801 bales, against 385,909 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 130,839 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 60,790 bales to Great Britain, of 31,730 to France, and an increase of 80,349 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we modify our quotations as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	13¿ to 13¿
Good Ordinary	14¿ to 15
Low Middling	15¿ to 15¿
Middling	16 to 16¿
Strict Middling	17 to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	11867	
Arrived previously	316562	328429
		343685
Exported past three days	13081	
Exported previously	217908	230989
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		112696

MOLASSES.—The demand has been active, at full prices, especially for the better descriptions, and the sales, since our last review, embrace 800 barrels at 60 to 75c. for Fermenting, 65 to 66c. for Fair, not fermenting, 68 to 72c. for Prime, and 75 to 77½c. per gallon for Choice.

FLOUR.—The market has been dull at previous prices, with only a limited and local demand.

CORN.—The market has continued steady and firm since our last review, with an active demand for the trade and for export. The sales on Saturday and Monday embraced 20,000 sacks at 90c. per bushel for Inferior, and 93 to 95c. for Prime White and Yellow.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15, 1868.

Western Beef, choice per lb net	— to —
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle Choice per head	— to 40
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head	$25 to $0
Texas Cattle 3d qual, per head	$10 to 20
Hogs per lb gross	8 to 10
Sheep, 1st quality per head	$4 to $6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	$2 50 to $3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	$1 50 to $2 00
Milch Cows, choice per head	$ 50 to $125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to $87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to $20
Yearlings, per head	$7 to $12
Calves per head	$5 00 to $12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES,

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 75	22 00
Foot's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	20 00
Axes	15 00	18 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	— 16	.. 18
East India	— 18	— 20
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	— 8¿	— 9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 95	2 00
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	.. ..	8 00
Crackers	.. ..	8 50
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	18 00
English, Fire	35 00	.. ..
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	.. 43	44
Tallow		20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17¿	22¿
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ hhl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cunnel ₩ ton	..	15 50
Anthracite ₩ ton		12 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	.. 60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	.. 14	.. 17
Havana	.. 35	.. 38
Java	.. 30	.. 38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	12 00	13 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	.. 35	.. 36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	.. 35	.. 36
Yellow Metal	.. 28	.. 29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	.. 23	.. 24
Tarred, American	.. ..	.. 21
Russia	.. 30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	.. ..	.. 3¿
St. Domingo	.. 4	.. ..
Fustic, Tampico	.. 5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	.. 15	.. 17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	.. 37	.. 38
Feathers, ₩ lb	.. 80	.. 85
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 60	.. ..
Herrings	.. 65	.. 75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	.. ..
No. 2	16 00	17 00
No. 3	.. ..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	.. 4	.. ..
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	9 00	9 12¿
Extra	9 25	14 50
Fine	7 25	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. 20¿
Figs, Drum	.. 20	.. 22
Dried Apples	6	.. ..
Currants, Zante	.. ..	.. 15
Almonds, soft shell	.. 33	.. 34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	4 20	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	6 00	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	17 00	18 00
Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 45	.. ..
10 x 12	3 75	.. ..
12 x 18	4 40	.. ..
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 15	2 25
Canada	.. 85	.. ..
Oats	.. 80	.. ..
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	.. 93	.. 95
Beans, ₩ bbl	11 00	15 00
Hops, ₩ lb	.. 70	.. 75
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	.. 22	.. ..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	23 00	24 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. —	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	.. 16	— 18
Wet salted, city slaughter	.. ..	.. 8
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	.. 14	.. 15
Pelts ₩ piece	.. 5	2 50
Iron; Pig ₩ ton	45 00	— ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	.. 6	.. 6
English, ₩ lb	.. 4¿	.. 5
Hoop, ₩ lb	.. 7	.. 10
Sheet	.. 6¿	.. 9
Boiler	.. 8	.. 9
Nail Rods	.. 12	.. 14
Iron Cotton Ties	.. 7¿	.. —
Castings, American	.. 7¿	.. 8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime	.. —	.. —
Rockland, &c	2 50	2 75
Cement	2 50	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	.. ..	.. 72¿
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Rebelled	.. ..	.. ..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	.. 3	.. ..
Black do	.. ..	.. ..
Select, watter rotted	.. 4¿	.. 5¿
Wrought, German	.. 6¿	.. 7¿
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	.. 6	.. ..
Wrought, German	.. 15	.. 20
English	.. 16	.. 18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	4 00	.. ..
Pitch	.. ..	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 25	3 50
No. 2	3 00	.. ..
No. 3	2 50	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	.. 45	.. ..
Varnish, bright	.. 50	.. 85
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 10	1 20
Coal Oil	.. 50	.. 55
in cases	.. 65	.. 68
Cotton Seed, Crude	.. ..	.. 70
Refined	.. ..	.. 95
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed	.. ..	35 00
Meal	.. ..	40 00
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	22 00	24 50
" North half bbl	14 50	15 00
Dried, ₩ lb	— ..	.. 17
Tongues ₩ doz	7 00	8 00
Pork, Mess	21 50	.. ..
Prime Mess	19 00	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	.. 10	.. 12
Do., canvassed	.. 12	.. 18
Sides	.. 12	.. 13¿
Shoulders	.. 9	.. —
Green Shoulders	.. 7¿	.. —
Lard, Prime, in tierces	.. 12¿	.. 13
in kegs	.. 13¿	.. 14
Fair in tierces	.. ..	.. ..
Butter, Northern	.. 47	.. 48
Western	.. 13	.. 35
Cheese, American	.. 0	.. 16
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 25	4 50
Onions	6 00	7 00
Green Apples	4 00	5 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	.. 2¿	.. 8¿
India	.. ..	.. 10
Carolina	.. 10¿	.. 10¿
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	.. 14	.. 15
Crude	.. 13¿	.. 15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo	2 18¿	.. ..
from warehouse	2 20	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	.. 8	.. 10
Northern	.. 10	.. 12
Southern	.. 8	.. 10
Castile	.. 18	.. 19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	.. 7¿	.. 15¿
Havana, White	.. ..	.. ..
Yellow	.. ..	.. ..
Brown	.. ..	.. ..
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters	.. 25	.. ..
Choice and Selections	.. 17	.. 22
Fine Leaf	.. 15	.. 20
Medium Leaf	.. 9	.. 12
Fair Leaf	.. 12	.. 15
Common Leaf	.. 7¿	.. 9
Good Refused	.. 6¿	.. 7
Common Refused	.. 4¿	.. 5¿
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	.. 60	.. 80
Bailing	.. 21	.. ..
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	.. 25	.. 28
Burry	.. 9	.. 11
Louisiana, Native	.. 13	.. 14
Texas, ₩ Merino	.. 18	.. 20

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

...NUMBER 1. ...NUMBER.....063.

...Christian Advocate.
...Amazing Compound of Super-
...Shallowness and Solid Error.

...Ah! deny
In cowards, B. A. AHRENS.
The Lord
All nail LIBILITY.

They in we know that the
And, in of Rome is infalli-
His loyal now it intuitively,
The climax? Is it a matter
Of Elisha probability? No.
In Him Dead! and
Ere we behold our irrational-

For the N. O. Bible recognize
Evidences infallible vice-
The Bible por-
MOSE the anti-Chris-

We might anti-Christian
erably expan the head, the
revelation de onstrons comsity. But as on in virtual
there being rch of hell.
shall proceed has contra-
arguments to ntaining an
tion has been giv from that
Bible contains thod. When

The first step erly or lat-
is to ascertain this, in the
land actions of thed himself.
Trinitarian, an Arian,
Semiarian, and Trinitarian again.
When was he infallible? Pope
Zozimus first declared the Pelagian heresy innocent, and afterward wickedly impious. Vigilius, on the question of the Three Chapters, changed side four times. Athanasius left the creed of his church and embraced the Monothelite heresy, etc.

(2.) Two, and even three, popes have been found existing at the same time, condemning, excommunicating, and anathematizing each other. Who of the rival coexisting popes was infallible? All were condemned.

(3.) Successive popes differed widely from each other in opinion. Here we have pope against pope. Pope Gelasius pronounced formally and officially against the doctrine of transubstantiation, but was subsequently opposed by a host of other popes. Athanasius, after his death, was condemned as a heretic and organ of the devil by Popes Leo II. and Agatho. Benedict XII. condemned the doctrine of his predecessor, John XXII. Sixtus V. declared *ex cathedra* the Sixtine edition of the Vulgate authentic and true, but Clement VIII. opposed this, and authorized an edition with quite a material alteration from the former.

(4.) Popes cannot perform miracles to prove their infallibility. This the prophets and apostles did. Is it unreasonable to require of any mortal to prove his pretended fallibility by a miracle?

(5.) Popes have given decisions in philosophy contradicting reason; *e. g.*, several popes affirmed officially that the Copernican system of astronomy was wrong, and luckless Galilio had to weep his eyes away in a dark prison for promulgating a contrary opinion.

(6.) Popes have often contradicted the manifest teachings of the Bible; but "all Scripture is given by inspiration," (2 Tim., 3: 16.) Pope Liberius gave his sanction to the Arian heresy. Honasius was a Monothelite, and Paul V. endorsed the doctrine of Suarez, the Jesuit, in defense of the murder of kings.

II. Does infallibility dwell with a general council, the council viewed collectively, the members individually being fallible? No. What constitutes a general council? How many persons does it require to form one? What clerical rank must they severally have? By what authority must they meet? Must they determine by unanimity or by majority? Who can answer? More: Rome distinguishes between general and special councils. What constitutes this generality or specialty? Who shall determine? Yet, according to Rome, only the general council can claim infallibility.

(1.) Let us assume that a general council must have 300 members. But 299 are about as good as 300, the difference being trivial. Yet 299 are fallible. 300 are very little above 299, while infallibility is a long, very long way from fallibility. Again: assume that a general council must be exclusively composed of bishops. But 299 bishops and a dean are about as good as 300 bishops. Still with the dean the council is not infallible. Imagine a council of 299 bishops earnestly seeking the blessing of infallibility. But, alas! they find it not. We throw in a dean; but of no avail. Though the dean's belly be round, large, and duly catholic in regard to the variety of solids and liquids wherewith it is lined, it is still not sufficiently weighty. Now a bishop is added to the 299, and at once infallibility is found—comes suddenly—comes like Minerva from the head of Jove, as sin from that of satan! (Par. Last, B. II.)

(2.) How can any number of fallible singles be infallible? Constitutes a collection of fools a wise man? Will 500 goats collected together become a herd of sheep? Whatever is in the genus must also be in the species; and infallibility being not in the species, not in the several members, cannot be in the genus, the general council.

(3.) Councils, as general as you please, have in succession contradicted each other, unsaying what had previously been affirmed.

(4.) Councils, as general as any, have contradicted the word of God. The second Nicine council sanctioned the worship of images, and the council of Constance called the laical use of the cup in the eucharistal communion an error, etc.

It is perhaps, in conclusion, stated that infallibility resides with the pope and general council taken together. But if it is not in either separately, how can it be with them when combined? Can two ciphers make an integer? Can two curved lines make a straight one? Can two fallibles make an infallible? By no rule of logic. "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Not one."—(Job 14: 4.)

ORGANIZATION.—A place for every member, and every member in his place. Work for every one to do, and a right method of doing it. A time for everything, and everything done at the proper time. This is *organization*. And this organization is what we sadly need in many places. The lack of it has caused the church to limp and fall behind continually. Without it there may be spasmodic motion, confused and aimless energy now and then, but no real, substantial progress. It is not always the minister who does most work in person who does most good, but rather the one who most thoroughly rouses and organizes his membership for work. Thus the church will be edified—"the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body, unto the edifying of itself in love." The first concern of the pastor should be to organize his flock to work, each in his place, and all in harmony. Like a skillful general, let him move forward his forces in compact lines upon the foe, and the victory will be sure.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

During September the heading at the east end of Hoosac tunnel was carried forward one hundred and eleven feet, and sixteen hundred and nine cubic yards of rock were excavated from the enlargement at the east end.

From the Leisure Hour.

WIDOW No. 1.

'Very sad, very sad, indeed!' said Mr. Emanuel Dovedale; 'why was I not applied to sooner?' and giving orders for his long gaiters and water-proof coat, he told his housekeeper that he must have an early dinner, for he had a very long walk before him that afternoon.

'Will you not have a conveyance of some kind, sir? It never suited you to walk directly after eating.'

'No, thank you, Sarah; I cannot very well drive to-day. It won't hurt me for once,' he said, looking away from her, for he hoped she would take the hint and go, as he did not wish to pursue the subject any further.

Sarah understood, and went, but came back again, saying, 'I was going to bake the pigeon-pie to-day.'

'Yes, very good; it will do nicely,' said Mr. Dovedale; with indiscreet briskness adding, 'it will be just the kind of dinner to fortify me for my walk.'

'But the oven,' said Sarah, seizing the cue thus imprudently given; 'I can't get that oven hot enough to bake that pie by half-past two; it's impossible.'

Mr. Dovedale glanced at the time and gave a shrewd guess at what made it impossible, but only replied:

'Well, what you *can* get ready *do*, for I must not wait beyond half-past two, even for a pigeon-pie.'

Sarah slowly, reluctantly retreated. Her master did not consider himself quite safe till a minute or two had elapsed, and then he unfolded his newspaper and said, with a smile, 'I shall have the pigeon-pie.'

And so he had; for, having punished him for changing the hour, and exposing himself to the danger of indigestion by the threat, the housekeeper took the oven in hand, and soon convinced it that the pie *must* be baked.

An hour after it had been served up Mr. Dovedale was walking with a firm quick step, stick in hand, gaitered and water-proofed, along the streets of London. As his errand was a charitable one, and his own means were appropriated almost to the extent of his power before the year began, (that is he planned out all he could spare for the year in January into certain channels, leaving little for chance charities), he determined, for the purpose of increasing his funds, to call on a few friends on his way to the house of sorrow whither he had been invited.

'Thirty-two! yes, thirty-two,' he said, knocking at the door of a handsome house. 'Is Mrs. Wickwork at home?'

'Yes, sir,' said the footman, and led the way to the receiving-room. By the side of a brilliant fire, surrounded by bright steel in every direction, on the surface of which its reflections danced, sat a lady past the middle age, but not much. She wore a widow's dress. She was pale and serious-looking. She had a book in her hand. Her chair was softly cushioned, and on the rich rug an embroidered stool supported her feet.

'Ah! Mr. Dovedale! this is indeed kind. It is a treat. I didn't expect,' she exclaimed, half rising as her visitor entered the room.

'I am afraid it is a long time since I was here,' he said; 'but you are rather out of my beat. I'm glad to see you looking pretty well. Your room is a vast improvement on out-of-doors; such a fog—you can *cut* it, my housekeeper says; it is a real wet blanket in your face—chills you, chokes you, and smothers you all at the same time.'

Mrs. Wickwork languidly smiled, and shook her head, and sighed. 'I'm sure I don't know what should make me look well,' she said; 'I have suffered much since I saw you.'

'Indeed! Anything—?' *fresh*, Mr. Dovedale would have said, but he didn't like to do it except by shooting up his eyebrows in an inquiring manner.

'What new sorrow do I want?' asked the lady, the tears slowly filling her eyes; 'it is just six months to-day since—'

Mr. Dovedale saw the white handkerchief on its way to her face. He heartily wished he had known the day of Mr. Wickwork's demise, and had called the next day, or day after; however, he kept silent until he thought she was calm, and then said gently: 'There are privileges attached to sorrow, and when the severity of the blow is past we are able to consider them, to—*enjoy* them he would have said, but the word sounded harsh in the presence of a widow's tears, and as he couldn't think of a better, he subsided into a close.

'The severity of an affliction like mine cannot pass. I can never suffer loss,' said Mrs. Wickwork.

Mr. Dovedale was very sorry, and he said so. He said more; he added that if the suffering did not grow less the consolation might increase, which would, of course, effectually diminish its amount.

'What consolation!' asked the lady; 'here I am *alone*, without an object in life I had almost said—no heart to repose on, no hand to lean on!'

Mr. Dovedale almost fancied that she must have found so poetical a description of her woe in the book she had been reading. His heart grew colder toward her. He said, in a tone getting quite out of the minor key in which sympathy is usually expressed, 'I am surprised, my good friend, to hear you ask such a question. There are *certain* and *great* consolations in Christianity, and I always considered you as a professor of it?'

'O, if it were not for that I could not bear up as I do,' said the lady.

'But, having that, you will surely learn to bear up better. Remember, my friend, how many are suffering under a similar bereavement, with the additional distress of poverty to embitter it. Now here are you surrounded with ease, and comfort, and even luxury; yes, luxury,' he added, as he glanced round the room. 'You are without a single care beyond that of your own personal health and enjoyment.'

'Ah! there it is! You have touched the secret spring of my deepest grief,' exclaimed Mrs. Wickwork; and to her companion's dismay up went the pocket-handkerchief again. If he had but known where that spring had lain he would never have touched it.

'You may suppose what a treasure my Lavinia would have been if she had remained to cheer me.'

'Ah, well, you know her marriage was considered a happy one, and her going to India with her husband was to be expected. Have you heard lately?' said Mr. Dovedale, hoping to turn the conversation into a more cheerful channel.

'No; and what has detained the mails so long I cannot think—some accident, perhaps; once, you know, all the letters were lost; and really to be kept in the agonies of suspense continually is very trying.'

'Very; but Colonel Wood will have his furlough soon, won't he? and then you will have them home that will be very cheering.'

'Very, when they come on account of his health; it is most precarious; perhaps he will have to throw up his appointment; I shouldn't wonder.'

It was like walking blindfold over red-hot plough-shares; Mr. Dovedale didn't know where to set his foot; he determined to 'touch no more springs;' so suddenly looking down on the rug, he declared it was the softest, richest, warmest looking thing of the kind he had ever seen.

Mrs. Wickwork replied that she had been disappointed in the wearing of it; it easily soiled, and the pile was not sufficiently elastic.

'How well it matches the carpet!' said Mr. Dovedale.

'You surprise me,' said the lady; 'there is no orange in the carpet, and it is the prevailing color in the rug. I did not choose it—I trusted to others.'

'Well, you've got contrast at least,' said Mr. Dovedale, rising. 'I must go. I am going to see a poor lady who is in very straitened circumstances, and very delicate health—a widow with a large family to provide for.'

'Poor thing!' said Mrs. Wickwork, shaking her head.

'I am not able to do much for her myself,' he continued.

'I am sure you will do all you can; but one cannot really help everybody as one would wish to do,' said the lady, her voice growing stronger, and her looks more alive.

'No, one cannot; but a *poor sickly widow*, with six orphans to maintain,' said Mr. Dovedale.

'Shocking, indeed; but there are so many public charities. I subscribe to one or two.'

Mr. Dovedale felt sure it was to one.

'I shall see about them,' he replied; 'but in the mean time she wants immediate personal help. I want to collect a little for her'—he opened the last words with some hesitation.

Mrs. Wickwork's face fell back in its usual hard lines, out of which sorrow had drawn it, she took out her purse, and produced half-a-crown. 'I don't generally give to chance applications,' she said; 'one gets so imposed upon; and really there is a tax of some kind forever coming. But I know I can depend on you.'

Mr. Dovedale had a great mind to push the half-crown back; she looked so cross and unfeignedly grieved to part with it. But he thought better of it.

'This is sweet, surely,' he said, taking it up, 'to be able to visit or help the fatherless and widow in their affliction; to hold the purse of God's providence, and be the happy hand to dispense his bounty.'

'Yes, indeed,' said Mrs. Wickwork, screwing up her mouth and putting her purse back into her pocket.

'What a miserable woman she is!' he exclaimed, as he paced on briskly through the fog; 'how shall I find poor Mrs. Mayblossom?' and his kind heart was pained as he contemplated his visit to the house of mourning, which was to be the end of his labors.

'Well, well; it's of no use to be sentimental about it,' he said; 'genuine feeling makes us forget ourselves, and weep with those who weep; and, after all, I may find it less trying to see *her* real sorrow, to which I may administer consolation, than the selfish whining of that—dear, dear; what an uncharitable spirit I am getting into!'

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

A New Religious Sect in Georgia.

I am not right sure that I have placed at the head of this article the proper caption, yet I can think of no one more appropriate. The reader, however, can better judge of this when he gets the facts in the case, according to the most reliable information which I have been able to get.

In the southeast part of Newton county, Georgia, as well as elsewhere, we had quite a number of colored members of the M. E. Church South. Some time last year the Rev. Mr. Yarbrough, formerly a minister among us, but who had recently identified himself with the radical church, established a preaching place at the "Cross Roads," about six miles below Covington. At this place this *white* man opened the door of said church and received into its pales the larger portion of his "colored brethren," who had been members of our church at places contiguous to the "Cross Roads." Among these was a *black* brother, who had license from us to "exercise his gifts" among the "colored people." Soon after the organization of the church at "Cross Roads" this said Rev. George—now it seems an "ordained deacon"—began under Rev. Mr. Y's eye, and doubtless by his direction, or at least with his approbation, to BAPTIZE by immersion sundry persons who had been before baptized by us, some of whom had been received into our church and baptized many years ago. When members of his fold were inquired of if these had not long ago been baptized, they reply promptly, "No, they were *only sprinkled*." So George has the creek dammed up near the place and, week after week, goes on with the good (?) work of BAPTIZING those who heretofore were "only sprinkled."

A young lady, (?) colored, of his congregation, when inquired of, gave this reason as what she supposed to be the cause of this procedure, that they have received baptism before by *white folks*. These people are not generally, as is well known, much versed in ecclesiastical matters, and if I were allowed to say a word to the Rev. George, I would tell him that if any of these rebaptized persons should ever wish to join our Baptist brethren they will have to repeat this process. By *preaching*, (?) *lectures*, and a supply of *political* pamphlets, all these "Cross Roads" people were so posted before our election for delegates to the State Convention came off, that I am of opinion not one of them whose legal right (?) it was to vote, failed to attend and to "*vote right*." Now, if this be a "new religious sect," what shall we call them? Baptists? That will not do, unless we prefix "*radical*" to it.

The question naturally arises, how are we to construe this new order of things? Do our radical brethren intend to ignore the ordinances administered by us, because we—the Church South—are "*rebels*." If even that be true, many of these people were baptized before the "rebellion"—aye prior to 1844. W. J. P.

NEWTON COUNTY, GA., Dec., 1867.

At the plumbago mines near Sonora, Cal., from twenty to twenty-five tons are daily prepared ready for market. The remarkable purity of the products commands for it a very high price.

THE MINISTRY UNDERESTIMATED.—Young men selecting a profession are very apt to undervalue the ministry. We once heard one college student say to another: "What a foolish person you are to throw yourself away by becoming a preacher!" He himself chose the law, and is now a moderately successful attorney in a New York village. The fellow student, whose choice he thus criticised, in the ministry to which he gave himself, is a power acknowledged over a great part of this entire country, and every Sabbath is felt, as an intelligent man, more than his lawyer friend is in a whole year. When young men hesitate to enter the ministry upon the ground that other positions offer more desirable opportunities for a man to make himself felt, and as if it were a sort of self-sacrifice, they do injustice to Him who has appointed the Christian ministry, as well as to that high calling itself. Christ, our Master, has not so arranged things as that in becoming his servant a man must throw himself away. The noblest sphere of human endeavor, in every point of view, is the evangelical pulpit; and every young man properly endowed and duly called should feel that it is a high honor paid him when the voice of God and the suffrages of his brethren call him to such a post.—*Christian Times and Witness.*

AT a recent meeting in Providence, Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Huntington thus spoke of church fairs: "Once let the people get poisoned with the wretched falsehood that in order to carry on the work of the church and meet its costs they must contrive some round about way of sale, or fair, or picnic; a mixture of merchandise, cajolery, and merry-making, by which the few shall be deluded into parting with more than they want to give, and the many shall be educated into the worse delusion of supposing that they are not to surrender anything to Christ, who died for them, without an equivalent taken back, and you strike at the root of all Christian charity, while the name is on your lips. You cast up a treacherous highway at the Lord's feet. You hide out of sight the central reality of sacrifice, which is the giving up to God of that which cost the selfish heart something. You cast out the heart of the church to extend its outward prosperity.

SPLANCHNOSCOPY.—If one holds an egg before a bright light, it is seen to be translucent. If a bright light were introduced into the stomach we could obtain a tolerably fair view of its anterior and lateral parieties by a similar property of translucency. Impossible as this demonstration would seem to be, it has been successfully performed by M. Milliot, of Paris. He introduces into the stomach glass tubes of small calibre, containing two platinum wires, connected with the electrodes of a powerful battery—the apparatus of Middedorpf he prefers—and thus kindles an intense light in the cavity. Tumors in the abdominal walls can thus be demonstrated, indurations and ulcerations detected, and indeed to what extent diagnosis may not be facilitated it were premature to say. Certainly the idea is novel, and worth considering.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

A REMARKABLE CHOIR.—A correspondent gives the following description of the musical part of the service in a church near Carlisle, England:

When the psalm is given out the clergyman tunes a small violin, and having afterward touched a bass fiddle, hands the larger instrument over to one of the parishioners. Each then draws his bow across the strings, and, all being in order, the player of the bass gives out the verses to be sung, the two musicians are joined by a few parishioners, and the small party go through the psalm. The clergyman then abandons the violin, returns to the reading-desk until another psalm requires him to resume his instrument, and again goes through the tuning process, preparatory to the psalm-singing.

A NEW LUBRICANT.—From specimens of the Chinese tallow tree transplanted into Northern India, Dr. Jameson has made several hundred weight of grease, and has forwarded on trial a portion of it to the Punjaub railway to have its qualities tested as a lubricant. The grease thus obtained forms a excellent tallow, and burns with a clear brilliant, and white light, emitting no unpleasant smoke.

THE CHARGES OF THE CLERGY.

BY THE REV. GEORGE T. DOLE.

[Dedicated to those ecclesiastical societies which pay salaries of about six hundred dollars, more or less.]

Ho! ye good clergymen!
Come, lead us onward!
We for your livelihood
Promise six hundred.
Well your light service paid,
Let no demand be made;
Apostles, sirs, never had
Greenbacks six hundred.

On march the minister:
Set on a remonstrance ethic,
Although full well they know
The people blundered.
"Theirs not to make reply;"
Though seeing no reason why
That scripture does not apply:
"Preachers should live," not die.
"Of the Gospel;" but how
To live on six hundred?

Charges to the right of them,
Charges to the left of them,
Charges confronting them:
Become outnumbered.
Flanked by bold butchers' carts,
Led by sharp traders' arts,
All bound to have their parts
Of the six hundred.

Millers and market-men,
Peddlers who call a; alo;
Agents and beggars then;
O! how poor ministers'
Pockets are plundered!
Still up the prices go;
All things for use or show—
Labor with a saw or hoe—
Nothing but preaching's low—
Low as six hundred.

Black coat—its threads are bare;
Daughters cry "Naught to wear,"
And the boys do *almost* swear
About their old garments,
So easily sundered.
But the minister's family
Should soar, like a camel high,
Stick fast in the "needle's eye,"
Puffed up with vain riches—
Give but six hundred!

Half a year, possibly,
Half a year onward,
They might get with weight of debt
Not hopelessly cumbered.
Six months, perhaps, they may
Keep hunger's wolf at bay—
Live, narrowly, scantily,
If promptly they get their pay;
Get—the six hundred.

But rent bills to right of them,
Store bills to left of them,
Charged upon all sides;
How fight the year through?
Oft they have wondered.
Still they go struggling on,
No funds to fall back upon;
Cash received, fled and gone—
Little left of them—
Left of six hundred.

Well earned the laurels
Sought by Jee, Tennyson,
On Balaclava's heroes,
Who faltered not, nay son,
Though thousand guns thundered.
But so! here a "Light Brigade"
Sustains a whole year's raid
On their small stipends made,
Till lives not even a shade
Of their six hundred.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WHAT ABOUT CONFERENCE.

SITTING NO. I.

Mr. Editor: It does a preacher much good to go to conference. When I was a boy I was appointed assistant in the experiments with the apparatus, and was sent into the laboratory weekly to make preparation. I soon found out how to magnetize my knife-blade, so that it would sustain needles, filings, etc., and was a hero among the children, with a *wonder* [illegible] all the time, for I would repeat the application ever and anon. Just so the soul of a preacher is charged with a new inspiration from the contact of a conference, and its recurring sessions keep up the influence. A preacher that don't go to conference is in danger of backsliding, and locating and contracting "circumstances."

In the first place he misses his fine suit of clothes, and by this loss he not only forfeits much comfort, but absolute qualification as a preacher. Any man can preach better in fine, new clothes. Lawrence Stearne said that his shortest chapters often cost him two clean shirts. The man that is "seedy" on Sunday is at a moral discount.

Then he loses the good feeding that distinguishes these annual trystings. The preacher "*est homo et humani nihil a se alrinum*," as Dr. Bond has it. My humorous host at Opelika assured me that he was more than glad to see me, upon the ground simply of personal comfort. "I declare, sir," said he, "that I haven't had a chicken pie or pudding for several weeks." "Well, Colonel," said I, "we'll have them now." And we had them.

Then he fails to get the benefit of the *esprit de corps* that rules more strongly in a conference, perhaps, than in any similar body; and he fails of the illumination that proceeds from a variety of minds, lit up with a diversity of ideas, and, above all, he fails of the spirituality that comes from the unrestrained communings of ministerial fellowship, from the penetrating leaven of pulpit teaching, and from the aggregated piety of old prophets and young prophets, in kindly and harmonious association. In a word, a Methodist preacher ought to go to conference at almost any sacrifice. But, you ask, how can the "new suit" and the "traveling expenses" be compassed? "Thereby hangs a tale." I, your deponent, in all good will toward unmarried men, do hereby affirm, declare, and testify that for and in consideration of official service, duly rendered on five or six several occasions during the year of grace 1867, by the celebration of the rites of matrimony between consenting parties, did receive, rejoice over, and safely convoy home fees amounting to eighty or one hundred dollars, more or less, and that by reason of this good luck I did furnish, equip, invest, and adorn my outer man in the most becoming and approved style, and that, like Oliver Twist, I am now ready and stand waiting for "more." How does your experience quadrate with this deposition, eh! Doctor? But "honor to whom honor is due." It may be that the seed which produced my fruit was sown years before the acorn that produced "Post Oak" had sprouted. So far so good. What about "traveling expenses?" Why, my dear sir, do preachers have any traveling expenses? Don't you know "Masonry" better than that? You are not bright, and I must lecture a little. Be it known that in every city and in every town, "where men most do congregate," there is a modest, convenient, cozy little house, hard by a steepled roof of "dim religious light." The man and woman in that house are there "not to be ministered unto, but to minister." Therefore you need not doubt a pleasant reception. Come on, ye brethren, agents, editors, teachers, preachers! Here is the place. Hospitality is never exhausted here. It is abounding. It is the bounden duty of bishop, elder, and deacon to be given to it. Therefore come, with business or without business. If you have business, you will save a hotel bill to that business. If you have no business, of course you cannot afford to expend your substance for nothing. Better stay at home in that case. Don't be uneasy. Mine host is used to deal with self-invited guests. He takes it quietly, like "a sheep before her shearers." May be he is fully persuaded that it is all right, and relies on the promise, "any grace is sufficient for thee." Come on, brethren! it is our duty to build each other up in the *faith*. Besides, you know that if we were to go to hotels and play the gentleman we might cherish a spirit of independence inconsistent with the humility of servants, and if we are too lavish of our compliments toward cabmen, porters, bootblacks, etc., it might be decided against us that we preach for money. By all means let us save our credit, *and* our money too. It may cost the parsonage mun something; but he is truly hospitable. There are two sides to hospitality, to be sure, and possibly it is more difficult worthily to receive it than gracefully to bestow it. Doubtless the first devolves a greater strain on one's manhood. We must, pot mind, however, the reproach of being poor, and therefore, in addition to extorting proper entertainment from our brother, we must feel no delicacy in sending him for the hundredth time to confer with railroad authorities about a free ticket. We must ignore the blustering rudeness of the punchy agent as he refers us to headquarters. We must bow low and smile blandly upon the pursy official who signs himself as president. We must crouch down and be silent before the ill-concealed impatience of the conductor, and then we must join with gusto in a vote of thanks for these gracious favors. "Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!" In very truth, Doctor, I liked the spirit of the "proud Hidalgo." May not a preacher, a *poor itinerant*, maintain, consistently with all his obligations, the bearing of a gentleman? Yes, sir; preachers do have to incur expenses in traveling. They are men, and have to eat and sleep and buy tickets, etc., and they ought to do it. And then the people whom they serve ought to pay them accordingly. Anyhow, a great many—the majority—of our preachers got to conference, and I am persuaded that not a man of them begged his way or played sneak on the route. I know some of them borrowed money, and may not be able to pay it back until they earn it by ditching, if necessary. But then they had abundant compensation, and enjoyed the "glorious privilege of being independent."

B. F. Perry.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BRITISH HONDURAS.

Southern Side Creek,
British Honduras, Nov. 25, 1867.

Mr. Editor: Flattering myself that you and many of your readers, whom I count my friends, would be pleased to hear from me since my arrival in British Honduras, I will pen a few lines to that end. We had a most unpleasant voyage. One hundred passengers, with berths for only fifty-six, made our accommodations exceedingly limited as to space and with reference to our eating arrangements. We arrived, however, safely at Belize on the seventh day after our departure from New Orleans, which was an unusually long voyage. On Tuesday, December 3d, we left Belize for our new home, which we reached in about seven hours' sail, on a small schooner. We were accompanied by Brother Thomas Garnett, of Bayou Sara, who had concluded to go with us from reading my letters, published in your paper in September last. He is much pleased, and has taken up his abode here. We procured at once three very comfortable houses, the Carib occupants moving into their kitchens to accommodate us until we can build.

The houses are built on sills placed on the ground — posts and studs about eight feet high—weatherboarded with the cabbage tree boards, (or Royal Palm,) batten doors and window shutters, hard, pounded dirt floors, and thatched roofs; one main room about eighteen feet square, and a bed room twelve by eighteen. We are now preparing to build, and shall somewhat improve on their mode, though the house we shall build will not cost more than one hundred and fifty dollars, and will have four bed rooms and large hall, and plank floors. We are now cleaning off our site for our houses just below the creek, and fronting on the sea. The creek affords the finest water, fresh from the mountains, only eleven miles distant. It is full of the finest kinds of fish. We have had almost daily good fish on our table. For twelve cents we got eight or ten red snappers, ten inches long, fresh from the sea. We get three plantains or bananas for a cent; yams, two cents a pound; pine apples, six cents. Our living will not cost us more than half as much as in the States. Last Tuesday we took a good look at our lands, and all—eight in number—who went along pronounced it equal to any land they ever saw. The banks of the creek, two miles above the sea, are fully six feet high, and as you go up they increase in height.

As you approach the hills and mountains they grow bigger and higher, and spread out—just about rolling enough to drain well. The soil is a deep rich mulatto, loose and easily cultivated.

We find the Caribs all that they have been represented. They are honest, cleanly, and industrious, and are very willing to work for us at $9 per month and rations of 16 pounds of pork and 28 pounds of flour per month. They are very polite, kind, and humble, and generally say "Master" and always make a bow or courtesy, and salute you with "Morning" when they meet you. One thing we notice as singular: they have no musical instruments, and seem to care little for music. Most of them here are Catholics, though some of them are Methodists and Baptists. They are decidedly religious. We hope to have our houses built by the first of February, and have a little town, which we shall name "Victoria." At present there are but three families, viz: my own, Thomas Garnett's, and James H. Walker's—in all fourteen whites, with some one hundred and fifty Caribs near by us. We shall keep them, as they are now, about half a mile distant from our town.

We expect, by the next arrival of the steamer, Rev. Wm. Linfield, Col. Isaac Harrison, Mr. Renner, and Mr. Daigle, and hope by the first of February to have a community of at least ten families. As soon as we get our houses built we shall clear lands for crops of rice, corn, cane, yams, and set out plantain and banana slips, and plant and sow garden vegetables. We have no fear that we shall starve or want. Our hardships will not last long. We shall soon feel an independence and a freedom from restraint that the people of the States for some time past have not enjoyed.

Brother Garnett and myself have had a prayer meeting for the last three Sabbaths, and shall keep them up until Brother Linfield and others get here, when we will have preaching on the Sabbath, and also prayer meetings. Thank God! it is not here like it is in the neighboring republics of Guatemala and Spanish Honduras. Here we observe any form of worship in public, as well as private, that we please. We hope, before the year 1868 closes, to have not only a church, but a school house. Honduras must soon become an agricultural country, and its resources as such are immense. There is no doubt that the mountains near by are rich in minerals of all kinds, and the sands of the mountain streams indicate gold and silver. The Providence of God is about developing the hidden riches of a country that have heretofore been to mankind of but little use, compared with what it must be found to possess. I have as yet no cause of regret that I came here, and think we shall have none in the future.

The report that the British government is opposed to emigration from the Southern States is false. On the contrary, they are promoting it, and the grants will all be confirmed.

Adieu for this time,

W. C. Chamberlin.

P. S.—I have just heard it stated that Mr. De Bramm took off three-fourths of an acre of sugar cane, (from measurement,) and it yielded six thousand pounds of sugar. The canes were from 18 to 24 feet long, and in blossom when cut.

Working Cheap.—"What does Satan pay you for swearing?" asked one gentleman of another.

"He don't pay me anything," was the reply.

"Well, you work cheap, to lay aside the character of a gentleman, to inflict so much on your friends and civil people; to suffer; and lastly to risk losing your own precious soul, and all for nothing. You certainly do work cheap — very cheap indeed."

People think it a weakness to forgive an insult. Then God would be the weakest in heaven and on earth, for no one in heaven or on earth forgives so much as he.

Important Discoveries in Jerusalem.

J. L. Porter, of Assembly's College, Belfast, writes thus to the London *Times*, November 19, 1867:

I have read with the deepest interest, and at the same time with very great pain, the letter of Mr. Grove and the accompanying documents, which appeared in the *Times* of the 14th inst.

The Palestine Exploration Fund is unquestionably the most important agency ever employed for the investigation of the Holy Land. Its object is the accurate and systematic examination of the archæology, topography, geology, physical geography, and natural history of the country, with a special view to Biblical illustration. It commends itself, therefore, to scientific men, to students of God's Word, and to the whole Christian public. Her Majesty's government, recognizing the great importance of the undertaking, placed at the disposal of the society a competent staff of the Royal Engineers. The names of Captain Wilson, and Lieutenants Anderson and Warren, the leaders of the expeditions, are a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy and thoroughness of the surveys and explorations.

The two expeditions have been eminently successful. Indeed, the results have been far greater than could have been anticipated, considering the limited resources, and they furnished just such information as was most needed. During the first expedition no fewer than forty-nine places were fixed astronomically, including the leading cities and sites from Baalbek on the north to Hebron on the south. An accurate basis was thus laid down for the construction of a map of the Holy Land. In addition, many important points of topography were cleared up, and a large number of the sites of old Bible cities explored.

The labors of the second expedition have been even more important. Mr. Warren has surveyed the whole plain of Philistia, the mountain region and valley of the Jordan from Jebe Usdum to Jezreel, and a section of Moab and Gilead, extending from Heshbon to Jerash. These facts demonstrate the paramount importance of a fully equipped scientific expedition; and I venture to hope that their announcement here will give a new impetus at the present moment to the Palestine Exploration Fund.

But, perhaps, the wonderful discoveries of Mr. Farren in and around Jerusalem will create even a deeper feeling of interest in the minds of the general public. These have already been sketched in the reports published from time to time in your columns. Their importance to the Biblical archæologist can scarcely be over-estimated. He cannot but feel that the great vexed questions of the topography of the Holy City and its sacred monuments are on the eve of solution. In common with many others I have been watching with the most intense eagerness every fresh stage in the excavations, as it corroborated some fact in history or illustrated some statement in the Bible. The course of the three ancient city walls, so minutely described by Josephus, are now being gradually traced. The exact sites of the most hallowed spots on earth—the Holy Sepulchre and the Jewish Temple—are in a fair way of being determined.

The colossal foundation of the Temple wall, in which are "stones of ten cubits and stones of eight cubits," laid by Solomon, or his successors on the throne, are now being laid bare at the enormous depth of 90 feet and more beneath the present surface. The bridge that once spanned the ravine between the Palace on Zion and the Temple on Moriah is now proved to have been upward of 150 feet high. If this be, as it seems, the "ascent" to the house of the Lord which Solomon showed to the Queen of Sheba, we cannot wonder that on seeing it "there was no more spirit in her." The "pinnacle of the Temple," on which the tempter placed the Saviour, has just been uncovered to its base, and is found to have an elevation of 136 feet. The statement of Josephus is therefore no exaggeration: "If any one looked from the battlements into the valley he would be giddy, while his sight could not reach to such an immense depth." Sections of the ancient wall of Ophel have been exhumed, showing that, as Josephus says, it was joined to the southeast angle of the Temple. Aqueducts, cisterns, and rock-hewn channels and passages have also been discovered within and around the Haram, throwing new light on the buildings, the arrangements, and the services on the Temple.

The great work of a complete exploration of ancient Jerusalem is thus fairly and auspiciously commenced. The opportune visit of the Sultan and Grand Vizier to this country, and the representations made the latter by the Archbishop of York, followed up, as they have been, by the energy, the wisdom, and the tact of Lieut. Warren and his admirable staff, have smoothed down Moslem prejudice, removed local opposition, and has brought about [illegible] for excavation and ex[illegible] as never occurred befor[illegible] sides, large numbers of [illegible] ers have been trained to [illegible] and are eager to be employed; and the exact points for successful explo[illegible]ation are now well known).

Biblical scholars are anticipating with deepest interest further discoveries. The attention of the whole Christian world is awakened; and just at this most exciting stage Mr. Groves makes the sad, the humiliating announcement, "The funds of the Society are almost exhausted."

I cannot believe that [illegible]ian public will permit a [illegible] undertaking to be abandoned [illegible] is wealth enough and [illegible]enough in England to ensure a successful issue. I appeal, sir, to employ the powerful [illegible] of the *Times* on behalf of [illegible] the Exploration Fund. [illegible] these noblemen and gen[illegible] vast wealth who have [illegible] honored it with their pa[illegible] to abandon it now, when [illegible] of complete success. [illegible] the scientific and lit[illegible] country to give it a little [illegible] surplus revenues. I [illegible] the great and generous [illegible]tal body of Freemasons [illegible]bute to an undertaking [illegible] they must feel a very deep [illegible]est—the completion [illegible] the remains of the [illegible] It is, in fact, a work of [illegible]terest to Christendom [illegible] England has ever undertaken [illegible] the cause of science [illegible] now that scientific [illegible] Biblical research in the [illegible] of Palestine the country will sure[illegible]

The Vulgarity of Loud Laughing.

I see in your excellent paper a little paragraph on good manners, in which spitting and lounging are described as proofs of a semi-barbarous state of society, and I must beg leave to police another peculiarity of our social manners, equally indicative of a low state of civilization: I allude to the loud talking and screeching laughter. This is so peculiar to Americans that they are known by it in Europe, and, as well-bred people, they never tolerate it. Even in the most social circles it is considered a mark of ill-breeding belonging only to the lowest class.

Aside from the conventional protest against it there is a regular objection to it, in the injury it does to the vocal organs. Talking through [illegible] at the top of the voice is very painful and fatiguing, and yet the noise made by the whole company is so great that no one can be heard who speaks low or in a natural tone. Many throats are made sore and many heads are made to ache by this unnecessary noise, and persons subject to bronchitis are obliged to avoid it entirely.

In all European societies the voices are kept lower than usual in large parties, and a general hum prevails, in which every person is easily heard by those he addresses. The loudness of Americans is very marked, and produces disgust and indignation when it breaks the stillness of picture galleries and other public places where nothing but whispering is allowed. When a loud voice is heard from an American traveler every one is startled and looks round to see whence it comes, and the comments on this breach of good manners are very severe.

I once introduced some very fine and cultivated Americans to a gentleman in London, who could have done much for their amusement, and procured their admission to many private galleries of paintings and sculpture; but after one experience of their vociferating, in a public exhibition, he would not again expose himself to the pain and the shame they then caused him. He wrote to me to excuse himself for not having done more for my friends, by saying that their loud talking made them not presentable in refined society, and not bearable in public places. He added that he had made a dinner party for them of Americans only, and they laughed and talked so loud that he was afraid the police would come in and see what the row was. — *Correspondence of the Liberal Christian.*

Popular as the late Mr. Hawthorne's works are in this country, they are, perhaps, still more popular in France. Besides appearing in the *Moniteur*, *Le Siecle*, and one, if not more, magazines, there are no less than three different translations of some of them.

Luther, in his busiest seasons, felt that praying-time was never lost. When remarkably pressed with labors he would say, "I have so much to do that I cannot get on without three hours a day praying."

From the Land We Love.

KING CONSTITUTION, I.

"Je Ne Sais Quoi."

"Awake the King!" the watch said,
"The night is past, the lamps fled!"
"Awake the King; the world would see
Once more beneath his eyes unite."

"The storm that rocked our castle's base
Brought heavy slumber to his race,
And light and peace and happy days
Shall re-illume"—when the foe arise.

All, all dead! than the tempest's wail,
In coward hands the traitor steel!
The Lord's anointed! they that feed
"All hail!" have smitten—they have died.

They drank his cup, they broke his bread,
And, in his slumber, smote him dead!
His loyal Lords! to bear him to
The crimson of that murderous deed—

On Him all sacred seals were set!
To Him all power and honor due!
Dead! and *what* kings shall rise and reign
Ere we behold *his* like again!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Evidences of Christianity.—No. 2.

MOSES AND CHRIST.

We might continue and considerably expand the argument for revelation, deduced from its necessity. But as no one complains of there being too much light, we shall proceed at once to adduce arguments to prove that a revelation has been given, and that the Bible contains this revelation.

The first step in this discussion is to ascertain the existence, age, and actions of the leading persons mentioned in the Scriptures as the instruments by whom it is professed, the revelations they contain were made known.

With respect to these *persons* it is not necessary that our attention should be directed to more than two, Moses and Christ—one the reputed agent of the Mosaic, the other the author of the Christian revelation—because the evidence which establishes their existence and actions, and the period of both, will also establish all that is stated in the same records as to the subordinate and succeeding agents.

The biblical record states that Moses was the leader and legislator of the nation of the Jews nearly sixteen hundred years before the Christian era, according to the common chronology. This is grounded upon the traditional and national history of the Jews and it is certain that, so far from there being any reason to doubt the fact, much less to suppose, with an extravagant fancy of some modern infidels, that Moses was a mythological personage, the same principles of historical evidence that assure us of the truth of any unquestioned fact of profane history assure us of the truth of this. It cannot be doubted that the Jews are a nation of the highest historical antiquity. Neither can it be doubted that there has been a tradition coming down from the age of Moses—that he was their leader out of Egypt, and their lawgiver. There is no history and no fact to contradict this ancient and clearly expressed narrative. The historical authorities to which we may refer are but too numerous for our space. We shall quote a few in proof of the historical existence of Moses, and then take the same course in regard to Christ.

Those writers whose testimony we shall now adduce were neither Jews nor Christians, and cannot be accused of a design to furnish evidence to establish the claims of either Moses or Christ. Manethos, Cheremon, Apollonius, and Lysimachus, besides some other ancient Egyptians whose histories are now lost, are quoted by Josephus as extant in his days, and passages are selected from them in which they agree that Moses was the leader of the Jews when they departed from Egypt, and the founder of their laws. Strabo, who flourished before Christ, gives an account of Moses—his prohibition of image worship, and enjoining the worship of one invisible and universal Being. Justin, a Roman historian, devotes a chapter to the Jews, and gives substantially the Bible account of them. Pliny speaks of Moses. Tacitus says Moses gave a new form of worship to the Jews, and a system of religious ceremonies the reverse of everything known to any other age or country. Juvenal, in his fourteenth Satire, mentions Moses as the author of a book forbidding image worship and eating swine's flesh, and commanding circumcision and the religious observance of the Sabbath. Longinus mentions Moses as the law-giver of the Jews, and praises the sublime description of the creation. Diodorus Siculus speaks of Moses, and of his calling God Jehovah. Justin Martyr expressly says that most of the historians, poets, lawgivers, and philosophers speak of Moses as the law-giver and leader of the Jews. These authorities are enough to establish the existence and position of Moses.

The same observations may be made in regard to the existence of Christ and his position as founder of the Christian system. In the New Testament writings he is called Jesus Christ, because he professed to be the Messias predicted in the Jewish scriptures. He was acknowledged as such by his followers, and the date of his birth fixed some eighteen centuries and more ago. This is also uncontradicted testimony. The Christian religion, as a great historical and institutional fact, exists, and must have had an author. Its unity and its oneness of purpose show it the offspring of one mind. No other than Christ can be pointed out or claimed as the author of Christianity. The historical existence of Christ is so well established that we shall quote but two historians of acknowledged veracity and authority. Suetonius mentions Christ by name, and says that the Emperor Claudius expelled from Rome those who adhered to his cause. Tacitus records the progress which the Christian religion had made, the violent death its founder had suffered, that he flourished under the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, that Pilate was then Procurator of Judea, and that the original author of this profession was Christ. W.

New Orleans, La.

BE POLITE.

An anecdote is related of the late Gov. George McDuffie, of South Carolina, which we take pleasure in reprinting and commending to our little readers. When a very little boy he was one evening holding a calf by the ears while his mother milked the cow. A gentleman passing by, said:

"Good evening, my little son."

George returned "Good evening, sir," with so polite a bow as to attract the gentleman's attention, who said:

"Why did you not pull off your hat, my little friend?"

"So I will, sir," said George, "if you will get down and hold the calf for me."

His politeness and his shrewd remark were the making of him, for the gentleman, who was rich, said to his mother:

"Your son is a smart boy, and will, one day, if he is properly trained, make a great man. If you allow me, I will educate him and give him a start in the world."

His mother was only too glad to thank the gentleman for his kind offer, and to let him take charge of her son, who became one of the greatest men this country has produced, having been, at different times, a member of the Legislature, a Senator in Congress, and Governor of his native State.

No boy or girl ever loses anything by being polite and civil. Polite children are always beloved and respected. Be polite to all with whom you come in contact, the rich, as well as the poor, and never, under any circumstances, fail to be polite and respectful to the old. Be polite at home—to your parents and sisters—for politeness must begin at home. The boy or girl who is habitually impolite at home, is apt to be coarse and rude to strangers. It has been truly remarked that "nothing makes them so lovely as an habitual respect and dutiful deportment toward their friends and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action a nameless but peculiar charm."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PREACHERS AND "ADVOCATES."

Mr. Editor: I do not think our preachers, in general, have a just conception of the importance of getting our religious periodicals into circulation. They do not realize how much their own personal interests and success are involved. I therefore presume to call their attention to this subject through your medium. It should be the object of every pastor to get a copy of the Advocate into every family of his charge, if possible, for the following reasons: our papers are devoted to the same great cause in which we labor, and powerfully co-operate with us in promoting religious light and knowledge among the people. They come weekly freighted with news from the churches, and keep our people posted as to what is being done for the cause of Christ. They give information from our mission fields in all parts of the world. Their contributors are numerous and able, and almost every point of Christian theology and practice is discussed in them. They enforce the teaching of the pulpit, and their various departments are adapted to all the members of the household. Family religion is encouraged, the children are instructed, and in various ways and from different points of light the importance and excellency of religion is set forth. Those families and individuals who patronize the papers are always found most forward in co-operating with the preacher in the various benevolent interests of the church. The Advocate is one of the most efficient colleagues the preacher can have. It brings the church in sympathy with the preachers; they read the accounts of their trials and hardships, the sacrifices they make in propagating the gospel, the lean support which many of them receive while bringing the Word of life and salvation to themselves and families, and they are aroused to a sense of their duty and the propriety of making some sacrifices themselves in order to sustain their ministers.

Many members of the church are entirely ignorant of the amount of toil and sacrifice their faithful ministers are called to make in the itinerancy, because they never read our papers, and thus are not in sympathy with the preachers and their families. If every member of our church was a regular reador of one of our *Advocates* there would be no difficulty in raising the amount necessary for the support of the preachers.

Reading the accounts of revivals of religion would stimulate our members to labor, and pray for like visitations in their own churches and communities. It would stimulate their zeal, and cause them to feel an interest in the success of the gospel among themselves. We see what political zeal is produced by reading party newspapers; and how much more interest is felt and manifested by those who read them than by those who never read a paper? The same will be the case in reference to religious newspapers. Those who read them are enlightened and stirred up to zeal for the salvation of sinners, and for the prosperity of religion, while those who read them not are indifferent, and feel comparatively little interest in the church.

The preacher should not wait for the members to call on him to order the paper, but make it an important part of his work to use all the influence he can to get the people to take the church papers. Address them from the pulpit; urge it upon them in your pastoral visits. Do not suffer trivial excuses to satisfy him. No money is better invested in a family than the annual subscription price of a good religious family newspaper. Convince them that they are interested both pecuniarily and spiritually in taking it. The children are instructed and family government is sustained. The hints in regard to domestic economy often save twice the price of the paper. Let every preacher go to work now, in the beginning of the year, and feel that in circulating the Advocate he is serving the Lord, benefiting his people, and promoting his own success. He will be amply rewarded in the results which will follow.

G. Shaeffer.

Columbus, Miss., Jan. 15, 1868.

A PLUCKY MOUSE.

About eighteen months ago a drug clerk in Nashville captured a burly rattlesnake, about four feet long, and sporting eight rattles "and a button." He brought it home a prisoner, prepared a handsome glass case for its reception, and has since devoted his leisure to the study and care of the reptile, and three other varieties of snakes which he from time to time secured, and placed in the same case.

These snakes lived in perfect harmony. The one with the rattles, being quite the largest, paid no attention to his companions, and they, to reciprocate, paid no attention to him. In relation to the former the gentleman gives the following interesting particulars:

About two months after his capture, his snakeship changed his coat by shedding his skin. This he accomplished in short order. Being prepared, he commenced by striking his head against the side of the case until the skin was disengaged, and then, by a skillful series of convulsions he came out with a new suit, glistening bright—the whole process occupying twenty to thirty minutes. During the present year he has "shed" three times—in May, July, and a few weeks ago—and it is presumed this is his regular habit.

His diet is light. For two months after capture he could be induced to take nothing on his stomach. For some months he only ate one mouse, and nothing else, and was, for about that length of time, without eating anything at all. Within the last two months he has had a better appetite, and swallowed thirty-six of these dainty little creatures. His method is to "strike" the mouse with his fangs, and after he is dead he takes it in his mouth and then "down" it goes in a very few moments. He drinks nothing stronger than water, and only takes this "thin beverage" about three times a year. Most of the time he is perfectly quiescent; sleeps a great deal; when restless glides within the case as if seeking to make his escape, but makes no violent demonstrations.

Latterly he has had three companions—a chicken snake, a black, and a spotted bush snake. The first of these took a mouse three weeks ago; the others nothing. Some six or eight mice have been kept constantly in the case, but for some weeks have been unmolested.

A few days ago a fresh mouse was put in. He took a view of the situation and resolved upon fight. He first "went for" the least of the surrounding "evils." Grasping the least serpent he severed his head from his body in a few minutes, without injury to himself. He then, after a brief pause, attacked the next larger, cutting off the extremity of his tail. In this case he met with resistance, and was several times bitten, but persisted until he had killed his enemy.

Going for the "chicken snake," he moved upon its center—was several times stricken, but continued the contest with remarkable coolness and perseverance. When in very close quarters he would retreat and take breath.

In the midst of this fight the rattlesnake became aroused and moved excitedly about within the case. The mouse, esteeming this an act of hostility, pounced upon his new foe with desperate courage, hitting him about the head, along the sides, and upon the back.

He received fearful warning in the "rattling" of his snakeship, but received no wound from him. Quitting this one he would return to the other and renew his persistent assault, and for twenty-four hours he thus continued the struggle.

The poison he had received then began to work; he sickened, retired to a corner of the case, and expired.

Through to the Summit.—The track on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad was finished through the tunnel to the Summit on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning a special train of one car and one locomotive, with officers of the road and representatives of the press, passed over the line and through the great tunnel, arriving at the Summit in safety. The most difficult portion of the company's labors has been overcome—the rest of the route to Salt Lake is comparatively easy. The new portion of the road is in splendid condition. The summits of the mountains are covered with four to six inches of snow. A fortnight of open weather will complete the gap of six miles, when connection will be made to the lower Truckee, 138 miles east of Sacramento. By June next about 180 miles of road will be done.

From the Southern Review.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

But if, at an infinite and humble distance, we should be intelligent co-workers with the divine Restorer of the world, the first condition of success is a knowledge of his plan—of his design and the means employed for its accomplishment. If we were so unfortunate as to believe, with M. Guizot, that his scheme, his system, is on the side of despotism, then we should either take leave of Him, or else, in the name of religion, become the advocates of despotism and the enemies of liberty. But He himself assures us that it is his design to emancipate the human family, and restore them to "the glorious liberty of the sons of God." By what means, then, does He seek to accomplish this object? By what truths, by what influences, by what institutions does He regenerate the world, and put a new face on the universe? Are these influences, these means, *real*? Are they *facts* in the history of the world; or are they merely fancies and fictions in the imagination of man? If, indeed, we should judge from most works on the philosophy of history, or the education of mankind, we should be constrained to believe that their authors placed a very low estimate, if any at all, on the sublime system of means and causes which God himself has ordained and established for the renovation of the human race. There is among them, it is true, a great difference in degree; yet all, more or less, either depart from "The Light of the World," or else ignore its existence. Their sins of omission are even greater than their sins of commission. All the tapers invented by the wit of man, all the lights kindled by human ingenuity, are industriously paraded and held up by them for the illumination of the world; but, if we may judge from their writings, they have but little faith in the real power of "The Sun of Righteousness." So meagre and imperfect, indeed, if viewed from the Christian standpoint, are most of these philosophies of history, as they are called, or schemes for the education of mankind, that a solar system without a sun, obscured by clouds and darkness, would scarcely be more dreary and desolate.

Now why is this? Are there any good reasons, any philosophic grounds for such omissions? If a philosopher professes to exhibit the *causes* of human progress, and to show them in correlation with their effects, why should he slight or neglect those which God himself has set in motion? Are not these the very heart and life-giving energy of the world? Is there any better reason, then, for excluding these great divine agencies from a system of the world than there would be for omitting the heart or the lungs in a system of anatomy or physiology?

The Christian scheme, it may be said, is the light of the world, and will operate as such, whether we understand its laws and operations or not. That is, it is a great practical system, which does not require the analysis, or scientific comprehension, of man to give success to its manifold and mighty influences. This is, in one sense, perfectly true. But, then, we do not reason thus in regard to natural things. Precisely the same thing may be said of the light of the material world. The sun shines, and will continue to bless and to beautify the world, whether we study the laws and the effects of its action or otherwise. No one, however, regards this as a reason why the science of optics should not be cultivated. The sun, it is true, rose and set, and answered all the great practical purposes of life, long before the science of optics was created, or conceived, or dreamt of by man. Still there is no branch of physical knowledge which has proved more useful or ornamental, which has contributed more to the comfort of human life, or more to the expansion of the human mind, than the science of optics. Why, then, should there not be an analogous science for the real "Light of the World," for "the Sun of Righteousness?" God is always like himself both in his dispensations and his acts. He gave us "the great light that rules by day;" but he did not give us the science of optics. He left this to be created by the devout and diligent student of his works. In like manner he bestowed "the Sun of Righteousness" on mankind; but he gave them no scientific analysis or exposition of the laws of its light or the modes of its action. This, no less than the science of optics, He requires of man, the lord and sovereign of this lower world. It is, we are told, "the glory of the Lord to conceal a thing;" but we are, at the same time, assured, by the same high authority, that "it is the glory of the King to search it out." This glory of the King is everywhere, in the material universe at least, magnificently displayed. We behold it in mechanics, in optics, in astronomy, and, in short, in the whole splendid retinue of the physical sciences. But where, we ask, is this glory manifested in relation to the infinitely more grand and beautiful system of the moral world? There, at least, the glory of the Lord is still concealed; and we poor, blind, ignorant, and desponding mortals dare not seek to raise or penetrate the awful veil. But this is no reason why we should not gladly welcome, and devoutly contemplate every gleam of the Divine Glory, which may struggle through that mysterious veil, and irradiate the dark obscurities of the dreadful scene of things in this lower part of the world.

There is one thing, at least, about which there can be no reasonable ground of controversy; namely, the end for which the moral world was made. Even Butler, the most cautious of all thinkers, does not hesitate to say: "We must conclude that the ultimate end designed in the constitution of Nature and the conduct of Providence is the most virtue and happiness possible." Aristotle, as every one knows, posits "happiness" as the ultimate aim or design of human existence; which is by no means a different view from that of Butler; since, in the system of Aristotle, "to energize according to virtue" is *happiness*. "Holiness according to wisdom" is, says Plato, the chief end of man. Hegel sets forth "freedom" as the *ne plus ultra* of human attainment; but then, in the highest sense of the word, he defines freedom to mean neither more nor less than virtue and happiness, than the perfection of man's intellectual and moral nature. In like manner, in the work of Guizot, this "virtue," this "holiness," this "freedom," this perfection of man's moral nature, is held up and exhibited as the supreme fact of civilization, as the grand aim of all human endeavor. There is, indeed, on this great fundamental point a substantial agreement among the great thinkers of all ages.

Let us say, then, that "freedom" is the ultimate end of human progress or civilization: meaning by the term *freedom*, not only a deliverance of the intellect from the dominion of ignorance and error, of the heart and affections from the reign of passion, prejudice, evil propensities, and all uncharitableness, and of the will from the debasing tyranny of bad habits, but also their restoration to the opposites of all these things. The term is used in this sense by the poet, when he says:

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves besides;"

and also by the pen of inspiration in the declaration that "where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." *Freedom and liberty*, in this sense of the word, is the object for which man was created, and toward which he should ever struggle in this state of probation. All laws and all institutions which retard the development of this freedom, are bad, and raise themselves in defiance of the design of Heaven. It was, indeed, for the attainment and the enjoyment of this liberty that man was endowed with the faculty of free will, and it is for the preservation and the promotion of this liberty that both the Church and the State are ordained of God. Both are, though in different sort and manner, in the order of His means for the rebuilding of the world: The one as feeding the inner life of society; the other as providing its external tenement: the one as the fountain of life and growth to its inner kernel or flower; the other as the external shell, or leafy envelope, to protect it from without. Thus civil liberty itself, however perfectly organized by the State, is only in the order of means for the attainment of moral freedom.

This being the great end, then, the philosophy of history, or of civilization, professes to exhibit and explain the causes, the influences, the agencies—call them what you will—by which this object is to be attained, at least in so far as it is on earth. Why, then, has it so little to say about Christianity? It was for the era of this religion that all preceding eras were intended to prepare the way; and it is from that era that all succeeding revolutions and changes have derived their most powerful and transforming influence. Hence it is the high office of the philosophy of history, if only true to its own definition of itself, especially to show *how*, and *why*, the Christian religion has produced so wonderful an effect on the condition of the world; to show *why* and *how* it acts as the heart of the world, as the sun and centre of the system to which it belongs. We want to see all the members of the one system, it is true, and all the planets of the other; but, above all, we want to see in each instance that which gives life, and light, and beauty to all the parts, as well as unites them all in one harmonious scheme.

Introduction to Analogy.

D. Lee, of Knox county, Tennessee, writes to the *Country Gentleman* that fair timbered mountain land can there be bought in large tracts at from $50 to $100 per thousand acres, or five to ten cents per acre.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868

To Subscribers.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

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ANOTHER VOLUME.

O subscriber, your three dollars' worth of the Advocate—did you get it? Three dollars in shoes or calico goes no great way. It is not expected to. But in news, political, religious, agricultural, and other, it seems like a large investment. Many hesitate to venture so far. Those who intend to take another three dollars' worth will do us a favor by beginning with the year, so that we may print our mail lists as complete as possible. All subscriptions are stopped on the very day the subscription expires. No offense meant.

HOMER COLLEGE.

We learn that by some undue advantage a judgment was had against this college, and that it sold for only $1,100. That "denominational pressure" was at the bottom of the transaction. We hope that our people, for the love they bear the memory of the sainted Randall, for the love they bear the Methodist church, and for the sake of their own children and the future of North Louisinna, will rescue this college by entering at once upon the legal process necessary to set aside the judgment obtained, and by raising the few hundred dollars requisite to save a building which cost $20,000. Let him that hath a shirt sell it, sooner than see the education of his children pass into the hands of strangers, not to say enemies. A man had better wear sackcloth a year than allow such an interest to be sacrificed and lost forever to his church.

TO OUR AGENTS.

If each preacher will so far overstep the cautious deportment which he has heretofore maintained in the pulpit, as to actually take this copy of this Advocate in his hand, and venture to mention the fact to his audience that it is the organ of the Conference, and ask, "Who will subscribe to it?" we will be satisfied that he seriously wishes it well, and is trying to do his share to aid its support.

A CHURCH FAIR.

The ladies of Carondelet street, Felicity street, and Gretna Sabbath schools are demonstrating that an excellent Fair can be gotten up and sustained without raffling or punch. In place of the raffle they introduce a Magic Lantern, and for punch substitute music. It is well known that all good people in good times prefer walking without stilts. But in *these* times—are stilts allowable? Well, we shall see. We wait the verdict of all the straightforward godly people who for twenty years have given out and out what they had to give. It requires a strong combination of cheerful faces, in these days, to face the times. And old people, with their cares, can be helped out and brightened up by the fair countenances of the young, and the glee of little children—who only know to trust "father," "mother," "uncle," and "aunty," just as father, mother, uncle, and aunty ought to trust the Lord. It would be difficult for one to go into the Fair room and see the tables, and the arches of flowers, and the bright forms of youth which fill it, and be jostled by that stream of "grab-bags," and yet preserve those lines of thoughtful anxiety which habitually seam many a noble face. It is a great blessing to escape from the storm of finance, which is now raging, into the pleasant laughing harbor of this little assemblage; and though it be only for an hour, with the knowledge that one has to go out directly again and face the rough weather, yet the boldest seaman knows how to avail himself of every lull in the tempest. Oh! the precious art of being composed and cheerful in the midst of trouble! of having faith "unwavering" as that of a child, and strong as that of a man!

A fair may be turned into a huckstering fish-market, sort of bore, which forces itself on you, and into you, and leaves an impression on the memory of man like an Artesian augur—a dreadful machine, indeed, of charity, if charity it be. We have seen such: here "we have no such custom," as saith the Apostle. But this matter of eating: query, *does* it make people more generous? Is there anything inspiring in the rational satisfaction of a healthy and lawful appetite? Not to go back as far as Isaac and the pottage, nor to the Israelites, who had a good many feasts of "fat things" mixed up with their annual approachings at the temple, we cite the English Wesleyans. They, that is the English, religious or irreligious, are a wise, undecidedly smart people—in some respects, as in the matter of cotton culture—too wise for us; well, they use all the levers, in fact more than would be safe in this hot-blooded land—they never exclude punch. Their great financial meetings have a social expression which has its advantages. And if a man can indulge in good fellowship while subscribing to pay a church out of debt, or while bringing up the arrearage of the quarter by "dividing out," as many good stewards have done, we may safely trust that man for the balance of the year; he will have a good nature anywhere. Oh! this church melancholy, which seems to be settling down upon preachers and people; what a stronghold of Satan it promises to be! Jacob was never so near plenty as when out of the famine he gathered up a peace-offering and said, "carry down the man a little balm, and a little honey, spices, and myrrh, nuts, and almonds." Little thought he that the doors of plenty were about to be opened to him by the hand of his father's God. So hard and impracticable as things may seem, when a man's ways please the Lord, he shall be "in league with the stones of the field;" "in famine He will redeem him from death."

The Lord may not return to us the identical wealth we have lost, but he can give us other forms of it, and if not of it, yet of that which money cannot buy, a cheerful, hopeful, trustful, unselfish spirit.

This train of thought is all legitimate enough, because it went with the patriarch down into Egypt, and going into a church fair is going a little way into Egypt; very proper if one does not go too far, nor stay down there too long.

THE VOLCANO AND THE CONSTITUTION.

This part of the South is rapidly subsiding to a condition which may defy the most extreme Radical rapacity. The incisive acquisitiveness of that large body of patriots who have recently poured themselves from the banks of the Connecticut, the Monongahela, and the Wabash, upon these latitudes, may be unlimited, but four years of war, one of Butler, two of overflow, army worm, and the Military Bill have certainly narrowed their field of operation. The track of the Eastern locust is scarcely to be distinguished by the eye from that of a stream of lava; but while the effect of the one is superficial and temporary, that of the other is deep and lasting. In a single week vegetation lifts its vigorous spires above the surface, turns the scoria of that crawling death-flood into food, and changes the blackened waste into an undulating expanse of living verdure. But a long period must pass before the path of the lava can be transformed into the luxurious vineyard. The immediate injury from the volcanic stream has been too great, and it has penetrated too far to be readily overcome, even by the most active recuperative force that nature can supply. So, the war-track of the hordes which irrupted into the fertile plains and valleys of the South, led by Sherman or Sheridan, like the locusts of the Apocalypse, devoured every good thing, and left only in its wake a death-stench and cinder, as from the march of the fire-plated hosts of Abaddon. This was a damage huge and bad enough, but not irreparable. Within one year, under the amnesty proclamation, the enterprise and vitality of the Southern people began to show itself in many hopeful forms. Had things been let alone, it is reasonable to believe that by this time commerce, finance, agriculture, and manufactures would have not only recovered from the shock of war, but would have derived fresh impulse and new forms from its elementary disturbance. But after the locust came the volcano. The sword was sheathed and the firelock stacked, the slave freed, but the South was not sufficiently stripped and humbled. Then came Congress the 39th, thrice memorable; the fruitful source of woe, vomiting forth its bills, Military, Office-Tenure, and others, which, destroying the real source of national prosperity, now threaten, as with an earthquake, the very ground of our national existence.

The Constitution of the United States, in its operative, rightful force, pervades all the affairs and interests of every State, and of every household within the broad limits of this continent, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific slopes, from the cold Lakes to the tropic Gulf. It protects a man equally in the highest rights of representation, of person, and of property, whether sitting as a senator among senators, or as a man at home, in the midst of his family. The Constitutional law of the land creates equally States, senates, courts, military chieftains, judges; all the machinery and men of government, from a Congress to a jury, and from a President to a tide-waiter. It is the recorded will of the people written with a diamond, without which will Mr. Sumner, Senator, is no more than Mr. John Smith, gentleman. To attack and destroy this primordial law is to attack and destroy the entire structure of this government; it is a revolution, in all its height, depth, and breadth. The Congress that attempts it attempts self-destruction. One cannot, therefore, wonder that the measures which have passed, and are now passing, this body, are felt at this hour as the paralysis of death shooting through the extremities of the Union. As the people of Naples say, "The volcano is in successful operation."

Here is the direct cause of the want and poverty which we see upon all sides, and which check even the voracious enterprise of the post-diluvian Yankee. The trouble at the bottom of all is, and ever has been, a lack of respect for Constitutional law. This is an earthly kingdom which cannot be moved—without a world of disaster. The first attack upon it came from New England. It may be found in the statutes of Massachusetts; and from that hour to this the evil has gone on, increasing yearly in volume and violence. The prosperity of the whole land depends upon the possibility of a return to that instrument of all diffusive good; otherwise the whole country will presently consist of but two classes, those who wish to steal, and those who have nothing to steal. This will be the condition of nine millions of white people, at the least.

The diffusive nature of misfortune and evil will prevent us—indeed, already has—from supposing that a "temptation" has befallen the South not common to others. The poverty of nine millions of people must become that of twenty-nine. The destruction of the Supreme Court affects equally Maine and Mississippi. The absorption of the Executive and the Judiciary by the Congress, if successful, will overturn the Constitution by which the whole government of the whole country proceeds, and such violence can no more be confined in its effects than one can confine hydraulic pressure to a single square inch of the fluid. If New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio assert the Constitution as against Congress, they must assert it for us as well as for themselves. This they surely will do. The law of self-preservation will force them to it. The "reconstruction" of the South has therefore become a secondary matter; the great question now is—Shall the Constitution be preserved? We see in this a more sure ground for hope to the South than has yet appeared above the waters. If this do not prove to be Ararat, we know not when the flood will assuage. The New York *Times* (Radical) confirms these views in a recent editorial. Speaking of the new Reconstruction Act, it says:

A party whose leaders trample on the Constitution, because it impedes their operations, cannot long retain the confidence of the country; and when their overthrow comes—as come it must—what will be the fate of their policy? what the upshot of their plotting and legislating and usurping? These are inquiries which concern more than themselves, for they indicate the reopening of the Southern question, and the reconstructing of reconstruction as consequences of the recklessness which marks the Radical programme.

CRAPS ST. GERMAN CHURCH.

The pastor of this church rejoices in the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon his people. There have been a number of mourners at the altar, and during the last few nights a number of conversions.

Another Great Popular Loan.

It is commonly known that the General government, for wise purposes, has given its aid and encouragement to the construction of one main through line of railroad from the Pacific ocean across the Territories, to connect with the various eastern branches of the Pacific Railroad system, and which will form the grand trunk route to the far West, upon which the mighty trans-continental traffic will concentrate.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company—who are carrying it forward with greater energy and persistence than was ever shown in any similar work in ancient or modern times—will build, equip, own, and control the western half of this through line, the most productive, favored, and valuable portion of the whole, and may justly be regarded as possessing the richest franchise ever granted on this continent.

The act of Congress confers upon the corporations, beside the right of way across the Territories, a gift of 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile, contiguous to this line, and an appropriation from the national credit of sixty millions in 6 per cent. bonds, delivered as the work progresses, or half the estimated cost of the through line and branches. These subsidy bonds the companies may cancel in a course of years by the transportation services of the roads, and a small per centage of its net earnings; they therefore constitute an element of great strength to the corporations.

The act further authorizes them to issue an equal amount of their own first mortgage bonds of corresponding denominations, *which shall be the first claim upon the whole railroad property, and to which the lien of the government shall be subordinate.*

The great Central Pacific Railroad is, therefore, in an important sense, a semi-national work, aided and commended by the people, the legislative power, and the executive officers, though its management is *administered with all the care and forethought of the most eminent private corporations.* Being under the constant supervision of the government—who, being the principal creditor, accepts a subordinate and contingent lien—with so large an amount of additional capital also invested in the property pledged, it is believed that no securities now offered in the market possess the same claims to confidence and market value except those of the government.

Under these favoring auspices very gratifying progress has been made in extending the railroad track from both directions. Nearly 1,000 miles of the main line and converging branches, between the Missouri River and the base of the Rocky Mountains, have been built within three years. The Central Pacific Railroad has also steadily and successfully carried the main stem line from the steamboat navigation of the Pacific to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and into the great Salt Lake Basin east of the California line. Having overcome by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole line, the probabilities of the through connection with the eastern lines being effected in 1870 amount to certainty.

The prominent feature in the progress of the Central Pacific Railroad is the remarkably large and profitable local business which is developed upon the completed portion: more than justifying the estimates of its projectors—that the immense traffic between the ports of California and the mining regions of the interior would sustain a first-class railroad line, even if the overland connection were not built. The net profit upon operating the link of less than 100 miles thus far reaches nearly two millions in gold; and this ratio will be doubled during the coming season, when the cattle-mountain transit is made by the locomotive. With every extension of the track the business and profits of the completed part are increased; so that when the overland through traffic shall be centered upon the Central Road the general prosperity of the company will be without parallel, and its securities appreciated correspondingly.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

By the last steamer from Belize we have private letters which state that the cholera is epidemic at that point. "The mortality is about five a day, exclusively among the lower classes." From others we hear that, pecuniarily, the times there, among American emigrants, are about as hard as they are here with us.

Munich boasts of possessing the largest bronze statue in the world. The colossal figure represents the protectress of Bavaria, with a huge lion by her side. The height of the figure's 63 feet; weight 230,000 pounds. It stands on a granite pedestal 30 feet in height, through which a spiral stairway leads to the head of the figure, where are seats provided for eight persons.

A Generous Burglar, who is said to have been recently transported to Australia for breaking open a safe, made a draft of a model safe which he believes thief proof, and sent it to one of his victims as a compensation for the injury which he has inflicted upon him.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington, Jan 20.—It is reported that a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court are in favor of placing the McCardle case upon the docket for an early hearing.

The President's reception to-night was the most brilliant of the season, and notwithstanding the inclement weather was numerously attended. A number of Congressmen, military officers, members of the Cabinet and of the diplomatic corps were present. The ladies' costumes were said to be the most costly and elegant that have been seen at any reception in this city.

It is said that Mr. Staaton has authorized a statement in the papers that he has been advised by Gens. Grant and Sherman to resign. Your correspondent's assertion that those distinguished officers had advised Stanton to resign was based upon what they themselves have said upon the subject, and whether they did, in fact, go to Mr. Stanton and say to him that he should give up the office, or not, your correspondent now states unqualifiedly that both Gens Grant and Sherman told the President that they would go to Stanton and give him their opinion that he ought to resign the office of Secretary of War. Gen. Grant had an interview with the President yesterday, and left with the avowed purpose of going immediately to Stanton and giving the advice above indicated. These are facts about which there will be no difficulty between the President, Gens. Grant and Sherman.—*N. O. Times.*

Washington, Jan 20.—Carey, from Cincinnati, to-day, during the discussion, propounded the following questions to his colleagues:

1. If Gen. Grant shall refuse or neglect to execute the provisions of this law, or if in its execution he shall act in an oppressive or cruel manner, to what tribunal would he be amenable for his malfeasance?

2. As by the terms of the bill the President cannot interfere, can the General be tried by court martial, and if so, who can order and who can institute the court?

3. Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached, and if so, by whom and before what tribunal?

4. If he cannot be tried by any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot?

A member of the committee refuses to go there, and writes Stevens that he will move that the House refuse consideration of business prepared by the committee except in stated meeting at proper places.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Washington, Jan. 21.—*Senate.*—Sumner presented a petition of citizens of Texas, alleging that the Federal officers in that State are non-residents, are generally not in sympathy with the Union men, but favor the policy of the Administration. Memorialists pray the Senate to withhold further confirmation of such, as there are enough loyal Texans to fill these offices.

The president was requested to inform the Senate whether James Seddon, whom the President recently pardoned, was Secretary of War of the Confederate States while Wirz was keeper of the Andersonville prison, and also how many Union soldiers died from starvation and other cruelties inflicted in violation of civilized war during Seddon's secretaryship.

House.—After an ineffectual effort to amend, supported by Butler, Stevens and Kelly, the reconstruction bill, as reported by the committee, passed—yeas, 123; nays, 45—Carey, of Ohio, and Stewart, of New York, only voting with the Democrats.

The Secretary of War is directed to issue, for the relief of all classes in the South, the desiccated vegetables that had accumulated during the war.

The Postoffice Committee reported a bill authorizing the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company to build and maintain bridges over the navigable streams on the route, and declaring road bridges post routes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

Atlanta, Jan. 21.—The Convention adopted, by 92 to 42, the following:

Whereas, The reconstruction acts recognize the existence of a government within the limits of Georgia, subject to the military commander of the district, and the paramount authority of Congress under which certain officials hold office; and

Whereas, The time for which said officials were elected, as set forth in the laws allowed to operate within said limits, has expired, and said officials hold office only by reason of a failure to provide for their successors; and

Whereas, A great many of said officials are hostile to, and are insidiously using their influence against the restoration of Georgia to the Union, and by so doing are not only seriously retarding the work of reconstruction, but also

materially affecting the prosperity of the State; therefore

Resolved, That the Convention do hereby request the legislative department of the government of the United States to authorize this body to declare vacant the chief executive office of the State, and to fill the same, as well as to provide for the removal through the chief executive officer of the State thus selected, of all persons who are hostile to reconstruction, and the filling of such vacancies by said executive.

Resolved, That the Convention, in justice to the friends of reconstruction under the reconstruction acts, do hereby request the department aforesaid to relieve all such of existing disabilities, that they may be eligible to fill any vacancies thus created.

Resolved, That the Convention do further regret the modification of the test oath so as to admit of all persons who have aided or abetted the late war against the United States holding office therein, provided such person heartily regret the past, and if earnestly attached to and determined to labor for the reunion of the States on the basis of the reconstruction acts.

Copies were ordered to be sent to the President, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

The Convention refused to have afternoon sessions or to limit speeches, ordered the hall to be ventilated every morning, and adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNION CONVENTIONS IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—The Conservative State Convention of Texas was organized at Houston yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M. Col. C. Carter was elected president, and D. W. Shannon secretary.

Another Convention, called the McMahon Convention, was also organized there at the same time, of which John Hancock was elected president, and John C. Cowan secretary.

They have had a conference, and will probably unite on one platform.

In the McMahon Convention resolutions were passed advocating the recognition of the settlement of the issues of the war by the arbitrament of arms, on the basis of the abrogation of the ideas of war and recognition of civil rights, and full equality and justice to all before the law; that it is the interest of all to reconstruct the State of Texas under the reconstruction laws of Congress, and favoring an immediate political organization for that purpose.

Pledging to Major Gen. Hancock, Commander of the Fifth Military District, faithful compliance with obligations taken to the United States government, and recognizing his declaration of the supremacy of civil law as a guarantee that law and not partisan uses will be regarded. That they are pleased that the President has given this declaration his official approval.

It is now thought the two Conventions will harmonize and act together.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to day except Stanton.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will consider to-morrow morning the House bill changing the Supreme Court. It is understood the committee stand three in favor of, and four opposed to the bill.

Chase, Swayne and Miller opposed advancing the McCardle case.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate requiring the additional consent of the Senate in appointing general or special agents, and providing that the tenure of office of all general or special agents now employed by the President or the departments shall expire thirty days after the passage of this act.

Supreme Court.—The exparte McCardle case. Chase announced that a majority of the justices thought the motion of appellant should be allowed. It was therefore ordered that the case be advanced on the docket, and assigned for a hearing on the first Monday of March.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In a conversation respecting the present situation and his future purposes, the President said: "A modification, perhaps I might say an entire change, of public sentiment in the North has been the consequence. One who held fast to a principle when a majority was arrayed against him is not likely to loosen his hold upon it when so much of the pressure has been removed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

JACKSON, JAN. 22.—Convention.—Rules suspended to receive reports. Special and standing committees report requesting the General Commanding to suspend the collection of taxes for 1867 on all persons not allowed representation, was received.

The Committee on Memorial to Congress to vacate all State offices made a majority report, reciting that the loyal people of Mississippi require the immediate aid of Congress to remove obstructions impeding the action of their representatives in Convention assembled; that the State government is administered by rebels, not in name merely, but in heart, head and policy—indeed, in all respects save open hostility; that the great mass of the Southern people manifest absolute and unmistakable hostility to reconstruction.

The faithful Union men and loyalists have met proscription with calm defiance and unfaltering devotion to the country, liberty and union, and now this rebel sentiment has culminated on the floor of this Convention by a member, in a report to this body, averring that the Convention was an unauthorized assembly, called by an unconstitutional law of Congress, and has, therefore, no legal or binding power over the State of Mississippi in compelling obedience to its ordinances.

The officials administering the provisional governments of the State, and whose terms of office have expired, but who have been continued in office by the forbearance of Congress, have neglected to protect life and property of loyal men, and have used, and will continue to use their power to prevent the growth of loyalty and the restoration of peace and order; at least their action or non-action may result greatly to the embarrassment of the Convention in the work of reconstruction; we therefore, in the name and in behalf of the loyal people of Mississippi—in the name of justice, liberty and humanity—most earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable bodies to authorize this Convention to declare the civil offices of the State vacant, and to fill them at once by the appointment of true and loyal men, whom we believe can greatly add to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

A minority from the same committee reported that as Congress had confided State affairs to the military commander of the district, and as the bill now pending before Congress will in all probability soon pass, giving Gen. Grant supervising power over all the military districts, thus securing a more just and efficient government in this and all other Southern States, and as Congress recently defeated a resolution to vacate State offices and empower conventions to fill them; and as there will probably be a speedy change from military to civil government, established by the vote of the people of the State, we therefore deem it inexpedient to memorialize Congress on the subject.

No action taken on either report.

MARRIED.

On the 12th of December, 1867, by the Rev. Joseph D. Newsom, of Carroll county, Mississippi, at the residence of Mr. B. H. McGee, Mr. RICHARD ELMON to Miss MARTHA E. MCGEE. At the same time and place, Mr. JOSEPH MORE to Miss BETTIE HERBERT, all of Holmes county, Mississippi.

On the 29th of December, 1867, by the same, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Stark, Mr. GEORGE R. WILSON to Miss CINTHIA MAXWELL, of Holmes county, Mississippi.

By the Rev. J. Pipes, December 31, 1867, the Rev. THOMAS W. SCOTT to Miss H. A. FOSTER, of Desoto, La.

OBITUARIES.

SAMUEL AVRA was born in Johnson county, North Carolina, November 4, 1783. In the same county and State he grew up to manhood, and married Miss Lucinda Lane, who in feebleness and age still survives him. In 1820 he removed to the city of Raleigh, where in 1821 he professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1830 he removed to the State of Alabama, and from thence, in 1844, to the State of Mississippi, where he resided until God called him hence. He died November 22d, 1867, in the eighteth year of his age. From his first connection with the church he lived a consistent and Godly life. Forty-six years he toiled on in his earthly pilgrimage, and was never known, by those who knew him longest, to falter in his course. He was always consistent, and under trial was governed by the spirit of the gospel. Though a man of spirit, he was never known to give way to violent temper. For years before his death he was too much enfeebled by old age to go in and out before his people, as at other times. He knew that he was not long for this world, and spoke of death as no unwelcome messenger, and often spoke of his comfortable assurance of an inheritance beyond the grave. With the grey hairs of age giving place to a second blackness of youth, without any visible disease, the functions of life ceased to play their part, and Father Avra had passed away from earth, leaving a memory to be cherished among us.

JOSEPH D. NEWSOM.

Died, at "Highlands," near Rodney, Mississippi, Saturday, January 4, 1868, CHARLES LYLE WILLIAMS, infant son of Dr. R. A. and Texanna New, aged six days.

NOT LOST, BUT GONE BEFORE.

My child! my child! and art thou gone
Away from earthly scenes? Am I bereft? but not alone,
For God in mercy means
To purify my earthly mind;
And fit me for the skies.

My heart is sad, my hopes are dull,
But bright'ning visions loom
Amid the lightning-riven cloud
That hangs all o'er in gloom.
Then, farewell, lov'd one. Hope still points
To glorious scenes above.

Thu idol of our heart and home
God deem'd thou wouldst have been;
While angel bands did bid thee come
Away from grief and sin,
To dwell forever in thy home
Where all are pure within.

Thy glorious home I soon shall reach,
And join thee in the place
Where all in peace and bliss and love
Behold the Saviour's face.
My child! my child! my angel boy,
Lost thou art not, but gone before.

HIGHLANDS. ROSNA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Dryades street German Church	Feb.	2
" Quarterly Conference, Jan.		26
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers		9
Baton Rouge		16
Moreau street		3
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Mar	1
Felicity street		8
Carondelet street		15
Jefferson City and La. avenue		22
Gros Tete		29

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Mansfield	Jan.	18 19
Shreveport station		25 26
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Feb.	1 2
Keachie, at ———		8 9
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill		15 16
Anacoco, at Kissatchie		22 23
Many, at Many		29
	and Mar.	1
Natchitoches		7 8
Springville, at ———		14 15

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.

Shubuta, at Shubuta	Jan.	25 26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb.	2 3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley		9 10
Bladon, at Mt. Zion		16 17
St. Stephen's and State Line,		
at State Line		23 24
Okatibee, at Oak Grove	March	1 2
Butler, at Butler		8 9
Belmont, at Belmont		15 16
Gaston, at Cokes Chapel		22 23

JOSHUA T. HEARN, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhave.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ———.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ———.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Jan	4 5
Perryville		11 12
Randolph and Brianfield		18 19
Tuskaloosa		25 26
Havanna	Feb	1 2
Eutaw		8 9
Green		15 16
Forkland		22 23
Greensboro and Newberne Ct.,	29 and March	1
Brush Creek		7 8
Marion		14 15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Jan	11 12
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel		18 19
Sunflower, at McNutt		25 26
North Carroll, at Soule Chapel	Feb	1 2
Carrollton, at Carrollton		8 9
Durant, at Spring Hill		15 16
Richland, at Shiloh		22 23
Yazoo Circuit, at Benton,	Feb 29, March	1
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel		7 8
Yazoo City Station		14 15

J. M. BOND, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb	2
Mobile, St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March	1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7
Citronelle, at B. Meadows		14 15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21 22
Bay Shore, at Mosay Point		28 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4 5

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge		29
	and March	1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at		
Carrollton		15 16
Athens, at Athens		22 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville Ct., at Sammit	Jan	4 5
Boguechitta Ct., at Boguechitta		11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville		18 19
Brookhaven Station,		25 26
Scotland Circuit, at ———	Feb	1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at		
Beauregard		8 9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst		15 16
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion		22 23
Crystal Springs Ct, at ———		29 30

The Brethren will please let me know where their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton	Dec.	28, 29
Jackson	Jan.	4, 5
Woodville		11, 12
Percy's Creek		18, 19
Liberty		25, 26
Amite	Feb	1, 2
St. Helena		8, 9
East Feliciana		15, 16
East Baton Rouge		22, 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th,	March	1
Kingston		7, 8
Natchez		14, 15

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Camden Dist—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Jan.	18 19
Oak Hill, at McKinzies		25 26
Snow Hill, at Monterey	Feb.	1 2
Farmersville, at Farmersville		8 9
Sepulga, at Bethel		15 16
Black's Bend, at Pleasant Hill		22 23

Evergreen and Escambia Mission February 29 and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.

Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant	March	7 8
Monroeville, at Purryille		14 15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments

VII. This road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin

VIII. The management of this Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy, and the surplus earnings, after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

"WELCOME, PAPA."

Three little heads, in the twilight gray,
Scanning the shadows across the way:
Six little eyes, one black and two blue,
Brimful of love and happiness too,
Watching for pa.

May, with placid and thoughtful brow,
Gentle face, beaming with smiles just now
Willie, the rogue as loving and gay,
Stealing sly kisses from sister May,
Watching for pa.

Nelly, with fragrets of sunny hue,
Cosily nestled between the two,
Pressing her cheek to the window-pane,
Wishing the absent one home again,
Watching for pa.

Oh, how they gaze at the passers-by!
"He's coming at last!" they gayly cry.
"Look again, my pets!" exclaims mamma;
And Nelly adds, "There's the twilight star
Watching for pa."

Soon joyous shouts from the window-seat,
And eager patter of childish feet;
Gay musical chimes ring through the hall,
A manly voice resounds to the call,
"Welcome, papa!"

'Cause They Killed Him."

A gentleman in London once told the story of the Saviour's suffering to a crowd of little dirty boot-blacks who had been rude to him, and distributing a little money to them, promised to see them again. Sometime afterward he met one of them in the street, but did not recognize him. The following is the dialogue that ensued, and the story of the result of a good man's word in time:

"Please, sir, I'm Jack."

"Jack—Jack who?"

"Only Jack Hine—please, sir."

All at once it came across him who the lad was. "I remember you now," he said. "Have you tried to keep your promise to love the Lord Jesus, and show how much you love Him by obeying Him?"

"Yes, sir, I have; indeed I have," he answered earnestly.

Inexpressibly delighted, the gentleman stopped and talked to him a little, making an excuse by letting him clean his shoes.

"Can you read, Jack?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; not over well, but I can make shift to spell out a page."

"Would you like a Testament of your own, where you could read for yourself the story you heard the other night?"

There was no answer, but half a chuckle of happiness at the bare idea. There was no pretence about the lad. The dirty little thief had set his face heavenward.

"I see you would like it, Jack," added his friend. "Come to my rooms at —— to-morrow, and you shall have one. Good-by."

Exactly at the appointed time, on the morrow, came one modest, eager tap at the door. In walked Jack. He had been to some neighboring pump, poor fellow, and washed himself—not clean, but streaky. He had plastered his hair down meekly in honor of his visit. There was nothing "taking" with him. He was very ugly; and had it not been for an humble, repentant look, would have been repulsive. That, however, he was not. The gentleman shook hands with him, and made him sit by him.

"Jack, why do you want a Testament?"

"To read about Him you told us of," said he, shortly.

"Why do you want to read about Him? Because you love Him?"

Jack nodded once, shortly and decisively. There was no doubt about the matter, not a whit.

"Why do you love Him?"

Jack was quite silent. His little, ordinary features moved in a singular way; his eyes twinkled; his breast heaved. All at once he dropped his head on the table sobbing as if his heart would break. "'Cause they killed him," gasped poor Jack. It was with some difficulty the gentleman restrained his own tears. The fervent belief in the Lord's death—the clear view which he had of it, that it was for him, and that he did in no way deserve it—had melted his poor little wandering heart as it had never been melted before.

"A DARLING" is the dear little beaming girl who meets one on the door-steps, who flings her fair arms around one's neck, and kisses one with her whole soul of love; who seizes one's hat, who relieves one of one's coat, and hands the tea and toast so prettily; who places her elfish form at the piano, and warbles forth, unsolicited, such delicious songs; who casts herself at one's footstool, and claps one's hand, and asks eager, unheard—of questions with such bright eyes and flashing face, and on whose light glossy curls one places one's hand and breathes, "God bless her!" as the fairy form departs. But there is an angel following in her footsteps, who is not visible to us, but who is anxious to bear our darling from us, and in the mind's eye its white shadow flits between us and the darling of our heart.

SCIENTIFIC.

STEREOTYPING WITH PAPER.

This is now in common use in all the principal daily newspaper establishments in New York. It is conducted substantially as follows: The stereotyper first dries the form of types upon an iron steam table. The form is then partially unlocked and a hand brush is rubbed over the surface of the types, cleansing them preparatory to placing over the entire form a sheet or sheets of thin bank note paper, of the finest quality, previously wetted to insure the required pliability. This paper being evenly laid over the types, the workman takes a long-handled brush made of short stiff bristles, with which he beats the wet paper evenly, forcing it into all the depressions of the types, taking care not to break the paper. This work finished, a dampened sheet of thicker but more ordinary paper is placed over the first. This is also brush-hammered down upon the types, and followed by another sheet of paper, thinly coated with a preparation of whiting and starch. Again the brush is used to beat this home, after which a brown paper backing is put on, and then the form of types, covered by the before-mentioned sheets of paper, is trundled to another steam table, where it is slid under a powerful screw press, several blankets folded over it, and all firmly held down until the paper matrix is dry-hard oned, or "cooked," as the workmen express it. The papering process occupies three or four minutes, the cooking about twice as many. The matrix is now peeled off from the form and prepared for casting, by sifting it with finely powdered borax, which with a soft brush is thoroughly rubbed into the sunken surface left by the types. The surplus borax having been removed, the matrix (which now resembles hard but pliable pasteboard) is ready for the casting box, which is made of iron, either straight or curved, to suit the press bed. Handled irons hold the matrix in its proper place, at the exact distance (about half an inch) necessary for the thickness of the stereotype plate, which is made by pouring a quantity of hot type metal into an open end of the casting box. This metal, dropping between one surface of the casting box and the sunken surface of the matrix, fills up the latter without burning it. A few moments are allowed for cooling, and then the matrix is stripped from the warm plate, which is subsequently prepared for the press by trimming down all thick lines, or chiseling away any superfluous metal, paring off the edges, filing and otherwise treating the stereotype after the usual manner. Circular saws driven by steam power, and hand cutting machinery of various kinds are used in finishing, the whole operation of stereotyping occupying from fifteen to twenty minutes. A second plate may be obtained from the original matrix in about two minutes, and almost any number of castings can be taken by careful workmen. In some offices only one mold is taken, this being used for casting the number of plates required for several presses. The stereotype, being an exact reproduction, in solid plate form, of the million or more types originally put together by the compositors, is fastened upon the Hoe, Bullock, or any other printing press, and used in place of the types. The advantage of duplicating the plates is apparent. Two or ten presses, working similar plates, will print off in a couple of hours an edition of twenty or a hundred thousand copies, which formerly occupied so much more time that when ten or twelve-cylinder "fast" presses became "slow," second and third editions were resorted to by editors desirous of giving the public the latest news. Previous to the use of stereotypes for newspaper purposes, duplicate forms were sometimes "set up" in type, an extra expense to the office adopting this course, which was incurred only whenever a pressure of important news was likely to prevent the forms going to a single press in season for working off the edition. Compositors can now work until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and half an hour later half a dozen "duplicates" of their work may be seen on as many different presses, striking off the printed sheets, units of an immense edition of perhaps seventy-five or eighty thousand copies of some newspaper, all of which are frequently counted and delivered to the carriers and newsmen before the editors, compositors or stereotypers can reach their homes and retire to rest.—*Scientific American.*

THE *Country Gentleman* says: "The materials and labor required to build and keep fences in repair are among the heavy items of farm expense. The cost of the land upon which they stand is another item."

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the Southern Cultivator.

HOP CULTURE.

A subscriber in Southern Georgia applies to us for information concerning the culture of hops. We publish the subjoined article for his benefit—also to direct the attention of others to this crop. It has proved a very remunerative one in the Western States, and might possibly be introduced with profit in the South. The plant grows wild in the warm climate of South eastern Europe:

In a late letter I made some reference to the culture of hops. Since it was written I have taken some pains to inform myself fully on the subject, and I find that the advantages it offers are greater by far than those of any crop grown in the South. General Newberry, one of the proprietors of the Cocktaile Brewery, has had many years' experience in the business, and it is chiefly from him that I have gleaned the following particulars:

The soil best adapted to the culture is a good loam, resting on a clay foundation. Such a soil holds manure better than one resting on a sandy sub-soil; and it is not desirable that the roots should penetrate to a great depth. It should, however, be broken up deep, and reduced to a fine till. Any ground that will grow tobacco is well suited for hops. Of course it should be well manured, as for tobacco.

The land being prepared, it is then laid off in rows eight feet by seven. The laying off should be done very accurately—if necessary, by a line. At the intersections the roots are to be planted, five in each place, arranged in a circular form, leaving an open space in the centre of about six inches diameter. They are to be set with a dibble, not vertically, but at an angle with the horizon of say thirty degrees.

The plantings are sections of the roots, five or six inches long. These are taken from old vines after they have come into bearing. It requires three bushels of these to plant an acre. They are now worth from six to ten dollars per bushel, being in great demand, and consequently higher than usual. The proper time for planting is in April.

It must always be borne in mind by the planter that the hop is a dioecious plant—that is, that the male and female blossoms are borne on separate plants. It is necessary, therefore, to have a certain proportion of each, say one male to eight females. It is the latter that are prolific, the blossoms being fertilized by the pollen from the blossoms of the male, like the silk of corn from the pollen of the tassels. Without this precaution the crop will prove to be little better than an abortion.

The cultivation the first year after planting is very simple, consisting in nothing more than keeping the ground clean of grass and weeds, as in the case of tobacco. The vines are allowed to run at random.

The second year they are to be staked, or rather "polled." For this purpose poles are to be provided which will stand twenty feet above ground. A less height will not be sufficient for a full crop. The butt ends are sharpened in a long tapering form; the holes are made to a proper depth by means of a crow-bar, and the poles then securely set. There must be two to each hill, outside of the crown of the vines, and in the line on which the plants stand at the greatest distance apart. The staking is to be done in May, the second season, and after the plants have received their first working. After the vines have made a good start select four of the best shoots and train them, two to each pole, supporting them at first by strings loosely tied, so as not to cut the vine by pressure. Two tyings are deemed sufficient. As soon as the vines have gained a firm support on the poles, and are out of danger, the hill is to be cleared of all superfluous growths by pulling up every remaining shoot, breaking them off at the junction with the parent roots.

All this, doubtless, involves much trouble and expense, but the profits justify the whole and much more. A crop of hops ranges from 1,200 pounds to 2,000 pounds per acre; and for several years they have been worth from sixty to seventy cents per pound in the Northern markets. New hops are always in great demand at a high price; and we at the South have all the advantages of an early market in respect to this article, which the fruit growers of Norfolk possess in their early peaches and strawberries. General Newberry informs me that he sent his crop of hops this year to New York, and being early in the market, they readily commanded one dollar per pound. It is no delusion, therefore, but a fact which has been demonstrated, and may be demonstrated again by any body who sets about the work intelligently, that a gross profit of from $1,500 to $2,000 per acre may be realized by the Virginia planter from the culture of hops. Cotton and tobacco, to which our people seem to be indissolubly wedded, bear no comparison to such profits.

The hop growers of the North, who have made the business a specialty, have made large fortunes; and that, too, at a time, as before the war, when hops were not worth more than 12½ to 15 cents per pound. There is no probability that the demand will ever be less than it is now; for in England it is steadily on the increase, and has been for a series of years.—*S., in Richmond Dispatch.*

A SINGLE HANDFUL OF MANURE put into a hill of corn will often make the difference between four or five little "nubbins," and six or eight great plump ears that will shell their bulk of sound corn. A thousand handfuls count up heavily in the autumn corn crib. How many handfuls of manure are daily lost in *your* stock-yard that might be saved in nice order by a little care in heaping up, and covering from washing rain? These handfuls of manure are more valuable to the cultivator than the separate grains of gold that the miner, with careful toil, gathers and washes from the earth and sand bank. He hunts, gathers, and saves them all, and thus accumulates his "pile." Philosophical, successful cultivators can see the glitter of gold even in the manure heap; they only wait a little longer than the miner for the pure gold to be washed out by the growing process, instead of in the washpan. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—*American Agriculturist.*

ONE HANDFUL OF HAY is a small matter; one handful a day for six months makes a pretty large bundle; twenty handfuls a day for six months make quite a stack; if each handful weighs a pound, the stack will equal 3,650 pounds, or more than 1¾ tons—worth about $22, at $12 a ton; or $36.50, at $20 a ton. How many farmers, keeping twenty animals, allow each to waste a handful or a pound of hay a day for want of a little attention to the feeding arrangements? A few straws at a time, dropped here and there, and trampled under the feet, will soon make a handful, and we have seen above what the handfuls amount to. This is a small matter, says one, but upon just such small matters depends a man's success or failure. One man attends to them and at the end of twenty or thirty years has a competence for old age; another neglects them, and is always behindhand. The lives and dies short in the pocket and short in comfort.—*American Agriculturist.*

MAN is an important agency in agriculture. The vital power may exist in the seed, but care and skill are required in the development of it. "Although man cannot act directly upon the functions of plants, he can modify and control to a certain extent the influence of other agents upon these plants. Thought, as well as hard work, is necessary to make a successful farmer. It is a mistaken idea that a good education is of no practical value to the tiller of the soil. Unless he understands the principles of science, the influence of atmosphere, the chemical properties of soil, etc., he cannot properly develop the vital power of seed, and justly advance the important interests of agriculture.—*American Farmer.*

A HANDFUL OF HAY.—Suppose an animal in a warm stable to require 15 pounds of hay a day to supply the waste and growth of the body, and keep up the heat. A small crack to let in a stream of cold air will necessitate at least another pound of hay per day to furnish the extra internal heat required. Even the difference between a cold and warm shed will often increase the consumption of hay by two or three pounds a day. A single wind break or screen of evergreens or straw, or a tight fence, may save two pounds a day on each animal thus sheltered. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—*American Agriculturist.*

BEST USE FOR WOOD ASHES.—They should be kept dry, and free from chips and sweepings, and bones. If bones that would be long decaying, and that cannot easily be broken up fine, are burned in the fire, they may be pounded fine, and may then be left in the ashes. There is no garden or field crop which ashes do not benefit. Perhaps the best use for a portion, at least, is in the onion bed. Leaf mould composted with ashes, makes an excellent dressing for strawberries, worked into the surface between the plants.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* begs the cotton planters of the State to give at least one-fourth of their best lands this year to wheat, assuring them that the latter will prove the more profitable crop.

A MACHINE which will remove the pits from 100 cherries in a minute has been invented in Germany.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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Miss Anna M Ross
Miss C A Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.
Other Instructors will be announced.

☞ This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course. In Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J WRIGHT,
D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October, 2d, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education:

Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, $360.

PAYMENTS.—$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, $75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER.
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 3 6m

THE "ARROW TIE."

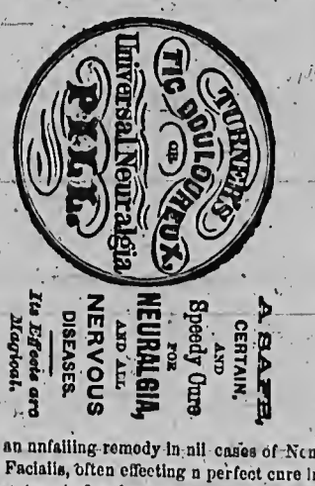
AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

For sale at the lowest prices, by

H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,
General Agents, No. 43 Carondelet street.

The above popular fastening is the best cover in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city and received at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and satisfaction.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. je 22 6 7 6m



It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Neuralgia, Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements, — of many years standing, —affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

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One package,	$1 00	Postage	6 cts.
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It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

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Wholesale Dealers in

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STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY HOSIERY,

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Opposite the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La
aug25 1y

AGENTS WANTED—$10 to $20 a day, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine Lock Stitch, all other low-priced machines make the Chain Stitch. Exclusive territory given. Send for Circulars. W. C. WILSON & CO., Manufacturers Cleveland, Ohio.
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On the corner of Camp and Common sts.,
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Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1852, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE—or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

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Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
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Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

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All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

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Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles peculiar to our business; and through our agents in the North and East, can fill promptly, and at a small advance above manufacturer's prices, all orders for articles in our line not usually kept in this market

The great change in our labor system necessitates a corresponding change in the Implements used, and we have prepared ourselves to offer the latest improved

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oct 20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Camp street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent, to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev. E. C. Dargan, D.D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All Louisiana and all Mississippi, south of the 33d parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Church congregations in its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: upon through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $50 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, its income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently asks the aid of all friends of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S.: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donations and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing members of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body, all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y.

HENDERSON A. MORSE,

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Every kind of Gun and Pistol Repairing attended to, 1y, J. E. BAILEY,
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MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session of this Institution for the present year will open on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction and comfort. The institution is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, and is for the enjoyment of a large patronage.

TERMS:

Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at time of entrance; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in gold or its equivalent.....$67 50
Tuition and Incidental Fee, in currency 15 00
French..... 15 00
Music, with use of instrument,..... 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

The daughters of travelling ministers of the Louisiana Conference are charged no regular Tuition.

Young Ladies designing to board in the Institution will each bring a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet or spread; and must furnish towels and lights.

For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
aug 10-3m Mansfield, La.

SOULE UNIVERSITY,

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.

O H McOMBER, A M, Pres't, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
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B F BROWN, A B, Principal Preparatory Department.
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The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1, 1868; closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

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Collegiate.....$24 00.....Preparatory.....$20 00
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Modern Languages, (extra) $2 00 per month.

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july-13-tf

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

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[illegible] miles from New Orleans, on N. O. J & G. N. Rail Road.

The next session will open on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1867.

There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.

The building is large and well arranged; the play ground ample; the location healthy.

The institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed $125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one set of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address

REV. H. F. JOHNSON,
aug4 (Pres't Whitworth Female College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1838, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution in the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge of its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated and all the different operations of Cooking, performed with a saving of fuel of

Less Thirty per Cent. as Compared with any other Stove.

At the same time roasting it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For roasting the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious ash can be used. That meats roasted in an open area are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for boiling in the front hearth, thus enabling this important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than in the Oven. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, we confidently recommend it to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

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Lights and washing, extra.
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All articles carefully packed for shipment to country.

No. 100 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

oct13 1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From [illegible], Jr. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited no new feature since our last issue. The wholesale trade continues remarkably dull for the season, and we hear reiterated complaints on the subject from nearly every branch of business. Nothing has been reported in tobacco, and the movement in Western produce has been on a limited scale, with only a slight influence from the obstruction of navigation by ice in the upper Mississippi. Sugar and molasses, on the contrary, have been in active request at full prices, and our leading staple, after advancing ⅛ to 1¼c. per lb., lost yesterday fully ½c. of the improvement, while the movement in it has been checked by the high prices asked as well as by the moderate supply.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed firm at 13 to 13½c. for Ordinary, 14½ to 15 for Good Ordinary, 15½ to 15¾ for Low Middling, 16 to 16¼ for Middling, and 16½ to 16¾c. for Good Middling, since which, under the influence of the advance reported at Liverpool and New York, and the anticipation that light receipts and the discouraging prospect will cause a further improvement at those points, factors have realized prices showing a further rise of 1 to 1½c. per lb., fully ½c. of which was lost in an unfavorable reaction yesterday. On Saturday the market opened with a very good inquiry, and notwithstanding the enhanced figures claimed by factors, and foreign exchange being unfavorable to the shipper, the demand continued active throughout the day, and 6,100 bales changed hands at an average advance of 1c., Low Middling ruling at 16½ to 16¾c., and Middling at 17 to 17¼. On Monday the movement was much less extended. The inquiry continued fair, but there was only a limited supply offering, and factors repelled buyers by being still more stringent in their pretensions. Hence the sales were confined to 3,300 bales, at irregular prices, part of the business being at previous rates, while all desirable lots were taken at a further advance of ¼c., Low Middling closing at 16¾ to 17c., and Middling at 17¼ to 17½.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,000 bales, taken partly for the North, but mostly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 10,498 bales, against 9,851 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 647 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 303,703 bales, against 416,011 bales the same date last year, and the decrease in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 134,402 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 73,144 bales to Great Britain, of 47,886 to France, and an increase of 89,109 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	13½ to 14
Good Ordinary	15½ to 15¾
Low Middling	16¼ to 16¾
Middling	16¾ to 17
Strict Middling	— to 17½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15356
Arrived past three days	11088
Arrived previously	339658—351048
	366404
Exported past three days	28497
Exported previously	245495—273812
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales	93090

MOLASSES.—The demand has continued active, at fully prices, especially for the better descriptions, and the sales, since our last review, embrace 2,600 barrels, all the receipts at 45 to 55c. for Inferior, 55 to 60c. for Common, 67 to 68c. for Fermenting as to quality, 75 to 77c. for Prime, and 78 to 80c. per gallon for Choice.

FLOUR.—The market has continued quiet at previous prices, with only a local demand.

CORN.—The stock having been held at higher prices, little has been done since our last review.

PORK.—The market has been quiet but firm.

LARD.—Keg Lard is scarce and in request. Prime and Choice in tcs. is also scarce and wanted, but the proper descriptions are in abundance and neglected.

BUTTER.—No changes have taken place in this market. There is a fair jobbing demand of choice grades of both Northern and Western, the stocks of which are not large.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, [illegible], [Wednesday Evening, Jan. 22, 1868.]

Western Beef, choice per lb net	— to —
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle Choice per head	— to 40
Texas Cattle 1d qual, per head	$25 to $30
Texas Cattle 2d qual, per head	$19 to 20
Hogs per lb gross	8 to 10
Sheep, 1st quality per head	$4 to $0.00
Sheep, 2d " "	$2 50 to $3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	$1 50 to $2 00
Milch Cows, choice per head	$ 80 to $125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to $87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to $20
Yearlings, per head	$7 to $12
Calves per head	$5 00 to $12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Planters	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	0 00	0 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	— 16	.. 18
East India	— 18	— 20
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	— 8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	.. ..	1 00
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	.. ..	8 00
Crackers	.. ..	8 50
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	10 00	18 00
English, Fire	35 00	.. ..
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17½	22½
Chocolate, No. 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 50
Anthracite ₩ ton	..	12 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	.. 80
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	.. 14	.. 17
Havana	.. 35	.. 38
Java	.. 30	.. 38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	12 00	13 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	.. 35	.. 36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	.. 35	.. 36
Yellow Metal	.. 28	.. 29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	.. 23	.. 24
Tarred, American	.. ..	.. 21
Russia	.. 30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	.. ..	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	.. ..	.. 3½
St. Domingo	4	.. ..
Fustic, Tampico	.. 5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	.. 15	.. 17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	.. 37	.. 38
Feathers, ₩ lb	.. 80	.. 85
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 50	.. ..
Herrings	.. 65	.. 75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	.. ..
No. 2	16 00	17 00
No. 3	.. ..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	9 25	9 50
Extra	9 62½	15 00
Fine	8 50	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. 20½
Figs, Drum	.. 20	.. 22
Dried Apples	.. 6	.. ..
Currants, Zante	.. ..	.. 15
Almonds, soft shell	.. 33	.. 34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	4 20	.. ..
Lem'n Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	6 00	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	22 00	24 00
Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Glass, ₩ box of 60 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 45	.. ..
10 x 12	3 75	— —
12 x 18	4 40	.. ..
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 15	2 25
Canada	2 29	2 30
Oats	65	— ..
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 00	.. ..
Beans, ₩ bbl	10 00	14 00
Hops, ₩ lb	70	75
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	22	.. ..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	19 50	21 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	—	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb:		
Dry salted Mexican	17	— 18
Wet salted, city slaughter	.. 8½	.. 8½
Kipskins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	.. 15	.. 16
Goats ₩ piece	.. 5	2 50
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	— ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	.. 5	.. 0
English, ₩ lb	.. 4½	.. 5
Hoop, ₩ lb	.. 7	.. 10
Sheet	.. 6½	.. 9
Boiler	.. 8	.. 9
Nail Rods	.. 13	.. 14
Iron Cotton Ties	.. 7½	.. —
Castings, American	.. 7½	.. 8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime	.. ..	— —
Rockland, &c.	2 00	— —
Cement	2 50	— —
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	45	.. 80
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Rebelled	.. ..	.. ..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do.	4½	.. 5½
Select, water rotted	6½	.. 7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 6d. ₩ lb	6	.. ..
Wrought, German	15	.. 20
English	16	.. 18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	4 00	.. ..
Pitch	.. ..	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 25	3 50
No. 2	3 00	.. —
No. 3	2 25	2 50
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	.. 44	.. 45
Varnish, bright	.. 50	.. 85
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 10	1 20
Coal Oil	.. 52	.. 54
in cases	.. 65	.. 67
Cotton Seed, Crude	.. ..	.. 70
Refined	.. ..	.. 95
Tanners' ₩ gallon	.. 90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed	.. ..	25 00
Meal	.. ..	40 00
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	4 none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half-bbl	14 50	15 00
Dried, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. 17
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	— —	25 25
Prime Mess	19 00	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	10	12
Do., canvassed	12	17
Sides	12	15½
Shoulders	10	10½
Green Shoulders	8½	— —
Lard, Prime, in tierces	12½	.. 13
In kegs	14	.. 14½
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	.. ..
Butter, Northern	47	.. 49
Western	15	.. 35
Cheese, American	.. 8	.. 16
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 25	4 50
Onions	3 50	7 00
Green Apples	3 00	4 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	3	10
India	.. ..	10
Carolina	10	—
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	.. 25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo	2 00	2 10
from warehouse	2 20	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	7½	15½
Havana, White	.. ..	.. ..
Yellow	.. ..	.. ..
Brown	.. ..	.. ..
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters	25	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	—
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	25	28
Burry	9	11
Louisiana, Native	.. ..	14
Texas, [illegible] Merino	18	20

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OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Popery is a Cunning Compound of Superficial Truth and Solid Error.

BY PROF. J. B. A. ARDEIS.

THE PRIESTAL CELIBATE.

This unscriptural and unreasonable custom was brought in as indispensable, and was made compulsory to bind the clergy to Rome by hindering them from having national, local, or family ties—by keeping them aloof from the honorable and generous love of family, kindred, home, and country. By the operation of this barbarian law the papal priesthood are scattered throughout the world as a huge, disciplined, wieldy, active army, not of martyrs, but of masters, not of sin-opposers, but of slave-makers. The papal priesthood may not marry that Rome may tyrannize over the nations, and may have fit, able, and willing agents to carry slavery throughout the world.

This, and in addition thereto, Roman avarice, called the abominable practice into existence.—The papal coffers yearned for whatever property individual priests might have acquired. On the plan of celibacy the pope and priesthood are the heirs of every priest. No children, no family connection will dispute their iniquitous claim.

Romanists usually adduce the following four bottomless arguments with which to establish this bottomless doctrine of the priestal celibate:

1. Papal clergymen are too pure, too holy, too angelic, a set of beings to meddle with marriage. Capital! Wonderful angelicality! Doubtless he who first avowed this has been canonized a saint—a shame to the court of Rome! But to be serious: what hypocrisy, what hyper-hypocrisy! Was not marriage instituted by the holy God? St. Paul says: "Marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled." Still more: Peter, the great favorite of popery, was a married man.

2. The Apostle Paul appears, in Cor. 7, to recommend abstaining from marriage. Thus celibacy has apostolic sanction. But, upon reading the chapter carefully, we find that the recommendation was not meant to be perpetual, but temporary—was given in relation to the particular time when the apostle wrote: "This is good for the *present* distress," (verse 26.) But, further, Paul's words referred equally to the clergy and laity: "I would that *all men* were even as I."

3. Celibacy gives to the clergymen time for their official duties, keeping them aloof from the care of providing for a family. We reply, if unmarried clergymen gain time in one way they will, beyond question, lose it in another. But even if the loss of time were made clear, celibacy has invariably been productive of so many evils as will more than counterbalance the pretended gain of time.

4. We Romanists simply copied the pattern of the pristine church. Whether, now, the early church did well or ill in beginning this custom, we do well in continuing it when begun. We answer: who instituted the pristine church as our exemplar and pattern Romanists should have seen that this custom was unreasonable and unscriptural. Hence the papal church acted badly by following a bad example. But, mark you, there is a material difference between the celibate of the pristine and that of the corrupt papal church of to-day. In the pristine church the clergy followed celibacy, but did it voluntarily; with the papal clergy, however, it is sternly and unalterably compulsory.

To all this we add: while the church of Rome has taen good care of the celibacy of te clergy, it has left chastity to tak care of itself. Yea, to be unaste, in Roman priests, has been eemed a mere venial offence, a mre peccadillo. Rome speaks tus to its priesthood: "Avoid mariage for the good of popery; dulge in whoredom for the goo of yourselves; have not a we, though God allows a wife; rpel not a harlot, though God forids a harlot." In fact many apal communities have preferd priests that avowedly and regularly kept their concubines. Th prevented the otherwise wholesme seduction and adultery. In Sitzerland it was even at one tie a government law that the riest had to have concubines. Does not this speak a volume againt the priestal celibate?

Again: Nepotism fondness for nephews and niece has always been a remarkable quality in popes, cardinals, and misters or clergymen. They had of course, no sons and daughters but they have been always surrouded by a great number of *nephews and nieces*, for whom, strangely, hey took good care to provide, ven as parents provide for their offspring. In churches where clrgymen are allowed to marry they have children, like other hen, and have no more than the usual number of nephews and nices. In the church of Rome, howver, clergymen do not marry, hav no children, but have always so many nephews and nieces. How an we account for this zoological henomenon? May we infer that, s the papal priesthood have bid farewell to Cupid and Hymen, nture, fruitful in contriving, has given additional prolification to their brothers and sisters, and additional *uncle-love* to themselves, that thus the burden of supporting a fair proportion of the young fal circuitously on the shoulders of te reverend and holy men. Aye, y Romanists! let us tell you that the word *nepotism* originated among your priesthood. The term was not employed before, and is only used among the papal clergy.

The pope and cardinals, while abusing and excommunicating poor Luther for awfully taking a wife, indulged i Rome in unlawful amour and debauchery, lewdly living with concubines and whores, cursing Luher, and cursed by God.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MR. EDITOR: You may say, for the encouragement of the friends of the church in Milton, that the new year has opened under favorable auspices. So far the prosperity of the church and the welfare of the pastor seem o be prominently manifested. The people seem to realize that if *I* "minister unto them in spiritual things, it is small matter that *they* should minister unto me of their carnal things," and so we have sometimes a leg of pork, and sometimes a basket of vegetables, and one sister H. made us feel, the other day, that we were in the country under the "spare-rib and back-bone" dispensation.

J. A. PARKER,

MILTON, Florida, Jan. 21.

SULPHURIC ACID IN LIVING MOLLUSCA. At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Dumas communicated a curious note by which M. de Luca determined, in the liquid contained in living mollusca the presence of a thirtieth part, or about three per cent. of pure sulphuric acid; and stated, furthermore, that the same mollusca, plunged in water, disengages a considerable quantity of carbonic acid.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Evidences of Christianity.—No. 3.

ANTIQUITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The antiquity of the books which contain the history, the doctrine, and the laws of the Jewish and Christian law-givers is next to be considered, and the evidence is most satisfactory. The importance of this argument is easy to appreciate. If the writings in question were made at or near the time in which the miraculous acts recorded in them were performed, then the evidence of those events having occurred is rendered the stronger, for they were written at the time when many were still living who might have contradicted the narration if false; and the improbability is also greater that, in the very age and place when and where those events are said to have been performed, any writer would have exposed himself to the hazard of prompt, certain, and disgraceful exposure. The evidence deduced from prophecy derives all its force from the fact that the prediction was written before the events took place, which are said to be fulfillments of prophecy, and so long before as to render guessing impossible.

With respect to the Old Testament scriptures, the language in which they are written is a strong proof of their antiquity. The Hebrew, as is historically well known, ceased to be spoken as a living language soon after the Babylonish captivity, and the learned agree that there was no grammar made for the Hebrew till many ages after. The difficulty of a forgery, at any period after the time of that captivity, is therefore apparent.

Of these books, too, there was a Greek translation made by order of Ptolomy, king of Egypt, about two hundred and eighty-seven years before Christ, and laid up in the Alexandrian library.

Josephus gives a catalogue of the sacred books among the Jews, in which he expressly mentions the five books of Moses, thirteen of the prophets, four of hymns and moral precepts; and if, as many critics suppose, Ruth was added to Judges, and the Lamentations to Jeremiah, the number agrees with the Old Testament as it is received at the present day.

The Samaritans, who separated from the Jews many hundreds of years before the birth of Christ, have the books of Moses, in the main agreeing exactly with the Hebrew. The pagan writers already cited, with many others, speak of Moses not only as the leader of the Jews, but as the author of books esteemed sacred by the Jews.

Leslie, in his argument, has shown that a forgery of the books of Moses, at any time after his death, is so improbable as to be unworthy of belief, so difficult that no sane mind would attempt it; beside, no imaginable reason can be assigned for such an attempt.

It is said in these books that Moses wrote them, that many of the most remarkable things recorded in them had taken place before the eyes of the people to whom Moses read these books, and to whom he committed them with the solemn injunction to teach these precepts and narrate these facts to their children. An ark was made, into which a copy of these books were put, and it was commanded that the priests should read and teach these books, and that their king should have a copy, and should diligently read them all the days of his life.

The books were not only the history of the Jews, but their law books as well—as public and important as the Constitution of the United States. Then there were many mounmental institutions, such as the Passover, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; the feast of Pentecost, to commemorate the giving of the law; the Sabbath day, the yearly, monthly, and daily sacrifices, and the setting apart an entire tribe to the service of the priesthood. All of these monumental institutions were ordained in the books of Moses, and the people commanded to observe them throughout all their generations. Now if a designing person (for what design, however, we cannot imagine) had attempted to forge these books, and to state in them that Moses wrote them, that he gave them into the possession of the men of his own generation, that they had been in their possession ever since, that they had taught these things to their children, that the generation to whom the impostor presented these books as the books of Moses had from their childhood been familiar with them, and that they had always from the time of Moses had these monumental institutions, knew of their origin and design, the impostor would have found himself contradicted by the experience of every individual, and such a stupendous and wholesale fraud would have been universally scouted as the diseased product of an insane mind.

As, then, it is utterly improbable, if not absolutely impossible, that the books of Moses could have been forged and written after the death of Moses, the conclusion is irresistible that they were written by Moses—that is, about fifteen hundred years before the Christian era.

All this reasoning is equally applicable to the New Testament scriptures. The rite of baptism and the Supper of the Lord were instituted by Christ—cannot be ascribed to any other, and cannot be accounted for only as commemorative of his death and visible assumption of discipleship, and public admission into that society (called the church) instituted by Christ.

Now for an impostor, one hundred or five hundred years after Christ, to forge a book, and in this book to tell the people to whom he addressed his book—who, by the way, had never heard of Christ, of the last supper, the baptism, or the church — that they had always known these things, is too improbable to admit of discussion, not to say that no intelligible reason can be assigned for such an attempt.

From the first Christian century until this day no books have been so generally read, translated, and quoted as the books of the New Testament. Indeed, so generally and extensively were they quoted by early Christian writers, that it has been ascertained by careful examination and comparison that if the entire New Testament was lost, if not a copy of it remained on the earth, that its entire contents could by collected, book by book, chapter by chapter, and verse by verse.

Then we have the testimony of the open and avowed enemies to the antiquity of the New Testament scriptures. Celsus, an infidel, wrote against Christianity about one hundred and thirty years after the ascension of Christ. He mentions the principal facts recorded by the Evangelist in the inspired biographies.

Porphyry flourished about two hundred and seventy years after Christ. He was an infidel, and wrote against the gospel. He admits the existence of the New Testament, and quotes from it; Hierocles, about 303 A. D., and Julian, the Emperor, A. D. 361: these all admit the existence of the New Testament, and quote from it.

W.

"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE LEATHER." The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* suggests that our government might with profit follow the example of the Walrussians in using a leathern currency, and thus find a valuable substitute for our present torn and defaced promises-to-pay.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRAZILIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

NITHEROY, Prov. of Rio de Janeiro, December 25, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: I have only time to write a short letter to-day, as the steamer's mail closes in a few hours.

With each successive month of my stay in Brazil I am better pleased with the country, and hence am much surprised at the foolish stories about this country published in the papers in the States. I am not surprised at what those people tell, but it does seem strange that such fabrications can find their way into the columns of any respectable journal.

Now I will state a few facts in relation to myself, and I am sure they are not fancies. When I landed in Rio I had one hundred dollars in gold. This was my all, and I knew my family at home had but little to remit in case of need. But in two days after I landed I was looking for a location. It took me a month to find and secure one that would suit. Adhering to the plan adopted before I left home, I at length secured a small farm, convenient to this city and to good society, and now at the end of three months my farm is self-supporting; in other words, pays all expenses every way, and leaves a margin for profits. This is not fancy, but reality.

Again: where I am, at least, I can cultivate two acres easier than I could one in the States. One great reason of this is that the rains fall so gently that the lands are left light and mellow, never packed, or "run together." Another reason is that grass is not so troublesome here as in the cotton States. I have corn that was planted about the 15th of October which is silking, and promises a fine yield, and that corn is clean now, yet it was only plowed once and hoed twice, and not very carefully at that. The seed corn I brought with me, and it is doing quite as well in the way of eating and filling as ever I saw in Mississippi. I have another lot of four acres of corn, planted about the first of November, and it is now hunching for tassel, is about seven feet high, and is very promising. This, too, has been worked just as the other, and is in good condition. The "snap beans" planted between the hills of corn will pay for the culture of the land.

I have a market for every thing suitable for food, for man or horse; hence my farm is so soon self-supporting. Vegetables of every kind grow finely. In my garden I have cabbage of my own planting that is heading well, and it is now mid-summer in this hemisphere.

Again, it costs a mere trifle to keep mules and horses here. I have as yet but one, and that one has plowed all my land, some twenty acres, and then plowed the growing crops on it, and he has not eaten more than three bushels of corn, and is in fine order. The grass used here for feeding is about equal to "sheaf oats" in the States, and it grows all the year, and can be mowed on rich lands four times per annum, with a heavy yield each time.

Again, the favorite grasses grown here are easily killed with a good plow, and leave no seed to be in the way of crops raised on the land.

I am now looking for my family, and when they get here they will find a better house than they ever lived in before, with more of the comforts and conveniences of life than we have had in the last six years, with good society quite accessible to us. In this respect we only lack church privileges, which, with God's blessing, we will have ere long.

I have found no difficulty in buying necessary supplies in Rio on credit, and the same is true, I think, of all *sober* Americans who settle here. There are several houses in the city where they are very kind and liberal toward us.

Since my last letter the Presbyterian mission in Brazil has sustained a great loss in the death of the Rev. Mr. Simonton, who was its founder, I believe. He has been here about eight years, and was the superintendent of all the missions of his church in this country. He was well qualified for the important trust committed to his care, and lived just long enough to see the good work, begun by himself, beginning to grow rapidly. I think there are now some five missions in Brazil, with four preachers, and some four or five young men, natives of Brazil or Portugal, studying for the ministry. Indeed, the mission is very promising.

"God's ways are not as our ways." He has called home to heavenly rest the faithful laborer in the full vigor of his manhood, leaving behind him wide-spreading fields white with the harvest. When stricken down by disease Mr. S. was at San Paulo, on a visit to the several missionary stations in that province. He died in peaceful hope of eternal rest, and it is pleasant to add that ere he died his attending physician, Dr. McTyeire, a Methodist, I am told, led in prayer by the bed-side of the dying missionary.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. NEWMAN.

WORK OR STARVE.—This is the law and the penalty from which there is no escape. Thousands are trying to evade it; some by making their fellow-men work for them, others by depending on money inherited or accumulated in former years, but without avail. If idle, they starve in the midst of plenty. They may eat to the full, but eating without exercising is against the law of nature, and very soon the stomach refuses to digest the food, the body is not nourished, and the man literally starves, though he may feel no hunger. The hands, the brain, and the heart must work to live. If you dodge the labor of learning lessons you at the same time miss the strength of intellect which mental work brings, and the mind will pine for want of nourishment. Thousands have starved their wits in this way, until they wonder how it is that others carry away all the prizes in life. Many starve their hearts by never exercising them with noble emotions. Selfishness eats into the nature like a canker, leaves the man hungry for affection, but love is the price for love, and he that will not work in this field must accept the penalty. It is an error to think that work was a penalty imposed on man for having violated God's command. Man's nature is such that activity is the law of his being. Every muscle and nerve calls for employment that it may remain in health, and there can scarcely be a more terrible punishment than solitary confinement where the eye, the ear, and the hands must remain idle. A slow, paluful death will surely result. So then, boys and girls, strive to love work and not to shun it. Though you may be as rich as Astor or Stewart in money, yet your own nature will suffer the pangs of poverty without active exercise.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE DEPTH OF TREES.—There has recently sprung up some controversy as to the proper depth that trees should be transplanted; and, as is usual in controversies of this kind among practical men, there is not the least hope of their ever coming to a common opinion on the question. And this is natural, and perhaps as it should be. Different kinds of trees frequently require different modes of culture, beginning with the planting. For instance, dwarf pears should be planted deep, two or three inches below the union of the quince with the pear, in all soils where a dwarf pear ought to be. A fir or spruce should be planted shallow, and so, as a rule, should standard pear and apple trees, as well as most if not all of the grape family. This exception should, however, be made: in light, porous soils they may be gauged deeper than in clay molds. Thus the heavier the soils the shallower should trees be planted. Such is our experience.

THE HEROISM OF SUFFERING.

Brave souls oft will and dare, yet no'er achieve;
Alcestes-like, perchance they aim too high—
Their arrows miss the stars, yet dazzling leave
Bright trails along the sky.

A lofty aim, in every age and clime,
Nobly pursued, in failure dignifies
A life, and consecrates it as sublime
In God's impartial eyes.

Yet not by deeds alone is greatness shown,
Or are our souls ennobled and made pure;
Life's hardest lesson oft is without groan
To suffer and endure—

Not dare and do—only to stand and wait;
Not reap, but idly list the harvest song;
Not soar like larks, but, silent, through cold grate;
See right oft yield to wrong.

As Regulus the Punic offer spurned,
Despite the ties of wife, and child, and home,
The Senate left, and to his foes returned
To die, than shame great Rome.

What though base foes his limbs in dungeon chain;
Hot Afric's suns his lidless eyes eclipse;
Sharp nails transfix him to cross in pain;
No moan escapes his lips.

Great even in defeat—alive or dead;
(Example fires the millions yet to be;)
Greater in woe than when in pomp he led
Rome's fleet to victory!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE VINE AND THE BRANCHES.

Christ is the true vine, not in opposition to the natural vine, for all material nature is in some sort a type and a prophecy of higher and more spiritual manifestations. Christ is the true vine in opposition to the Jewish church, which was a vine that the Lord had brought out of Egypt and planted on the sunny slopes and in the fertile valleys of Canaan. This vine the Lord hedged about and cultivated by his word, his ordinances, and his providence, but it proved to be a false vine, and brought forth sour grapes, and did not repay the outlay of labor and solicitude bestowed upon it, nor realize the hopes its planting inspired. Christ is the true vine, not the type, but the antitypo, the fulfillment of the type, and surely realizes the hopes he inspired.

Christ declares that his disciples are the "branches." No other illustration of spiritual truth drawn from nature so well expresses the intimate and vital relation existing between Christ and the members of his spiritual body. The figure of the good shepherd caring for and guarding the sheep most beautifully and touchingly expresses the providential care of God over his people. The figure of the "spiritual temple," built up of 'living stones" upon Christ, the chief cornor-stone, conveys most clearly the idea of Christ being the foundation on whom all must rest their hopes of salvation. The figures of the "bread of life," tho "water of life," which Christ declares himself to be, more fully than the "living stones," built up nto an holy temple, express the vital and intimate relation of Christ to his people, because these elements have much to do in sustaining life and increasing its vigor. But the vine is the source, the origin of life to the branches, as much so as the fountain is the source of the stream, or the sun of the countless rays that stream from it. The true vine is the source of salvation, of all spiritual life. He is the God man, and thus lifts up and unites man to God, the "rock higher than us." He is to believers wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption, the sum of spiritual good, the fruition of hope. Our spiritual life depends upon our identity with him.

The Father is the husbandman—the vine-dresser—of the vine, as well as of the branches. Christ was an example, and was "made perfect through suffering." He was poor, was persecuted, tempted, and suffered ingratitude and treachery, and drank the cup of sorrow to its last bitter dregs. But we must suppose the pruning refers more to the branches than to the vine. They are less perfect, and need it more. Some bearing no fruit must be removed, and some bearing less than they should must be pruned. This pruning of branches already bearing may seem to wear the guise of severity. It is, however, a needful thing. There may be growth without fruit. Character may be developing without spiritual progress and without usefulness. The needless vine and luxuriant foliage may exhaust sap without producing fruit. Gifts and opportunities may be possessed without wise use, and we may only grow in worldliness; but losses, afflictions, and bereavements tend to cure us of worldliness, and increase spirituality and usefulness.

The fact that fruit-bearing vines are pruned to make them more fruitful would seem to teach that an increase of fruitfulness is the reward of fruitfulness. Bearing fruit is a high honor in God's esteem, and in age, in death, and eternity we shall feel it so too. "Their works do follow them" is one of the bright features of the future bliss of the saved and good. From God's high appreciation of fruitfulness, and our appreciation, it would seem to follow as a legitimate sequence that our heavenly state will be a state of holy and delightful activity. "Rest," it is true, "remains for the people of God"—rest from weariness, from pain and sin, but not a state of idleness, but of blessed employments adapted to our glorified and immortal natures.

The fact that fruit-bearing vines are pruned will explain why many of the holiest men are called to suffer. Job, though a perfect man, fearing God and eschewing evil, suffered that he might be more fully developed. Paul suffered until he learned to walk by faith, and in whatsoever state he was therewith to be content. It is true the righteous man is holy, but he may be holier; he is useful, but he may be more so; he glorifies God, but he may glorify Him more abundantly.

We are to abide in Christ as the source of our fruitfulness. This abiding in Christ began in faith and must be so continued. We must walk by faith. The life we live must be by faith in the Son of God. This divine life must be nourished by daily prayer, searching the Word, and the ordinances of God's house.

They that abide not in Christ, the branch that is only *fastened* in a formal and material way to Christ, and draws no sap from Him, withers. This is the situation of some. They bear no fruit, yet retain it, it may be, by an outward connection with Him after all real life is gone. The great sin of such is that being in Christ they were capable of bearing fruit. They so lived, or rather died, that they have lost that gracious power. Their sins have separated between them and God. When thus spiritually dead Christ takes them away, and they are buried. The vine as a bearer of fruit is of great value, but as mere wood is of little value, not suited for building, furniture, or implements—really only fit to be burned. Man was made to glorify God and enjoy Him forever. But if he comes short of this illustrious destiny, for what is he fit? Not for heaven, but endless burning.

Are we united to Christ, the true vine, the Lord from heaven? Or are we united to the first Adam, who is of the earth, earthy—a degenerate vine, that only bears sour grapes? What is our state? By our fruits we are known. W.

THE PEA WEVIL.—It is stated that the New Jersey market gardeners prevent the pea wevil from destroying the germ in the early peas which they wintered for seed by sprinkling the heap with spirits of turpentine after winnowing and before storing in bins. One quart of turpentine is sufficient for fifteen or twenty bushels of peas.

SEVEN women in one school district in Machias Mo., have woven 1,253 yards of cloth this season. In the same district one lady, 75 years of age, wove six yards in the forenoon, and went visiting in the afternoon.

From the Southern Review.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

All the great characteristic features by which modern civilization is distinguished from the ancient, are owing the doctrines of Christianity. The very "individualism," as it is called, "the sense of personal liberty," which M. Guizot justly regards as one of the most striking peculiarities of modern civilization, and which he ascribes to the barbarians of Germany, is really due to the great doctrines before noticed. It was, says he, wholly unknown to the ancient world. The State was then everything, and the individual nothing. Or if the individual was supposed to possess any value, this arose, not from the intrinsic grandeur of his nature and the glory of his destiny, but from the fact that he had been made a constituent atom of Greece or Rome. He was made for the State, he was owned by the State, and the State claimed the right to do what it pleased with its own. This was so both in theory and in practice. But now both the theory and the practice are reversed. It is still maintained, indeed, that man is made for the State; but in a higher sense, it is now believed that the State is made for man. This revolution was effected, this great change in the civilization of the world was introduced, not by the barbarians of Germany, but by the sublime doctrine of the immortality of the soul. There was nothing peculiar in the nature of those barbarians to account for so great a difference between the two civilizations. The original inhabitants of Greece and Rome were just as fiercely independent, just as ready to assert their individual "personal freedom," or more properly speaking, their self-willed and stubborn ferocity, as were the barbarians of the German forests. Such a nature is unquestionably a better stock on which to engraft a civilized "individualism" than that of any worn out, effete, and servile race of men. But the true secret of the great difference in question is, that "the Sun of Righteousness" shone on the barbarians of Germany, and not on those of early Greece or Rome. By revealing the infinite dignity and worth of the individual man as an immortal being, the doctrine of Christ emancipated him from the despotism of the State, and raised him in some respects far above all interests that knew a period. He could no longer be wholly merged in the State. It was no longer the proudest title to which he could aspire that he was "a citizen of Rome." He was, indeed, a citizen of the universe, bearing the immortal image of its great King, and being an heir to the eternal glories of his empire. It was "the city of God" and not the city of Rome to which his supreme allegiance was due; and he was required to give unto Cæsar *only* the things that were Cæsar's. It is thus that the doctrine of Christ has shaped and modified all the politics of the Christian world.

The civil lawyers of Rome, one and all, define liberty to be "the power of doing that which is not forbidden by the laws." But suppose the laws are despotic? Will the citizen then be free? That simple question—one not raised by themselves—refutes their celebrated definition of liberty. Liberty, say they, is only the "power of doing that which the laws do not forbid;" just as if there were no higher law than that of Rome, and no greater king than Cæsar. But what was thus a simple truism to the greatest jurists of the ancient world, is a self-evident fallacy to "the very least in the kingdom of heaven." We no longer live, and move, and breathe, and think, and worship God by virtue of rights derived from the State. Nay, these are the prerogatives, the rights divine of man. God himself gave them, and all the powers of earth cannot take them away. And the recognition of these sublime prerogatives we owe, not to the barbarians of Germany, but to Him who came to open the eyes of the blind, and to set every captive free. Never since the world began has there been such another champion of human freedom as the Son of Man, or one so wonderfully cautious and conservative in the form, and at the same time so wonderfully liberal and progressive in the spirit and ultimate effects of his doctrine.

The above doctrines, however, would not of themselves have wrought so great an alleviation in the condition of mankind They could not, if taken by themselves, have removed the great evil under which humanity had groaned for so many ages. The great evil, namely, of conscious guilt, and a consequent sense of exposure to the divine wrath. It is this guilty fear which through all ages had disturbed the history of mankind, and caused the blood of innocent victims to stream from ten thousand altars. All superstitions have had their roots in this fear. From this fear Moloch derived his terrors, and Juggernaut his hideous form. Human victims in countless thousands have been sacrificed to appease this fear, or rather to appease the anger of the gods whom this fear has created. The description of the Roman poet, though intended for religion, presents a striking picture of the superstition around him; the only kind of religion with which he was acquainted. "Indeed mankind," says he, "in wretched bondage held, lay groveling on the ground, galled with the yoke of religion; from the sky this tyrant showed her head, and with grim looks hung over us poor mortals here below." * * * "What the poet's fable of Tantalus in hell, being always in fear of a huge stone hanging over head, is nothing to that fear which men have of a Deity here in this life, which, indeed, was the very thing mythologized in it." * * * "There is no happy or comfortable living while this tyrant is permitted to hold her place over our heads. It was therefore a noble and heroical exploit in Democritus and Epicurus, these two good-natured men, who seeing the world oppressed by the grievous yoke of religion, the fear of a Deity and punishment after death, and taking pity of the sad condition of mankind, did most manfully encounter that affrightful spectre and *empusa* of a providential Deity, and by clear philosophic reasons chase it away and banish it quite out of the world."

But God saw the oppressed condition of mankind long before it was seen by Democritus or Epicurus; and in coming to their relief he took counsel from neither of "those good-natured men." In his infinite wisdom He provided an ample remedy for all their "griefs and calamities;" not however by shrouding his eternal glories from the view of mortals, but by unfolding the fathomless depths and the boundless extent of those glories to the wonder and admiration of the world. If he had stopped here the remedy would have been incomplete; nay, it would have only aggravated the evil. The revelation of an infinitely holy God, from whom mankind are alienated by their sins, would have deepened and intensified their fears. The immortality of the soul itself without some way opened for its escape and security would have rendered the yoke of its bondage still more galling and oppressive. It would have brought to life not an immortality of life, but an immortality of death. It would have aroused the deep seated and inextinguishable desire of life only to leave it without "the bread of life." Hence the doctrines above mentioned were preparatory to that which constitutes the grand and distinctive peculiarity of the gospel. It is in this grand peculiarity that they find their completion and their power. In so far as the regeneration of the world is concerned, their chief value consists in their power to awaken a still deeper sense of the alienation of the soul from God, and to make it "cry unto him from the depths." It is that sense, it is that cry which has gone up from every land under heaven, which attests that Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God slain from the foundation of the world, is "the desire of all nations." And where this sense is once awakened, where this cry of suffering humanity is once heard, there the sublime doctrine of the redemption of the world by the atoning blood of the Son of God will find its way into the heart just as air rushes into a vacuum. Miracles will not be needed to procure it an admission. Miracles alone could keep it out. And there, once received by faith, it cuts all superstition by the roots. It kindles "the perfect love which casts out fear." The soul reconciled to God no longer approaches him in the attitude of a crouching and trembling slave, but in the spirit of a little child, crying, "Abba, Father!" It has no longer any use for those miserable sophistries and delusions by which the heathen world in general, as well as Democritus and Epicurus in particular, reasoned a providential Deity quite out of the world, and banished him from the universe he had created. On the contrary, desiring to retain the knowledge of God, the proofs of his existence and his glory continually brighten in all parts of the universe, and, most of all, in the depths of its own consciousness. Thus, by the doctrine of Christ is the knowledge of God made a permanent thing in the world, by having been rendered a desirable possession to the human mind.

Now here is a doctrine, a power, a cause which lies at the very root of the regeneration of the world. Why then should it have no place in the philosophy of history? Why should all "the ideas" of France be marshaled and set in order as causes of human progress, and this great idea of God himself excluded? We are told, indeed, and we rejoice to believe that there is "a God in history." But is he there as an idle spectator merely, or as a living and working reality? Is He there merely as a sham and a show to impart a sort of lifeless grandeur to the pageant of the world, or is He there fact and in deed, as well as in imagination? If there be in reality as well as in name "a God in history," then why not let us see wh. He does, as well as *why* and *how* the divine work is formed? Are Historians deeds the only ones which are not worthy of the attention of the philosopher? If they are grat abstractions merely, and *as such* only to be bottled up in system of theology, and laid aside, then let the honest truth be told; and we shall certainly not look for historic development from such lifeless things.

Whether the things believed are real or herwise, it is certain that the beliefs of the Christian world are fact, are vital forces in the history of mankind. The belief in the unity of God, the belief in the immortality of the soul, the belief in the doctrine of justification by faith, are as certainly facts as the existence of mind or of matter. It is also certain that these beliefs are among the most powerful of all the causes of human progress, or of the gradual emancipation of the world from the mischiefs and calamities under which it groans and "travails in pain." Hence the history of that progress cannot be truly told, or its causes explained, without an attention to the nature and the influence of these beliefs or convictions of the human mind.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Bishop Kavanaugh spent last Sabbath in this city, preaching twice at the Roadway Church. His ocean voyage and long sojourn and abundant labors on the Pacific coast have been rather an advantage than otherwise to him. He is hale and vigorous in appearance, giving promise of long years of effective service in the Episcopal work. He has lost none of the elasticity of spirits of former years, but is the same genial and cheerful companion in the social circle that he was before invested with Episcopal honors, and in the pulpit has lost none of the eloquence and power for which he has long been famed.

The Bishop arrived in California in September, and remained in the Pacific States thirteen months, dividing his time between California and Oregon, but pending most of his time in the former. At the preachers' meeting on Monday morning he gave an interesting account of affairs in the Pacific, of which the following is the substance:

CALIFORNIA.

Our church in California during the war had a hard struggle to maintain its existence. Our preachers kept themselves free from political alliances, yet they, and our people, were regarded with disfavor by many because of their connection with the South, ecclesiastically. They were persecuted by partisan political zealots, and many men really in sympathy with us dared not to avow it because of the opposition to us. At the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination the feeling of animosity to us on the part of a portion of the community was so fierce that it was feared our church in San Francisco would be destroyed, and Gen. McDowell had to be asked for a guard to preserve the property from destruction. Since the war a decidedly better feeling prevails in reference to us. Friends who were before kept in terror are now outspoken in our favor, and since the political revolution that has swept over that State, the feeling in our favor has increased. The people are now commending our preachers for abstaining from an intermeddling with politics and pursuing the course they so wisely did in the past, while those preachers and churches that were famed for political intermeddling are less favorably regarded than in former years. Since the late conference many revivals have occured in our churches. The *Spectator*, our church paper there, brings cheering accounts thereof, and the indications are now most hopeful for the future. We have a college in California that is proving a great blessing to the church, and will make its impression for good.

OREGON.

In Oregon the prospects for our church are even more encouraging than in California. The population of Oregon is chiefly from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. The political feeling has never been so rabid there as in California; the public mind sympathizes more with us, and our prospects are good. We have only a few preachers in Oregon—only fifteen in the Conference—but they are full of fire and are working very successfully. If we can get that country well supplied with preachers of the right kind we will have great success. The population is of a good character. The people are better supplied with property than is usual in a new country. A living is easily made; it is a fine country for poor men; farms are cheap and the soil is good. They raise mostly small grain, and some corn. He was astonished to find so much wealth in our church for a new conference and country. Nearly every man is in comfortable circumstances. All the means of living are abundant, but money is very scarce. Fruit grows rapidly there. A man may plant an orchard and eat fruit from the trees the second year. Peaches do better in California than in Oregon. The whole country is a vast strawberry bed; and when a forest is removed, they flourish wonderfully. Other berries are abundant. The "thimble berry," somewhat resembling a strawberry, is the finest fruit of the berry kind he ever ate; it almost melts in the mouth, and has the most delicious flavor. It grows on a bush about two or three feet high.

Some men who reached Oregon with only a few dollars now have thousands of acres of land, and farms stocked with cattle, horses, etc. The horses are very fine, large, finely formed and powerful, equally valuable for riding, working and driving. The latitude is that of Wisconsin and Michigan, but on account of its contiguity to the Pacific Ocean, and being swept by winds from the South, the climate is very mild, the winters are warm; ice for putting up is not often made. In September the grass springs afresh and grows all winter; stock graze the winter through and are never fed. The greatest objection to winter is the long continued drizzling rains. In summer the climate is most delightful; *it is done up to your taste.* It is just warm enough to foster vegetation and advance it to its maturity, and be very pleasant by day and night to the people.

The country is partly timbered and partly prairie. The fir tree abounds there, tall and heavy. One is inspired with a feeling of solemnity in passing through one of the great forests of fir. One man said he always "felt like taking off his hat" to the grand old trees when he entered a forest assembly of them. There are many grand and commanding scenes. From one elevation he looked upon seven snow capped mountain peaks, in summer. One of them—Mount Hood—is reputed to be 1,700 feet higher than any other mountain in the United States. The water in Oregon, whether in wells, springs, creeks or rivers, is the finest in the world. It is as clear as the air and as cold as can be desired. The surface of the country is mountain and valley, with some undulations contiguous to the mountains. One annoyance to farmers is the *fern*, which has a long root and is difficult to be destroyed when well set. The streams abound with the finest of fish; the forests and prairies with wild game, as deer, and fowls, and birds of different kinds.

In answer to a question about educational interests, he said: We have a college in Oregon in prosperous condition. He referred in complimentary terms to Rev. O. Fisher, a well known pioneer on the Pacific coast, whom he represented as a grand old man, who, in the estimation of the people, can rival Saint Paul as a preacher. He is grand in feeling, fire, sense and everything else that make a preacher, and is a power among the people. He went up from California, and bought and started a college himself—one of rather modest pretensions, but it has yielded to one of larger proportions, owned by the Conference, for the education of boys and girls, which will prove a great blessing to the church.

The camp meetings in Oregon and California were grand institutions. He had attended them with great pleasure to himself, and they were a blessing to the church.

THERE is great good sense in the following from Rev. T. L. Cuyler:

A poor juiceless sermon ought never to be preached the first time; but a nutritious, savory discourse may be made all the better on a second delivery. Dr. Addison Alexander preached his glorious sermon on the "Faithful Saying" until he wore out the manuscript; and Dr. Griffin repeated his elaborate discourse on the "Worth of the Soul" ninety times! He never wearied of it—nor did his audience either. His congregations changed constantly, and memories are leaky; a first-rate, practical sermon ought to be repeated (with extempore improvements) about once in five years. *Few sermons, and richer*, should be a settled pastor's aim. Whitefield attained great finish and power by giving the same discourse over again through all his missionary tours.

KEEP YOUR SHEEP FROM HARM.—Bells will prevent the depredations of dogs among your sheep. A dog that knows enough to kill sheep, also knows enough to be sly and still about it. The great noise caused by a number of bells makes him fear for safety, and he leaves without doing damage. The bells also would bring the friends of the sheep to their rescue. A dozen bells in a flock of 100 would be ample. In a flock of 12 sheep half of them should wear bells.

From the Leisure Hour.

WIDOW No. 2,

'Let me see; down Woburn Place. Yes; that is it. Turn to the left; here we are.' And he was about to knock at another door when it opened, and a lady attired for walking appeared at it, and exclaimed, gayly—

'Mr. Dovedale! who would have thought of seeing you on such a day? I wonder Sarah allowed you to come through this fog.'

Mr. Dovedale laughed, and said he didn't let a trifle turn him from his purpose; 'but,' he added, 'you are going out. I won't detain you. I have more calls to make. I will come to you another day.' Mrs. Innes wouldn't hear of it; she was quite glad he had nipped in the bud her intention of braving the fog; and, drawing him in with friendly force by the hand he had offered in farewell, she closed the door, and led the way to a snug and comfortable room, where they were soon seated by a good fire.

'Now I am very much obliged to you for this visit,' said the lady, throwing off her cloak; 'it has kept me from venturing out, and saved me, perhaps, from rheumatism and toothache; for I am sure the wind is in the east.'

Mr. Dovedale was glad he had been so serviceable, and proceeded to make inquiries after the family of his hostess.

'You have not heard of Charles's appointment, perhaps?' she said, among other things. 'No, he had not. A capital appointment—entirely through Sir Rodney. He kept his word at last, I am glad to say.'

'He has been a great friend to you,' remarked Mr. Dovedale.

'Yes, yes, he *has*,' said Mrs. Innes, with hesitation; 'but not more than we had a right to expect, you know. He is related to us; poor Captain Innes was his second cousin.'

'Second cousins have sometimes short memories on the score of relationship—when the claim of kin is not convenient, I mean,' replied Mr. Dovedale, smiling.

'Very true; and I have had to keep Sir Rodney up to the mark, I assure you, or we should not have got this; between you and me, as it is, he might have done better for us. It would have been a hundred a year more in Charles's way if he had got what we first applied for—and he ought to have got it for him; however, we must be content, and £400 a year will do for the present.'

'Will *do*,' thought Mr. Dovedale; but he didn't remark further on it.

'How is Cecilia?' he inquired.

'Very well. She was here last week. We see her continually,' said Mrs. Innes.

'Your sister had you are equally advantaged by her kind arrangement,' remarked Mr. Dovedale.

Mrs. Innes laughed, and shook her head with that peculiar look which says, 'You think so? I know what I know.' Finding her companion silent, she put the expression into words, saying, 'My sister-in-law never did anything without a full recompense, Mr. Dovedale—this is between you and me. She is my husband's sister, and passes in the world for 'very kind,' and all that, but I know her, and so do you, don't you, now?'

This was asked with a frank sort of gayety that made her companion smile. He answered that he had always thought Mrs. Hodson a very generous-hearted woman.

'Yes, that is her public character; but now just consider, what generosity is there in giving what she can't keep? and giving it to her own brother's child?'

Mr. Dovedale suggested that she had other relatives, and might have chosen among them.

'Yes, but think—my claim as a *widow*, and the others are all well off.'

Mr. Dovedale stared at this remark.

'O, I know what you mean—so am *I* well off. Well, of course, poor Captain Innes took care of me, and I am not in want of anything; yet for all that there are many ways in which my sister Hodson might show her generosity to me. It is true she has promised to leave all to Cecilia when she dies, and cannot keep it any longer herself; but, in return for that, what does she do? Why, takes her away from me continually; expects, in fact, to have the best half of her company.'

'But you said she was *here* continually,' remarked Mr. Dovedale.

'Well—yes, certainly she comes if I send for her, and frequently without; but that is not a pleasant state of things for a mother to have to *ask* for her child. If Mrs. Hodson did the right thing, she would—; but it's of no use complaining. I speak openly to you as an old friend; it is a bitter pill, but, being gilded, I submit to swallow it with a good grace.'

As Mrs. Innes closed her remark a look of self-complacency overspread her face, and she challenged Mr. Dovedale's applause with her eyes, but he didn't quite see his way to admiration, so he inired after little Fred, and hoped 'twas getting on at the preparatormilitary school.

'I took him away—I was obged,' said Mrs. Innes.

Mr. Dovedale looked surpred.

'I believe I was wrong, the discipline was so severe he didn't bear it, poor little fellow, and being the youngest, he was alwe my pet. I found it so very hard part with him, and his health wou have suffered if he had remaid. I complained, and applied for laxation of rules for him throughColonel Brotherton, who was so intimate, you know, with Captain Ins, but I got no redress. I fancy Colonel wasn't hearty about it, so I took him away; it is a great piety to me, and I don't know what shall do with him, but—'

A loud noise interrupted her, and a boy of about thirteen fused into the room, not knowing at any but his mother was there.

'Fred! Mr. Dovedale—peak to Mr. Dovedale,' said Mrs. Ines, feeling awkwardly sensible hat her visitor would not see nudelicacy in Fred's appearance.

The boy gave a hasty recognition of Mr. Dovedale, and en made some urgent applicati to his mother in a whisper.

'No, really, Fred;' and Indeed I can't allow it;' and final, 'Well, remember this is the *last*!' were uttered by Mrs. Innes fm time to time as he still more ar more urgently pleaded, and at e close she took out her purse an put some money in his hand, ssing his cheek, and conjuring him not to hurt himself.

Her eyes followed hi out of the room, and she said wit a mother's fondness, 'He grows so ast, and he is flushed to-day; don you think he gets like his poor faer?'

Mr. Dovedale didn't see the likeness, but thought it as probably his own fault, especlly as she said, 'Everybody see it. He is going to have firework in the court, with some of his old shool-fellows. I assure you he mahs great demands on my purse. tell him I cannot stand it; but boys will be boys.'

'He looks as if he uld stand a little discipline,' rmarked Mr. Dovedale, gently.

'Yes, his health is greatly improved since he left hat school. I must speak to Sir Rodney about him,' said Mrs. Innes with a sigh.

'Will he do anyting for you?' asked Mr. Dovedale.

'Will he? He cannot help it; something must be done, and he can do it best.'

Mr. Dovedale thought it was a happy thing to be ble to wind up necessities in so satisfactory a style, and having n more time to spend, aross to tak his leave. 'I am on my way t see a person whom you once knw, I think,' he said; and added, 'oor Mrs. Mayblossom—don't you remember her husband, Captain Myblossom? He was disabled early n his career in India, and died a last from the effects of a sabre wund, a lingering illness of many years, closed by death in very painful circumstances. I didn't hear till ths morning that his widow is in most distressing poverty, with six children, and in very delicate healt.'

'I remember the name,' said Mrs. Innes, coldly, 'but he had his half-pay, I suppose?'

'Yes, of course.

'And she had a pension?'

'Yes, but *that*, with six children!' said Mr. Dovedale

'Ah, indeed! Im thankful I have but three,' said Mrs. Innes, with satisfaction.

'And bad health,' continued her companion.

'Dreadful, *that*. I don't know what illness is; never suffered from anything but rheumatism and toothache, and I manage to keep out of them pretty well'

'I thought of raising a little subscription for her quite privately. I mentioned her name to you because you knew her,' said Mr. Dovedale.

'Years ago,' said Mrs. Innes, hastily; 'we were never very intimate; she was rather of a melancholy turn, and I was always the reverse, you know.'

Mr. Dovedale stood silent for a moment to give Mrs. Innes time to tender her offering. Perhaps her son's fireworks had cost too much; she did not produce her purse, but said, 'You are going to see her, you say?'

'Yes,' said Mr. Dovedale.

'Well, perhaps you will let me know if there is anything I can do. Of course, being a widow myself, I am obliged to think of my own wants and my family; still, if—'

'Thank you, thank you,' said Mr. Dovedale, as hastily as she had before replied to him; 'perhaps I may find things better than I expect.'

'Very likely; these things get so exaggerated, and, really, it isn't everybody that takes matters so quietly as I do.'

'Now isn't it monstrous?' thought Mr. Dovedale, as he wended his way to the last of the three widows; 'she that has all things abounding, and every possible help—that she should talk of taking matters quietly; she is worse than Mrs. Wickwork, and that is saying a good deal.'

From Chambers's Journal.

THE LOCUST.

Toward the beginning of the present century a prodigious body of locusts was precipitated across the Black Sea upon the steppe lying east of Odessa, where it committed the most indescribable devastation. To destroy the invaders columns of serfs were marched down from the interior, but on arriving at the scene of action were almost paralyzed by the phenomenon they witnessed. For miles the whole surface of the plain, converted into a black color, seemed to be alive and in motion, for the scaly bodies of the locusts, closely pressed and locked together, presented the appearance of a huge dusky cuirass reflecting with a strange glitter the rays of the sun. The mass being in motion, advanced inland, slowly but steadily, murmuring like the surges of the ocean, putting the sheep, the cattle, the horses, and the inhabitants on all sides to flight. A stench not to be expressed by words was emitted from the host as it crawled forward, the living devouring the dead for lack of other provender. Putting their mattocks, spades, pickaxes, and other implements into immediate requisition, the serfs speedily excavated a trench several miles in length across the track of the locusts; but ere they had finished the enemy was upon them, and soon demonstrated the futility of their device. In the course of a few minutes from their reaching the brink of the excavation the foremost ranks had been pushed into it by those that followed, and filled it up from edge to edge, so that the multitude continued its march apparently without interruption; then everything combustible was collected, and set on fire in front of the column, with the same result. The whole Black Sea seemed to be transformed into locusts, which, from its low shores, came up in countless myriads, setting at defiance all the arts and industry of man. Several columns of the invaders filed off toward the east, and alighted amid the vineyards of the Crimea, which they soon changed into a waste of apparently dry and sapless twigs. Russia appeared to be on the eve of a calamity like that which fell upon it about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the destruction of the harvests occasioned a famine, which was followed by a plague, so that the population of whole provinces was thinned almost to extermination. In the present instance the elements came to the deliverance of man. Before a strong west wind, masses of black clouds came pouring up from the Bosphorus, which covered the atmosphere, and ultimately descended in floods of rain. At the touch of descending Joyo the locusts were paralyzed, and as the celestial moisture continued to drench them in pitiless fashion, they gave up the ghost, and bequeathed their filthy corpses to the husbandman for manure; not, however, without sundry fevers and dysenteries.

It is a notable fact, that Egypt, though it lies in the very heart of locust-breeding countries, is seldom visited by the pest, the reason probably being the extreme moisture of the air, saturated incessantly by exhalations from the Nile. People talk at present of locusts four inches in length, though we regard the estimate as greatly exaggerated; but if the vermin were naturalized in Egypt, it surpasses conjecture to imagine to what dimensions they would attain in its genial and prolific soil. The scarabei about Esne and Thebes are undoubtedly sometimes found between three inches and a half and four inches in length, and almost as broad as the palm of a lady's hand; the grasshoppers, too, are colossal, and occasionally chirp with startling vehemence.

When the locust does arrive he evinces by various tokens that he is an intruder and a foreigner. Instead of alighting on the rich plains of Memphis, he comes at night on the wings of the Khamsyn, or wind of fifty days, from the Sahara, and often strikes against the muezzin, as from his lofty minaret he calls in darkness the faithful to prayer. Then the vermin descend on the roofs of houses where there is nothing to eat, but where they themselves are soon caught, cooked, and eaten. Still, it is with a sensation by no means pleasing that the traveler's foot strikes against a cluster of locusts in the sand, for he immediately suspects they may be only pioneers or avant-couriers. Advancing westward along the old bed of the Atlantic—for the Sahara is nothing else—you behold colonies of locusts, mounting as soon as their wings enable them into the atmosphere, and directing their flight toward the prodigious chain of Mount Atlas, which they never attempt to traverse on the wing. As they near it, on the contrary, they pay it reverence, and descend to the ground, looking about for some color pass through which they may make their way through the Mediterranean provinces, and from thence, like their countrymen, the Moors, pass over into Andalusia and Granada.

It may certainly be affirmed that the locust is a product of barbarism which disappears as civilization increases. Niebuhr, father to the historian, whose Travels might still be read with no little profit and pleasure, maintains that the visitations of locusts could easily be prevented by a well-organized police. An illustration of the correctness of his theory was, in 1613, supplied in the south of France, when the locusts, for the last time, we believe, invaded that beautiful country. They first made their appearance in the ancient kingdom of Arles, whence they diffused themselves on all sides, attacking and devouring, as is their wont. But they reckoned without their hosts. Instead of having to do with a horde of lazy orientals, they encountered active and sturdy peasants, who attacked, trampled, and pounded them to powder whenever they could assemble in sufficient numbers. Still, the females succeeded in depositing their eggs in the soil, which, if left unmolested, would next season have produced swarms which the arbitrary and fanciful calculators of the time supposed would have amounted to five hundred and sixty thousand millions—that is, quite enough to have stripped the verdure from all France. But the subjects of Louis XIII. were not inclined to see the experiment tried. They diffused themselves over the soil, by the direction of the municipal councils of Arles, Beaucaire, and Tarascon, and digging out the tubes and combs in which the eggs had been deposited, either crushed them to pieces or threw them into the Rhone. Similar exertions would gradually diminish, and in the end utterly destroy the locusts in Mesopotamia, the Nejed, and Syria. Of course the great agent in this destruction should be water, which is everywhere procurable, even in the desert, by sinking artesian wells. At present nothing is done throughout the East by way of prevention.

Considering the immense importance of the subject, it is not a little surprising that in this age of science and research no traveler should have made it his especial business to discover the homes of the locust, though to commerce and civilization such a discovery must be regarded as of infinitely greater moment than that of the source of the Nile. It would therefore, in our opinion, be well worthy the enlightened policy of European governments to organize, equip, and send forth an expedition to examine those regions from which the locust swarms may be supposed to proceed. Some of their nests we ourselves have pointed out, but there are unquestionably many others lying somewhere in the heart of the wilderness, which have never been contemplated by human eye. Far away, secluded from scientific observation, the infinite multitude of locust-parents deposit their eggs in the sand, or in the clefts and fissures of fertile land, where they are hatched by the sun. No less mystery surrounds them than surrounds the sources of the most renowned of rivers. To dispel this would be a great enterprise, and the work of the traveler or travelers who should accomplish it would possess, for a scientific age, unparalleled interest.

TRIAL OF REV. S. H. TYNG, Jr.

The Protestant Episcopal ecclesiastical court appointed by Bishop Potter to investigate the charges presented by Drs. Stubbs and Boggs, Protestant Episcopal rectors in New Brunswick, New Jersey, against Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., for preaching without their permission in a Methodist church located within the alleged territorial limits of their parishes, met in the chapel of St. Peter's Church, New York, on Friday, the 17th ult. The court is composed of the following clergymen, all selected by Bishop Potter, of the New York diocese: Rev. Dr. Beech, St. Peter's Church, New York; Rev. Dr. Tuttle, St. Luke's Church, New York; Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Grace Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, St. Peter's Church, Portchester, New York; and Rev. William H. Moore, St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I.

Rev. Mr. Tyng was present with his counsel, Judge Fullerton, of New York, Cortland Parker, Esq., of Newark, and Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Sr. Dr. Walton and Mr. Edward Logan appeared on behalf of the prosecutors.

After spending much time in awaiting the presence of all the members of the court the case was called, and the clerk read the charge and specifications, with the formal signatures appended, as follows:

To the Right Reverend the Bishop of New York: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Standing Committee of the diocese of New York as the ecclesiastical authority of said diocese, under the provisions of canon 17 of said diocese, to examine the case of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., a presbyter canonically resident in said diocese, upon a certain notice given to the said Standing Committee by the Right Reverend the Bishop of New Jersey, having made such examination, there being, in their opinion, sufficient grounds for such presentment, do hereby present the said Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to you for trial upon the following charges and specifications:

Charge.—Violation of p. 3 of canon 2 of title 1 of the digest of the canons for the government of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, passed and adopted in general convention in Richmond, Va., October, 1859, by which section of the said canons it is provided that "no minister belonging to this church shall officiate either by preaching, reading prayers, or otherwise in the parish or within the parochial cure of another clergyman, unless he have received express permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish or cure, or, in his absence, from the church wardens and vestrymen or trustees of the congregation, or a majority of them."

Specification 1.—In this: that the said the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., did, on the morning of Sunday, the 14th day of July, 1867, within the corporate bounds of the city of New Brunswick, in the diocese of New Jersey, which city then constituted the pastoral care of the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., and the Rev. Ed. B. Boggs, D. D., ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, duly settled and in charge of congregations in said city, officiate by preaching and by reading prayers within the said parochial cure of the said Alfred Stubbs, D. D., and of the said Ed. B. Boggs, D. D., without their permission or the permission of either of them, or of the church wardens and vestrymen or trustees of either of their congregations, or a majority of such wardens and vestrymen or trustees.

Specification 2.—In this: that the said Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., did, on the evening of the day aforesaid, within the corporate bounds of the city aforesaid, officiate by preaching and by reading prayers within the said parochial cure of the said Alfred Stubbs and Ed. B. Boggs, without their permission or the permission of either of them, or of the church wardens and vestrymen or trustees of either of their congregations, or the majority of such church wardens and vestrymen or trustees.

Dated at the city of New York the 7th day of October, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAM WALTON, D. D.
SAM'L M. HASKINS, D. D.
R. S. HOWLAND, D. D.
WILLIAM E. CURTIS.
R. W. HARRISON.

At the request of the accused the court decided that the trial should be open to the public. One of the reporters present furnished the following record of the additional proceedings:

The president now asked the accused what his plea to the presentment was.

Mr. Tyng stated that he was instructed by his counsel that no plea was necessary.

The President—Who are your counsel?

Mr. Tyng—Judge Fullerton, Mr. Parker, and Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The President—You should certainly make some plea to the presentment.

Mr. Tyng—I am instructed that the canon requires no plea.

Rev. Dr. Walton addressed the court, insisting that a plea of guilty or not guilty should be made.

The president said he supposed it would be sufficient to understand that the respondent denied the charges.

Mr. Parker—Not altogether.

Rev. Mr. Moore, the clerk, asked if he should enter on the minutes that the accused is understood as denying the charge.

Judge Fullerton—Not at all. No denial has been made.

The President—In the absence of any plea it will have to be so regarded.

Rev. Dr. Walton moved an adjournment until Thursday.

Counsel for the accused expressed their inability to be present at the time stated, and asked an adjournment until February 10th, which was finally agreed upon.

Pending the discussion upon adjournment Rev. Dr. Howland made an urgent appeal to the accused to admit the facts in the case and obviate the necessity of bringing before the court a large number of witnesses. He believed the accused had acted with a sense of duty, and a determination to test the legality of the canon alleged to have been violated. He wished to avoid lengthy litigation and the arousing of a bitter feeling, which a protracted trial was sure to bring about.

This appeal met with no other response except eliciting from Judge Fullerton a promise that the trial should be as brief as possible.

A Great Work.—Those of our young readers who have visited New York will remember the water called the "East River," which separates the city of Brooklyn from the former place. Ferry boats at ten different points convey passengers, teams, etc., back and forth. As a very large number who live in Brooklyn have their places of business in New York, there is an immense tide of travel on these boats. For several hours, morning and evening, a densely packed crowd is usually found on almost every boat. This is especially the case when from any cause a boat is detained from its regular trip. During fogs on the river, or while navigation was obstructed by ice, we have seen thousands of persons and long lines of vehicles waiting their turn, and when a boat arrived a fearful rush has been made to get places. The sinking of a boat at such a time would be a terrible catastrophe, as hundreds of lives must be lost. The citizens of Brooklyn, finding matters growing worse every year, last winter determined to build a bridge to connect the two cities, and the work has already been commenced. It is to be made of wire. Huge cables of many strands will be stretched from shore to shore, and fastened at either end to massive towers of stone work. The towers are to be high enough to raise the bridge one hundred and thirty feet above the water, so that the largest ships can sail under it. In order that teams and passengers may reach so high a point to cross on the bridge, it will be necessary to commence the roadway hundreds of feet back from the river on each side. It is expected that the City Hall Park will be the point of beginning on the New York side, and a place about equally distant from the stream on the Brooklyn side. It is intended to make the bridge wide enough for railroad tracks as well as other vehicles, so that passengers will be enabled to pass by the horse cars from point to point, in almost any part of the two cities. The bridge will require some three years for completion, and its entire estimated cost is about $5,000,000.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Cry of Despair.—Years ago a man was benighted in one of the mining regions of England. He lost his way, the darkness was dense, and dangers were thick. The next step might precipitate him down some awful shaft, some gloomy pit, and dash him, bruised and shapeless, upon its floor. He knew his peril, and he stopped, stood still, and began to cry, 'Lost! *lost!* LOST!'

He ceased. It was a moment of suspense and agony; but a cottager heard the sound, and, grasping a lantern, hurried forth to answer to the voice. Guided by the mournful cry, 'Lost! lost! lost!' he hastens over the gloomy moor. The lost man sees in the distance the glimmering of his light; it comes nearer and nearer, until, as its rays flash through the surrounding mist, he finds that he stands upon the very verge of death; another step would have carried him down the shaft, a crushed and mangled corpse! One step, one more effort to save himself, and he would have been lost beyond hope; another effort even to find his way would have proved his ruin.

Wandering soul, stop where you are! Cease from vain strivings and restless toils. Believe in God and call upon his name. Cry as did the benighted man, 'Lost, lost.' Say as did the publican, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!' Jesus will hear your cry, for he came to seek and to save that which was lost, and he will save you. Stop where you are. You have wandered far enough; another step may be too far. Now there is help for you. 'Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation.'

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Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

THE FAIR FOR GRETNA.

Two of the evenings were drizzly, and interfered seriously with its success. The ladies, however, realized something over $1000 net. For this handsome yield they are indebted to the many friends who gave provisions, and to those who ventured, despite the boisterous times and weather, to place themselves within the reach of its exhilarating yet depleting influence. The steam boats Belle Lee, Wild Wagoner, H. W. Allen, Olive Branch, and the City Hotel vied with each other in the artistic beauty and richness of the cakes which each presented. We did not know that eggs and sugar could be wrought into such elaborate architectural shapes. The city press was also very generous and complimentary—the *Picayune*, the *Times*, and the *Crescent* especially. To all these several friends the Southern Methodist Ladies' Fair Association have returned a formal vote of thanks, as also to Mr. Randle for the aid of his fine Magic Lantern, and to Mr. P. P. Werlein for his services in conducting the Concert.

The whole affair went off in a way that gave great pleasure to many, and offense to none. It made many of our Southern Methodists in this city acquainted with each other for the first time.

Still with those who are opposed to such financiering we have no difference. Possibly they are right. They prefer the more direct method of giving. So do we. We hope that such friends will do as one has already done, quickly send to the Presiding Elder, or one of the preachers in charge, a contribution according to ability and cheerfulness—for "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver"—to help raise the balance needed to save the church from going into other hands, under the hammer. We still need $700 to pay up the mortgage note. That which is "done quickly" will, in this matter, be "twice done."

THEATER-GOING METHODISTS.

The office of a minister of Christ is to walk about the church as Ithuriel went the rounds of Eden to protect the innocent pair, to defend or to warn them against any evil which might appear, or to detect its disguises, and by a touch of his spear force it to assume its own shape. To clear up the truth by eliminating error, and to strip from the Tempter his radiant robes of interwoven light and darkness is the hold work and the arduous employment which heaven has assigned to the divinely-appointed watchman of Zion. He is not expected himself to "chase a thousand" with his own right arm, so much as he is expected to give notice of the approaching enemy: "But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned, if the sword come and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand." This warning is a large part of available defence. "If the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come" he would "not have suffered his house to be broken open." To be wise enough to perceive evil, and to be bold enough to denounce it, are the qualities expected in every minister of the gospel. There is a species of gentle chiding against barefaced sin and unblushing vice, which, like the tones of Ell, only adds zest to the license of the sinner, and which, if kept up, must end in the damnation of both pastor and people. But this is not the alarm of the trumpet of the gospel minister. He winds no feeble or uncertain note. His words, like the clarion of Sinai, enter like steel-pointed missiles into the consciences of the guilty multitude. Believing that the Discipline of the church binds that which heaven will not unloose, or loosens that which heaven will not bind, he speaks by authority, "not as the scribes." He sympathizes with the tempted, and seeks to "convert" the sinner from the error of his ways, that he may "save a soul from death," but he will not become a partaker of other men's sins in an attempt to save them.

Satan, in his malignant detraction of Job, affirmed that his piety consisted mainly in the hedge that God had thrown round about him. It is certain that the chief wish of the Enemy is to break down the defense which the church throws around every Christian, to dissipate those barriers which were placed not only to keep the saints in, but to keep the world out. A field without a fence is the tramping ground of every stray beast; it yields no harvest but that of thorns. There is no surer sign of decay than the inability of a church to defend itself against the patronage of the world, the flesh, and the devil, or the domiciliation of owls and satyrs. To have the lines which separate the kingdom of heaven from the realm of sin so faint that a man can pass and repass without knowing they are there, is to realize Satan's beau ideal of what should be the conditions of man's probation. Not so with our Heavenly Father, or with the Son of God. He has provided a fold and shelter, a munition and defense into which he gathers his people against every wolf, whether open or in disguise; He warns them that outside of this strong shelter they cannot hope to be saved; that the tower of safety is the church which he has "bought with his own blood." The union of godly men in an association which God has himself organized, and which is honored with the person of the Son as its "head," constitutes the strength of Christ's kingdom on earth. The undefiled purity, the single devotion, the heroic self-denial, the unworldly and unselfish aims of those who "name his name," are the evidences of its power, no less than their profession of his faith and their experience of his love.

We remember the time when a Methodist would no more think of going to the theater than he would of putting his head in the fire; and if he had gone, would be pulled out as a man would pull a garment from the flames. The approaches to the damned are not all hidden. One sees in the brothel, in the gambling saloon, in the cock-pit, in the masque hall, in the gin palace, and in the theater the ante-chambers of hell—if there be any on earth. "The dead are there." In the gallery, in the boxes, in the pit, the "congregation of the dead" sits. There the virtuous are jostled by and dwell in plain sight of the most vicious of human kind, drinking in sounds which minister to their passions and inflame their imaginations. There the world congregates in force, it claims the domain as its own, and looks with undisguised jealousy and contempt upon the pious (!) intruder. There parents with unnatural cruelty sacrifice their offspring; offer up the innocence of childhood at the shrine of impiety; expose boys and girls to an atmosphere filled with low sentiments, and place them by the hour under the tutelage of Olympic performers and dancers, who easily pass from the boards to the bagnio.

During the past summer one of these poor creatures committed suicide. On the night previous she entertained a large audience, who applauded the sensual, bewildering, whirling motions of the *danseuse*. Little could they imagine the pent-up agony of that frail, youthful bosom. The funeral was at a house of ill-fame, attended by the unfortunate creatures; her companions, male and female. It told the whole story of theater life: its glare, its artifice, its excess, its "*facilis descensus averni.*"

Who that prays each day "lead us not into temptation," dare venture in these walks of Satan? What pious youth can expose himself in those places without spotting his soul? Who that seeks to draw nigh to God in holy communion can find a real pleasure in these haunts of impiety?

We cannot sufficiently characterize the folly and sin of indorsing this Sabbath-desecrating, all-engulfing, comprehensive evil. Many do this by going only to see "tragedies, dramas, and great actors." The indorsement is complete, and the descent easy. A member of the church that so far forgets the solemn vow he has openly made, to "renounce the devil and all his works, the carnal desires of the flesh, the vain pomp and glory of the world," "so that thou wilt not follow or be led by them," as to attend the theater, if he cannot be cured by the warning and the counsel of his pastor, should be excluded from the church, in order to save it from the scandal which his inconsistent and irregular life puts upon her.

The only sufficient warning against going to the theater that a pastor can give is to turn out of the church its theater-going members.

THE CHINA MISSION PROPOSITION, to wit: *One dollar* and your initials; children, twenty-five cents:

J. C. K.	$1 00
G. G.	1 00
Mrs. G. G.	1 00
R. J. H.	1 00

Shall our missionaries in China be supported? The Secretary, Treasurer and Church call for a response. We propose to keep the record and to send the money direct to the missionaries.

"THE HOUSEHOLD" is the title of a paper just published in Brattleboro, Vermont, devoted to the interests of the American housewife. It is neatly gotten up and proposes to fill a most important place in journalism: instruct the family in all the arts of happy, healthy, good living. We wish it success, and doubt not, from its ability and spirit, that it will win a hearty support.

Judge A. G. Thurman, who was recently defeated in the race for governor of Ohio by a Republican candidate, was on Tuesday elected United States Senator by the Democratic Legislature.

The New Jersey Legislature assembled Tuesday and elected Henry S. Little President of the Senate and A. O. Evans Speaker of the House.

SOUTHERN REVIEW.

The January number of this quarterly offers a rich treat to the reader: Draper's History of the War—Architecture of the Animal Kingdom—German Romance—J. J. Rousseau—The Schoolmaster—The Grain of Wheat—School Histories of the United States—The Emperor Julian—Quackery in American Literature—Book Notices. We are well satisfied that this Review is named "Southern." Many things have claimed special favor from the South by affecting to be of the South, but from which the South has derived neither honor nor advantage. But this publication reflects honor upon Southern genius and scholarship. Every professional man should subscribe to it that he may have at hand, for daily reading, the best thoughts presented in the strongest and purest English. In the last several numbers of the ADVOCATE we gave extracts from an article in a former number of this Review, under the captions "The Sun of Righteousness," "Progress," "The Philosophy of History." They are fine samples of the power and polish of the pens which contribute to its pages. We shall hereafter, from time to time, take the liberty of presenting some of its grand periods and advanced positions to our readers for their instruction and entertainment. The article on Draper's History of the War reminds one of the labor and skill displayed by the Demonstrator in preparing the "subject" for the evening medical lecture. One is amazed and instructed as he notices the marvellous handling of the scalpel, its intelligent and firm incisions, and clean gashes. It requires some such instrument to lay open and separate between the prejudices and the facts which enter into Mr. Draper's contribution to history. The article on Julian is full of information, giving in an available form to a one-hour reader the important points in the life and faith and authorship of that celebrated Emperor. It shows the real value of his adhesion to Christianity, and the true grounds of his subsequent opposition. His faith, like that of many at the present day, was a political subscription to the winning side, whatever that side might be, whether of Christ or Antichrist.

A most admirable discussion upon the intrinsic merit of "good intentions" appears in the article "J. J. Rousseau." It clears up that nebulous subject, and defines its true shape in a way that will furnish many a preacher, we doubt not, the theme and thought for one good sermon.

Without commenting regularly anything further, we conclude by saying that we welcome this publication and read it with an eagerness which we used only to experience in opening the English Quarterlies.

REVOLUTION.

The following article from the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, indicates that the North is awakening, though late it be, to the perils which environ the country and which threaten the destruction of constitutional liberty. The Radical party does not as yet pause in its course. It evidently despairs of holding power by the popular vote, but is determined to secure by force that which may be denied by the people:

PEOPLE OF THE NORTH, ARE YOU FREE?—ARISE AND SPEAK!

Freemen of the North! Know that the clutch of usurpation is at the throat of your ministers of justice; that your treacherous servants, determined to destroy your Constitution, defended by your chief magistrate, have desperately resolved upon abnegating the legislative branch of your government, intrusted to their perfidious hands, and in order to demolish all restraint of treason, are about to destroy all the departments of government, even their own, and lifting your liberties from your sovereign shoulders, to lay all at the feet of a military despot. Know, people of the great free North, that your chains are forged; that the bayonets, as it were, are sharpened, the muskets charged, the orders written, that are to mete out to each one of you what liberty, what property, what life he shall retain. Behold, at your firesides the apparition of the ard for a midnight arrest; in your places of worship, the armed cens of your prayers; in your field at your work tables, on the highbads, the snaky and skulking doteve. Listen! You may hear the dm as it drops in at your startled ear, the palsy that thickens your t free tongue. We tell you that e Supreme Court is to be struck down, that the equal balance of th three great departments is sway from its equilibrium; that the gat tripod of the Republic is to be broken up; that from your politil temples your betrayers are banish your gods, and from the genius of your freedom are wrenching henviolable sceptre. That a few wtches, drunk upon irresponsible wer, loathsome with guilt, hideous with blood, and mad with lust, m riot in your halls of power, throug the degradation of the South, our liberties are to be destroyed our Constitution subverted, your Public dissolved, and your name honored among nations forever.

Arise freemen, in your fiery majesty Consume with the lightning of your powerful rebuke this devilish combination of perfidy and greed. Shake off the fatal incredulity which lays you supine in the midst of peril, and let not the sun go down ere you have shaken the earth with your mighty tread. Gather, in every hamlet in the land, from Key West to Astoria, and send up to heaven the shout of your indignation. The winding sheet of your freedom is woven and its coffin made. Will it die and be buried?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—*Senate.*—Wilson introduced a bill removing disabilities from certain citizens of Virginia.

The reconstruction bill was resumed. Wilson favored the bill. In opening, said he had in the thirteen years he had been in the Senate listened to a great many speeches. He had heard the domineering Davis, the blustering Toombs, the plausible Mason, the wily Slidell, but he had never listened to a more wicked speech than that delivered by the Senator from Wisconsin Mr. Doolittle) on Thursday last.

Johnson followed with a powerful constitutional argument against the bill.

The bill relieving Gov. Patton passed. Yeas 26, nays 5. Adjourned.

House.—Under the call of States the following among others are introduced: To tax National bonds, removing obstructions at Hellgate; forbidding assessors and collectors from being directly or indirectly interested in forfeitures under the revenue laws; bill by Stevens regulating suffrage on national questions; to regulate appointments of government agents; providing temporary government for Wyoming Territory; bill by Carey to provide uniform currency and liquidate the National debt; relieving McLane College, Tennessee; amending National currency act; supplying documents to agricultural colleges; removal of obstructions in Upper Missouri river; bill allowing transportation from warehouse at Indianola to San Antonio, Texas; declaring compromises for violation of revenue laws felony; for the better organization of the United States District Courts of Louisiana; establishing a Branch Mint at Santa Fe.

A resolution passed repealing the territorial act of Montana, on account of the exclusion of certain classes from suffrage.

Several executive communications were presented.

Also a resolution of the Georgia Convention urging the reorganization of the State government, removal of political disabilities, and modification of the test oath.

Also a petition from members of the Louisiana Convention, praying for the removal of Gen. Hancock and parish and State officials.

A resolution was adopted, after considerable filibustering, under suspension of the rules, instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire whether combinations had been made or attempted to obstruct the due execution of the reconstruction laws, with power to send for persons and papers.

The following is the substance of the bill which passed the House today: It enacts that hereafter, no money shall be paid out of the Treasury on the following class of cases growing out of the rebellion, until further action of Congress: 1. On account of seizure, or imprisonment, or for damages, or demurrage, or detention of any appliances of transportation, whether by land or water, in insurrectionary States. 2. For transportation service, tolls, ferriage, etc., beyond the tariff fixed by the Quartermaster General, during the war. 3. For the use and occupation of land in insurrectionary States, and for fortifications and other military defensive purposes during the war.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion confirming a decision made by Judge Watrous, in the District Court of Texas, relative to a land claim. The opinion derives additional importance from the fact that some years ago the judicial conduct of Judge Watrons was the subject of some animadversions, and the House of Representatives took testimony looking to impeachment for alleged malpractice in that case. After a lapse of twelve years Judge Watrons is relieved of the imputation by the opinion of the supreme tribunal of the land.

JACKSON, Jan. 24.—The *Clarion* publishes particulars of an outrage perpetrated in Jasper county, Miss., on the 25th or 26th inst. A squad of freedmen, who had been stealing hogs, waylaid a constable's posse, who were searching for them with warrants for their arrest. Two white men were killed, one mortally and five severely wounded. Only one negro wounded and arrested. Several parties are searching for the perpetrators.

The first semi-centennial Masonic celebration of this State, held at Natchez last week, was largely attended. Prof. Thos. G. Gathright was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year.

The convention, after receiving reports of committees, went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill of rights. Four sections had been acted upon when the committee rose. The bill will be reported when completed.

The majority report of the Committee on Compensation, which with the minority report was telegraphed, when submitted, was adopted by 48 to 27.

An afternoon session was held to complete the list of collectors of the special tax.

GEN. HAYDEN MAKES A CHANGE IN THE ELECTION ORDER.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 27.—The following important order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, Jan. 27, 1868.

Pursuant to general order No. 16, current series, from these headquarters, Third Military District, at the election to be held in the State of Alabama in accordance with general orders No. 101, series of 1867, the polls shall not be opened at more than three precincts in each county in the said State, and said polls shall be kept open and votes received thereat for four days instead of two days, anything in general orders No. 101 to the contrary notwithstanding. All public barrooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquor at the county seats, and all other places where the polls shall be opened, will be closed from 6 o'clock on the evening of the third day of February until 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th day of February, 1868.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. Julius Hayden.

S. C. GREENE,
Captain 6th Infty, Brev't Maj. U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President has nominated J. Ross Brown Minister to China; Wm. Bishop, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Patents; Thos. Price, of New Jersey, Consul General to Havana.

The bill regulating impeachments provides that two-thirds of the Senate may suspend the accused during trial.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was full except Stanton.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $2,900,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following preliminaries to the passage of the bill relieving Gov. Patton of political disabilities illustrates the feeling in the Senate:

Mr. Davis bitterly opposed the bill. This governor Patton was an original traitor, and ought to have a halter around his neck instead of having this Congressional favor bestowed upon him, which would not make him any the less a traitor than he had ever been.

When Davis sat down several Radical Senators went over and shook hands with him.

Stewart said Gov. Patton had been pardoned by the President.

Davis—Does that make him any better.

Stewart—That does not make him any better, but he is sorry for what he has done, and is trying to do better. He was in favor of extending mercy to any rebel who would come forward and show signs of repentance and become a good citizen.

Hendricks was in favor of clemency to all the Southern people, but was not in favor of singling out, as a special work of favor, a man who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the government of the United States, and then gone into the rebellion.

GRASS VALLEY, in California, is pronounced by Commissioner Brown the most productive gold quartz mining district in the world. The annual yield of an area drawn by a radius of four miles is $3,500,000.

The Maryland Legislature are balloting for a United States Senator to succeed Reverdy Johnson. Gov. Swann is, so far, considerably ahead.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM WESSON.

WESSON, Miss., Jan. 24, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Vines and vine-clad hills seem to furnish to poetical temperaments their natural aliment, but pines and pine-clad hills are totally destitute of any such nutritious principle. We doubt if their scanty pickings would furnish nourishment enough for even that hardiest of steeds, the "Pegasus of Fancy." "The vine-clad hills of sunny France" are famous in song, but the pine-clad hills of Copiah fall short of immortality by one letter:

"Poetry fits the former to a T,
But missed the latter by a V."

This, however, is only a transient flash—a Herculean contortion of prisoned genius, indicating a remarkably robust poetical constitution. No amount of tension can stretch the imagination in poetic metres over hills that are neither snow-capped nor cloud-piercing, nor carpeted with verdure whose tints "With the hues of the sky in beauty may vie."

They do not reverberate through the intervening valleys the notes of the shepherd's flute nor the sounds of lowing herds. No pastoral swain "*recubans sub tegmine fagi*" fills the evening breeze with the praise of his lovely Amaryllis.

These tall, gaunt pines *will not* be conjured into "heaven-pointing" sentinels, and stubbornly refuse to paraphrase Lebanon's "diadem of cedars." They look lean and hungry, and the inquiring mind thinks here to trace the connection between natural scenery and constitutional temperaments.

Pine-knots supply gas enough for ordinary kindling purposes, but will not support poetical combustion. You may think that nothing but the irritation produced by a case of chronic "*cacoethes scribendi*" could call forth a communication from the midst of such surroundings. But if the Nicodemus of your metropolis thinks the "Piney Woods" a Nazareth whence no good can come, let him "come and see."

Two years ago Wesson boasted two houses. Under the auspices of the Mississippi Manufacturing Company, and the immediate supervision of the liberal and public-spirited president of the company, Col. J. M. Wesson, it is now fast rising to a position of importance. Its population numbers about eight hundred. It is the seat of a factory that consumes several thousand pounds of cotton and wool per diem, turning out fabrics of the best quality, at prices that defy competition from Northern producers, even in their own markets, and employs about three hundred cheerful, contented, hard-working operatives, who would otherwise have been without the means of subsistence in these times of general scarcity.

At Beauregard, two miles above Wesson, Mr. Moody, the secretary of the company, is erecting works for the manufacture of every description of implements required by Southern agriculturists. We fear the name of "Beauregard Works" is most too thoroughly Southern to insure for them a very extensive Southern patronage. If Mr. Moody's conscience were on the gutta-percha order, we should advise him to stamp the products of his works with the name of some unknown town in Massachusetts. The Southern conscience is so deeply impressed with a sense of its duty of love to enemies that it entirely forgets that its own household and friends have any claims. It is impressed with a profound contempt for the publicans and sinners who love only those that love them.

In this utilitarian age, when the motto on the banners of progress is "No. 1," it is refreshing to see one corporation endeavoring to blend the "*utile cum dulci*." One feature of Wesson which arrests the attention of every true friend of progress is the Sabbath school. Its pupils and teachers number one hundred and eighty, out of a population of eight hundred. Its prosperity and success is promoted greatly by the attention and influence of Col. Wesson, who superintends not only the Sunday school, but the town generally, and infuses his energy and spirit into all around him. The rope-walk will soon be put into operation by Messrs. Moody and J. M. Wesson, Jr., the first proceeds of which are to be devoted to the erection of churches here and in Beauregard.

The wand of industry in the hand of intelligence has worked wonders amid these bleak pine hills, and supplied the deficiencies of nature by the appliances of art; the beauty which the one denied the other has made manifest in the "evidences of design," in the application of capital to the promotion of the true interests of the South, the development of its resources, and the extension of its influence. The Mississippi Manufacturing Company is in the van of the army that must achieve Southern independence. They are putting forth energy and capital, "the wrestling jews that throw the world," and we trust the "Song of Steam" which daily and nightly cheers their labors will soon sing the paean of their success.

CLAYTON.

PERSISTENCE OF AIM.—The *American Presbyterian* shows what may be accomplished by unflinching tenacity of aim in overcoming formidable obstacles and achieving great results. The great Freiburg organ, it says, was the work of a poor and unaided man:

The little city of Freyburg, in Switzerland, has the largest organ in the world. When full play it pours forth a tempest of sounds through a forest of pipes, seven thousand and eight hundred in number, shaking the wall and foundations of the old St. Nicholas church, in which it stands. All the musical bands in Boston, New York and Philadelphia combined would not make an orchestra equal in power to this mighty instrument alone.

It is all the work of one man named Aloys Moser. He was poor, he was not thought to be a master of his art, he never received any adequate reward for his labor. Without assistance or suggestion from others he formed the design of building for his native city an organ which travelers from distant nations should turn aside from their journeys to hear, and which, when heard in the darkness of the cathedral at night, should make an hour for them never to be forgotten. And so poor Moser began his life's work, and he persevered for long years, in face of opposition and poverty and ridicule, until his task and his life were finished together. His aim may not have been the highest, nor his motive the best, but he persevered with the faith of a martyr till his work was done, and now it stands among all similar works in the world like Mt. Blanc among the mountains, peerless and alone.

OBITUARIES.

Died, at Wesson, Mississippi, January 15, 1868, AUGUSTUS BERRAN REDDING, aged 40 years and 19 days.

Mr. Redding was a native of Monroe county, Georgia. Brought up in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord," he early united himself with the Methodist Church, and professed a knowledge of "Him whom to know aright is life eternal."

During the late war he served as a captain in the 31st Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, until near the close of the war, when ill health compelled him to resign his commission and return home.

In December, 1867, he removed to Wesson in the hope that the change might benefit the health of himself and family. But death was not to be thus robbed of his prize, and in less than a month after his removal he fell a victim to the cholera.

Another is dead—only one. "The world knew him not," and sees not that the intensity of a single ray is dimmed by the canceling of his peculiar difference. His acquaintances knew him as a useful citizen, a plain but straightforward man, pursuing no crooked lines of policy in his intercourse with his fellows—honest from principle, not from policy. His family and intimate friends knew him as an affectionate husband and father, adorned with "Christian graces," and walking in the "beauty of holiness," which did not fade in the lengthening shadows of his declining sun. The Captain-general of his faith knew him as the victor in the "good fight," and called him "up higher."

As in the bloom of youth and the vigor of manhood, so at life's close he trusted in the "arm that is mighty to save," and on the "Bridge of Faith" passed safely "over the river."

He has not died—he has only passed through "the valley of the *shadow* of death."

B. J.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Washita District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan.	25 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb.	1 2
Homer circuit, Homer		8 9
Haynesville circuit, Haynesville		15 16
Farmerville circuit, Tennessee church	Feb.	22 23
Vernon ct., Longstraw	February 29 and Mar.	1
Minden circuit, Minden		7 8
Bossier circuit, ———		14 15
Blenville circuit, ———		21 22
Louisville circuit, ———		28 29
Mount Lebanon, ———	April	4 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Dryades street German Church	Feb.	2
" Quarterly Conference,	Jan.	31
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers		9
Baton Rouge		16
Moreau street		23
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Mar.	1
Felicity street		8
Carondelet street		15
Jefferson City and La. avenue		22
Gros Tete		29

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Mansfield	Jan.	18 19
Shreveport station		25 26
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Feb.	1 2
Keachie, at ———		8 9
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill		15 16
Anacoco, at Kissatchie		22 23
Many, at Many		29
	and Mar.	1
Natchitoches		7 8
Springville, at ———		14 15

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.

Shubuta, at Shubuta	Jan.	25 26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb.	2 3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley		9 10
Bladon, at Mt. Zion		16 17
St. Stephen's and State Line, at State Line		23 24
Oktibbe, at Oak Grove	March	1 2
Butler, at Butler		8 9
Belmont, at Belmont		15 16
Gaston, at Coke's Chapel		22 23

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harperville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhave.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ———.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ———.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Jan	4 5
Perryville		11 12
Randolph and Briarfield		18 19
Tuskaloosa		25 26
Havanna	Feb	1 2
Eutaw		8 9
Green		15 16
Forkland		22 23
Greensboro and Newberne Ct.,	29 and March	1
Brush Creek		7 8
Marion		14 15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Jan	11 12
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel		18 19
Sunflower, at McNutt		25 26
North Carroll, at Soule Chapel	Feb	1 2
Carrollton, at Carrollton		8 9
Durant, at Spring Hill		15 16
Richland, at Shiloh		22 23
Yazoo Circuit, at Benton,	Feb 29, March	1
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel		7 8
Yazoo City Station		14 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb	2
Mobile, St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March	1
Elsbore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7 8
Citronelle, at B. Meadows		14 15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21 22
Bay Shore, at Mossy Point		28 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4 5

THOS. W. DOSMAN, P. E.

Columbus District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge		29
	and March	1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15 16
Athens, at Athens		22 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville Ct., at Summit	Jan	4 5
Boguechitta Ct., at Boguechitta		11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville		18 19
Brookhaven Station,		25 26
Scotland Circuit, at ———	Feb	1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		8 9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst		15 16
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion		22 23
Crystal Springs Ct., at ———		29 30

The Brethren will please let me know *where* their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton	Dec.	28, 29
Jackson	Jan.	4, 5
Woodville		11, 12
Percy's Creek		18, 19
Liberty		25, 26
Amite	Feb	1, 2
St. Helena		8, 9
East Feliciana		15, 16
East Baton Rouge		22, 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th,	March	1
Kingston		7, 8
Natchez		14, 15

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Camden Dist—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Jan.	18 19
Oak Hill, at McKinzies		25 26
Snow Hill, at Monterey	Feb.	1 2
Farmersville, at Farmersville		8 9
Sepulga, at Bethel		15 16
Black's Bend, at Pleasant Hill		22 23
Evergreen and Escumbia Mission	February 29 and March	1, at Union Camp Ground.
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant	March	7 8
Monroeville, at Purryille		14 15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed upward of $8,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments

VII. This road lies almost entirely along the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin

VIII. The management of this Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy, and the surplus earnings, after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company upon the portion now in operation are less than a third the net earnings

X. Both principal and interest are payable in GOLD, under special provisions of both National and State enactment

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THE RABBIT ON THE WALL.

The cottage work is over,
The evening meal is done;
Hark! through the starlight stillness
You hear the river run.
The little children whisper,
Then speak out, one and all:
"Come, father, make for Johnny
A rabbit on the wall."

He smilingly assenting,
They gather round his chair;
"Now, grandma, you hold Johnny,
Don't let the candle flare."
So speaking, from his fingers
He throws a shadow tall,
That seems, the moment after,
A rabbit on the wall.

The children shout with laughter,
The uproar louder grows;
Even grandma chuckles faintly,
And Johnny chirps and crows.
There ne'er was gilded painting,
Hung up in lordly hall,
Gave half the simple pleasure
This rabbit on the wall.

From the Little Corporal.

QUIT CROWDING.

I never heard of it myself, but they told me out in Illinois that on still nights you can "hear the big potatoes scolding the little ones for crowding so." The little fellows are growing, and there is no room for them all in one hill, and so the big ones scold and bid the little ones keep still. I do not believe all of this story, because potatoes have no mouths, and cannot talk: They have eyes, and if they had mouths they would scold if they could, for potatoes do get terribly crowded sometimes—crowded all out of shape.

My garden is not like an Illinois garden. All my potato hills have more stones in them than potatoes. I have seen boys in Illinois who never saw a stone in any field or garden. They would laugh to see what queer shapes the potatoes have when they grow among stones. A little potato gets between two stubborn stones, and grows itself flat as my hand trying to push the stones away. It is all just the same when little Indian pappooses have their soft heads between two stubborn boards; they grow up flat-head Indians. And the Chinese girl babies have their soft little feet squeezed into sore little lumps by tight bandages; the bandages crowd them all out of shape.

There is a good deal of crowding, and worse than crowding, going on all around me. A hill of corn came up beautifully and grew a foot high, and then stopped and turned yellow and died, all because there was a maple tree that crowded it and took away its sap and sunshine. The other corn-stalks a little way off saw it, and said it was a shame for that great big tree to steal a living away from a little corn family not six weeks old? But when those scolding corn-stalks were grown up, I noticed that they spread out their blades and drank up the sunshine, and would not let the little turnips grow between their rows! and a squash vine got so mad at the corn-stalks that he came up, and ran away beyond the outside row of corn before he'd stop to finish out a big leaf, or grow a blossom, and then he stopped and grew so rich, and fat, and big leaved, that not a leaf of clover, nor a blade of grass could grow, he covered all the ground so.

There is a crowding and a quarrel going on in my garden all summer long. The thistles quarreled with my strawberries, so that I had to go out and hit them with a hoe, and then they would not keep still for more than a week at a time. Then my hens crowded on to my corn, and, do all I could, they ate it all up, leaving me not an ear, no, not a kernel. The cabbages did well until after frost; then a neighbor's cow came to gnaw at them, and leave them nicely white and open for bugs to creep in. So my cabbages got crowded.

That is not all. One night some sort of an animal crowded my setting hens, and sucked every egg, leaving the poor birds sitting sleepily on the shells. Afterward I got a gun and crowded him off and buried him. But how he hated to go! What an awful smell he made. Then I began to notice and to think what a crowding, quarreling world we do live in, to be sure. The bugs and worms were nibbling the leaves away. The robins came and picked off the bugs. The cat came and caught the robins. The dog came and caught the cat and broke her back. What a time!

In the woods the large trees keep the little ones from growing up. In the waters the big fish eat the little fish. In the air the hawk catches the little bird. On land the cattle eat up the growing grass, and by and by men eat up the cattle. That's the way it is and always has been in this world. The stronger crowds the weaker, and uses him up.

Once a mad elephant came rushing along a village street in India, knocking down the little bamboo shanties, pitching men into the air with his tusks, and slapping down the women into the dirt with his trunk. Suddenly he stopped at a little baby in the very middle of the street, looked at him, picked him up tenderly, and set him in at a house door safely, and then went raging along down street again. Wonderful! beautiful! to see such a monstrous creature so kind to a little baby.

A doctor in England had a fine large black dog, larger than any dog anywhere around. One day he broke his leg. The doctor set it and took care of him until his leg was quite strong again. A month afterward this great big dog, fat and black and curly, brought home a little sore, red-eyed doggy running on three legs, and showed him to the doctor to be cured! Wonderful! beautiful! to see a great hearty dog helping a poor, lame, half-starved cur! It is better than crowding or quarreling!

Once I knew a tall, stout, good-looking man, go to a picnic with at least eight little children, six women, and some boys and girls. He put up a swing between two trees, a long swing, and then for hours he stood there, giving all the boys and girls, and all the women and children splendid swings—away up into the air. He worked so hard that he could hardly keep awake long enough to get home; and the next day his arms were stiff and sore. But he is one of the best men I ever knew. He is so very strong that he helps everybody, and so very kind that he never crowds anybody. He does not scold the little potatoes for growing, and he says *we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.* And when I tell him that everybody crowds everybody in this word, he says, *we don't belong to this world, but to the kingdom of heaven, where He that is chief is servant of all.* I've a great mind never to crowd or quarrel any more!

The Chinese Children and the Idol.

Their parents were dead, and they were left to the care of an aunt and grandmother. Their aunt had a wooden idol in her house, which they all worshiped. The little boy's name was San, and his sister's name was Kim. They were sent to a mission school. The teacher of the school wanted to show these children the folly of praying to a dumb idol.

One day she gave them a beautiful flower to smell. They were delighted with its fragrance. Then she held out some fruit to them. It had a bad smell—so bad that they turned away from it. Then she said she did not think their idol could tell the difference between the smell of flower and that of the fruit. She then took a large needle, and asked the children to let her stick it into their arms. They instantly drew back and said, "O no, ma'am, it will hurt us." Then she said she didn't think it would hurt their idol to stick it into him. As they were going home, San told his sister that he was going to try if it was true what the teacher had said. He wanted to find out whether their idol did know anything. His sister was afraid some dreadful thing would happen to him, and she tried to persuade him to give it up. But San said he was determined to try. So when they reached home they went into the room where the idol was. It was fastened to a shelf against a wall. They pushed the table under it. Then San stood on the table and held the flower to the idol, but he took no notice of it. Then he held the decayed fruit to his nose, but he never moved his head, or showed the least signs of displeasure.

"Well," said San, "he does not know any thing about *smelling*, let's try if he has any *feeling*."

Then he found a sharp iron, like a skewer. Kim was frightened when she saw her brother go up to the idol with it in his hand. San grasped the iron and stuck it into one of his cheeks. There was no cry, no blood.

"The teacher's right!" said San "He does not know any thing!"

Then he saw how foolish it was to put such a stupid block in the place of God. He determined not to worship him any more. He persuaded his aunt and grandmother to do the same; and they all at last became Christians, and had no other god but the Lord.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

POLISH FOR SADDLES AND BRIDLES.—Apply the albumen or white of an egg to the saddle, and give it plenty of elbow grease, with the aid of a piece of flannel. The same application to a new saddle, two or three times repeated, will produce that rich dark brown so much desired.

CLEANING KNIVES.—A small clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it at about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. We can get a better polish by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

BY CHARLES GODFREY LEELAND.

My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The mago thinks long on many a thing;
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without a fear;
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry-red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word,
Dame Alice worketh broidery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tap-wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere,
And courtiers ruffle, strut, and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine;
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castle fair and high,
Wherever river runeth by.
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments, and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be't here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere;
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

From the Canada Farmer.

TURNIPS FOR GREEN MANURE.

Joseph Harris, formerly of the *Genesee Farmer*, in a lecture on the cereals, which he delivered at New Haven, February, 1860, says: "I was once on the farm of Mr. Matthews, of Swathan, in Norfolk, England, when he called my attention to a barley stubble, and said that the crop of barley from that field averaged seventy-five bushels per acre. It had been heavily manured for turnips, and the crop was very large, but not having stock sufficient to eat them, the greater portion rotted on the ground, and were ploughed in, of course furnishing a large amount of manure, rich in ammonia."

As a further instance: It was our custom, when we harvested and housed our mangels and Swedish turnips, always to cut off and spread on the ground the leaves of both kinds of roots; we never allowed them to be eaten, because experience had shown that when the leaves and greens were ploughed in, a splendid crop of either wheat or barley (which ever was sown) was sure to follow. In England the turnips stand on the ground during the winter, and throw up high seed stalks in the spring; but the mangels must be housed, as the frost spoils them. The destruction of the turnip root in England on the soil is troublesome, owing to its vitality; but in Canada, if white turnips were sown, and left exposed to the winter frost, they, as well as mangels, would be entirely softened and destroyed, and by spring time be ready for immediate almagamation with the soil.

I will now give a Canadian instance. Some years since a Scottish farmer on one of the worn-out farms in the Niagara district had on his farm one twenty-five acre field, that from continuous cropping was so reduced that no grain whatever would grow on it. He had no spare manure, as the farm would not grow straw enough to make it, but he was determined to thoroughly enrich this piece of land. He therefore prepared the field for mangels, planted them in drills, as well manured in the drill, as he could manage, which was not much, but as the land had never before grown mangels they grew finely. He horse-hoed the roots, then, when the plants were large enough, he ran the cultivator across them in place of singling or pulling them out. He got a heavy crop of tolerably large roots, the whole of which were ploughed in, and the ground summer-fallowed the following year, to kill the weeds. Fall wheat was then sown, and produced *sixty bushels per acre.* The wheat was seeded down well with clover, and as soon as the clover was in flower the next year it was ploughed under with a ball and chain. This treatment got the land into thorough heart, and with judicious management since, that field, even till now, continues the best on the farm.

It is a well-known fact that where sheep are not kept on mountainous or other extensive pasture, the English farmer neither makes nor expects to make any profit on the sheep over and above the manure which they furnish by consuming the roots and oil cake on the farm. If the sheep pay for the outgoings and interest on their purchase, and leave the farmer the manure free, he considers himself richly paid, and so he is. In Canada we do better than that, so far as buying and selling the sheep is concerned, but still the generality of farmers are content to keep but few sheep, and only those that they can winter through on pea straw, and some few roots, without difficulty. Sheep, in any great number, cannot be fattened or indeed kept successfully in Canada through the winter without being housed, and it is not one farm in five hundred where three hundred sheep can be housed during the winter.

In "The Canada Farmer," 16th April, 1866, P. Murison writes: "I would like to know if ploughing in a turnip crop is a good plan for manuring ground. I generally take in the turnips themselves, and plough in the leaves. Which is the best?"

"The Canada Farmer" answers: "If you have cattle to consume the roots, the latter is clearly the most judicious course."

Now I doubt this. I believe that the cattle and sheep take away more than they leave behind. I was discussing the matter with a clever Englishman, who had been head laborer, or grieve, on a large English farm, where they made their own superphosphate; he had never discussed the idea of destroying turnips on the land before, and at first seemed to look on it as a horrible piece of extravagance; but when I told him the amount of solid constituents of the turnip, and how much of that must necessarily go into the sheep, and be carried away with them, perception dawned upon him, and he exclaimed in a sort of rapture, "yes, you are right; I see it now. If you were to take all the lambs which can be bred up on one hundred acres of turnips, and dissolve them with sulphuric acid, you would have a grand lot of superphosphate, enough to manure two such lots of turnips, and by feeding these turnips on the ground the sheep carry away the whole of it." Well, he was delighted at the discovery, and went away fully determined to grow and plough in all the turnips he could manage to get into the ground.

But few people are aware of the extent to which green crops are ploughed under in some parts of Canada. Thus, on the sandy land about what is known as the Long Point country, county of Norfolk, it is not unusual to plough in one, two, and even three sowings of buckwheat in the course of one season. The first sowing, possibly, will hardly cover the ground; the second is better, and the third is a full crop, the ground producing a good crop of wheat afterward. But the season in that district is the longest in Canada, or otherwise they could not do as they do. When they can once raise a good crop of clover, they prefer to plough it under as soon as it is in flower, and then sow fall wheat afterward; without clover their land in the sandy portions would not repay the cost of cultivation.

On the plains in Haldimand and Hamilton, back of Cobourg, they carry out the same system to a great length. The land there was bare of trees, except oak scrub; it was a poor sand, with a hard clay subsoil. For many years it was considered unfit for cultivation, until some of the Brantford plains people went down there. They began with buckwheat, following with clover and plaster, and soon showed the capabilities of the soil. By a gradual bringing up of the hard clay subsoil they have greatly improved the land, and they now adopt the following course: The wheat stubbles are ploughed under in the fall; then, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and at the earliest possible moment, they sow a good thick crop of peas; as soon as the peas are well in flower, they plough them under with a proper implement, and sow buckwheat thick; the buckwheat comes to a full crop, and is again ploughed under in the fall; next year spring wheat follows, and they are sure of a first-rate crop. Plenty of clover seed is sown with the spring wheat. The next year the clover is ploughed under as soon as it is in bloom, and that same fall winter wheat is sown with the certainty of a first-rate crop. The wheat is clovered down, stands for hay, and the second crop is ploughed under for spring grain. If the clover heads are ripe enough, the spring crop is self-seeded with the clover. They then plough for another crop of oats, barley or otherwise, as the necessity of the farm required. All the people there who have adopted this plan have become rich, and the land cannot be now purchased at any reasonable rate. These plain lands are very early, and the fall wheat is always ahead of the midge, and the quality of the grain is the very best in Canada; but the straw is short, and were it not for the green crops so ploughed under, manure would be out of the question. Plaster is freely used.

I have thus strung together all the information I could for the present obtain on this important subject. The success of the plan depends upon the length to which it is carried. One thing is quite clear—it cannot be carried too far. If it is found to make the wheat too gross, a crop of oats, barley, or rye will reduce the redundancy of the growth of the wheat, and bring it within reason.

Now I want all the persons who may read this to find fault with it, pitch into it right and left, hit hard, make fun of it, do anything but pass it over in silence. There may and must be some discussion, but silence helps no one, not even to the extent of making them think.

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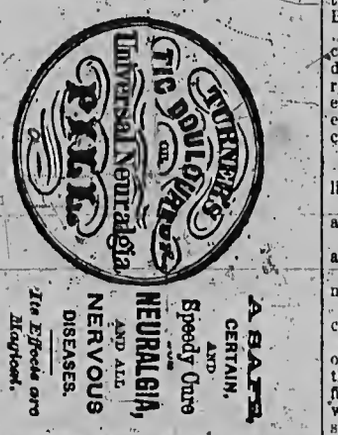

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Doremus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

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The payment of $50 at one time constitutes a life member.

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The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades, and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited no new feature since our last issue. The wholesale trade shows a slight improvement in some branches, but this is far from being general, and we hear continued complaints of unabated dullness. With a rise in the tributaries and an increase in the receipts of cotton we may reasonably anticipate some revival of the demand for the interior, but as yet few country merchants have made their appearance, compared with what is usual at this season of the year. Nothing of any moment has been done in tobacco, and the movement in Western produce has been of moderate extent, but generally at firmer prices, owing to the stocks running low from the interrupted navigation above Cairo. The river being again open, we may anticipate more liberal receipts.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed, under the stimulating influence of the accounts from Liverpool, at an advance of ¼ to ⅛c., Ordinary being quoted at 14 to 15c., Good Ordinary at 15¾ to 16, Low Middling at 16¾ to 17, Middling at 17¼ to 17½, and Strict Middling at 17¾ to 18, since which there has been a further improvement of fully ¼c. On Saturday the movement commenced with moderate sales at about Friday's figures, but on the receipt of the Liverpool telegrams factors raised their pretensions, and the subsequent sales were at an advance of ¼ to ⅜c., mostly on the basis of 17 to 17¼c. for Low Middling, and 17½ to 17¾ for Middling, but partly at ¼c. higher. The demand was fair, and the sales summed up 4,800 bales. On Monday the high prices asked checked operations. In fact there were very few buyers who could purchase at the limits of their pending orders, and the business was consequently confined to 2,500 bales, but prices showed increased buoyancy, Low Middling commanding 17¼ to 17½c., and Middling 17¾ to 18. On Tuesday the market opened under the unfavorable influence of dark and rainy weather, which continued throughout the day, and the movement being, moreover, restricted by the moderate extent of the supply offering, as well as by the limits of many of the leading buyers being below the ruling rates, only 2,500 bales changed hands, while prices were barely maintained, offers being accepted in several cases which had been previously refused.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 9,800 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 9,395 bales, against 10,498 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 2,103 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 322,438 bales, against 448,969 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 141,326 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 63,588 bales to Great Britain, of 56,666 to France, and of 93,987 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	14½ to 15½
Good Ordinary	16½ to 16¾
Low Middling	17½ to 17¾
Middling	17½ to 18
Strict Middling	18½ to 18¾

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days	11380
Arrived previously	364478 — 375858
	391114
Exported past three days	11655
Exported previously	282163 — 293858
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales	97256

MOLASSES.—The demand has again been active, at full prices, and the sales since our last review embrace 1,500 bbls., all the receipts, at 45 to 55c. per gallon for Inferior, 58 to 60c. for Common, 60 to 75c. for Fermenting, as in quality, 65 to 70c. for Fair, 75c. for light Cistern bottoms, 68c. for Centrifugal, 78c. for Good, 80c. for Prime, not reboiled, and 72½ to 80c. for reboiled, as in quality.

FLOUR.—The market has been steady and firm, with a great scarcity of Double Extra and the grades below.

CORN.—The market has been steady and firm, with a fair demand at full prices.

PORK.—The market has continued steady and firm. A brisk trade is doing in a jobbing way at $22 25 to $22 50 per bbl. for Mess.

LARD.—Prime and choice is in light supply and in request at full prices.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 28, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	— to —
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$40 to 50
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 8
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$4 00 to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	2 50 to 3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	1 50 to 2 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 20
Yearlings, per head	14 to 18
Calves, per head	11 to 15

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	10 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	— 16	— 18
East India	— 18	— 20
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	— 8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 80	1 85
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	.. ..	8 00
Crackers	.. ..	8 50
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	.. ..
English, Fire	35 00	.. ..
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N. Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17½	22½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 50
Anthracite ₩ ton		12 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	.. 60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	.. 14	.. 17
Havana	.. 35	.. 38
Java	.. 30	.. 38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	12 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	.. 35	.. 36
Sheathing	..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	.. 35	.. 36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	.. 23	.. 24
Tarred, American	..	.. 21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 00	5 25
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	.. ..	.. 3½
—St. Domingo	4	.. ..
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	80	.. ..
Feathers, ₩ lb	80	85
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	..	1 60
Herrings	.. 65	.. 75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	.. ..
——— No. 2	16 00	17 00
——— No. 3	.. ..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	.. 4	.. ..
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	..	10 25
Extra	10 75	15 50
Fine	9 00	9 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. 20½
Figs, Drum	.. 20	.. 22
Dried Apples	.. 5	.. 6
Currants, Zante	..	.. 15
Almonds, soft shell	33	.. 34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 20	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	6 00	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	22 00	24 00
Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 45	.. ..
10 x 12	3 75	— —
12 x 18	4 40	.. ..
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 15	2 25
Canada	2 20	2 30
Oats	83	.. ..
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	97	1 00
Beans, ₩ bbl	10 00	14 00
Hops, ₩ lb	70	75
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	22	.. ..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	.. ..	20 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. —	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	18	— 19
Wet salted, city slaughter	.. ..	.. 9
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	16	.. 17
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	— —
Country, Bar ₩ lb	.. 5	.. 6
English, ₩ lb	.. 4½	.. 5
Hoop, ₩ lb	.. 7	.. 10
Sheet	.. 6½	.. 9
Boiler	.. 8	.. 9
Nail Rods	.. 12	.. 14
Iron Cotton Ties	.. 7½	.. —
Castings, American	.. 7½	.. 8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime	.. ..	— —
Rockland, &c	1 75	2 00
Cement	2 50	— —
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	.. 45	.. 80
Muscovado	..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled	60	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	.. 4½	.. 5½
Select, water rotted	.. 6½	.. 7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	.. 6	.. ..
Wrought, German	.. 15	.. 20
English	.. 16	.. 18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 75	.. ..
Pitch	..	4 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 25	.. ..
No. 2	2 75	3 00
No. 3	2 25	2 50
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	.. 44	.. ..
Varnish, bright	50	85
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 10	1 20
Coal Oil	51	55
In cases	.. 65	68
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	70
Refined	..	90
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed	.. ..	35 00
Meal	.. ..	40 00
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half bbl	14 50	15 00
Dried, ₩ lb	16	17
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	22 25	22 50
Prime Mess	19 00	20 00
Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	10	12
Do., canvassed	12	17
Sides	12	13
Shoulders	..	10½
Green Shoulders	9	— —
Lard, Prime, in tierces	13½	.. ..
in kegs	14½	.. 15
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	.. ..
Butter, Northern	45	.. 48
Western	.. 15	.. 35
Cheese, American	.. 6	.. 16
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 00	4 25
Onions	.. ..	6 00
Green Apples	3 25	4 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	3	10
India	..	10
Carolina	10	—
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo	1 95	.. ..
from warehouse	2 20	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
Turks island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	7½	15½
Havana, White	..	.. ..
Yellow	..	.. ..
Brown	..	— —
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters	25	.. ..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	—
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	25	28
Burry	9	11
Louisiana, Native	..	14
Texas, ₩ Merino	18	20

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HAMILTON & DUNNICA, Cotton and Tobacco Factors, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 42 Union street, New Orleans. sep22 1y

G. & T. F. SHARING, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING & PLANTATION GOODS, No. 29 Magazine Street, Corner of Gravier street, oc1 1y NEW ORLEANS.

TOM HENDERSON, Late of Henderson, Terry & Co. SAM HENDERSON, Late of Vickers, Black & Co.

TOM & SAM HENDERSON, COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, 12 UNION STREET, dec 9 1y New Orleans

J. C. M'ALLISTER E. M'NAIR

M'ALLISTER & M'NAIR, WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 74 Common Street, ap7 1y NEW ORLEANS.

J. P. HARRISON & SONS, COTTON FACTORS, And General Commission Merchants, 51 UNION STREET,—UP STAIRS, New Orleans. J. P. Harrison, (formerly Payne & Harrison) Edward Harrison, J. P. Harrison, jun., Sidney Harrison, John N. Harrison. july7 1y

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO., COTTON FACTORS, And General Commission Merchants, No 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans. aug18 1y

SAM'L. BARRETT. CHS. LE SASSIER.

BARRETT & LeSASSIER, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants 118 CARONDELET STREET, aug18 1y NEW ORLEANS.

A. D. GRIEFF, Wholesale Grocer, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE, 48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Bienville st., aug25 6m NEW ORLEANS

ROBERT L. WALKER, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant 120 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS. aug 8'67 1y

THOMAS MURRAY, BUILDER. Corner Rampart and Erato Streets, NEW ORLEANS. Orders left at Box 119, Mechanic's Exchange, will be attended to. sept 7

JOHN W. MADDEN, LATE FIRM OF PAUL J. CHRISTIAN & CO., GENERAL MERCANTILE STATIONER, Printer, Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, and Lithographer, No 73 Camp street, New Orleans. Blank Books made to any pattern desired and at reasonable rates. jul5-13-3m

J. W. CARROLL. JOS. HOY. CHAS. HARDENBERG

CARROLL, HOY & CO., COTTON FACTORS And General Commission Merchants, No. 36 Perdido Street, New Orleans, aug18 1y

S. H. KENNEDY & CO., General Commission Merchants and COTTON FACTORS, 57 Poydras street. Cotton Office—192 Common street—in charge of RICHARD J. NUGENT. aug4 1y

W. G. TOMPKINS. H. B. ALSOBROOK.

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H. A. BLACKSHER. JOHN C. MILLER

BLACKSHER & MILLER, COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, 13 ST. CHARLES STREET, feb2 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

S. M. SWENSON, N.Y., into of Austin, Tex. W. M. PERKINS, D. L. KENNION, Of Perkins & Co., N.Y.

PERKINS, SWENSON, & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 48 Carondelet, corner of Union street, NEW ORLEANS.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO., General Commission Merchants, 20 Exchange Place, New York. sep9 1y

THOS. H. ALLEN, Memphis, Tenn. JAMES M. ALLEN, PERAY NUGENT, New Orleans

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN, (Successors to ROBSON & ALLEN) Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants, 192 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS aug18 1y

E. S. KEEP. L. CAULFIELD

KEEP & CAULFIELD, Western Produce, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 77 & 79 Poydras street, New Orleans oc13 1y

HENRY WARE, Of Texas. WM. H. WARE, Of Texas

H. WARE & SON, Cotton and Wool Factors, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans. oc13 1y

B. ATKINSON & CO: New York. JAMES HEWITT & CO: Liverpool.

HEWITT, NORTON & CO., COTTON FACTORS, And Commission Merchants, —188 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS. Cash advances made on consignments to us by HEWITT, SWISHER & CO., Galveston, Texas. sep15 1y

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D. H. HOLMES, Direct Importation of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 155 Canal Street, sept 6m NEW ORLEANS

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOU FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

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$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Popery is a Cunning Compound of Superficial Truth and Solid Error.

BY PROF. J. B. A. AIKENS.

THE VULGATE, APOCRYPHA, AND TRADITION.

The council of Trent had the profane audacity, the blasphemy, to pronounce the Vulgate, Apocrypha, and the traditions to have divine authority, affirming the Latin version, called the Vulgate, to be equal to the Hebrew and Greek originals, and the Apocrypha and tradition to be coequals of the Bible.

I. We examine the claim of the Vulgate's divinity.

(1.) The translation of the Bible, termed the Vulgate, was the work of Jerome. He is reputed to have been the most learned of the Latin fathers, though in point of logic and profundity he was certainly Augustine's inferior. But with all his vast erudition Jerome was assuredly not inspired. Hence must his uninspired translation be tried by the inspired originals.

(2.) The Vulgate differs in many material points from the Hebrew and Greek originals. What folly, therefore, to claim divine authority for the Vulgate, even where wrongly translated? Is there divinity even in its error? Is fallible Jerome superior to the infallible writers of the holy oracles?

(3.) Even after the council of Trent several popes have made some thousand corrections in the Vulgate. Thus the previously declared inspired translation was deemed imperfect! Moreover, Bellarmine, a celebrated papal champion, declares the Vulgate to require many alterations and emendations.

(4.) The Vulgate is not by any means superior to the authorized English translation or even that in German by Luther. Now suppose a Protestant council in London or Berlin to pronounce these translations to have divine authority, to be equal to the Hebrew and Greek originals? What would the papal world say to this? Would not their outcry, denunciation and imprecation be both loud and long? But if Protestants are required to maintain verity, are Romanists at liberty to proclaim an official lie?

(5.) The Vulgate, we know, has divine authority if heaven-born, or if true and correct, if it agree fully with the sacred and inspired original. But heaven-born it is not, and with the original it agrees not. What presumption, therefore, in the council of Trent to declare it, at the expense of criticism, a kind of *incomparabilis*—the true word of God!

II. To prove the apocryphal books to be wholly without divine authority we offer the following reasons—not as all, but enough:

They are nowhere mentioned or alluded to in the New Testament, receiving no notice, much less sanction, from Jesus Christ or the apostles.

They are not received into the sacred canon of the Jewish church, to whom, in the olden time, were committed the oracles of God, (Rom. 3: 2.) Were the books inspired, their inspiration would have been known to and proclaimed by the Jewish people.

They were not received into the sacred canon, the canon of Scripture, by the early Christian church. They were then either not known or were known as human.

They were never viewed as declaredly inspired by the early enemies of Christianity—Celsus, Porphyry, Julian, and others.

Not one of the whole was written in Hebrew, the language of the Old Testament, all of them being in Greek, excepting Esdras, &c., and that being in Latin.

The apocryphal writers, with two exceptions, do not claim inspiration. Some of them only disclaim it.

The Apocrypha really contains folly and error, weak things and wrong ones, and is even in some points of moment opposed and contradicting the Bible.

No other external or internal proof of inspiration that belongs to the Bible belongs to the Apocrypha.

Reader, we hope that these reasons will content your mind, as they content our own. Going from the special to the general, from the particular to the universal, we remark that the circumstantial arguments showing the divine authority of the Bible does not support for the Apocrypha.

III. Tradition. We sooner turn our thought to the subject of tradition than we think of the Talmudical trash of the Jews. Should not the tendency and evil of Hebrew tradition have been a warning to Christians to beware of such dangerous cliffs? Christ says of them (Matt. 15: 6) "Ye have made the word of God of none effect *by your traditions*." But disregarding this, the Romanists have traditionized upon tradition, obtained through the channel of priestly guile, resting on no authority but the actions of priests, being impotent for anything good, though lamentably potent for evil. We shall briefly show that the papal traditions have no scriptural or rational ground to stand upon:

(1.) We have positive proofs that the Jewish traditions were without divine authority under the Old Testament dispensation.—Therefore we fairly infer, from analogy, that oral traditions derived from God do not exist under the reign of the gospel.

(2.) As God enabled men infallibly to write a part He probably enabled them so to write the whole. Why should God commit a part of His divine will to the firm hold of writing, and leave the rest to the frail keeping of mere memory or mere morality a long line of priests?

(3.) Setting up oral traditions as a rule of faith is lowering and degrading the Bible. Tradition would then be regarded too much and Scripture too little.

(4.) The Christian fathers do neither allow nor disallow oral tradition. Their rule of faith was the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible.

(5.) Apostolic tradition would tend to exalt the clergy at the expense of the laity. It would afford a handle for ecclesiastical corruption, priestly pride, power and the like. The honor of the tradition and the dishonor of the priesthood have always gone hand in hand.

(6.) How utterly improbable the pure descent of tradition! How impossible for the unwritten word to be handed down to our time uncorrupted, free from alteration, addition or subtraction! Would God require us to depend on the memory and honesty of thousands or millions of men in a great multitude of particulars?

(7.) According to the rule of Vincent, of Lerins, to constitute a binding apostolical or ecclesiastical tradition it is necessary that it should have been held *semper, ubique, et ab omnibus*. How small a number will that rule sanction!

Rome runs a fearful risk in profanely tampering with the sacred record. It incurs an awful responsibility in making it to appear that the divine revelation is an insufficient directory to heaven. Woe unto Rome! for it attributes the Vulgate, Apocrypha and tradition to God, with a view of protecting, by their adulterine aid, things that God's word refuses to sanction! "What thing soever I command you, observe to do it; thou shalt not add thereto nor diminish from it," (Deut. 12: 32.) See also Rev. 22 and Gal. 1: 9.

The Distribution of Supplies and the Employment of Labor.

REGULATIONS OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

We publish this morning two important circulars, just issued by Gen. Buchanan, Commandant of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State. It will be perceived that the regulations in regard to the distribution of supplies to the unemployed freedmen, and to the "indigent and helpless," have a wide scope, and cannot fail to exert a most important influence upon the planting interest in this State. We commend them to the careful consideration of our readers:

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., Jan. 23, 1868.

Circular No. 1.

In order to carry out the instructions contained in Letter from War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated Washington, D. C., Jan. 7th, 1868, and, to relieve extreme want occasioned by reason of freedmen being without employment, through inability of planters to furnish supplies, it is hereby announced that as far as may be in the power of the Bureau, aid will be furnished in such case under the following regulations:

ART. I. 1. Duplicate copies of contract, under which freedmen are employed, *must be filed in the office of Bureau Agent in the parish*.

2. For supplies of corn meal and meat, advanced by the Bureau, a *formal first lien* will be taken upon the crops and movables used in cultivation of the same, for reimbursement for cost of such supplies.

These supplies will be furnished each month, until the necessity for such issue no longer exists, *and in each case* the lien will be taken as stated.

3. Upon receipt by the planter of the first month's supplies he will file in the office of the Bureau Agent of the parish *duplicate bonds, with good and sufficient security*, in the amount of $1,500 for every twenty freedmen employed, stipulating that for and in consideration of supplies furnished by the Bureau, to the freed people employed as laborers on his plantation during the year of 1868, he binds himself to reimburse to the Bureau, before the expiration of said year, the full cost of such supplies, from the proceeds of the crops, or other products of industry, raised by him, or from the movables on the plantation, used in the cultivation of the crop; and he further agrees that when said crops, or other products, are prepared for market, that the same, or his portion thereof, shall be shipped, for sale, to such merchants as may be designated by the Bureau, in the city of New Orleans, La., and that, *immediately* upon the sale of said crops, a sufficient amount of the proceeds accruing therefrom, to the full amount, if necessary, shall be turned over to the proper officer of the Bureau, in liquidation of his just indebtedness for the subsistence advanced. He further stipulates and agrees, that, should there still be a balance due the Bureau, after the proceeds of the crop have been thus applied, then, and in that event, the movables and other goods on the plantation shall be liable therefor.

A copy of the contract and bond will be forwarded to these headquarters by the Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner on duty in the parish.

ART. II. With a view to systematize the issuing of supplies, as indicated in the preceding article, the following detailed instructions will be strictly complied with:

1. A planter who may be unable to furnish supplies to the freedmen in his employ, and desires to procure them from the Bureau, will apply to the Bureau Agent of the parish, and file in his office affidavits, in duplicate, stating whole number of freed people employed, for whom rations are required during the month, and specifying number of pounds of corn meal or hard bread, and number of pounds of meat, needed for the subsistence of the freed people on his plantation, and further, that he is not able to furnish subsistence for them in any other manner. The Parish Agent, after being fully satisfied of the reliability of the planter, of the correctness of the number of freed people reported as employed in each case, and of necessity of the Bureau advancing the supplies, will then forward to these headquarters a duplicate of the affidavit and application for approval. The supplies will then be procured and shipped to the Bureau Agent in the parish.

2. The cost of the supplies, including that of transporting them to the agent, will be charged against the planter requiring them, by the officer procuring and forwarding the same.

3. Said charges will be communicated to the Parish Agent, and will in like manner be entered upon books, prepared for the purpose, in his office.

4. Upon receipt of the supplies the Parish Bureau Agent will, if necessary, cause the same to be transported to the plantation where they are required.

5. The cost of this transportation will be an additional charge against the planter, and the agent will immediately report to the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, at these headquarters, the amount of such additional charge, in order that the same may be charged on his books.

6. Upon the delivery of the supplies to the planter he will receipt to the agent for the number of pounds of each article of subsistence, on which receipt will be specified the full cost of the supplies, including all charges on same up to time of delivery by the Parish Bureau Agent.

7. These receipts will be in duplicate, and to each will be attached an agreement, on part of planter, giving to the Bureau a formal lien, or first privilege, upon crops and movables, as specified above. The agent will then retain one copy on file, and forward duplicate to the Assistant Commissary Subsistence at these headquarters.

8. At the end of each month the Parish Agent will forward to these headquarters a full report of all supplies issued in accordance with the foregoing directions.

It must be constantly borne in mind by the Bureau Agents that the distribution of the supplies is solely for the purpose of securing employment to the freedmen by enabling the planter to furnish them with subsistence for the time being, and whenever the planter becomes able, from any cause, to furnish his employes the necessary subsistence, the advances made by the Bureau will be *immediately* discontinued, and the fact so reported to these headquarters, in order that the account with such employer may be closed.

In the adoption of this system agents are instructed to advise freedmen to contract to labor, during the year, for stipulated monthly wages, if in all cases, when it is in the power of the planter so to do.

The experience of the past two years has clearly proven the disadvantage of working for shares. The former system should be given preference—whenever found practicable—as it establishes labor upon a fixed and certain basis, preventing the endless complications and numerous difficulties incident to the system of shares.

In this connection agents are instructed that their action with reference to the character of the contracts with the freedmen is to be *advisory*, and by no means compulsory. The freedman is authorized to make his contract on such terms as may be most agreeable to himself.

Many planters are unable, through want of means, to pay freedmen wages, and can only employ them on the system of shares in crops raised. In all such cases Bureau Agents will, when called upon, furnish all necessary assistance, as provided under existing orders.

ARTICLE III. Monthly Reports of "Indigent and Helpless," specified in Circular No. 19, series of 1867, from these headquarters, will be made and forwarded as heretofore, and must include only those destitute who are unable to labor, or otherwise to provide for themselves, and to whom the parish or other local authorities fail to render the necessary assistance, to prevent starvation and suffering.

The utmost care will be taken by the agents not to include the accounts of the indigent and helpless with those of the laborers who receive assistance through the planter. In all cases their accounts must be distinct and separate.

Subsistence for the indigent and helpless will be issued gratuitously, and will be accounted for in accordance with instructions heretofore promulgated.

The necessary blanks will be furnished to agents requiring them on their application for the same to these headquarters.

By order of Brev't Maj. Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.
LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Capt. 39th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. Gen.
Official: J. M. LEE, A. A. A. Gen.

Headquarters Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, District of Louisiana, No. 191 Julia St., New Orleans, Jan. 24, 1868.

Circular No. 2.

Frequent applications being made to these headquarters for the transfer of freedmen from parishes where they are unemployed to parishes where they can be secured employment on plantations during the year, the following instructions are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of the agents of this Bureau:

No planter will be furnished with labor from another parish than that in which he is planting, unless he can pay money wages to those whom he wishes to employ.

Before taking steps to procure laborers for a planter the agent shall be furnished by him, in duplicate, with a full, clear and explicit statement of the terms on which he proposes to engage them, the number of freedmen wanted, and the families to be provided for being distinctly specified.

This statement will be accompanied by a bond obliging the planter to employ the laborers, and provide for the families of such as have families, immediately on their arrival at the point in the parish designated by the Bureau Agent.

Immediately on the arrival of the freedmen the contracts with them shall be executed, on the proper form, under the Bureau Agent, and two copies of the same filed in his office.

The expenses of transporting the freedmen from one parish to the other, including their subsistence en route, will be deducted from their monthly wages and paid over to the Bureau Agent in the parish in the following manner:

The cost of their subsistence and one-third of the cost of transportation at the end of first thirty days; one-third of the cost of transportation at the end of second month, and the remainder at the end of third month.

The Bureau Agent who may be called upon to furnish the laborers required will then endeavor to secure the required number from the unemployed freedmen in his parish.

He will clearly explain to them the nature of the terms upon which they are to be employed, and will in each case inform the freedmen of the name of the planter desiring to employ him, and as nearly as possible the location of his plantation.

Should a sufficient number consent and agree to be thus employed, he will immediately make application direct to these headquarters for the number of pounds of corn meal and meat necessary to feed said freedmen, including wives and children of those who are married, until they reach their destination; also, application for transportation, if the same is not otherwise provided for, specifying the number of grown persons and the number between five and fourteen years of age, as well as the points from and to which the freed people are to be transported, route, etc.

Upon receipt of said application the necessary transportation and supplies will be furnished him, together with the cost of rates of transportation and the cost of supplies, including freight on latter.

The Bureau Agent will then collect the freed people together, taking care to have an exact list of the names and ages of all intended for each separate planter, issue to them their rations, and ship them in accordance with transportation order.

At time of shipment he will place them under charge of some reliable person, generally a representative from the planters who have agreed to employ them, and will give positive orders and instructions to such person that said freed people will, upon arrival at the point of destination, be turned over to the Bureau Agent in that parish.

The agent shipping the freed people, as stated, will communicate direct to the other agent the fact that he has shipped them, which will be accompanied by a separate report of the names and number of freed people who have engaged to work for each planter, specifying full cost of rations at time of issue, and stating rates and total amount for the number transported in each case.

Upon the arrival of the freed people in the parish where they are to be employed the Bureau Agent or [illegible] in that parish will immediately take charge of them, and will at once cause proper contracts in triplicate to be executed with the planter for whom they were engaged, in accordance with the agreement on file in his office, special reference being had to the list of freedmen intended for that plantation, as furnished by the agent by whom they were engaged.

The agent will then turn over to the planter the proper freed people, and will at the same time furnish him a duplicate of the list on which is specified the cost of the transportation and subsistence furnished each of the freed people employed by him.

Upon complying with the foregoing directions, each agent will forward through their respective Sub-Assistant Commissioners a complete report of all action taken.

At the end of each month the agent apportioning the amounts to be paid for subsistence and transportation, as stated, will collect from the planters the proper amounts as specified in the foregoing, and will turn over the same to the proper disbursing officer at these headquarters.

By order of Brev't Maj. Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.
LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Capt. 39th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. Gen.
Official: J. M. LEE, A. A. A. Gen.

"A LADY visited New York city and saw on the sidewalk a ragged, cold and hungry little girl, gazing wistfully at some of the cakes in a shop window. She stopped, and taking the little one by the hand, led her to the store. Though she was aware that bread might be better for the cold child than cake, yet desiring to gratify the shivering and forlorn one, she bought and gave her the cake she wanted. She then took her to another place, where she procured her a shawl and other articles of comfort. The grateful little creature looked the benevolent lady full in the face, and with artless simplicity said, "Are you God's wife?"

GRAIN ELEVATORS.—We learn that Mr. Merry, of Dubuque, (the same gentleman who recently shipped several barge-loads of grain from that point to Boston via New Orleans,) had determined to build a large elevator either in the city or in Algiers. This fact shows the light in which the capitalists of the West regard the future of New Orleans. That a gentleman coming from the center of the wheat trade of the Northwest should put $200,000, the amount Mr. Merry's elevator is to cost, into a project, the success of which depends, in a great measure, upon the direction of that trade to our city, demonstrates that at least one man competent to judge deems the thing not only possible, but probable.—*N. O. Crescent.*

PARIS correspondents of the London press say a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles. Though no one believes that war is threatened from any quarter, still the great activity in the arsenals and dockyards of France, and the pressure brought to bear upon the Corps Legislatif for the passage of the Army bill, are circumstances which contribute to unsettle the feeling of security in the public mind, and to impair confidence in the stability of peace.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has written an autograph letter to Admiral Tegethoff, thanking him, in the name of the imperial family, for his services in recovering the remains of the late Emperor of Mexico, and for bringing them home for burial among his kindred.

THE American Minister, Hon. George Bancroft, is now engaged in negotiation with the Prussian government for the establishment of a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

A VIOLENT hurricane, which recently prevailed at Teneriffe and vicinity, inflicted great damage upon shipping in the harbor and property on shore.

THE obsequies of Maximillian were celebrated on Sunday with great pomp, and the honored remains were consigned to their last resting place at Vienna.

ADVICES from China are to the effect that another battle has been fought between the Imperialists and the rebels, in which the latter were victorious.

THE Fenian Lennon, under examination in Dublin, has been fully identified as the murderer of the policeman at Stepaside.

From the Leisure Hour.

WIDOW No. 3.

Mr. Dovedale had a long walk before he arrived at the humble lodging occupied by Mrs. Mayblossom.

'Yes, I dare say she is melancholy now; she has enough to make her,' he thought; 'and if, as Mrs. Innes says, she was so in her prosperous days, what am I to expect to see in this hour of trying adversity?'

He did not regret his purpose of visiting her, but he felt that he should be very glad when it was over. He was fairly tired when he knocked for admittance. A pretty boy, in black, opened the door, and answered his inquiries with great politeness. The room he was ushered into was very small, and the table was covered with needlework and books. The widow and her three daughters and one of her sons were all seated, busily engaged.

Mr. Dovedale hardly knew where to go, or to put his hat, but with wonderful celerity the coast cleared, the pretty boy took his hat from him with a respectful, courteous air, and a third time he found himself seated by a fireside.

There was no soft rug with disobedient pile, no shining steel for the fire to dance in; indeed, the fire seemed more inclined to go to sleep than to dance; but the grate was clean, and if it had not been such a cold, dark day, it would have looked cheerful enough.

Mrs. Mayblossom apologized with easy grace for the full occupation of the room. 'We have visitors so seldom,' she said, 'that we are not prepared for them; indeed, we could not very well be so. We are a large party with little space.' As she spoke the work was gathered into a large basket of an ornamental kind, and the books were put into their places on the stand, and everything looked right and orderly.

Mr. Dovedale couldn't open his mission before the young people. He introduced himself as having been a little acquainted with the late Captain Mayblossom, whose name he hardly liked to pronounce, since the widow's weeds had only just been assumed.

Mrs. Mayblossom fixed her eyes on him as he spoke, and said with calm tenderness, "You knew him? Then you loved him; everybody who knew him loved him'

Mr. Dovedale felt relieved by her quietude, and answered that his knowledge had been very slight; he added, with embarrassment, that he had heard some particulars of his long illness and death that morning, and had called to make a few inquiries about it. As he spoke he glanced significantly at the young people, who, without a word from their mother, took the hint and left the room one by one, till he was alone with the widow.

'You wished to hear of my beloved husband's death,' she said, when they had closed the door. 'I cannot describe to you the peace and joy of his last moments—his last moments of the *whole* of his illness—but the last was the seal of the whole; not a doubt, not a care, not a fear.'

Mrs. Mayblossom spoke with animation; her face, very pale before, glowed, and her eyes brightened—there was an expression of happiness in her countenance that almost seemed like a smile. Mr. Dovedale was very much struck. He expressed his satisfaction that such was the case, and hoped he was not intruding on her grief, so very recent, assuring her he came from no motive of idle curiosity, but simply to know the truth and to act upon it. Mrs. Mayblossom replied that it was not really recent; she had been looking for his loss too long to feel it a shock, 'and seeing him after so long a trial of suffering sink peacefully into rest—real rest in the arms of his Saviour—was more than payment for all.'

'But your loss is great,' said Mr. Dovedale.

'Loss!—it is beyond loss,' she said, with some emotion. 'I have parted with *myself*, and yet we were so completely one that I cannot feel separated. I cannot bring him down here (nor would I,) but I can follow him in the contemplation of that Saviour whose love he rested in; I am again with him; his memory is identified with my hopes of rest and happiness.'

'This is a widow,' thought Mr. Dovedale.

Mrs. Mayblossom now entered into some details descriptive of her husband's faith, and illustrative of the good hand of God on him and on her—showing how they were helped, how they were cheered, supported, taught—in short, how that dark season had been continually brightened by heavenly light.

Mr. Dovedale listened with deep interest; she did not cease till she was wearied with talking; then her cheek grew pale and languid, but there was the same serenity in her face.

'We certainly ought to exercise more faith,' he said; 'but had he no drawback with respect to your ability to provide for your family?'

'He thought gravely, but not sorrowfully for it; he committed us to our covenant God, who has told us to cast all burdens on him.'

'Yes, but you see, my dear friend, there are certain matters of fact that must be attended to; God does not work miracles.'

'Pardon me, he does!' said the widow, smiling; 'I see it daily.'

Mr. Dovedale smiled too, for he knew what she meant.

'I could tell you of innumerable mercies, every one a miracle, that have been showered down on me since I have been in need. The Lord has graciously led me, I may say, by sight, not by faith, for I do so plainly see his hand in all that to fear for anything would be foolishly perverse. No, no; I *know* his love; he will provide—he does—he will to the end!'

There was no excitement in Mrs. Mayblossom's manner, but a quiet firmness which gave an air of reality to what she said.

'That is a fine youth that opened the door; is he—have you settled anything for him?' Mr. Dovedale inquired, after a pause.

'Alick,' replied the widow, with a sweet smile, 'he is a comfort to me beyond description. He is very desirous of entering the army. As yet he is too young to take any active step. We shall see. I am teaching him all I can with his sisters, and when Parker, my eldest boy, is at home he helps him.'

'What are you doing with him?' asked Mr. Dovedale.

'Nothing,' said the widow, smiling; 'that is one of my miracles. His uncle has taken upon himself his whole education for the army—very kind of him—but, indeed, all Captain Mayblossom's friends have shown sympathy, according to what they saw right and just, toward their own families. I was a poor orphan, without a relative on whom I had any claim.'

'And your daughters?' asked Mr. Dovedale.

'Marion, the eldest, is going as nursery governess to her aunt. She is superior to the situation, but I consider it a great blessing for her to go among very young children, whom she will find less difficulty in training in the right way—a way in which she has consistently walked for three years past.' The same sweet smile came over Mrs. Mayblossom's face as she spoke.

'And the others?' asked Mr. Dovedale.

'The others will remain with me till the hand of God moves them. I can bring them on in all that I know myself. I am not anxious about that.'

'But your health?' said Mr. Dovedale, looking as he spoke on her bending figure and thin, pale face.

'I am stronger than I seem—not very strong—but since I have had more to do I think my health is better. I am not at all afraid. "As my day my strength will be."'

'I am afraid,' said Mr. Dovedale, glancing around the little room, 'your circumstances must be rather straitened.'

'O yes, very poor,' said the widow, 'but I consider that I am like people who have money in the bank, and never keep much in the house; when they want it, they go to the bank and get it. Don't misunderstand me,' she added quickly, noticing Mr. Dovedale's look of surprise; 'I don't believe the Lord will supply my fancied wants, only my real ones. I have a settled income, slender indeed, but sufficient unless any extraordinary call should arise; and for any such real call I know he will provide.'

'Is there any such pressing on you now?' asked Mr. Dovedale, gently. 'You may feel sure I have but one object in asking.'

Mrs. Mayblossom looked at him a moment; her eye brightened. She went to her desk on the table, and took out a long blue paper, which to any practiced eye would have declared itself a bill. 'This came in a week ago,' she said. 'I had no knowledge of the debt; my dear husband must have forgotten it. The death of the man has obliged his widow to call in all her money. I have pleaded for time, that I might be able by self-denial to save the money, unless help to pay the demand came.'

'You may plead the Statute of Limitations,' said Mr. Dovedale, looking at the bill, which was for part of an outfit, and came to £19 17*s.* 6*d.*

'It is a heavy sum,' exclaimed Mrs. Mayblossom; 'but the debt is a just one, no doubt. O no, I shall be able to pay it in time; but this is just such a call as I alluded to.'

Mr. Dovedale asked for pen and ink, and wrote a check for twenty pounds, which he handed to her, saying, 'Now you will call this a miracle.'

'Assuredly,' said the widow, the tears rising to her eyes. 'May He who sent you on this errand pay his messenger! *He will!*'

Mr. Dovedale felt that he had been amply paid by the lesson he had been taught. As he put his hand into his pocket for his gloves he felt Mrs. Wickwork's half-crown. 'Poor creature!' he inwardly ejaculated.

—'So,' he thought, as he walked home, 'money, connections, comforts, what are they all to faith—living, practical faith? Those two widows are depending on mere *streams*: this one is at the fountain-head. They may be disappointed at the drying up of their resources any moment—*she*, never.'

Sarah was puzzled that evening by the abstraction of his manner, and she thought, as he read the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, which he chose at prayer-time, that he seemed to be reading it more to himself than to her, for he stopped continually as if reflecting on it; and so he was, for a new light had fallen on the page, the light of example, and he also remembered the words, 'according to your faith be it unto you.'

THE MASSACRE IN FIJI.

We have already noted in brief the murder of one of the Wesleyan missionaries by the cannibals on one of the Fiji Islands. The Wesleyan "Missionary Notices" for December bring us full particulars. The faithful and indefatigable missionary, Rev. Thomas Baker, with several others, left his home on the 18th of July to visit some of the inland tribes. On Sunday, the 21st, he and a native assistant missionary, with six others, were most cowardly and brutally killed, and their bodies probably eaten by the natives. Two of Mr. Baker's party escaped alive. This murder, we believe, is the first among the Wesleyan preachers of the South Sea Islands. As an illustration of the kind of labor put forth by the zealous missionaries, and particularly by Mr. Baker, we give the following extract from one of his letters, describing a previous journey among the native cannibals:

We were frequently compelled to stop and gasp for breath, the land being so precipitous; and what with perspiration and rain, we were completely saturated by the time we reached the town. Vunibua and this town were the great objects of my present visit. I believe this town had not been visited before by a European; so you may imagine the consternation of many when they saw my pallid face. We were very kindly received by the people, which kindness was not only manifested in word, but in deed, for they brought an abundance of food for myself and men. This town was not included in the meeting at Vunibua, being only an appendage to "Soloira." We talked to them about the *lotu*, and were happy to find they were "willing in the day of the Lord." They also expressed their wish to receive a teacher. So we had the drum beaten, and D. Nauhaamea addressed them until compelled to desist through the rain.

In this town there lives a notorious cannibal, with whom I had a little conversation. He pointed me to a pile of human bones in the fork of the orange tree under which we were sitting, and assured me that he had eaten the men of which each bone there was a representative, and that he had kept these bones as a memento of his cannibalism. Many other things did this inhuman wretch make known to me, and his countenance, and more than ordinary worn teeth, only helped to convince me that he had literally been a human bone-crusher! To have listened to this man's statements, and told, too, in the presence of those who could have contradicted them if false, would have removed forever, from the minds of some, the idea that Fijians are not lovers of human flesh. This vile cannibal affirmed that, as for eating, nothing was comparable to human flesh, not even fowls or pork. In different parts of this town we saw human bones hanging on the trees, which told of only very recent butchery. We made an arrangement that as soon as their teacher should arrive, all these bones should be collected and burned.

As the day was fast advancing we started back. On our return we took another road, if road it may be called. Here, at places, we had to go down hand over hand by the roots of the trees and vines, being literally perpendicular. After encountering a few more showers of rain, and walking through some of the clouds, we reached Navunidakua.

Mr. Kuhn has been appointed Austrian Minister of War.

From Good Words.

"ECCE HOMO."

PART I.

BY THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

No anonymous book, since the "Vestiges of Creation" (now more than twenty years old) —indeed, it might almost be said no theological book, whether anonymous or of certified authorship — that has appeared within the same interval, has attracted anything like the amount of notice and of criticism which have been bestowed upon the remarkable volume entitled "Ecce Homo."

Probably we should have to travel much further back in order to find a work which having drawn forth commendations so warm, and censure so sharp, and both acquired the one and incurred the other from the most directly opposite quarters. The fact, however, is undisputed, and the instances familiar enough, and the phenomenon admits, perhaps, of some explanation only. On the one hand, it is plain that the author repeatedly uses language which could not consistently be employed in treating of Christianity from what is termed the orthodox point of view; and the offence which many have taken on this account has, in such cases unhappily, put a dead stop to any real investigation of the work in its general bearings. Or if the process has been continued, yet a determined adhesion to fixed and unelastic modes of thought has made it so repulsive, as to insure its ending in thorough-paced condemnation. On the other hand, what is loosely called society, and is represented by the literature, if not of the age, yet of the moment, has been making of late much of what may be termed proud flesh; a sign of ungoverned effort, and of life indeed, but of somewhat crude and disordered life. Into this tissue of proud flesh the work cuts, perhaps more deeply than any other production of recent years, not by direct insertion of the knife, but by bringing home to the reader's mind, with a wonderful force and freshness, this impression, that there is something or other called the gospel, which, whatever it be, as was said by an old poet of the divinity, has very strong, and what may even turn out to be very formidable, claims not merely on the intellectual condescension, but on the loyal allegiance and humble obedience of mankind. To drive home this impression to the heart and mind of the nineteenth century, now already grown elderly and growing old, disturbs the self-complacency of a mind determined upon comfort, and naturally enough constitutes a grave offence in the views of those to whom the chequered but still noble fabric of actual Christianity, still casting its majestic light and shadow over the whole civilized world, is a rank eyesore and an intolerable grievance.

This offence, serious in itself, is attended with aggravating circumstances. There is a tone of familiarity, to say the least, at the outset of the volume, and particularly in the preface, which naturally tends to raise hopes that the history of Him to whom so many lands, and so many ages, have bowed the knee, is to receive a very free handling. And, indeed, the author, it is observed, actually by implication calls himself a critic. He apparently proposes "to accept those conclusions about Christ, not which church doctors or even apostles have sealed with their authority, but which the facts themselves, *critically weighed*, appear to warrant." And yet this "critic," forsooth, we by-and-by discover, does not conform to the first law of theological criticism, which seems to be with many not far from this: that every question of history or creed, hitherto held affirmatively, and now admitted to examination, is to be determined in the negative. Or more pointedly, he does not conform to the canon which Dr. Strauss lays down as a postulate, if not an axiom, in his "Life of Christ composed for the German people,"† where we have the following proposition: "A personality, which on one side indeed is of a man, but on the other a being of higher order, a God or Son of God, and which, though born of a human mother, is begotten of no human father, such an object we hand over to fable and to poetry, but never think of making it the theme of a serious historical treatment." This staggering proposition our author does not adopt; nay, he believes in miracles, or at least has registered no vow to disbelieve them. Now this seems like taking the shibboleth of a party, and then turning out no better than a traitor in the camp. In fine, to the absolutely stereotyped forms both of faith and scepticism, to the "high and dry" believer, and to the "high and dry" non-believer, the author of "Ecce Homo" has been a most unacceptable visitant, for apparently he has caused to both a good deal of vague perturbation. This, however, as has been said, but in partial explanation, especially as regards the objector on the side of orthodoxy. To him in particular this volume, quite apart from those occasional offences (as we will call them) of language that have already been mentioned, does a most serious challenge. Undoubtedly it exhibits the character of our Lord on the human side. It reports to show, and it actually does, Him as a man; and it leaves us to see, through the fair curtain of his manhood, what we may. The objection taken to this mode of treatment, in substance, perhaps amounts to this—that our Saviour is mere man, but is God made man; and that he ought not to be treated in any Christian work as man only, but as God and man. In justice compels us to add that those who challenge the author of "Ecce Homo" on this ground, are not always persons whose judgment can be summarily put aside on the score of bigotry and blindness.

As to the matter of fact, the single question, namely, whether the writer exhibits our Saviour as man, let the objector, at any rate for argument's sake, have his way: it is plain that, to say the least, human aspect so predominates in this volume as to be at first sight almost the only one. But on the lights of the case, as distinguished from the bare matter of fact, more is much to be said. It is very difficult, it is, humanly speaking, almost impossible, to maintain a just balance, together with close union, between two ideas of such immense disparity as God and man: the wailing infant and the supreme Creator: the Victim of death and the Lord of Death: the deed of sin and the judge of all. Heresy from an early date, cut the heart of this difficulty by denying the divinity of Christ. The Christian church, with its force undivided, its attention concentrated on subjects of controversy which were as conspicuously few as they were profoundly vital, did indeed make good for itself a clear and solid theological standing-ground, strict correspondence with the terms of an Emmanuel, or God with us. But the student of ecclesiastical history, or even the mere curory inspector of the records of a few of the councils of the fourth century, knows that it was not until after many fearful, and even what to human eyes might seem many a giddy reel, at nearly unanimous Christendom settled down upon a centre of gravity in doctrinal expression, which has been perfectly stable through all the vicissitudes of fifteen hundred years, and which to all appearance nothing can now shake, except there come a shock under which definite Christianity shall crumble. This combined belief in the deity and humanity of Christ has survived the impact and strain of all those convulsive forces which rent it from West, or as the Eastern Christians would, with more show of reason, say, West from East; which then broke off from the great Western mass so many integral parts of its articulated structure, and which have profoundly organized so much even of what they did not actually sever. Yet it is very difficult for the subjective christianity of individuals, or even for systems, to maintain with precision the equilibrium which has been so laboriously won for its keepers by the action of the early church. In the Roman communion it is long seemed to observers from without, as if much of what belongs to the humanity of Christ in the first forms of Christian belief, and according to the common creeds, were virtually intercepted by devotion primarily addressed to immediate objects, and too often apt to rest there. In England, and, as some think, still more in Scotland there is, on the other hand a tendency among imperfectly informed Christians practically to merge the humanity in the divinity of our Lord, to undervalue or overlook its continued existence and action, in some cases even to suppose that it terminated with the theophany, or manifestation of the Divine person in the flesh.

If this be so, how, perhaps, on the part of a book like "Ecce Homo," it may be right to retort a friendly expostulation, and to entreat objectors to consider with themselves whether their impression of a detailed picture of our Lord in his humanity is really so unequivocal a sign of orthodoxy as they suppose; or whether, on the contrary, it may rather be a token that the religious mind among us has, from want of habitual cultivation, grown dry and irreceptive on that side of the Christian creed, so that the kind of writing which they encounter with rebuke and suspicion is the very kind which needed to bring us back to the full vigor of that mixed conception of the character and person of our Lord, which in reality forms, according to the acknowledgment of nearly all communions of the Christian name, the central idea of the Christian system.

It may, however, be further said, and it may even be true, that the author of "Ecce Homo" does not throughout handle the subject of our Saviour's humanity with the care and caution of language which would be observed, and ought to be observed, by a sound believer, not to say by a trained theologian. And this form of the indictment brings us at length near, by the reply which it suggests, to that which, speaking without any special information, and merely using the materials of judgment which the work supplies, we should take to be the true position of the writer, and the legitimate office of the work.

In his brief preface the author of "Ecce Homo" has informed us that he wrote it for the satisfaction of his own mind. The work then was the work of one who felt his way, and made his road as he went along; it was a tentative work, and a tentative work can ill afford to be judged by the rules applicable to one which is didactic. The didactic writer is in possession when he begins of all the knowledge with which he ends; the tentative writer gathers as he goes. The first is bound by the same rules all along; the other enlarges the scope of his vision at each step he makes, and may naturally and justifiably have employed language and assumed a tone when he commenced his labors which would be unbecoming from the more advanced position that he occupies at the close. Nor ought he of necessity to go back upon and recast his diction, so as to give himself one color and one attitude from first to last; for if he did so he would be likely to efface from his composition those lineaments of truth and nature on which its effect as a whole might in great measure depend. For in such a work, which is essentially a work of self-education, that which, above all things, the reader ought to see is the progression of effect, which the study of the subject, exhibited in the composition of the book, has had upon the mind of the writer. He should be placed in a position to measure with some accuracy the distance between his author's point of departure and point of arrival; and, in order that he may do this, he must know the actual whereabout of the one as well as the other. Now the very language by which the author of "Ecce Homo" has, it may be, pained or startled the minds of numerous readers, may perhaps be no more than a true index of the unformed but upright state of mind in which he addressed himself to a subject never, it would seem, effectually brought home to his understanding through those channels of tradition and authority which with most of us have been the earliest, and with some, it may be feared, the only avenues of access for the Christian religion to our intellects as well as to our hearts.

* "Ecce Homo: a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ." 8vo. MacMillan & Co., 1866.

† "Das Leben Jesu das Deutsche Volk bearbeitet." Von D. F. Strauss. 2 Auflage; Leipzig, 1861. P. I.

A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

About a year since a young man, known to the writer, went into a certain office on an errand of business. As he was about leaving the proprietor said to him: "My young friend, are you a Christian?" He replied: "I regret to say that I am not." That faithful friend then kindly urged him to seek Christ at once, to delay no longer securing the pearl of great price. The young man thanked him politely, and said he would "think of it."

In three weeks his widow called at the same office to bring his dying message. Said she: "He thought much of your kind advice, and resolved to seek religion. He was suddenly taken sick. After a few days he found sweet peace in believing, became entirely resigned to the Divine will, and died in the triumphs of faith.

"Tell my friend N.," said he, 'that I thank him with my dying breath for his faithfulness to my soul. His words led me to think seriously of my eternal interests, to give my heart to Jesus, and to prepare for this dying hour."

To his father, who like too many professing Christians had been remiss in his religious duties, he said, "Don't neglect the other children as you have neglected me. Lead them to Jesus before it is too late."

Brethren, laborers in the vineyard of Christ, what encouragement you have to speak a word, "in season, out of season," to those around you! Be faithful. "Run, speak to that young man." It may be the means of saving his soul.—*Times.*

THERE has been a steady increase in the yield of the Pennsylvania oil-wells since last June. The total production of the region averages now about ten thousand barrels a day. Two hundred and fifty new wells are being dug.

A DIVER named Murphy has commenced operations to raise the $10,000 in specie that were sunk on board the steamer Rhone during the hurricane of October 29.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt at St. Andrews and Montreal, Canada, at midnight on the 14th ult.

From Good Words.

THE TURN OF THE YEAR.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

I.

A gentle wind of western birth,
From some far summer sea,
Wakes daisies in the wintry earth,
Wakes thoughts of hope in me.

The sun is low; the paths are wet,
And dance with frolic hail;
The trees, whose spring-time is not yet,
Swing sighing in the gale.

Young gleams of sunshine peep and play;
Thick vapors crowd between;
'Tis strange that on a coming day
The earth will all be green.

The north wind blows and blasts and flays;
And flaps his snowy wing:
Back! toss thy bergs on arctic seas,
Thou canst not stay our spring.

II.

Up comes the primrose, wondering;
The snowdrop droopeth by;
The holy spirit of the spring
Is working silently.

Sweet-breathing odors gently wile
Earth's other children out;
On nature's face a hopeful smile
Is flickering about.

When earth lay hard, unlovely, dull,
And life within her slept,
Above her heaven grew beautiful,
And forth her beauty crept;

And though tears fall, as fall they will,
Smiles wander into sighs,
Yet if the sun keep shining still
Her perfect day will rise.

III.

The sky is smiling over me,
Hath smiled away the frost,
Clothed with young green the patient lea,
With buds the wood embossed.

The trees yet shut not out the sky,
It sees down to the flowers;
They lift their beauty fearlessly,
They hide in leafy bowers.

This day is yours, sweet birds; sing on;
The cold is all forgot;
Ye had a dream, but it is gone:
Pain that is past, is not.

Joy that was past is come again;
And if the summer brings
New care, it is a loving pain,
That broods instead of stings.

IV.

Blow on me, wind, from west and south;
Sweet summer-spirit, blow!
Come like a kiss from dear child's mouth,
Who knows not what I know.

The earth's perfection cometh soon;
Ours lingereth alway;
We have a spring-time, have a moon,
No sunny summer day.

Rose-sprinkled eve, gold-branded morn,
May still poor Nature's sighs;
To us a higher hope is born—
We rest in that we rise.

But at the last a sapphire day
All over us will bow;
And man's heart, full of sunlight, say,
"Lord, 'tis thy summer now."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TRIALS OF AN ITINERANT.

Mr. Editor: I have passed through the toils and cares of the Conference year.

I have spent $842 in supporting my family and moving from a former circuit to this one.

I have received $207 50 in all—corn, fodder, peas, potatoes, etc.

I owe $93 62 for rent of my house, and $30 to a friend for his kindness. I have sold my house—my all of earthly property—and owe a brother $84 for bacon and lard.

I went to-day to see Rev. Mr. ——, to whom I am indebted for rent of house; told him all; offered him over $200 worth of notes as collateral security. He declined, saying: "I must have my money."

After my interview with him I came home—no, here—and sat down with a sad heart—full, sorrowful, weeping. My wife sent me a loaf of bread, (corn bread,) saying that that was all she had. I hastened off to a grocer and sold him a table for a piece of cheese.

As I returned, while walking hurriedly down the street, I began to be sorry that ever God called me to preach. "Here I am; once in prosperous circumstances, having enough of earthly goods to make me easy and happy. I sought and obtained the hand of her whom I almost worshiped. For ten years we have been happy. Our sunshine has never been darkened—though frequently a cloud has passed over us—till now. Now, alas! What is this I feel in my heart? Why is it? Ah! sorrow and hunger. Here is one whom I took from the embrace of a mother, from the comforts of a luxurious home, to—alas! to what? To punish!—Death, hast thou forgotten that I am still in the world? 'Father, thy will, not mine, be done.'"

Such were my thoughts when, as out of sleep, I awoke from my dream, and caught the sound of music. It was unusually sweet, but I knew the voice. My wife! What could I do but thank God that He had thrown such an angel in my path? I did. I felt happy, but now I am sad again. Two days more and I am to start to a strange place, one hundred and fifty miles distant, with *forty-seven dollars*. Shall I be attached? and if so, what shall I do? My dear brethren (God pity them!) owe me three times as much as I owe. And I cannot get it. I must wait. My creditors *won't*. *The stewards are at fault.*

Your's in suffering, E. O.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Uncorrupted Preservation of the Scriptures.—No. IV.

Having adduced, as we think, sufficient evidence of the antiquity of the Scriptures, the next point to settle is this: have we the same books and are their contents the same? Have they undergone no material change? When we consult the most ancient and respectable authorities outside of the Bible we find that the catalogue contained in their writings are the same that now constitute our Scriptures.

The catalogue of the Old Testament books by Josephus—the Septuagint translation and the Samaritan Pentateuch—are just the same books that constitute our present list. For the New Testament, beside the quotations from all the books that make up the volume, catalogues of authentic scriptures were published at early periods, which, says Dr. Paley, "though numerous and made in different countries, at a wide distance from one another, differ very little, differ in nothing material, and all contain the four gospels."

In the writings of Origen which remain, and in some extracts preserved by Eusbius from works which are now lost, there are enumerations of the books of the Scripture, in which the four gospels and the Acts of the Apostles are distiuctly and honorably named, and in which no books appear beside those now received as inspired. Origen wrote about A. D. 230. Athanasius, about a century later, gives us a catalogue containing the present books, with none others, and says: "In these books alone the doctrine of religion is taught. Let no man add to them or take anything from them." About twenty years after Athanasius, Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, set forth a catalogue of the book of the Scripture publicly read at that time in the church at Jerusalem, exactly the same as ours, with the exception of the omission of the Revelations. Fifteen years after Cyril the council of Laodicea give us a catalogue of the sacred books, just the same as Cyril's.

Catalogues of the inspired books now became frequent. From the year A. D. 363 to the conclusion of the fourth century we have catalogues by Epiphanius, by Gregory Nazianzen, Philastes, bishop of Brescia, in Italy, by Amphilochius, bishop of Iconium, all *clear* — that is, without any intermixture of other books with those now received. After this time catalogues of the books of the Old and New Testament, as we now have them, are so numerous that it is not necessary to make further quotations.

Let us now proceed to examine whether the contents, as well as the books, are the same now that they originally were. First, then, in regard to the Old Testament scriptures. Before the advent of Christ the regard which was paid to them by the Jews, especially to the law, would render any forgery or material change in their contents impossible. The law was the deed to the land of Canaan, by which it was divided among the tribes. It is not likely that the people who possessed this land would permit the book containing the title and the boundaries to be falsified. The division of the land into twelve tribes or states would make the people more jealous of their several rights, and any change of the book more difficult. At certain seasons the book was publicly read before all the people. It was appointed to be kept in the Ark of the Covenant. Their king was required to write him a copy of this law, out of the copy kept by the priests, and to read this all the days of his life. The priests were commanded to teach these books to the children of Israel. Parents were charged to narrate all these matters diligently to their children. Added to this a severe prohibition was annexed to making any addition to or any diminution from the law. We submit, no such precepts as these could have been given by an impostor who was himself adding to the contents of the book, and who would wish men to forget rather than enjoin them to remember the law. The priest had to have copies to teach the people; the king had to have a copy to read all the days of his life; the people had to have copies to teach their children. When the Jews were divided into the kingdoms of Israel and Judeah, each had their copies of the same book, and one could not change it without the notice and certain exposure of the other. After this rival sects sprung up: the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes. These each had their peculiar interpretations of the inspired book, but it was impossible to change a line or word to prove their views without instant detection and disgraceful exposure. The ancient Jews were so careful of the preservation of the Scriptures that they counted all the books, all the sections, all the paragraphs, all the words, and even the letters, so that even the slightest change was impossible. Immediate exposure would have been the result. Since the establishment of Christianity, Jews and Christians have possessed and held in equal veneration the Old Testament, and if for any reason either had wished to change the original record, neither could have done so without detection and exposure.

Equally satisfactory is the evidence of the uncorrupted preservation of the New Testament scriptures. 1. From their contents; for so early as the first two centuries of the Christian era we find the very same facts and the very same doctrines universally received by the Christians, which we of the present day believe on the credit of the New Testament. 2. Because a universal corruption of those writings was for various reasons impossible; nor is there the least vestige of such a corruption to be found in history. It is manifest that no one would have dared to corrupt these writings during the life-time of their authors, and before their deaths numerous copies were scattered abroad among the different communities of Christians. Within twenty years after the ascension churches were established in nearly all the provinces of the Roman world. To all these the books of the New Testament were read and taught as containing the history and doctrines, morals, and hopes of the gospel. After this numerous copies and translations were made, and from these, as we have shown in a former article quotations were so numerous that if by any possibility the New Testament should be lost, the entire book could be recovered and reconstructed.

There are numerous ancient manuscripts in the Greek, Latin, Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic languages. Some of these manuscripts are from one thousand to fifteen hundred years old, and have been preserved with the utmost care for many centuries. When these manuscripts are compared there is found to be no discrepancy or alteration that impairs the integrity of one fact, doctrine or precept. It is true there are what are called various readings, growing out of the possible mistakes or carelessness of the copyist, but these, though numerous, are unimportant, affecting, as we have said, no fact, doctrine or precept. We all know that for many centuries past no one of the numerous branches of the church could have changed any passage to sustain their peculiar tenets without instant and disgraceful exposure. We conclude, then, that we have the Scriptures without any change worthy of notice—just as the inspired writers originally gave them to the world. W.

From the United Presbyterian.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

* * * * * *

It is the poorest policy in the world to get preaching on the cheap plan. The man who is poorly paid will preach with less heart and power, will do his pastoral duties with less relish, and hence with less acceptance and profit, will build up the congregation with less rapidity and certainty than if he had been compensated in a remunerating way. He feels wronged and hurt; he is pained and annoyed. He is preaching that men ought not to owe any man anything, and is in debt habitually. He is preaching charity, and only gives a penny by taking it from the hand of his child. He is advocating liberality and generosity, and has nothing to give in proof of his faith in what he preaches. He is goaded constantly to do what he cannot do, and it wears the spirit out of him. Think of a bill brought to the minister some Friday morning, when he is seated at his next Sabbath's sermon, which he is unable to pay! Why it would drive all theology,—certainly all of homiletics—out of his head, and insure for the congregation a heartless discourse. No man can think, no man can write, no man can long live in such an excruciating condition.

And this is just the time to think of these matters; and, to think of them, too, in surrounding light. It does not do to grow restive under so many appeals and suggestions. It is all done, good friends, in your own interests. Pay for it and get it and the blessing, or refuse and do without, and receive the condemnation. Do not begin to talk about the three and five hundred a year of half a century or more ago. That is all past. "Let the dead past bury its dead." We cannot dig up the linsey woolsey dresses and heavy sleeves any more than we can the cheap gospel. We cannot exhume the carpetless floors, the curtainless windows, the oak table, and old benches and chairs, the primitive habits and styles, any more than we can bury our mahogany, and mohair, and silk, and broadcloth, and linen, and furs, and a thousand other things, out of our sight. We need not try to dig up the cattle of 1800, and sell their beef at three cents per pound, nor will it be worth while to try to winnow the dust of half a century to get flour at two dollars per barrel. These conventions and meetings of boards, and religious societies and associations are not to be discontinued in deference to the memories of days when a meeting every year was considered an extravagance of frequency.

Let those old affairs remain as completely in oblivion as the sites of the log cabins are invisible and forgotten. And when you go to make arrangements for gospel support, make an estimate of the spirit and requirements of the age in which you live. If you are not willing to pay more for brains than muscle, still be considerate enough to be just in a humane and brotherly way. Make up your mind from a study of the price of gold, of wheat, of beef, corn, and all the articles of ordinary use in life. If not stimulated by the consideration of the worth of educated labor, be animated by a careful study of business rates, as printed in any good newspaper.

We suppose some good people get restive under the vexation of having their attention called to this matter so frequently. But why? It is a matter of great importance. It belongs to the morality of our religion. Recollect all the blessings of civilization, for which we have reason to be thankful, are secured to us by the gospel of Christ, and this gospel is only propagated and maintained by being preached and administered by the officers of the church. We have many luxuries and blessings the heathen know nothing of: the gospel is the cause. Recollect, above all, the spiritual and eternal blessings secured by the preaching of the gospel.

Why, then, not be willing to pay liberally for that which makes such munificent return? Just let the church go down in your communities, and you will have no security for anything. Your children are exposed to earthly and eternal ruin. Your homes and all your possessions are threatened with the violence of knaves and outlaws. You are arranging for a chaos of infamy and outrage, when you are gone, to involve your descendants in guilt for which you will be responsible, and you are periling your own and the spiritual interests of all around and who may follow you.

We would say more, did our space permit. Think of these things, and pray for light and direction.

From the Texas Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP McTYEIRE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 11, 1868.

Mr. Editor: I reached home on the last day, in the evening, of the last year, and found all alive, safe, and well. *Laus Deo.* Quite a change from your mild and bountiful country and climate—I found the snow a foot deep. There I could hardly keep my coat on, and here I can hardly take it off.

To-day I had the pleasure of meeting with the Board of Domestic Missions, and of bringing the matter of the Discipline in German before them. The Board very heartily entered into it, and made an appropriation to start the Book Agent to work on it immediately. We have a translation, prepared by one of our German ministers, a scholarly man. The Book Agent promises to have the Discipline of the M. E. Church, South, in the German language, printed, bound, and ready for sale in two months, or less time. One thousand copies only will be published now. You at Galveston, and Bro. Harp in New Orleans, will have the main distribution of the edition. It will be put at cost. Our German brethren have long and much needed this manual of our doctrines, government, and ritual in their own language, and you will please, in your own way, give them information that it is "a preparing," and will soon be ready. I trust they will have the small edition spoken for, and take it up at once.

How comes on the German paper? Has your Publishing Committee transferred the type, etc., to New Orleans? From Brother Ahrens, editor, I look for an excellent *German Christian Advocate*. And may it not stop or suspend ever, as did its worthy predecessor, but develop into a great and pervading organ for that interesting membership that cleaves to us so faithfully and works so systematically. The Germans are destined to become a power in Texas, and one of the best powers in church and State. I was not aware, until recently, of the strength and excellent condition of our German mission. I think the American brethren learned some useful lessons from them at the late session of Conference. Let them attend to the schedule of duty as faithfully, minutely, and systematically as do the German brethren, and great would be the increase.

While my pen is in, let me add that the Board appropriated to the Auxiliary Boards of the Texas, Northwest Texas, West Texas, and Trinity Conferences, which made application, the amounts for domestic missions due severally from them. I trust they will be able to increase these appropriations, but have my fears. Tell your brethren to work as though there were none to help them but the Lord. By gathering up patiently and carefully, and in time, the many *littles* which there many *peoples* will give for missions, and sending in the amounts to the respective treasurers of the Conference Domestic Boards, all their drafts may be met, and those true and hard-working evangelists, who have gone forth depending on them, will not be left to suffer. The Parent Board appreciates your position and your wants, but times are hard all round the house, and not a few think they are easier in Texas than elsewhere.

Allow me to congratulate your readers on the excellent appearance and contents of the paper you are giving them. Set me down for one of your "occasionals."

Bro. J. W. Downs, of Waco, has just given me cheering news. Bro. Stanford's ministry has opened well. The Lord has visited his people; many have been converted and added to the church in Waco. With what interest will I, week after week, open the *Texas Christian Advocate* to see how the work goes on, and how the pleasure of the Lord prospers in the hands of His servants.

Yours truly,

H. N. McTYEIRE.

SWEDEN has 500 iron mines.

From the Household.

The Origin of Vegetables and Fruits.

In the preparation of the following facts relating to the origin of various popular vegetables, grains and fruits, we have met with perplexing difficulties, arising from a conflict of authorities, which have cost us much time and research. We have taken counsel chiefly from and always deferred to the New American Cyclopedia.

To Africa, of all foreign climes, we owe our first grateful vegetarian nod. Beans, formerly the Sunday dish, and still a favorite all over New England, although originating in Persia, were cultivated first within sight of embryo mummies in the land of the Sphynx. Who ever dreams, while enjoying his "Bartlett," his "Flemish Beauty," or his "Seckel," that the first pear blossoms opened, also, in sight of the Pyramids? And the onion—that healthiest of all garden vegetables—we had hoped that in poetic justice research would prove this pathetic bulb to have sprung from the land of Niobe, but no, Egypt again stretches forth her withered hand and claims the onion as her own! And from our present data it appears that her claims upon the date, most valuable to her and surrounding countries, are antedated by none. So, likewise, of the peanut, the pocket-companion of Greeley, and many a "smaller fry." From Abyssinia the oat has spread over the world; from Ethiopia came that most delicate and widely cultivated of all cereals, rice; and last and least, the egg-plant first laid its glossy treasures under the African sun.

Asia must possess considerable native acidity, in soil or climate, for she gave the world the cherry, the lemon and rhubarb, while she has a claim equal with the rest of the world upon the barberry, and yet, without Asia, the world would not be "worth a fig," for there that delicious fruit originated; as, also, did buckwheat.

To Persia we stand indebted for peaches (where they still grow in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities,) walnuts, mulberries, and a score of every day luxuries and necessities; and to her, also, jointly with Greece and Asia Minor, for the queen of fruits, the grape.

Siberia—cold, unsocial land—should not be cursed for the gift of rye, really one of the sweetest and most wholesome grains. She did not accompany the gift with a still, nor dream of the sadly perverted use it has been subjected to by modern avarice and appetite. Siberia, too, is believed to have blessed the world with that choicest of cereal gifts, wheat, which possesses more qualities combined to render it suitable and salubrious for food than any other edible grain; while, according to the best authorities, from the Siberian crab was developed the present glorious "apple of our eye."

China, too, deserves no mean recognition. Here tea was first steeped, and from here and Japan the world still gets its supply. Here the orange blossom first shed its rich perfume upon the air and matured its luscious, golden fruit; and to China, through her sugar cane and her art of making sugar from it, the world is also indebted for its chief sweetening.

The plum stone was first sucked by the Russian bear; the cranberry springs up spontaneously in the swamps of all countries; the currant first became current in Sweden and the north of England; and the blackberry, raspberry, strawberry and whortleberry, (the huckleberry and blueberry being here included,) are indigenous to America and Europe alike. Cabbage first wilted under the eye of the Dutch, or among the cliffs and rocks of England, where it still grows wild, but without any appearance of a head; the turnip and parsnip first took root in English soil; the carrot in the north, and the beet, artichoke, and horseradish in the south of Europe. Parsley, that prettiest of all pretty greens, and which takes most natural to our American soil, originated in Sardinia; to Arabia we owe the cultivation of spinach, and all ye pickle-eaters should bow in gratitude to the East Indies for cucumbers. The cocoa-nut probably, also, originated in the East Indies. The fragrant, saucey quince came from the south of Europe; the bread fruit originated in the eastern Archipelago. Authorities are not decided whether the chestnut, dear to squirrels and young America, first dropped its burrs upon American or Italian soil. The butternut is wholly American, so too—heaven save the mark—is tobacco. And though England and Ireland may bawl over "corn" and "praties" till they are hoarse, they too belong to America. Of barley, second in importance among the cereals, and which of all our grains has the greatest range of cultivation and which matures in almost every climate of the world, its origin and use go back beyond the calculations of history.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars; with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

TO OUR CITY FRIENDS.

We believe there are hundreds of persons in this city who would gladly welcome the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to their households if its claims could be brought specially to their notice. We ask the attention of our friends to this matter, and earnestly invite their co-operation. It is an advocate of evangelical truth, opposed to vice in all its forms, and to radicalism in all its phases, whether it be in the guise of a bishop seizing churches by military order, or, as assembled in convention, a mass of whites and blacks attempting to make a "constitution."

Though circulating throughout the Southwest considerably more than any other paper, it has a limited subscription in this city. It has never yet found diligent, earnest friends who were able and ready to canvass the thousands of people here that wish for just such a family newspaper as the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

We deliver the paper at the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE office, No. 112 Camp street, on every Saturday; at the post office, at the Felicity and Carondelet street churches, or anywhere in the business part of town, without additional charge for the carrier. *Subscription price* $3 *per annum in advance.*

The paper is published at a price below its actual cost, that general religious information may be diffused among the people, and that our churches in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama may have the aid of a common medium of intelligence to recover themselves from their disorganized condition incident to the war, that they may be better prepared to meet the unprincipled policy of various Northern missionary elements that are busy among us with the avowed purpose of disintegrating Southern churches.

One liberal-hearted Southern Methodist did, last year, send us a letter from the Northwest containing $50, to be expended in sending the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to widows and poor persons. We expect such things from our own people in sustaining this organ of the Southern Methodist Church in the Southwest. We have one test of a Methodist: *does he take the Christian Advocate?*

THE MISSIONARY NIGHT-VISION.

Saul of Tarsus had three remarkable visions: in one he saw a man named Ananias coming in and putting his hand on him that he might receive his sight; in another he was translated mysteriously, it may be bodily, to the highest heaven; and the third appeared while he was at Troas, on the eastern shore of the Aegean sea. At night he saw a man before him clothed in the costume, or it may be in the invincible armor of the swift-moving Macedonian! As much zeal as the apostle had in spreading the gospel, the Spirit was in advance of him; standing, as it were, upon the heights of Mount Athos, it beckoned him on. We suppose that on a clear day Paul might have stood on Ida and seen Athos without a vision, but would scarcely have thought of going thither, while as yet so much of Greece and Italy was unexplored. However he was the man to avail himself promptly of every providence of God. He immediately changed his original purpose and "came with a straight course" to Samothracia, an island near the western coast; thence he went to Neapolis, on the main land; and from thence to the principal city, Philippi, the very heart of Macedonia. This whole movement, like an arrow to its mark, shows the missionary fire which burned in the apostle. We accept him as the type of the Christian missionary.

It has become a momentous question whether missionary enterprise enters properly into the organic structure of the church; whether it is part of the ordinary duty of a Christian, or is merely an open field for the development of a high order of spiritual enterprise; whether it is a matter that fastens on the conscience as an absolute duty, or appears as a luxury within the reach of all who wish to reap "an hundred fold in the life to come." Let a man settle this advisedly and conscientiously, that he may know what weight should be allowed the missionary movement in his own calculations and arrangements for the year. Does he acknowledge himself to be held to any obligation to distribute the gospel to any people but his own? To determine this correctly is to decide the whole question, whether this matter of sending men to China to preach the gospel lies on the surface of a godly life or enters into it deeply, as an integral part of the new man.

We think that it is felt at the earliest moment of the new life: that the consciousness of Christ's love for us, and of our interest in his death, is accompanied by a longing to spread the glad truth—"come rejoice with me, for I have found that which I had lost." To share this glorious light with all is not an impulse, but a law implanted in us at that moment, because it is a part of "that Light which lighteneth every man that cometh into the world."

This deep-seated obligation, which becomes more inflxed as our spiritual consciousness deepens, is in marked contrast with the shallow, occasional, accidental, and merely spasmodic agencies which are at work in its discharge. Once a year this life-duty comes seriously before us, and the fate of a mission is made to depend upon the success of a speech. As if there were no real life in the movement for the conversion of the world, all galvanic processes, not absolutely sinful, are invoked to sustain the cause in the minds of the audience for one brief hour. This work of a life, of a long life, of the church, of every apostle, and of the Saviour himself, the last solemn charge of the Lord sublime in his risen manhood, is thus made to pass in swift review, and is then practically dismissed to make way for other duties. The first breathing of the New Testament prayer, "Thy kingdom come," and the first breath of the new-found life are habitually repressed.

It seems to us that it is high time to awaken, that we may lay the foundations of missionary enterprise over again, and place them in the economic arrangements of the church, where God has placed them, in the consciences of the converted; that is, at the bottom of the structure. Many of us must reach heaven, if at all, by the way of China. Live for the ignorant and the unenlightened of earth is the wide, grand employment in which the richest graces of the Spirit are to be cultivated in our own hearts.

We all to see night-visions of a man standing on the farther Aegean shore, or in the heights of Athos, calling, beckoning, commanding us to move swiftly toward the salvation of the world.

As for our church, let her remember that the atmosphere which she breathes is not of her own making. All her glory and peace she has inherited from the labors of other men. Their missionary spirit planted the seeds of which she now reaps the harvest. If she would be blessed of succeeding generations, let her arise in the unquenchable zeal of a flaming angel and carry this news of life to the four hundred millions of the East, or prepare to see the fires go out upon her altars at home. Let her pledge the first sheaf, and not the last, for the support of her missionaries: provide for their maintenance, that the Lord of every harvest may pour a richer, fuller measure into her generous bosom.

THE BUREAU ORDER.

The recent order promising aid to the planter in the shape of a loan will be found in this number of the ADVOCATE. The whole appropriation for the State of Louisiana is stated to be $250,000. This will go a little ways among the thousands who need advances. Whether the planter could be really advantaged by accepting the offer is questionable. It revives the last effort of the Egyptians in the days of Pharaoh, when they parted with their lands, their farming utensils, and their cattle to the agent of the government. "And Joseph bought all the land of Egypt for Pharaoh: for the Egyptians sold every man his field, because the famine prevailed over them; so the land became Pharaoh's." We do hope that no stress and no apparent advance in cotton will lead our people to risk anything farther. They cannot afford to go upon uncertainties; no, not another day. If they base calculations upon government aid, upon obtaining advances, upon the labor of the freedman, or upon an improved market, they run a great hazard of losing their last cent. They *can* cultivate a forty acre field and raise food for a family; they can have a few cows, and pigs, and work, with their own sons, fields already cleared, and afford, may be, to hire one colored man in addition; and it is just that which they should do. By this course they will outride this storm, and keep possession of lands that have an intrinsic value in the market of the world, not to be destroyed by the mad legislation of Congress. When the mills of New England are stopped, and the rocky sides of the Connecticut refuse to supply her unemployed operatives with food, these fertile deltas, made richer by every spring-flood, will be sought for as the only sure mine of exhaustless wealth. Our people must not seek relief from their present troubles, great as they are, by the wholesale sacrifice of the grandest inheritance of soil and climate that can belong to the lot of man.

To go back to the self-supporting and all-producing policy of the war period is the true policy of the South. Use nothing that you do not raise or make, or that your neighbor does not; live entirely within yourselves; dress in home-made cotton and woolens; tan your own leather, make your own shoes, raise your own horses and mules, and especially your own cows. The price of butter in the city and throughout the southwest tells the whole story of our extravagance of calculation and want of thrift. The finest dairy country in the world is within six hour's run by rail and boat of New Orleans; yet butter of ordinary quality, which could not be sold at all for the table either in Baltimore or Philadelphia, here commands 60 to 65 cents per pound. Yet our farmers wonder how they can live.

The fruits of the South greatly surpass those of New Jersey in delicacy of flavor, and would soon drive all Northern can-fruits out of the market if offered at the same price. Vegetables ripen here nearly two months in advance of the New York gardens, and could be brought into competition with the later products of that region to great advantage. The gardeners about Norfolk, Virginia, have already commanded the entire trade in early potatoes, corn, tomatoes, and peas, in the large cities of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio. Lands which were scarcely worth buying ten years ago in the neck of Virginia are now worth a hundred dollars an acre—an improved value springing entirely from the mildness of its climate, and the facilities of steam and rail communication.

Unless this idea that we must live by cotton or die can be gotten rid of, our planters will indeed perish agriculturally and financially. Leave cotton to the government and the negroes. The negroes belong to the government—as it is now "run"—and the government alone can afford to feed them and work them. Let Messrs. Sumner, Butler and Banks lay out huge farms, and put all the negroes upon them to raise cotton and to vote. No man can safely venture to work a negro or a cotton field, these days, who expects or wishes to live without stealing. To this it has at last come. The ownership of the negro has passed out of the hands of individuals into that of the general government; he must be fed and controlled by the hand that feeds him, or he will starve himself and everybody else. And we suppose, from its limited amount, that this Bureau appropriation is really intended as an entering wedge to the experiment of Bureau farms, pet farms for working, holding, feeding, and voting the enfranchised freedmen, until after the election of Mr. Stanton to the Presidency. If the Radical party chooses to advance money for the benefit of the negro, so be it. The negro will eat all up that is advanced; that is quite certain. But we object to the Southern planter's being mixed up with the arrangement; for so surely as he is, the government and the negro together will consume him.

THE GRETNA RESOUE.

Where shall the balance come from that is necessary to the saving of this church from the sheriff—some $700? An interesting question. A gentleman who is not a member of our church sends word that he will give $50 toward making up the deficiency. Who else will come to the resoue, and aid the Southern Methodist ladies in their noble efforts to preserve this church to the Protestants of Gretna?

THE CHINA MISSION PROPOSITION, to wit: *One dollar* and your initials; children, twenty-five cents:

J. C. K	$1 00	W. H. F	$1 00
R. J. H	1 00	Mrs. W. H. F	1 00
G. G	1 00	W. F. F	25
Mrs. G. G	1 00	G. E. F	25
E. J. W	2 00	Dr. N. A. W. D	5 00

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for February, 1868. — Contents: Personal Recollections of the War, (tenth paper;) The Cedar; A Summer on the Plains; The Woman's Kingdom—A Love Story, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman;" The Maiden's Test; John Albion Andrew of Massachusetts—with a portrait; Motley's History of the Netherlands; The Porch; A Little Leaven; Mary Nealy; Derrick Halsey; The Bankrupt's Wife; Found Out; Valentino's Birthday; Warfare of Modern Religious Thought; Courtships Combined; Etiquette; The Phantom Bridge; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTES Illustrative of the Meaning and Application of the Figures Employed by St. John, the Divine, in the Revelation of Jesus Christ, by Rev. James P. Gardner. Nashville, Tenn. Published by A. H. Redford, agent, for the author. 1867. 12mo.

The peculiar view of the author is that the ideas of this prophecy are first sketched, and then gradually deepened and finished. He thus gets rid of the chronology of the book. In other points this treatise follows the method of Newton's Commentary. Every beam of light thrown upon this great prophetic problem should be received gratefully. Apocalyptic literature is already voluminous, and there is scarcely a stray thought upon the Revelation of St John that has not been developed and elaborated into a well-written volume. We therefore advise every one who intends writing upon this great theme—and most every preacher has some such intention—to spend one quarter the cost of publishing a work in purchasing fifty volumes of commentaries on the apocalypse, from England, and may be it will save him any further expense. This volume is very neatly gotten up. Its press work and typography are highly creditable to our Publishing House.

THE HOME MONTHLY for January.—Contents: King Rene's Daughter, Gonzalo de Cordova, Robert Halton, Across the Gulf, Religion in the Army of Tennessee, Importance of Poetry and Philosophy, Hymns of Nature, Style vs. Matter, The Editor at Home, Book Notices, Educational Department. An admirable number. Price $3. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, January, 1868.—Contents: The Divine Element in Inspiration, McClintock and Strong's Cyclopedia, Nast's English Commentary, Queen Elizabeth's Relations with the Protestants of the Continent, Missionary Policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Stevens' History of the M. E. Church, Foreign Religious Intelligence, Foreign Literary Intelligence, Synopsis of the Quarterlies, Quarterly Book Table.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Democratic Central Committee has issued a temperate and eloquent address, calling upon all truly patriotic citizens of every party to unite promptly in organizing for the purpose of sustaining the conservative party of the North in the great autumnal conflict for the preservation of the Constitution. We give an extract from it:

"Much might be expected from the calming of the war passions, under the soothing influences of time, the returning sense of justice, and a reawakened feeling of brotherhood; but it is no purpose of reproach in saying, and a great encouragement to know, that the wrongs inflicted upon us have come to be recognized and felt as wrongs done to the whole country; and that, in the prostration of our rights and liberties, a blow is struck, which vibrates through the whole framework of American governments, and startles men everywhere with alarm for themselves.

"Our cause is felt to be the cause of constitutional liberty. Our escape from the abject servitude and desolation to which the policy of radicalism would condemn us in our own land will be the rescue from destruction of all cherished forms and muniments which our fathers, who built up this government for us, thought and meant to be strong enough to preserve it for their posterity and mankind.

"The work and heat of this great constitutional struggle is to be borne at the North. There freedom of speech, and the rights of lawful suffrage, are not yet arrested by the military dictatorship; and men have yet the privilege of voting against the oppressions they feel. The power is with them—the consequences of failure, although disheartening and full of gloom for a political and financial future, will be vastly less in the present to them than to us, who will be helplessly bound victims to a cruel experiment. To us it is a matter of life and death. Success will be to them a security from evils against which they might, even if they had failed, have hoped at some future day of relief. But to us, for them to fail is the consummation of ruin—a starless future of impenetrable gloom.

"But, although the peril is great, all is not lost. The heart of the people has been touched and their eyes have been opened. The rushing sounds of great multitudes rising to the rescue of the country from the hands of the spoilers comes from all quarters. All round the horizon there is a lightning of clouds, as though the hour of deliverance was at hand. Unmistakable sounds of indignation and warning speak out loudly, whenever the voices of the people could be heard in elections. Above all, and most encouraging is it, that men of all shades of political opinion on subjects of government administration, however known by different names and separated by old strifes, alarmed for the safety of the country, are coming together into one organization, which extends to the utmost limits of the republic. The vital element of concord among them is devotion to the one purpose of establishing, by a grand effort at the polls, the fundamental truth—without which American institutions are but a fleeting phantasm—that written constitutions make a sacred and inviolable bond; not, as the chiefs of the misrule hold them to be, mere ropes of flax, to fall asunder at the first touch of the fires of popular phrenzy, or at the first grasp of a giant ambition."

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, held on the 20th January, 1868:

Resolved, That the parishes throughout the State, and the election precincts in the city of New Orleans, be requested to choose delegates to a Democratic State Convention, to assemble in the city of New Orleans, on the first Thursday of March next, and that one delegate be chosen for each two hundred votes, and one for each fraction over one hundred of the aggregate vote cast in 1860 for Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas.

THE M'CARDLE CASE.

The argument in the McCardle case was resumed. Mr. Hughes said that the petition of McCardle, appealing from the decision of the court, is founded on the assumption that the reconstruction laws are unconstitutional. The petition asserts that he is not accused of any military offense, but when he comes to explain the reasons of his arrest, says that he was charged with opposing the reconstruction acts. Hughes quoted an article which the petitioner published, showing the violence of the language toward the military authorities, and strong condemnation of the reconstruction acts.

The whole tenor of the reconstruction act of March, '67, contains no saving clause and gives no jurisdiction to any court of the United States to interfere with the habeas corpus acts. The act rather excludes the notion that it was to be a foot ball between the courts of the United States and the military power, between circuit courts and major generals, and between Congress and the Supreme Court. The military power of the government and the war making power is reserved to Congress alone by the Constitution; having waged war for four years, and the Supreme Court having recognized it as a solemn war.

The United States, as here represented, say that the action does not recognize the right of the judiciary to interfere with the political power now exercised in the late seceded States, and does not recognize it as having the power to interfere in the interval from the close of the war until now, when the work of reconstruction is in progress.

Hughes, in the support of his argument, referred the courts to various legal authorities.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black expressed his surprise that the motion had been made to dismiss this case, as the court had already set a time to hear the argument on the subject. On former occasion the counsel for the United States were opposed to considering the case at all, but now they go it half cocked. Editorial articles which had been read were calculated to exasperate the friends of Gen. Ord, but his private opinion was that the epithets against that officer were not deserved. If it is true, as asserted, that neither this court nor the circuit court of Mississippi has any jurisdiction over this subject, then—the American people are in the precise condition the French people were in during the monarchy, when any man could be imprisoned and kept in prison until he died or was forgotten. Black said that the very law from which Hughes quoted expressly declares that the several courts of the United States, and the judges of these courts, shall have power to determine exactly such cases as this one, and it further authorizes them to issue writs of habeas corpus within their respective districts in the cases of persons who shall complain of being detained or held in prison contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Where there is no exception a case falls within the general rule. The publication of editorial articles is not a military offense, and it cannot

be made one by simply calling it so. As the case commenced in the circuit court it should be settled in the Supreme Court. Where doubt exists about the meaning of a law it is the practice of courts to give them to defendant for his benefit, so that mischief may be repaired as far as possible. Mr. Black, in conclusion, condemned the law which, he said, strikes down independent States.

The argument will be resumed next Friday by Senator Trumbull for the military authorities, and Judge Shankey for petitioner.

MOBILE, Feb. 4.—Gen. Hudson, commander in this city, having received information that registrars had refused the right and power of challenging votes, has requested the chief of police to notify registrars and judges of elections that this right must be respected or election will be invalid. He also notified registrars and judges of elections that the clerks appointed by the Democratic party permitted within each polling place. The election is passing off quietly.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 4.—The vote today on the question of ratifying the constitution is 1,681. Two white candidates voted,—all the others negroes.

ARMED SOLDIERS IN COURT.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—Pending the trial of the editors of the *Avalanche* for contempt of court, Judge Hunter had a squad of soldiers in the court room. The lawyers remonstrated and several left the court, saying they would not practice under such circumstances. Gen. Granger finally ordered the troops away, and the court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The correspondence between the President and Grant shows that the President ordered Grant to obey no orders from Stanton, and Grant declines disobeying Stanton on the ground that Stanton is his superior officer, though the President's subordinate. The President must restrain Stanton from ordering, otherwise Grant must obey him. Grant in his letters claims that Sherman shared his views. Grant's last letter is dated yesterday, to which the President is replying to-night. It is claimed that the correspondence was hurried in to-day so as to choke off the President's reply to Grant's last letter, by saying in effect that only the defense of his honor as a man and a soldier induced him to write such a letter to the President, whom he accuses of trying to ruin him in the estimation of his countrymen. Grant admits that his acceptance of the secretaryship was to prevent the President placing into office an obstructor of reconstruction.

Documents, covering three columns of correspondence between the President, Grant and others, will be published in the morning. It is too long to telegraph, and as the matter involves the honor and veracity of high officials, a synopsis is unsafe.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4.—There was a large negro meeting at the African Church to-day to advocate C. H. Hopkins for the office of mayor in place of Mayor Andrews, now before the military commission. A disturbance commenced outside with disorderly negroes resisting the police, who attempted to arrest them. The negroes drew pistols and the row became general. Reinforcements of the police drove off the rioters and captured the ringleaders. Lieut. Bell, of the police, was shot in the head and leg. Lieut. Howard was knocked off his horse with a brick, and several policemen and four or five negroes were slightly wounded—none killed. The rioters are now dispersed, but much excitement prevails among them.

The military commission is still in session examining witnesses, etc.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 5.—1,100 votes polled to-day—six white men voted, four of them being candidates. The election is progressing quietly.

MOBILE, Feb. 5.—3,572 votes were polled yesterday, and 3,572 to-day, of which thirty-six were white.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The cholera, which has made sad havoc in Buenos Ayres, has subsided to a great degree, and its entire eradication is confidently anticipated at an early day. The disease, however, still prevails to an alarming extent in the allied army in Paraguay.

No fighting since the departure of the last mail.

President Lopez, of Paraguay, remained at Humaita, and his forces were well supplied with provisions and munitions of war.

LONDON, February 1.—Dispatches from Athens report another battle between the Cretans and the Turks, in which the Cretans were victorious.

MADRID, February 1.—In accordance with the express determination to uphold the temporal power of the pope, a corps, known as the Papal Legion, is being formed.

THE American annexation treaty is being considered by a special committee of the Danish Legislature.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 7th of January, 1868, by Rev. T. B. White, at the residence of the bride's father, Col. John L. Lewis, Captain WILLIAM SMITH WALLER, formerly of Kentucky, to Miss MARY C. LEWIS, of Minden, La.

On Thursday, January 9th, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, G. B. BERTRAND to Miss HENRIETTA MIESNER, all of Shreveport.

On January 9th, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, Mr. FRANKLIN PULLEN to Mrs. NANCY M. JOHNSON, both of Paola, county Texas.

On Thursday, the 16th of January, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, R. J. BOWMAN, Esq., of Mansfield, to Miss ANNIE CROWDER, of Caddo parish.

On Thursday, January 23, at the Methodist church, Shreveport, by Rev. R. S. Trippett, Mr. THOMAS POLAND, Jr., to Miss MATTIE A. GRISWOLD.

At the residence of F. Barksdale, Esq., December 12, 1867, at 8 o'clock p. m., by Rev. E. H. Mounger, Mr. ROBERT E. CRAIG to Miss EMILY J. BARKSDALE, all of Yazoo city, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

Died, at his residence, Cottage Hill Alabama, November 23, 1867, THOMAS JACKSON, aged thirty-nine years and five months. Brother Jackson's character was beautifully symmetrical. In all the relations of life he exemplified the deportment of a gentleman and the virtues of a Christian. He was by nature noble and affable, and this natural amiability being sublimated by a refining Christianity, gave him a completion of character that won upon all who knew him. In all business relations he was governed by justice, integrity, and high-toned principle. As a friend he was true and confiding. As a Christian he was strong in faith, rich in personal experience, abundant in labor, and benevolent to the utmost limits of his ability. He emphatically loved the church. The cause of Sabbath schools lay near his heart. He was a faithful teacher for many years. His house was a home for the preachers. There the weary itinerant could always find a hearty welcome and a place to rest. As I have been welcomed into that home circle, and, for the time, made one of them, I have often thought that a more congenial and happy family would be hard to find. To see this godly man, after the turmoils and perplexities of a day's business in the city, enter his house with a cheerful face for all, with a kind, cheering word for his aged mother, a smile of hope for his delicate sister, and a happy greeting for his own dear ones, was a lively scene indeed. And it was here, in the family circle, as a son, a brother, a husband and a father, that you saw the man without restraint—as he was, a noble soul, shedding light and joy to all around. Though an invalid himself for months before the final summons came, yet he seemed to lose sight of himself in his interest for those who had so long been accustomed to look up to him. But when he came to realize the fact that he was about to enter "the valley of the shadow of death" he calmly commended all to Him in whom he had put his trust. And then, having finished his work, without a murmur, with a smile of resignation and heavenly peace radiating his face, he fell asleep in Jesus. "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me: Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so, saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works follow them." J. M. BOLAND.

Mrs. EUGENIA OVERSTREET, wife of Dr. J. J. Overstreet, daughter of Rev. E. R. Strickland, died at Hollywood, Livingston parish, Louisiana, January 20th, 1868.

She was a member of the M. E. Church; amiable, affectionate in disposition and refined in feeling. Her most remarkable traits of character were love of music and solicitous care for the education of her children.

May God bless the four little orphans left without a mother's love! M. C. S.

WALTER MARVIN, youngest son of Rev. A. D. and Mrs. Kate Light Barlow, died in Canton, Mississippi, on the 26th of [illegible] 1868, aged two years, six months [illegible] days.

"Let [illegible] the lambs," said He,
"And [illegible] my breast;
Protection they shall find in me
In me be ever blest.

"Death may the bands of life unloose,
But can't dissolve my love:
Millions of infant souls compose
The family above."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Washita [illegible] Louisiana Conference.

[illegible] QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan.	25 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb.	1 2
Homer circuit, Homer		8 9
Haynesville circuit, Haynesville		15 16
Farmerville circuit, Tennessee church	Feb.	22 23
Vernon ct., Longstraw		
February 29 and Mar.		1
Minden circuit, Minden		7 8
Bossier circuit, ———		14 15
Bienville circuit, ———		21 22
Louisville circuit, ———		28 29
Mount Lebanon, ———	April	4 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hryndes street German Church	Feb.	2
" Quarterly Conference, Jno. 31		
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers		9
Baton Rouge		16
Moreau street		23
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Mar.	1
Felicity street		8
Carondolet street		15
Jefferson City and Lavenue		22
Gros Tete		29

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Mansfield	Jan.	18 19
Shreveport station		25 26
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Feb.	1 2
Keachie, at ———		8 9
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill		15 16
Anneco, at Kissatchie		22 23
Many, at Many		29
and Mar.		1
Natchitoches		7 8
Springville, at ———		14 15

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.

Shubuta, at Shubuta	Jan.	25 26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb.	2 3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley		9 10
Bladon, at Mt. Zion		16 17
St. Stephen's and State Line, at State Line		23 24
Oktibee, at Oak Grove	March	1 2
Butler, at Butler		8 9
Belmont, at Belmont		15 16
Gaston, at Coku's Chapel		22 23

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhope.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ———.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ———.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present. D. M. WILSON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Jan.	4 5
Perryville		11 12
Randolph and Briarfield		18 19
Tuskaloosa		25 26
Havanna	Feb.	1 2
Eutaw		8 9
Green		15 16
Forkland		22 23
Greensboro and Newberne Ct.,		29 and March 1
Brush Creek		7 8
Marion		14 15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Jan.	11 12
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel		18 19
Sunflower, at McNutt		25 26
North Carroll, at North Chapel	Feb.	1 2
Carrollton, at Carrollton		8 9
Durant, at Spring Hill		15 16
Richland, at Shiloh		22 23
Yazoo Circuit, at Benton	Feb 29, March	
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel		7 8
Yazoo City Station		14 15

J. M. PEGG, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb.	2
Mobile, St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March	1
Escatawpa & Fish River, at Price's Chapel		7 8
Citronelle, at B. Meadows		14 15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21 22
Bay Shore, at Mossy Point		28 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4 5

THOS. W. DOSMAN, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge		29
and March		1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15 16
Athens, at Athens		22 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville Ct., at Summit	Jan.	4 5
Boguechitta Ct., at Boguechitta		11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville		18 19
Brookhaven Station,		25 26
Scotland Circuit, at ———	Feb.	1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		8 9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst		15 16
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion		22 23
Crystal Springs Ct., at ———		29 30

The Brethren will please let me know where their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton	Dec.	28, 29
Jackson	Jan.	4, 5
Woodville		11, 12
Percy's Creek		18, 19
Liberty		25, 26
Amite	Feb	1, 2
St. Helena		8, 9
East Feliciana		15, 16
East Baton Rouge		22, 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th,	March	1
Kingston		7, 8
Natchez		14, 15

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Camden Dist—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Jan.	18 19
Oak Hill, at McKinzies		25 26
Snow Hill, at Monterey	Feb.	1 2
Farmersville, at Farmersville		8 9
Sepulga, at Bethel		15 16
Black's Bend, at Pleasant Hill		22 23
Evergreen and Escambia Mission		
February 29 and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.		
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant	March	7 8
Monroeville, at Purryville		14 15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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VIII. The management of this Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy, and the surplus earnings, after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company upon the portion now in operation are less than a third the net earnings.

X. Both principal and interest are payable IN GOLD, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Children's Hour.

GRANDFATHER'S DARLING.

BY IRENE L——.

"Where is my birdie?
Where is my sweet one?
Not for an hour have I heard his blithe song."
"Gone into dreamland,
Soft! Do not wake him."
"Ah! while he's sleeping the time seems so long."

Down from the chamber
Slowly descending,
Out 'mong the garden-bloom grandfather goes;
In the green arbor
Sitting and thinking—
Twining above him the woodbine and rose;

All their rich odor
Lost on his senses—
Sitting and thinking and waiting alone;
Time passes slowly
Under the arbor.
Hark! 'Tis his sloging bird's ravishing tone.

Breaks from the window
Sweetest of music.
"Darling!"—how tender with heart-throbs the word!—
"Darling! O darling!
Grandfather's precious one!
Voice of more melody ear hath not heard.

Up to the chambe
Quickly ascending,
Grandfather moves with the step of a boy.
All the bright sunshine
Lost in the arbor
Flooding his features with beauty and joy.

To his arms springing,
Round his neck clinging,
Lovely and loving, and sweet as a rose;
Laughing and kissing,
And glad with the life
Only our being in babyhood knows;

Dear little birdie
From dreamland returns,
Flushed with new beauty, to grandfather's heart.
White locks and golden,
Sere leaf and blossom,
Mingling, though seventy summers apart.

A LITTLE HERO.

Passing through town a short time since, while the coasting season was at its height, I chanced to encounter a rosy-cheeked boy, who, school being finished, was hastening with his sled to the top of a hill not far off, where a number of his comrades were already assembled. Gay voices were challenging him to come and compete with them, and see who could ascend the hill first, each one asserting, in boyish fashion, that his sled was the swiftest. The youth's only answer was a merry laugh; but the quickened step and proud glance which he cast upon his newly-painted sled showed his opinion at least.

At a little distance from the group stood a tall boy in tattered clothes, looking wishfully on, ever and anon asking some questions of the boys, by whom, however, he was entirely neglected.

Just as my little hero (for I must call him so now) was making ready to start, he happened to see the longing, grieved gaze with which the poor boy was observing them. Quickly springing from his seat he darted toward him, and in a cheery voice exclaimed, "Charlie, you may slide in my place. I have slid a good deal this winter, and had just as lief you would as not." Oh, what a grateful look Charlie gave him! Some of the boys dissented at first, but the owner was firm, and at last Charlie, a victor, led off the astonished ranks of boys.

The incident was trivial in itself, but it suggested a long train of thought to me. If all the youth, and also "children of a larger growth," would be as desirous of promoting the happiness of those with whom they are surrounded, the paths of many would be strewed with roses where now are only thorns.

Children of poverty and want are many. Numerous are the opportunities for following the Master's footsteps, and doing good to all men; and let us remember that with "whatsoever measure we meet, it shall be measured unto us again."—*Christian Banner.*

THE ELDEST DAUGHTER AT HOME.—To be able to get a dinner, to sweep the room, to make a garment, to tend a baby, would add much to the list of a young lady's accomplishments. Where can we behold a more lovely sight than the eldest daughter of a family standing in the sweet simplicity of her new womanhood, by the side of her toiling, care-worn mother to relieve and aid her? Now she presides at the table, now directs in the kitchen, now amuses the fretting baby, now diverts half a score of little folks in the library. She can assist her young brothers in their studies, read the newspaper to her weary father, smoothe the aching brow of her revered mother. Always ready with a helping hand and cheerful smile, for every emergency, she is an angel of love and a blessing to the home circle. Should she be called out of it to originate a home of her own, would she be any less lovely or self-sacrificing?

SCIENTIFIC.

From the American Artisan.

Domestic Manufacture of Furs.

That furs are not more generally used by both sexes in this country is doubtless because of their expensiveness, and not from want of appreciation of their great utility, richness, and beauty. It is no extravagance to assert that every farmer's family may furnish their own fur collars, gloves, robes, and other articles of dress and ornament, with trifling expense, from the resources within their own reach; but from want of more knowledge on this subject valuable skins are wasted or disposed of for a mere fraction of their real value, and articles of apparel that should have been made from them are bought at extravagant prices of fur-dealers. The skins of raccoons, minks, musk-rats, rabbits, foxes, deer, cats, dogs, woodchucks, and skunks are all valuable. Handsome robes may be made from the skins of the last two animals, and the writer has seen fur coats made from the skins of woodchucks, well tanned, dyed, and trimmed, which were elegant as well as comfortable, and no one but a connoisseur would be able to guess their origin. Of the finer and nicer furs, beautiful collars, muffs, cuffs, caps, gloves, and trimmings may be made with a little ingenuity and perseverance; and who would not feel a greater satisfaction in wearing a nice article from the fact that it was something of their own manufacture, a product of their own taste and genius?

Very handsome floor-mats are made by tanning sheep-pelts and then dyeing them some bright color, which is done with very little trouble, the art of dyeing is now so familiar to almost every household. Furs may be dyed as easily as woolen goods, notwithstanding the impression that it is an art known only to the trade. Any dye that will color woolens will also dye furs, only care must be taken not to have the dye too hot or the texture of the skin will be injured.

The mode of tanning usually followed by city furriers is to rub the skins well with rancid butter, then tread them thoroughly in a tub or vat, after which a large quantity of sawdust is mixed with them, and the process of treading continued until all the grease is absorbed, when they are finished off by beating, working, and rubbing with chalk and potter's clay, whipping and brushing. An old trapper practiced this method with small skins, first washing with a suds of soap and salsoda to free them from grease, then rinsing in clear water to cleanse them from the suds, then rubbing as dry as possible, after which they were put into a mixture of two ounces of salt to a quart of water, added to three quarts of milk or bran-water, containing one ounce of best sulphuric acid, and stirred briskly for forty or fifty minutes; from this they are taken dripping into a strong solution of salsoda and stirred till they will no longer foam; they are then hung to dry, and when nearly dry are taken down and rubbed dry, when they are very soft and pliable. A very good and simple process in use among farmers is to sprinkle the flesh side, after scraping it well, with equal parts of pulverized alum and salt, or washing it well with a strong solution of the same, then folding the flesh side together, and rolling it compactly, in which state it should remain for eight or ten days; then it is opened, sprinkled with bran or sawdust to absorb the moisture, and rolled up again, and after remaining twenty-four hours the process is completed by a thorough rubbing and manipulation, on which the pliability depends. Skins when taken off should be freed from grease or flesh, by thorough scraping, when they may be dried and left to await the leisure of the owner. Previous to tanning they must be well soaked and wring dry.—*Rural American, Utica, N. Y.*

It is said that Col. Hoe, the lightning press inventor, is fitting up a press to print on both sides of a sheet at the same time.

Lowell has large horse-cars. One of them carried eighty-eight passengers, and another eighty-three, on single trips the other night.

Mr Hale received £8,000 from the British government for the invention of the rockets that bear his name.

A car heated by steam from the engine has recently been put upon the Boston and Albany railroad.

Coal mining in Great Britain cost 1,565 lives last year—nearly five a day.

The Cunard side-wheel steamer *Persia* is to be reconstructed on the screw principle.

Monmouth, Ill., is about to supply herself with water from artesian wells.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Agriculturist.

LITTLE THINGS IN FARMING.

The whole success of a farmer hinges upon timely attention to little things. This, mainly, makes the difference between thrift and poverty. The philosophy of success is expressed in that old adage, 'For want of a nail a shoe was lost, for want of a shoe a horse was lost, for want of a horse a man was lost." It is a little thing to keep accounts of the pecuniary transactions upon the farm. A half hour Saturday evening would enable most farmers to know just how they stand with the world. Yet we suspect half of the men who cultivate the soil never make an entry in a book, and for want of this the account runs up fearfully at the store, and many articles of luxury are purchased for which they are unable to pay at the end of the year. Debt accumulates, the farm is mortgaged, and finally lost, for want of a little paper and ink. It is a little thing to put up a tool in its place when not in use. Yet many have no tool-house, or place of shelter for any implement or vehicle. Things are left where they were last used, the plow in the field, the cart in the yard, the chains in the stable, the harness in the wood-house, the axe at the wood-pile, and the rakes in the corn crib. Many do not even house the expensive implements they have bought, and reapers and thrashers are treated like old plows and harrows. The parts made of iron and steel grow rusty, and the wood decays. A machine that is good for thirty years with proper care is used up in five by abuse. It is a very little thing to turn a nut when it is loose. Yet for want of the tightening the nut is lost, the bolt comes out, and the loaded wagon breaks down on the way to market, and a whole day for man and team is lost. It is a little thing to keep a horse properly groomed, yet for want of clean fetlocks the skin cracks and the horse is lame, and the owner loses the use of him for months or weeks. Ventilation is a small affair, yet for want of it the health of stock in stables suffers severely, and disease sets in. It is a small affair to provide good seed at the beginning of the year, but the whole success of the season depends upon it. It as an easy thing to deal fairly with your neighbors and make a name that is better than "precious ointment." Many cheat on small occasions, do not deliver what they sell, and get a reputation for meanness that stands in the way of their success.

Blackberries—How to Propagate Them.—Stake your ground into beds fifteen feet wide, running north and south. To each rod in length spread a cart load of compost, and harrow so as to lightly mix it with the soil and thoroughly pulverize it. Then plow the bed to the depth of ten to twelve inches, commencing in the middle to plow and going round it till finished, leaving it thus somewhat higher in the middle when finished. The harrow is then to be thoroughly used again. If the soil is heavy after plowing, add a load per rod in length of well rotted leaf mold from the woods, or from the bottom of an old straw stack, which has rotted sufficiently to form a black loose mold. This being well harrowed into the surface of the bed keeps it from baking after rains, and conduces largely to the health and vigor of the plants next year. Then lay off your drills into which your cuttings are to be placed, twenty inches apart, running across the bed. The drills should be about seven inches wide and five inches deep. Fill about one inch with good compost, using about half a load per rod of bed. Dig in the compost to thoroughly mix it with the soil at the bottom of the drill. Draw more soil into the drill, leaving about two inches deep and four or six wide. The cuttings are now placed in the center of the drill from three to twelve inches apart (the greater distance producing the larger plants.) Cover the cuttings by drawing in the soil so as to leave the bed level and the cutting covered about two inches. When hard freezing weather comes, place brush around the bed, and, with leaves from the woods, cover the bed about six inches deep, so as to keep out the frost. The deep furrows on each side of the bed to be kept well cleaned during the winter, so as to drain the bed of all superfluous water. Early in spring the covering is to be removed from immediately above each drill. The plants will soon make their appearance above ground. If very hot sun should seem to wilt them in the least, a narrow board should be placed on the south side of each row for a few weeks. As the plants grow replace the covering of leaves, to prevent the ground being affected so severely by drouth.

The London underground railroad has carried, since its completion, twelve million passengers.

Investigate the Matter.—We do not fully comprehend perhaps the nature of those physiological principles which render the frequent change of seeds so important, but no one, we presume, will doubt that it is advantageous to have an exchange of seeds as often as once in three or four years. Potatoes of any variety which have been brought from a distance do much better and are more prolific and valuable when grown continuously for a long period on the same soil. This remark applies with equal force to all vegetables. Hence it is that we observe judicious and intelligent agriculturists busy in effecting exchanges, obtaining corn, wheat, rye, and other grain from remote localities to propagate from.

The long breeding from the same stock, in case of domestic animals, deteriorates the breed, and the same practice of "breeding in and in," in the case of vegetables, may and doubtless does produce a similar result. That the practice, in itself, is highly pernicious, there is no manner of question. If the long, red potatoes, for instance, be cultivated for ten years on the same farm, and from the same stock, it is said that it will be found at the expiration of that period to have degenerated or run out. The same fact is observable in case of Indian corn, and this without the deteriorating effect of any intermixtures, or unfavorable influences of any extraneous kind.

How to Break a Mule.—Don't fight or abuse him. After you have harnessed him and he proves to be refractory, keep your own temper, slack your reins, push him round, backward and forward, not roughly; and if he will not do what you want, tie him to a post and let him stay there a day or so without food or water. Take care also that he does not lie down, and be careful to have a person to guard him, so that he does not foul in the harness. If he will not go after a day or two of this sort of treatment, give him one or two more of it, and my word for it he will come to his senses and do anything you want from that time forward. The only way to keep a mule from kicking you is to handle it a great deal when young, and accustom it to the ways and actions of men. You must, through kindness, convince it that you are not going to harm it, and you can do that best by taking hold of it in a gentle manner every time it appears to be frightened. Such treatment I have always found more effective than all the beating and abusing you can apply. The mule is peculiar in his dislikes. Many of them, when first harnessed, so dislike a blind bridle that they will not work in it. When you find this, let him stand for say a day in the blinders, and then take them off, and in forty-nine cases out of fifty he will go at once.

Making Manure.—One of the very best things to soak up manure water, and make into the best of manure, is common clay. It will pay any farmer well to haul clay to his barn-yard for its absorbing properties. When this cannot be had, the washing of road sides, cleaning of ditches, or anything that comes to hand, may be used instead. There are many other more complicated ways of "making manures" by chemical ingredients, but this is a simple one, which every one can understand. All it wants is the command of labor, and this is the main point in which so many farmers err. Not to "employ much," but to do all possible oneself, and let the "rest go," is the general plan. The farmer forgets that when he buys a ton of guano he has employed sailors, ship-owners, commission merchants, and many others, at a rate at which another hand on his farm, employed at nothing else but making manure, would have produced him immeasurably more value. It is not so much what is made, as what is saved, that leads to riches; and how to economise in manure, and yet have an abundance, is one of the great secrets of becoming a rich farmer.—*T. Meehan, in Forney's Press.*

Fire in Chimneys.—It frequently happens that the soot of a farm house chimney ignites, and occasionally the sparks therefrom cause destruction to the building. The fire may be arrested in a great measure by throwing salt on the fire below, which partly extinguishes the flames; stopping the chimney at the top arrests the current and contributes to the same result. It should be constantly impressed on the mind of every person that whenever a dwelling takes fire, every door should be kept closed to prevent the flames from spreading.

It is reported that an agricultural society somewhere in the State of New York offers larger premiums for butter and cheese than it does for horse-racing.—*Ex.*

That society must be made up of inveterate old fogies.—*Wis. Farmer.*

Dr. Livingstone's safety is again reported from Africa.

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D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Doremus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North Latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $50 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body, all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious efforts a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y.

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Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at time of entrance; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in gold or its equivalent	$67 50
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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited some improvement since our last issue. An increased number of merchants from the interior, who have come down to lay in their spring supplies, have imparted more animation to the leading branches of trade. Cotton, sugar and molasses have all been in good request, the latter at very full prices. The movement in Western produce, on the contrary, has been of limited extent, both the supplies and the demand being moderate. Corn presents the only exception to this remark, the receipts of it having been much more liberal and the sales to a fair amount, but at easier prices.

COTTON.—We stated in our last report that the market closed buoyant at the advanced rates of 15 to 16c. for Ordinary, 16½ to 17 for Good Ordinary, 17¾ to 18 for Low Middling, 18½ to 18⅝ for Middling, and.— to 19 for Strict Middling, since which, under the discouraging accounts from Liverpool and New York, prices have given way fully ½c. On Saturday the movement was characterised by a manifest falling off in the demand, and an unwillingness on the part of the buyers who came forward to go on unless at easier rates; but as factors evinced a disposition to make the required concessions, the business was to a fair extent, comprising 3,600 bales at irregular prices, Middling selling as low as 18c. and as high as 18½c, while the bulk of the business was on the basis of 17¾c. for Low Middling and 18¼c. for Middling. On Monday the market opened with quite a lively demand, which was stimulated by the supplies offering containing a moderate amount of Ouachita cottons, which met a ready sale at the ruling rates, and 4,000 bales changed hands at still easier prices, the New York and Liverpool accounts having a decidedly depressing influence, Low Middling ruling at 17½c. and Middling at 18 to 18¼c. On Tuesday operations were checked by dark and rainy weather, but still, as the supply was more ample, and as, under the necessity of realizing, factors evinced a willingness to give way in accordance with the decline reported at New York; the demand was resumed, although with less spirit than on Monday, and the sales amounted to 3,250 bales, at prices showing a further falling off of ¼c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 10,850 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 19,452 bales, against 8,395 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 11,057 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 351,870 bales, against 485,482 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 139,365 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 61,774 bales to Great Britain, of 59,342 to France, and of 98,946 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	15 to 15½
Good Ordinary	16½ to 16¾
Low Middling	17¼ to 17¾
Middling	17¾ to 18
Strict Middling	18¼ to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15258
Arrived past three days	20831	
Arrived previously	386679	407510
		422766
Exported past three days	11669	
Exported previously	309016	320685
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		102081

SUGAR.—The receipts are falling off. They are light, and sell as soon as landed at full prices. The sales since our last semi-weekly review comprise 850 hogsheads, at the following prices:

Inferior, 8 to 9¾c. per lb.; Common, 10 to 11; Good Common, 11½ to 12; Fair, 12¼; Good Fair, 12¾ to 13; Fully Fair, 13⅛ to 13½; Prime, 13¾; Choice, 14¼ to 14½; Yellow Clarified, 14½ to 14¾; White, 15½ to 15¾; Seconds, 12 to 13⅝.

MOLASSES.—The receipts are light, and sell as soon as landed at prices ruling in favor of sellers. The sales since our last semi-weekly review comprise 900 barrels, at prices ruling as follows:

Inferior, 50 to 58c. per gallon; Common, 60 to 68; Fair, 70 to 75; Fermenting, 80 to 84; Prime, 81; Reboiled, 75 to 82½.

FLOUR.—The demand is again restricted by the light stock and poor assortment, and prices further advanced since our last report.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 4, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	10 12
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	9 —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	50 to 60
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	10 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	7 10
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	4 00 to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	2 50 to 3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	1 50 to 2 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 80
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 20
Yearlings, per head	10 to 15
Calves, per head	12 to 15

M. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	16	18
East India	18	20
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 84	1 85
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		8 00
Crackers		8 50
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	
English, Fire	35 00	
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	17	21
Adamantine	17½	22½
Star	38	55
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	35	67
Sweet and Spiced	nnne	here
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	nnne	here
Northern		15 00
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		10 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		55
Western, ₩ barrel		17
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	38
Havana	35	38
Java	30	here
St. Domingo	none	
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	12 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	30
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	30
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 25	
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	35	38
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box		1 60
Herrings	65	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	
No. 2	16 00	17 00
No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine		10 75
Extra	11 00	15 50
Fine	9 00	9 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		20½
Figs, Drum	20	22
Dried Apples	6	7
Currants, Zante		15
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	4 20	
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	6 00	
Oranges, Ln. ₩ 1000	22 00	24 00
Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 45	
10 x 12	3 75	
12 x 18	4 40	
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 20	2 25
Canada	2 30	2 40
Oats	84	85
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel		1 00
Beans, ₩ bbl	12 00	14 00
Hops, ₩ lb	65	70
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	22	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	20 00	21 00
Northern	21 50	
Louisiana	—	
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	18	19
Wet salted, city slaughter		9
Kip Skins		
Dry country	16	17
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	0½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c.	1 75	2 00
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	75	84
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	60	80
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Grey, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d, ₩ lb	6	
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 75	
Pitch		4 00
Resin A No. 1	3 25	
No. 2	2 75	3 00
No. 3	2 25	2 50
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	44	
Varnish, bright	80	85
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 10	1 20
Coal Oil	51	55
In cases	65	68
Cotton Seed, Crude		70
Refined		90
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		40 00
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half bbl	14 50	15 00
Dried, ₩ lb	16	17
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	22 25	22 50
Prime Mess	21 00	
Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	10	12
Do., canvassed	12	17
Sides	13½	14
Shoulders	10½	11
Green Shoulders	9	—
Lard, Prime, in tierces	14	14½
In kegs		16
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	45	48
Western	15	35
Cheese, American	6	17
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 50	4 00
Onions	10 00	11 00
Greco Apples	5 00	6 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5	10½
India		10
Carolina	10	—
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo	1 95	—
from warehouse	2 20	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
Turks-island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	8	15½
Havana, White		
Yellow		
Brown		
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Rulers & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	—
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	25	27
Burry	9	11
Leather		14
Texas, ₩ lb Merino	18	20

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J. P. HARRISON & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
51 UNION STREET,—UP STAIRS,
New Orleans.
J. P. Harrison, (formerly Payne & Harrison)
Edward Harrison,
J. P. Harrison, jun.,
Sidney Harrison,
John N. Harrison. july7 1y

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
No 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
aug18 1y

SAM'L. GARRETT. CHS. LESASSIER.
GARRETT & LESASSIER,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
118 CARONDELET STREET,
aug18 1y NEW ORLEANS.

A. D. GRIEFF,
Wholesale Grocer,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Bienville st.,
aug25 6m NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant
190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug 8'67 1y

THOMAS MURRAY,
BUILDER.
Corner Rampart and Esplanade Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
Orders left at Box 110, Mechanic's Exchange, will be attended to. sept

JOHN W. MADDEN,
LATE FIRM OF
PAUL J. CHRISTIAN & CO.:
GENERAL MERCANTILE STATIONER,
Printer, Ruler and BLANK Book Manufacturer, and Lithographer,
No. 72 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Blank Books made to any pattern desired and at reasonable rates. jul4-13-8m

J. W. CARROLL. JOS. HOY. CHAS. HARDENBERG
CARROLL, HOY & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 36 Perdido Street, New Orleans,
aug18 1y

S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and
COTTON FACTORS,
57 Poydras street.
Cotton Office—192 Common street—in charge of RICHARD J. NUGENT. aug4 1y

W. C. TOMPKINS. H. R. ALSOBROOK.
WM. C. TOMPKINS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 2 Magazine st., corner Canal, New Orleans.
A complete assortment of goods constantly on hand for the country trade. feb18-67 6m

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
No. 38 Union Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
J. U. PAYNE, W. H. DAMERON, G. W. HUNTINGTON, H. M. PAYNE. je23-1y

O. M. STEIRER, THOS. C. SALTER
G. M. STEIRER & CO.
GROCERS,
572 and 574 Magazine street,
(opposite Magazine Market.)
Have always on hand, a large and fresh assortment of Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, Hams, Canned Fruits, Fish, Pickles, Sauces, and Preserves;
—Also—
CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER.
Goods delivered free of drayage. Particular attention given to PLANTATION and FAMILY orders. mar9-6m-67

D. A. BLACKSHER. JOHN C. MILLER.
BLACKSHER & MILLER,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
13 ST. CHARLES STREET,
feb2 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

S. M. SWENSON, N.Y., late of Austin, Tex. W. M. PERKINS, D. L. KEENON, Of Perkins & Co., N.O.
PERKINS, SWENSON, & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 48 Carondelet, corner of Union street,
NEW ORLEANS.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 Exchange Place, New York.
s29 1y

THOS. H. ALLEN, Memphis, Tenn. JAMES M. ALLEN, PERRY NUGENT, New Orleans
T. H. & J. M. ALLEN,
(Successors to HOBSON & ALLEN)
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
102 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
aug18 1y

E. S. KEEP. T. CAULFIELD.
KEEP & CAULFIELD,
Western Produce
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 77 & 79 Poydras street, New Orleans.
oct13 1y

HENRY WARE, 111 Texas. WM. H. WARE, Of Texas.
H. WARE & SON,
Cotton and Wool Factors
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 63 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
oct13 1y

R. ATKINSON & SON, New York. JAMES HEWITT & CO. Liverpool.
HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And Commission Merchants,
188 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Cash advances made on consignments to us by HEWITT, SWISHER & CO., Galveston, Texas. sep15 1y

W. W. CHAPMAN.
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANT.
MONROE, LA.
REFERENCES: Messrs. Natle, Day, & Co. Spyke & Shindidge, Cowen & Mayo, Mr. R. L. Walker, New Orleans, La. july 20

D. H. HOLMES,
Direct Importation of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 155 Canal Street,
sep1 6m NEW ORLEANS

W. A. VIOLETT. R. Y. BLACK. S. H. SNOWDEN.
VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants
156m 138 Gravier street, New Orleans.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE
Relieves the most violent paroxysms in five minutes, and effects a permanent cure. Price $2. Sent post paid to any address by
S. G. UPHAM,
25 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
oct 5 3m. Circulars Free. Sold by Druggists.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH'D F. BRITTON
A. BRITTON & CO.,
General Steamboat Agents,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No 7 Front street, New Orleans.
july 5 6m

E. L. RICHARDSON J. D. COLEMAN.
RICHARDSON & COLEMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 5 Commercial Place,
o-1y New Orleans.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 1.
WHOLE NUMBER.....676.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PREACHER-LIFE.

MR. EDITOR: It was not long after I was converted before I began to be conscious of certain drawings toward the ministry. Indeed I can recollect that even before conversion I used to think it must be a blessed thing to be a successful preacher. As I contemplated it in the distance, as among the probabilities, I thought I was sincere in being willing to become one, if it was the Lord's will; but the nearer the prospect became, and the more tangible the idea, the more I inclined to hesitate and consider. My conscience was too well taught to permit me to think of refusing a manifest call to preach. "It is certainly wrong to run before a call, but if the good Lord will convince me it is his will, I will not confer with flesh and blood." Sometimes, when cold in religion, I felt as if all impressions about preaching were delusions; at other times, when enjoying religion, or after hearing a faithful sermon, to preach would seem to be my duty. But the ever-convenient excuse, "Well, if it is my duty, God will make it plain to me," would quiet my conscience and procastinate my decision.

Thus matters stood until a crisis was brought about. I had gone to the quarterly meeting, for the circuit in which I lived, on Saturday. After service I was talking with the class-leader, when Bro. D., the missionary to the negroes, requested him to fill an appointment the next day. "Oh, no," said the class-leader, "I can't go; but (turning to me) here is the very man to do it; get him to go." "No, sir," said I emphatically, "that is out of my line." Bro. D. turned away with a sorrowful air, and said, "Well, the negroes will have to be disappointed."

I got on my horse to ride home, when the following train of reflection came up: "Now you have repeatedly said that if you were convinced that it was your duty to preach, you would not shrink back. How are you ever to be convinced, unless you test the matter. Here, now, is a favorable opportunity. To go and hold service with these negroes will do no harm, even if the matter stops there, and it may dispel your doubts." The suggestion seemed reasonable, yet the test was indeed a trying one to me. The more I thought of it, the more wrought up I became. It seemed to be meeting the objection I had heretofore made fairly.

Reaching home I took my Bible and sought the solitude of the woods, where I spent the whole evening in endeavoring to decide on my duty, and to summon courage to do it. I tried in vain to sleep that night. My mind was too intensely excited. All through its silent hours, even till the very break of the next day, visions of preacher-life rapidly chased themselves through my thoughts.

When the broad blaze of the Sabbath sun brought me back again to every-day life, a temptation to dismiss from my mind all thoughts of holding service for the negroes came up so strong and plausible as to have been irresistible, had it not been for a plain consciousness that if I did, I would be falsifying my conscience and committing sin. As I drew in sight of the negro quarter, again the tempter was most powerfully at work. How could I go up and ask to hold religious service in a community where only a few years back I had been known in any other character rather than as a preacher. Hitching my horse for a few moments, I kneeled by the roadside to get strength for my duty. Gathering resolution, I rode to the overseer's house, told him my business, and asked him to assemble the negroes, remarking that he need not trouble himself to attend, seemingly out of consideration for him, but really because I preferred no other audience but the negroes. My precaution was all useless, however, as he placed himself near the house, out of sight, and heard all I had to say.

The position was indeed a strange one—to see the negroes looking up to me as a preacher, and expecting divine service! God helped me through with it, however, and I explained and urged the duty of prayer as best I could.

There was no sudden solution of my doubts after I had finished the service; there was no remarkable divine influence upon my own heart; neither was there any unusual impression upon the congregation; but as I rode away, such a calm, painfully pleasing consciousness that I was in the path of duty, and that I must go forward, took possession of me, as was more convincing than either signs or wonders. And ever since a determination to follow the openings of Providence, to do the duty nearest to me, and all others as they come up in their turn, has so strengthened this call that I have never for one moment doubted it.

C. G. A.

STONEWALL JACKSON—A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT.—In the *Religious Herald* for this week we find the following interesting incident in the life of Gen. T. J. Jackson, which gives us an insight into some of the thoughts that occupied his mind the day after the great battle in which he won the immortal soubriquet of "Stonewall:" "A few days after the first battle of Manassas an eager, anxious crowd was assembled at the post office in Lexington, Va., on the arrival of the mail. The greatest excitement prevailed, and things "from the front" were eagerly sought after. The venerable Dr. White (pastor of the Presbyterian Church) took a letter from the post office, and recognizing it as in the handwriting of Brigadier General (afterward "Stonewall") Jackson, he said to the crowd, "Here is a letter from Gen. Jackson—now we will have full and authentic particulars of the battle." The crowd eagerly urged him to read aloud, and pressed round to hear the expected stirring news from the field of conflict. He broke the seal, and to the great disappointment of all, found only these few lines:

"MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 22, 1861.

"MY DEAR PASTOR: I remember that my subscription to Domestic Missions is about due. Please find enclosed $30. Yours, very truly,

"T. J. JACKSON."

No word about the great battle in which he had played so conspicuous a part—no time or inclination to tell of those heroic deeds which rendered famous, forever, "Stonewall Jackson and the Stonewall Brigade"—but he could afford the time to send to his pastor money which he had promised to the treasury of the Lord. The example of this great and good man teaches a lesson which many will do well to heed.

A PERMANENT INDUSTRY.—We received last week, says the San Jose *Mercury*, from Judge J. Billings, of Santa Clara, a box of Zante currants or 'grapes, dried and ready for market. We found the fruit much superior to the imported currant. The Zante is a small seedless grape, very sweet, and a remarkably prolific bearer. From a dozen vines, four years old, Judge Billings dried, the present season, over fifty pounds of our hardiest and best growers, and it is admirably adapted to this climate. We look forward to the cultivation of this grape, and the preparation of the fruit for market, as one of the permanent industries of this valley.

THE people of the Southern States are recommended to turn their attention to the culture of the olive. This tree, it is said, will thrive anywhere from the southern boundary of Virginia to the Gulf of Mexico. It is as easily propagated as the willow, and should be set out in limbs two or three inches in diameter. These will bear in three years; but if small slips be planted, it will take them fifteen years to do so. In five years the former will yield a full crop. The tree bears identially. It should be pruned every other year, and cuttings planted. It requires little attention, and is a source of great revenue in Southern Europe

BISHOP PAINE'S VISITATIONS.

We extract the following paragraphs from a very interesting communication from Bishop Paine to the *Nashville Christian Advocate*:

The fourth Conference was the Mississippi, held at Natchez. Here the attendance was not more than half, owing to three things: the prevalence of yellow fever, misunderstanding as to the time of the session, and the want of means to get there. It was, nevertheless, a very pleasant meeting in respect to the weather, the pleasure of a reunion of the members, and the resolution evinced by the preachers to press on the struggle, even through poverty and great discouragements. I found this Conference in a very sad condition as to finances. A great portion of their territory, and the richest, is almost utterly, and for the next ten or twenty years, hopelessly ruined, by the overflow of the great river, the destruction of the levees, the inability of proprietors, and of the State itself, to reconstruct them, and the ruin of the blacks as laborers. The whites are not the only sufferers, for while they have lost countless wealth, the freedmen, on the river especially, have lost the use of the capital which would have given them employment, and are thrown upon the world without intelligence to manage for themselves, or industry. Thousands of them are doomed to suffer for food, and many to die of starvation without assistance. The hogs and stock will soon all be gone, and then they must beg or starve—or, as many apprehend, turn banditti to prey upon society. My kind host, Dr. H., when asked by me how he had got along since the war, replied: Very well; he at once ceased trying to work negroes, as he knew that would not do, and gave up his plantations on the river to rest, selling off everything, cotton, mules, etc., and resuming the practice of his profession. The products of his farms, although untenanted, were likely to be quite profitable, as they were rapidly producing a fine crop of cotton-wood trees, which would bring a nice income when sold to steamers. Thus he had escaped the cotton tax, the vexations and loss which all had suffered who had tried to live by planting. But instead of the fleet of steamers which formerly bore full loads, now they are few and only half freighted. Two years have sufficed to engulf the little capital which survived the war, and to-day the South is fifty per cent. poorer than twelve months ago. The preachers share their full proportion in this general destitution, for the attempt to economize is usually begun at the expense of the church, and preachers and doctors are generally the last to be paid. Hence the deficit of the preachers' and the beneficiaries was distressing. Scarcely a single preacher had received his allowance, and numbers had failed to get one-half, or even one-fourth of it. Under these circumstances superannuated preachers, widows, orphans, and destitute laboring preachers, in common with the bishops, came out minus. Indeed, scarcely any of the itinerant preachers could have got through the past year, if they had not supplemented their salaries by the labor of their own hands.

Here, too, I was requested to appoint Brother Taylor to begin the organization of a separate colored conference, the preachers entering into the plan quite heartily.

Louisiana Conference, held in New Orleans, closed my tour of regular visitations. Here too the attendance was small—the destitution greater and more general, insomuch that this, once the most liberal of all our conferences in the support of its ministers and beneficiaries, fell of necessity behind all in this respect. My host was T. K. Price, an acquaintance of fifty years, and a fine specimen of a Christian gentleman, who delights to give and work as a layman for the cause of God. All the evils allluded to in Mississippi are intensified here. Thirteen parishes, the richest in the State, and perhaps in the world, have been ruined. The overflow, the worms, the idleness, vices, and vagrancy of the freedmen, following the desolations of the war, have done their work. Many of the preachers were obliged to abandon their circuits, and of the few who kept on their accustomed way, none closed the year free from debt and embarrassment. And yet enough were found to occupy nearly the whole field, and in reliance on God spend another year in trying to do good. They are a noble set of godly men. To add to the general despondency, we found a convention in full blast, constituted mainly, if not exclusively, of negroes and radicals, imported and native, framing a constitution, the great object of which seemed to be to give political superiority and social equality to the African race. Thus the most delicate and difficult work of statesmanship is in the hands of an ignorant and inferior race, utterly unfit for the task, and urged on by white men who have no feelings in common with those over whom they domineer. But enough! May God give us grace to bear our misfortunes, and speedily "make the wrath of man to praise Him!"

I may conclude by saying that in all my intercourse with planters and preachers in Mississippi and Louisiana, I heard of one, and only one, man who had gained by planting last year. He was from Opelousas, and had raised sugar. The white man cannot, and the black man will not, work continuously the entire summer, and cotton requires this; but sugar does not. Therefore sugar may continue to be cultivated to a considerable amount, but a great crop of cotton will never be until many years and changes take place. Many are moving to Opelousas and the adjacent sugar-making region which is not subject to the overflow—but Louisiana as a State is ruined for the present.

R. PAINE.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Dec. 28, 1867.

OUR PUBLIC MEN.—We find the following floating in our exchanges, but cannot vouch for the accuracy of the classification:

President Johnson is a non-professor of religion. Of the seven members of his Cabinet there is only one professor of religion, Secretary Welles, who is a communicant in the Episcopal Church. Secty Browning attends the Presbyterian Church, the other five, when they go at all, go to the Episcopal. Of the nine judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, two only are members—Chief Justice Chase, who is a Methodist, and Justice Grier, who has long been a ruling elder in the Old School Presbyterian Church. The United States Senate contains, at present, fifty-four members; of these nineteen are professors of religion. As two of these are Unitarians, it only leaves seventeen belonging to evangelical churches. They are distributed among the religious denominations thus: Episcopal, 1; Reformed Dutch, 1; Baptist, 2; Methodist, 2; Presbyterian, 4; and Congregational, 7. Gen. Grant, when in Washington, is a regular attendant at Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church. Chief Justice Chase also regularly attends the services of the same church. Mr. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian affairs, and Mr. Gooding, Marshal of the District of Columbia, are also Methodists. Attorney Gen. Stansbury was also raised a Methodist; he is an *alumnus* of Alleghany College. Secretary Stanton was formerly a class-leader of the M. E. Church. General Howard was formerly a Methodist, but for several years past has been a member—at one time a preacher—of the Congregational Church.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

W. H. WATKINS, Treasurer, *in account with Missionary Society, Methodist Conference, Mississippi.*

1866.
Nov. 2. To balance on hand per last report..... $23 00
To amount paid to Treasurers at Conference, Nov., 1867:..... 532 75
$555 75

Cr.

By following disbursements, viz:
1867.—Paid Rev. W. G. Millsaps. $25 00
" J. Nicholson.. 49 00
" R. B. Dovner. 66 65
" D. W. Dilliday. 66 65
" K. A. Jones.. 75 00
" " 24 95
" J. English.. 200 00
" J. B. McFerrin, to payoff debt 40 00
Paid amount counterfeit money on hand..... 1 50
Paid amount contingent expenses..... 3 00
551 75

Dec. 1. Balance in hands of Treasurer.. $4 00

W. H. WATKINS,
NATCHEZ, Miss. Treasurer.

POULTRY IN WINTER.—Before the hens begin to lay generally, make a careful study of them, if breeding for fancy at all, and divide up the flock; put the finest pullets with the best old cock, and the best hens with your choicest cockrels. Give six hens to one cock, and set a few clutches of nine eggs each, in a month. A correspondent says the best place he ever had for young turkeys was an empty hay loft. No place could be better for the earliest broods of chickens, if the barn be light enough. Early chickens sell well as broilers, and are generally the prize-takers at the fall shows.—*Ohio Farmer.*

WILBUR FISK.

Of Dr. Fisk, one of the most eminent men in American Methodism, Dr. Stevens, the historian, in his last volume, just issued, says:

"His moral character was as perfect as that of any man who it has been the writer's happiness to know. His intimate friends will admit that there is hardly a possibility of speaking too favorably of him in this respect. It has been often remarked by those who had years of personal relations with him, that they were literally at a loss to mention one moral defect that marred the perfect beauty of his nature. This is saying very much; it is saying what cannot be said of one man, perhaps, in a million, but it can be deliberately said of this saintly man. Sereni, cheerful, exempt from selfishness, pride, and vanity; tender, yet manly in his sensibilities; confiding in his friendships; entertaining hopeful views of Divine Providence and the destiny of man; maintaining the purest and yet the most unelaborate piety, a piety that appeared to be love, enjoy and do all things good, and yet to be "careful for nothing;" he seemed to combine the distinctive charms that endear to us the beautiful character of Fenelon and Channing, Edwards and Fletcher of Madely. His humility was profound, and surrounded him with a halo of moral loveliness. It was not a burden of penance under which his soul bowed with self-cherishing agony, still less was it a voluntary humility, an assumed self-abasement; but it seemed the spontaneous and tender demeanor of his spirit; it mingled with the cheerful play of his features, and gave hallowed suavity to his very tones. It was his rare moral character, more even than his intellectual eminence, that gave him such magical influence over the minds of others, and rendered him so successful in the government of literary institutions. All about him felt self-respect in respecting him. To offend him was self-affliction, which even the audacity of reckless youth could not brook.

"He lived for many years in the faith and exemplification of St. Paul's sublime idea of Christian perfection. He prized that great tenet as one of the most important distinctions of Christianity. His own experience respecting it was marked with signal circumstances, and from the day he practically adopted it till he triumphed over death, its impress was radiant on his daily life. With John Wesley, he deemed this important truth—promulgated, in any very express form, almost solely by Methodism in these days—to be one of the most solemn responsibilities of his church, the most potent element in the experimental divinity of the Scriptures. In his earlier religious history he had felt the influence of those temptations, which have betrayed so many young men from the Methodist ministry into other communions, where better worldly auspices, rather than better means for self-development or usefulness were to be found; but when he received the baptism of this great grace, his purified heart could not sufficiently utter his thankfulness that he had been providentially kept within the pale of the church which taught it. This one was a denominational distinction sufficiently important to be set off against any drawback that Methodism might present. In a letter to a brother clergyman he expressed, with overflowing feelings, his renewed love for the church. 'I thank God,' he said, 'that I ever saw this day. I love our church better than ever. How glad I am that I never left it.' There are two periods at which a Methodist assuredly feels no regret for connection with the denomination: when he learns by experience what is the meaning of its instructions respecting the highest Christian life, and when death dismisses him from its communion to the church above.

"On the 22d of February, 1837, in the 48th year of his age, Wilbur Fisk received that dismissal. His chamber had been for days sanctified, as it were, by the glory of the Divine presence, and broken utterances were full of consolation and triumph over death. 'Glorious!' was the last whispered expression of his religious feelings."

That mind which is not furnished with inward sense of the Divine will not comprehend the true worth of it; but when wisdom does displays its own excellencies and glories in a purified soul, it entertains them with the greatest love and delight, and receives its own image reflected back to it in the sweetest returns of love and

To the Preachers and People of the Montgomery and Mobile Conferences:

DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: When the late war began the good people of East Selma were building a Methodist Church. The war brought everything to a standstill, leaving the house half unfinished. We are very anxious to complete it at once, and, if you will lend the helping hand, we can do it. We are poor here, like the people are everywhere. It will require about $600 to defray all necessary expenses.

Brethren, will you help us? Will you do what you can? If you will, please inclose the small sum of 50 cents, and send to my address. Times are hard. We will not ask you for more—unless you want to give more. I appeal to the brethren of the Conferences, to the private and official members of the church, to the little boys and girls of our Sabbath schools.

"The fields are white unto the harvest, and sinners are falling by the cruel hand of death." The voice of omnipotence is heard to say, "He that giveth to the poor leadeth to the Lord."

R. E. CARY.

[Brother Cary asks for too little. Does he expect twelve hundred responses? He should ask for $5 in place of 50 cents. Times *are* hard, but not quite so hard as his modest request would indicate. When people are pressed to a point where they can give only 50 cents, they give nothing. "Ask largely, that your joy may be full," is the Lord's direction to all needy persons.—EDITOR.]

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—*Return of the Search Expedition.*—The Livingstone search expedition returned to Plymouth, England, on the 19th of January. The members of the expedition are satisfied that Dr. Livingstone was not murdered. He did not take the route expected from the Ruvuma river, at about 11 degrees south along the north cost of Lake Nyassa, in from 36 degrees to 34 degrees east, but from the Ruvuma went south, round the south end of Lake Nyassa, going as far as 14 degrees 28 south. Thence he proceeded to the northwest, and was left pursuing that route, either with the view of exploring the west coast of Lake Nyassa, and thus ascertaining how far it extends north, and then to proceed on to Lake Tanganyika, or he had gone direct for Tanganyika, and thence down the Nile home.

Matuka, Makata, Marenga and Maksura, mentioned by the Johanna men, were found on the southern route instead of the northern. The expedition followed Dr. Livingstone up to within a few miles of where it was reported he was murdered, and there found that the doctor and his "boys" were ferried over a marshy lake by Marenga, but the Johanna men under Moosa made a detour round the lake and returned next day to Marenga, saying they had deserted Livingstone, and should return to the coast, because he was leading them into a country where they would be murdered by the Mavito. The expedition also had interviews with the native porters who had carried Livingstone's luggage five days' journey further to Pastombe.

MEERSCHAUM.—J. S. Witner. The material of which the true Meerschaum pipes are made is a mineral found in some parts of Turkey and Greece. Chemically it is a silicate of magnesia and in composition allied to soap-stone. It being very light, the fanciful name Meerschaum, foam of the sea, was given to it, which has led to the not uncommon idea that it is in some way prepared from sea froth. In its rough state it looks like a lump of very white clay. It is easily carved and worked into shape, after which it is put into boiling wax, and then polished. Imitations are made so like the true article that only an experienced eye can tell the difference.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE French are becoming formidable rivals of the English in steam navigation.

THE ORGAN.

BY EDWARD ROWLAND SILL.

It is no harmony of human making.
Though men have built those pipes of burnished gold;
Their music, out of nature's heart awaking,
Forever new, forever is of old.

Man makes not—only finds—all earthly beauty,
Catching a thread of sunshine here and there,
Some shining hebdole in the path of duty,
Some echo of the words that fired the air,

That prelude is a wind among the willows,
Rising until it meets the lofty fir;
Now a wild ocean, tossing his great billows
Among the hollow caverns of the shore.

It is the voice of some vast people pleading
For justice from an ancient chains and wrong—
The tramp of God's avenging armies treading
With shouted thunders of triumphant song.

O soul, that sittest chanting dreary dirges,
Couldst thou but rise on some divine desire,
As those deep chords upon their swelling surges
Bear up the wavering voices of the choir!

But ever lurking in the heart there lingers
The trouble of a false and jarring tone,
As some great organ, which unskillful fingers
Vex into discords when the Master's gone.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW IBERIA.

NEW IBERIA, La., Feb. 3, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I herewith send you the names of twenty new subscribers to the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. These twenty copies, with those already taken by members of the church here, will put the ADVOCATE within the reach of every member of my charge. I am trying an experiment, and feel sanguine of success, not only in extending the circulation of a good paper, but also in enlarging my field of usefulness, in increasing the religious zeal and fidelity of my flock, and in adding in various ways to the spiritual and temporal welfare of both pastor and members. If any of your agents are ambitious to do good in this way, and would like to know how the ADVOCATE is put within reach of every member of a charge that has shared as largely as almost any other, in the desolations of war, that has suffered from floods and pestilence, and two successive failures of crops, I have no objection to furnishing them with the plan I have adopted.

I have also ordered a supply of Disciplines, with a view to put a copy alongside of the ADVOCATE in every family. I believe we have a membership of average intelligence, yet I doubt not the prosperity and usefulness of the church here are greatly retarded for lack of knowledge—just such as may be gained from the ADVOCATE and Discipline, which I sincerely hope will be faithfully read.

In addition to the above-mentioned sources of information, every charge should have its Bible class, for the benefit of the entire membership. Ours meets every Monday evening, at 4 P. M. I hope soon to see it grow into a congregation, and believe it will, by reason of the plan upon which it is conducted.

Instead of regular questions and answers we read the lesson, then the teacher raises questions upon each passage, and as many as feel disposed express their views briefly upon the passage, thus raising other questions, and so on through the chapter, making the exercises to consist of a brief and pleasant debate on each question. This mode of conducting a Bible class enables many to attend and receive benefit whose timidity and want of information would cause them to shrink from the ordeal of direct questions and answers.

Some of the colored people among us, who are trying to be religious, have at last made a move in the right direction. For several years these people have been afloat. They have been on the water and under the water, and have come up out of the water. They have been Methodists and Baptists, have had "headmen" and "starters" of various enterprises, but seemed incapable of accomplishing anything like church organization.

A few weeks since they came to a dead stand, and after some deliberation determined to give their wanderings over, sent for me, and asked to be received into the M. E. Church South. On last Sabbath a week I received twenty of the leading members into the church, and organized a board of stewards and trustees.

They have raised the requisite amount of money, and are about purchasing a lot of ground on which will be erected, in a few weeks, a house to answer the double purpose of a school-house and place of worship for the present.

Yours, A. E. GOODWYN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHAT ABOUT CONFERENCE.

SITTING NO. II.

The first thing when you get to the place where Conference is to be held, is to find where you are to be domiciled, to be introduced to the family, and formally voted the freedom of the house, to find out who are to be your companions at the place, to repair your toilet without shaving, and thus get ready to start in quest of adventure. This providing places for preachers, by the by, is often a matter of some delicacy and difficulty, as it frequently happens that the older and more reputable portion of the Conference have sundry ailments and otherwise peculiar reasons why they must have a "good place, close to where the Conference is to be held," while some of the younger ones, inexperienced as yet, have no more discretion than to carry their wives along with them. (In passing, we remark that it is felt by some to be a reflection on the good sense of preachers and their wives for the latter to be publicly invited not to go to Conference; and we hope this practice will cease.)

We once had a peep into the portfolio of the preacher upon whom devolved this duty of distributing the brethren, and every now and then, in sifting the letters marked "Conference," we would come across the indorsement:—"Goat on my horn No. 1," "Goat on my horn No. 2," etc.

Oh! the sour looks and elongated faces that the stationing-man has to encounter at times, accompanied with a faint guttural interrogation about a "hotel," etc. Verily, this "appointing power" has some of a bishop's trials beforehand. There is the further similarity, also, that as every faithful preacher generally concludes that he had one of the best appointments in the Conference, so almost every one, at the end of an annual session, thinks he had the best place to stay at, and departs in good humor. Nor does the preacher forget the obligation to bless the house at which he stops. He bears in mind the magnanimous hospitality that characterizes these occasions, and covets the privilege of "ministering in spiritual things" in return. He is aware that the occasion of a Conference is a fulcrum for the operation of a moral influence upon a community of almost incalculable extent, and he is not unskillful in such mechanics. He fain would furnish his proportion of this combined force by leaving the family to feel "that they had entertained an angel unawares," and to cherish his visit in pleasant and perpetual memory until he come again. We were the guest of Colonel Sledge, the *ci devant* proprietor of the "Sledge House," but now it is in the hands of another gentleman and the colonel and his lady are boarders. We have anticipated somewhat of our reception and treatment, however, and we turn out to look up the "class rooms." These are not hard to find, as we are very apt to fall in with some of the neophytes en route to these places. There is generally a hurrying to and fro, also, of some laggard members of the different committees, who have discovered, at rather a late hour, the importance of being prompt. This itinerating college is our peculiar institution. It is the foundation of our success in a very important sense. If elevated to the highest standard, as is being gradually done, I do not see that we shall need any special theological seminary for the training of ministers. In his essay on "The Aversion of Men of Taste to Evangelical Religion," Mr. Foster assigns the "peculiarity of language" by which divines become "barbarous" as a prevalent reason of the unacceptability of their teachings. And so we think the mind and manners of many a hopeful aspirant to ministerial usefulness have been rendered "barbarous" by having been cast in the remorseless mould of a theological curriculum. This effect is almost inevitable and practically invariable. Preachers ought not to be separated from the language, the manners and the hearts of men. This common sense, this knowledge of human nature, is as essential as the analogy of dogmatic theology and the philological exegesis of the original Hebrew and Greek. It is getting to be as important, too, to know the Satanic as the divine element in literature. Let not our ministering call to ecclesiastic be underrated. Let our young men be abreast with the times in the classics and sciences and metaphysics. Let them explore the solitudes of academic groves; let them seek the muses in their own favorite haunts; let them wrestle with the fires of science and learn its most subtle and beautiful illustrations from the hands of a professor; let them go forth with the commendatory indorsement, "*Semper ad eundem*," and then let them bring all their honors to the feet of Jesus, and submit to be questioned and instructed by some of His most unpretending disciples.—These thoughtful, prayerful, experienced committee-men are qualified instructors. They first learned and then became teachers.—This is a specialty of our college. It keeps up a corps of professors from its own students. I was once present when a young preacher offered himself for examination on Watson's Institutes and Blair's Rhetoric.

Committee—Have you studied these subjects?

Candidate—Well, yes, in a general way. I feel that I am posted in theology, and I have understood rhetoric for years.

Committee—Are you ready for examination?

Candidate—Of course; I am here for that purpose.

One of the committee, who had not only tasted, but, according to "my Lord Bacon," had "chewed, swallowed and digested" Richard Watson, commenced plying him with direct, simple, well-meant questions. He hesitated, scratched his head, turned uneasily in his chair, was surprised, mortified, humbled, and requested the examination to stop. When Blair was mentioned he plucked up courage, and his embarrassment evidently subsided. He had been a collegian, a teacher, a lawyer, may be an editor, and he felt "at home." At first he held his ground fairly, but when the delicate distinctions and specific definitions of the accomplished author came to be discussed, he found himself at a loss again, and with some confusion excused himself from further interrogation, and desired the committee not to report him at all, but to allow him another year on the same course. He gracefully acknowledged "that he had been heady and conceited," and promised to profit by the lesson of the evening.

We would not hold these class rooms *in terrorem* over our novitiates, but we would bring them to a just appreciation of them. The thoughtful members of a Conference hear the reports from these quarters with *decisive* interest, and I would not say too harsh, perhaps, to affirm that a preacher's character in his Conference is dated from these reports.

After looking in on the boys, we proceed very patriarchally to the appointed rendezvous, that we may meet and greet our brethren as they arrive. Like other such, preachers have their special friendships. They have their "bosom cronies," with whom they love to confer and "take sweet counsel together," with whom they can rejoice and with whom they can weep, whom they can reprove and from whom they can receive reproof. These endearing relations, however, are too sacred to be dragged into observation, and are not seen at the rendezvous, on the first meeting, unless in some ineffably delicate expression, such as Joseph made when he doubled Benjamin's mess. Rather, we have the hearty salute of the hail-fellow, the honest, cordial shake of the craft, the off-hand parry and thrust of the raining jest, and the laughter-beaming countenance of the benevolent fraternity. The maxim is, *Ridet quid-quid est domi cichinorum*. When these light sallies are over the crowd disperses, and "bosom cronies" trip off to their rooms to take a talk *sub rosa*.

B. P. PERRY.

Happiness is [illegible] few drops [illegible] sea.

Dear [illegible] lied. Their qualities, [illegible] sight, and [illegible] for.

The Chinese [illegible] engine cannot be brought back a coach and six.

Cicero [illegible] ful thought when he [illegible] from life as from an inn, not as from home."

Beneft [illegible] may [illegible] benefit [illegible] you.

Regret not a [illegible] be find. There is [illegible] beckons you. [illegible] disciplined mind.

Enemies are as necessary to the proper development of the full-grown man as friends. What [illegible] that man that amounted to anything but could count his enemies by the scores?

Never lay a stumbling block in the way of a man who is trying to advance himself in the world honestly and uprightly, for he is likely to walk over it and laugh at you afterward.

St. Bernard calls holy fear the door-keeper of the soul. As a nobleman's porter stands at the door and keeps out vagrants, so the fear of God stands and keeps all sinful temptations from entering.

"Thou can it may not be in your power," said Marcus Aurelius, "to be a naturalist, a poet, an orator, or a mathematician; it is in your power to be a virtuous man, which is the best of all."

The philosopher Anaximander effectually provided for his not being forgotten, when, being asked by the magistrates at Lampsacum, where he had resided, what they should do to honor his memory, he made the seemingly small and simple request that the boys might have leave to play on the anniversary of his death.

Care of Swine.—Take good care of breeding sows; give them warm nesting places, and plenty of straw, a few cabbages or roots occasionally, and twice a week or oftener a pint of freshly burned charcoal, pounded very fine, and mixed with meal; a handful of ashes is good now and then.—*American Agriculturist.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

NO. V.

[illegible] Having presented what we [illegible] be regarded as satisfactory historical proof of the actual existence of Moses and Christ, and of the authenticity and [illegible] several of the Sacred Books, we will now proceed to consider the [illegible] which [illegible] Before it can be [illegible] appear as truly clear and [illegible] men that the sacred writers [illegible] of the elements that [illegible] sufficient, and competent witnesses. The world will not [illegible] their testimony [illegible] Four [illegible] which never fail to give [illegible] a witness, whether the [illegible] oral or written.

1. That the witness has a virtuous and sober character. 2. That he is in circumstances to know [illegible] of what he states. 3. That he has no interest in making [illegible] story [illegible] 4. That his account be [illegible] by [illegible] 5. It is further required [illegible] a witness be free [illegible] interest in making his story [illegible] If it can be proved that a witness [illegible] pleasure, profit, [illegible] by his story, then [illegible] would [illegible] essential elements of good witnesses.

1. No writer, ancient or modern, [illegible] as ever alleged any [illegible] [illegible] in the sacred writers. [illegible] Jews, [illegible] in the character [illegible] Moses [illegible] by these men. [illegible] of their [illegible] that there was any [illegible] Master, and [illegible] on that [illegible] moral or irregular in their lives, they would [illegible] They made no attempt to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] that they [illegible] careful investigation, and [illegible] they did God service [illegible] putting [illegible] Paul's declaration [illegible] [illegible] They knew that [illegible] and people. [illegible] Jesus and Jesus [illegible] Master lived and died, and [illegible] They [illegible] consistent [illegible] and [illegible] their manner of [illegible] ing.

They were so profoundly [illegible] with the truth and power of the [illegible] [illegible] a solution of it [illegible] [illegible] weary in well-doing [illegible] posting the week, [illegible] instructing the ignorant, [illegible] all things showing themselves examples to the flock, they went [illegible] country to country, from city [illegible] city, and from house to house, preaching repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, coveting no man's silver or [illegible] raiment—often working with their own hands, lest they should be [illegible] to seek their own or be chargeable to any. But in all this there was no fanatical enthusiasm, and no wild flights of imagination, no disregard of the ordinary relations of life, or neglect of the duties due to the body. They did not recklessly throw away their lives; but when they could properly claim the protection of law they did so, asserting Roman citizenship and claiming the protection of Cæsar. All that we know of these witnesses establishes their virtuous and sober character.

2. As they had no wish and made no attempt to deceive others, so they were not deceived themselves. It was not in regard to opinions and theories that they testified, but facts—what they knew and had seen. They were the familiar and daily associates of Christ for several years. They were constant eye-witnesses. They saw the water in the firkins turned to wine as it was poured out and borne to the Master of the feast. They saw the notorious blind beggar of Jericho, who sat and begged, receive his sight. They saw the few small loaves and little fish magnified, and the five thousand fed—they gathered up the twelve baskets of fragments. They saw the son of the widow of Nain, as he was borne along the public street by his mother's neighbors to the grave, raised from the dead. They saw Lazarus as he came forth in the presence of many from the tomb. They saw Christ apprehended. They saw him the [illegible] cross. They saw him the [illegible] day, and at various times for many days after the resurrection. They saw him whom he took them [illegible] as for as Bethany, on the Mt. of Olives, and in full day publicly ascend to heaven. They heard him with their own ears in hundreds of discourses and conversations. So that they had the best and fullest opportunity to know the certainty whereof they affirmed. They narrated what others saw and heard. They had been [illegible] the scene of the country in [illegible] the [illegible] to go, or had said that they knew not what they testified. If a witness be [illegible] interest in making his story [illegible] If it can be proved that a witness [illegible] pleasure, profit, [illegible] by his story, then their testimony

"ECCE HOMO."

PART I.—NO. II.

The [illegible] is thing [illegible] this work from the side of [illegible] Christian belief is, that it exalts our Lord in His [illegible], or on the ground of divine greatness and [illegible] as has been observed, probably those who urge this objection would follow it up by urging that the Old Christ-name among us as a compound of truth" is to be "rightly [illegible] divided," that the several points of religion ought to be exhibited in their due proportions, that the severance of its limbs is fatal to its vitality, that the license to teach half-truths is all that falsehood can desire, and that, in point of fact, all the havoc made by error has been effected by the use of this very method.

Now the answer to this reasoning, so far as it is of a general character, appears to be obvious enough. The teaching of half truths is, indeed, indefensible and mischievous, when they are brought as whole truths. But there is an order and succession in the process of instruction, and that which is not good as a resting place may be excellent and most necessary as a stage in an onward journey. It was not at the commencement of His career, but it was on the very evening of His passion that our Lord himself was pleased to say to His disciples, "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." Indeed, the negation of this principle would throw every established method of acquiring knowledge into confusion, and if carried out [illegible] would condemn the [illegible] standing to [illegible] sterility. For the [illegible] the parts of a subject must be presented at once can only be [illegible] reveal to [illegible] view all that is really elevated and advanced, by dwelling perpetually in the circle of the most rudimentary forms which are at once exuberant and stunted.

Let us allow, then, that the author of "Ecce Homo" approaches the character of our Saviour on its human side exclusively. This may be and as nearly an equivalent to exhibiting our Lord only in His nature. The difference between the two will presently, perhaps, become more visible. For the present it may be enough to deal with the objection only in the first named of these two forms. When so stated, the assertion it involves may be true. But the grave question remains, is it really a just objection? Can no work which confines itself to approaching the character of our Saviour on its human side, have its most and proper office in the Christian teaching of this or of any period of Christian experience? Or would it be too bold to assert in direct opposition to such an opinion that, while such a mode of treatment is open to no insurmountable preliminary objection, it is one eminently suited to the religious exigencies of the present times? Further still, If it will be well accommodated to the needs of the time in which we live, does it purchase that accommodation by the sacrifice of anything which more permanent needs would require? Does it involve a departure from the spirit of the original and great *evangelium* of the gospels themselves? Nay, does it involve a departure from their very form?

In order to answer these questions aright we must humbly endeavor to consider what was, in fact, according to the gospels, the mode and process of manifestation chosen in order to open up the room of that which St. Paul so aptly describes as "the mystery" of God, and to introduce to the world that Messiah for whom not only the pious and the worldly among the Hebrews, each according to his own conception, were in active longing, but whom, as we know from heathen sources, "an ancient and constant opinion rife throughout the East" taught even the common run of men to expect. For this was no light question, no question of a meteor flitting or flaring across the sky, mounting in fire, and then descending into gloom. No question of an appeal to the rough and ready strength of passions and of prejudices, which, stroked and organized with skill, might have changed the surface, not the surface only, of society. The astounding fact of the manifestation of the Lord of Glory in the veil of human flesh may, and does, stagger in some minds the whole faculty of belief. Those minds, however, guided by equity, will admit that if this great Christian postulate be sound, much must follow from it. For then we must reason expect to find not only an elaborate preparation in the outer world for an event which, by the very statement of the terms, dwarfs the dimensions of every other known transaction, but likewise a most careful adjustment of the

* John xvi. 12.

[illegible] it could find entrance into the [illegible] Lebanit. [illegible] of Christ had to adapt [illegible] words to the language [illegible] and nature, while [illegible] was in every [illegible] [illegible], in comparison to [illegible] but the [illegible] the Apostle [illegible] [illegible] eight, [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] his own [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] boast before our Lord "we were [illegible] never the slaves of any man." [illegible] there was a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Christian Advocate.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

NEW IBERIA — LA. CONFERENCE.

Next to Selma stands New Iberia in this opening campaign. The preacher in charge, who is also the Presiding Elder of the Opelousas district, sends *twenty new subscribers.* The army-wave passed over New Iberia thirteen times. It has seen *all* the hard times—all that ever have been seen anywhere. These subscribers come up out of the ashes of the war. Some people stay in the ashes and some turn to ashes; but the people of New Iberia renew their strength, and take the ADVOCATE. This is the best course of the three. Though there are people, Southern Methodists at that, who prefer either of the other two. We have a great pity for them. How can a man expect ever to hope and smile again, or to shake off his sackcloth, who will not strain a point, throw up the window, and let in the joyful light of the religious world upon his family, by subscribing to the ADVOCATE?

Brother Goodwyn is determined to bless his people with the blessed light of Christian intelligence, whether or no. It occurs to us that this fatherly care for a people is the true type of pastoral efficiency. Misfortune and losses turn many men into children; they don't know what they want. The preacher must rise above the times, think for them, and, so far as he can, by all methods, sow light and gladness.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—CHANGE OF PRICE.—The sales of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have recently been so rapid and extensive that the full amount which the company had proposed to sell at the original price of 95 and interest, has been marketed, and the price has been advanced to par and accrued interest.

The progress of the road, the prosperous condition of the company's affairs, their abundant cash resources, and high credit, would seem to fully justify the advance in the price of their first mortgage bonds, and to afford a sufficient guarantee of an active demand at the advanced rate.

METHODIST EDUCATORS.

Our colleges, academies, and schools must be maintained at all cost. They constitute the fortresses by which we hold our position, and about which our forces rally. We cannot afford to abandon one—no, not one—nor to weaken its garrison. And the attack upon Protestant Christianity is nowhere severer than at these points. To yield them up to the enemy would be tantamount to a general surrender. It may take the very flesh off our bones to keep these Methodist institutions in working trim, but that is far preferable to going down, bones and all. The Southern Conferences and people have a powerful aid in the corps of teachers who fill the chairs of these schools, and undergo the badly requited toil which hourly their hands find to do. Excepting itinerant preachers, no men in our churches are making greater sacrifices in the discharge of duty. Hundreds of them have been called to preach, but doubtless have made this compromise with the Divine suggestion, to go if not into the Lord's vineyard, yet into the Lord's nursery. Humanly speaking, they did not make much by the bargain; indeed we had rather get on a horse and ride half the day in the rain, and lose a pair of saddle-bags in a swollen creek, in order to preach to a shivering handful, in an open log half-and-half-school-and-meeting-house, than to encounter endless relays of rude boys, and enter forever upon the task of shaping the "old Adam" out of them, and infusing the nobly-trained spirit of a good man into them, and of polishing them up to the elevated standard of one of our college graduates. We speak only for one; but probably some prefer anything to riding over the country and preaching everywhere "like a crazy beggar." Well, we will have no argument, as Providence has mercifully shut men's eyes to the mercies no less than to the miseries of their fellows; and a call to preach is not so much a call *to* that thing, as it is a call *from* everything else.

These men are called to teach, than which there is no higher call of God in the way of duty. "He gave some teachers"—why not this very sort?—men devoted, through weal and woe, to the training of youth for Christ and the church. We know men in this calling who are avowedly preachers, able preachers of the New Testament, and others who are not avowedly, but whose "talk" on a Sabbath and other days often boils over into a good sermon. Now this is the secret why they go threadbare, and work so uncomplainingly for such a pittance, because they have upon them the burden of these youth, their present and future spiritual as well as temporal welfare. And we know of no laborer in any part of God's field who, if faithful, reaps so surely, so speedily, and so large a harvest—we might add so visible—as the one who for a long period of years devotes himself to this immortal toil. In the course of ten years he impresses society; in twenty he sees that he has not only sent forth streams of influence, but his scholars, many of them, have already become independent fountains, sending out their own threads of silvery life to bless and beautify the land. Take for instance such men as Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, or Dr. Fisk, of the Wesleyan University; great as they were as preachers, the work they accomplished as teachers was vastly greater. By and by, all the anxiety and worry of a teacher is repaid not only in the consciousness of having done his duty, but in the admiration and love which pupils ever entertain for a faithful instructor—an admiration only less than that which a converted soul feels for the minister who brought him to Christ.

THE CHINA MISSION PROPOSITION, to wit: *One dollar* and your initials; children, twenty-five cents:

J. C. K.	$1 00	W. H. F.	$1 00
R. J. H.	1 00	Mrs. W. H. F.	1 00
G. G.	1 00	W. P. P.	25
Mrs. G. G.	1 00	G. E. F.	25
E. J. W.	2 00	Dr. N. A. W. D.	5 00
J. K. R.	1 00	R. H. M.	2 00
S. P. W.	2 50	F. F. C.	1 00
R. W. W.	2 50	M. E. C.	1 00
J. T. M.	2 00	E. A. C.	1 00
J. H. M.	2 00		

THE GRETNA CHURCH.

We are still "waiting, waiting," and not wholly in vain. Thirty dollars more came in this week, very handsomely, toward saving this beautiful church from the all-devouring Yankee maw; leaving a balance of $600 yet to be made up.

The following neat letter, inclosing the money, was handed to us by one of the manly, open-hearted, bright-eyed donors:

REV. J. C. KEENER — *Dear Sir:* We belong to the Methodist Sunday school of the Carondelet street church. Father and mother do not believe in the holding of fairs, bazaars or tombolas for religious purposes, as they are a species of gambling, and so we could not attend the fair for the benefit of the Gretna Church. We herewith each donate ten ($10) dollars from our own savings to relieve the church of its debt, and also give two ($2) dollars each for the China Mission.

Your's respectfully,
S. T. MURRAY,
J. H. MURRAY,
R. B. MURRAY.

It is delightful to see youths trained to give in support of the church and gospel. Habits of economy and industry should always be perfected by the habit of conscientious giving.

When one objects to a fair, he should, as these good friends have done, back his objection with a good round sum, given in the legitimate, straightforward way. It adds much to the weight of the objection. We agree with the views of the parents of our young friends, and are opposed to all these gambling contrivances for making church fairs profitable. We think that in that respect this Gretna fair was an exception. It was conducted in a way that could give no offense to any.

We saw there venerable Methodist class leaders, and ruling Presbyterian elders, walking up and down, enjoying the fellowship of kindred minds, and making the place cheerful with hearty mutual Christian sympathy. Still we do not argue, nor stand strongly upon this style of benevolence, and are ready to hear and weigh all objections that are well sustained. We hope that more will be urged this week.

THE CHURCH AT ALGIERS.

This is one of the important outposts of Southern Methodism in New Orleans. During the war this house fell into bad condition. After extricating it from the benevolent clutches of a Northern Methodist bishop, the first thing needed was fumigation, the next repair. The people over there are only a little less poor than the Gretna congregation. They have raised all the money they could to revive the proper expression of their "holy and beautiful house." But after doing all, they still have a steeple that leaks, and a debt of some $250 for paint. Their resource is one single steward, a most faithful man, and the exhaustless benevolence of our Methodist people. Now, strange as it may seem, the suggestion of the Gretna fair took its rise in the intention and previous arrangement of the Algiers church for holding a fair, and thus appealing to their friends in that place and this city. The success of the Gretna fair has greatly inspired them; they have generous promises of help from the members of other churches, and from gentlemen individually, to aid in a concert and in an exhibition of dissolving scenes to accompany the fair. It takes place on *Tuesday next, the 18th instant,* at the St. Charles Hall, Algiers. The ferry-boat runs all night; the walks are paved with brick from the ferry-boat to the hall. Tickets can be had at 112 Camp street, or of the Sunday school superintendents of our city churches. We hope that all things will be ordered and conducted as soberly, as tastefully, and as unexceptionably as they were at the Masonic Hall. It continues several nights.

DR. CHALMERS was wont to say, a house-going minister makes a church-going people, as the people are sure to show the courtesy of returning the minister's week-day visits by their Sabbath-day attendance

"RECONSTRUCTION."

This word has acquired a new force during the past two years, and now there is scarcely any in the language which contains and expresses so much disregard for law, and so much intentional damage to the welfare, political and social, of the whole country. But, as if even the word could not hold enough, we now hear of a "re-reconstruction," or reconstruction reconstructed. Two years of Congressional legislation have revolved upon it; and by it the attention of the North and South equally has been diverted from what is really transpiring. The party in power are now spending the incredible sum of *one million of dollars a day,* solely upon the army and the bureau; and how much of this finds its way, through the mysterious channels of contracts, into the hands of its friends, can be imagined. We cannot wonder at the manifest wish to take time, and do this work of "reconstruction" thoroughly; that upon the least pretext Congress so patiently tears down and builds up again States, conventions, constitutions, and governments. Sooner than see this great idea of "reconstruction" fail, it is proposed to sacrifice the Constitution, the Supreme Court, and the President; to tax the baby at the breast, the negro in the field, the horse in the mill; to destroy full one-half of the exports, and a larger proportion of the productive power of the whole country; to overwhelm the present generation with immeasurable extravagance, and to entail upon their children a debt intolerable to bear, and impossible of discharge.

We find General Sheridan was full of the same idea. Whatever obstructed "reconstruction" could not be removed too speedily; while aldermen were changed to black ones, and white schools were to be transformed into mixed ones simply to realize a word. General Mower was well nigh possessed with the conception as with an evil spirit. He removed *all* obstacles, impediments, and hindrances: judges, clerks, sheriffs, aldermen, and lesser fry. They all went down before the great idol of the party.

It was this controlling thought that shaped the conduct of General Grant in accepting the "office of Secretary of War *ad interim.* He did it, it seems, in furtherance of the one great radical idea:

"From our conversation and my written protest of August 1st, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by law, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim,* and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton."—*Letter to the President, Feb.* 3.

What "reconstruction" will be, when it comes, is now the wonder. An idea, the very conception and shaping of which has cost the country the loss of hundreds of millions, changed the great commercial tides of the world, depopulated the fertile lowlands of the valley of the Mississippi, and brought several millions of people to the verge of starvation, may well be looked for, in its completed and perfected expression, with undisguised alarm. Whoever and whatever fairly survives and lives through this political cyclone, called "reconstruction," may be counted thrice fortunate.

WHAT are allowable amusements? Such recreations, and such alone, as may, in some degree, assist our faculties of mind and body to perform that great work for which they were united, and placed in this probationary world. No amusements are allowable which produce weariness of body or lassitude of mind; which indispose us for serious thought and feeling; which keep us cold and indifferent respecting wisdom and virtue; which break down the barriers between us and the vices and follies of the world, or which leave behind them a disrelish for the close inspection of our hearts, and for devotional intercourse with our God:

ALMANACS.

We have received from their publishers three admirable almanacs, for 1868, each most excellent of its kind.

The *World Almanac,* issued at the office of the *World* newspaper, No. 35 Park Row, New York, is full of political information, and contains the officers of State governments, and the acts of general Congress, and the detail figures of the recent elections, general and State.

The *Democratic Almanac,* by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau street, New York. Contents: Restoration of Democracy, History of the St. Domingo Massacre, Our Federal System Overthrown, The Reconstruction Measures of Congress, the President's Veto of the Reconstruction Bill, The President's Proclamation, Our Financial Condition, Monthly Range of Gold Market from 1862 to 1867, States of the Union and Population, State Elections, etc., etc., Official Election Returns for 1867, The Impeachment Project, Foreign States. Price, single copies, 20 cents; seven copies, $1; fifteen copies, $2, post-paid. By express, $12 per hundred.

The *American Ecclesiastical Almanac.* By Fred'k Gerhard, Post Box 4,001, or 15 Dey street, New York. Price, 30 cents. This is full of all ecclesiastical statistics of America, Asia, Europe, Africa and Australia, The Creeds of the World, Foreign Missions, Councils, Alliances, Societies, Conventions, Associations, Synods, Movements, Schools, and Pan Anglicans. All and more than one can imagine in the way of church statistical information.

But we miss in all of them the old man with his legs stretched out like the statue at Rhodes. They tell not when the moon is in *apogee* or in *perigee;* when to kill a hog, or catch a crab, or plant a cabbage; when it is safe to vaccinate, or operate, or mask. In fact, the moon in its effects upon men, and cattle, and gardens, and soap-making, and meat-boiling is entirely ignored by these modern almanac makers. "The influence of the moon upon the weather" is however recognized in the *World Almanac,* and we shall publish it at length. We have always found it a good thing to pitch a quarterly meeting, or a camp meeting, or a protracted meeting about the full of the moon, because the chances of fair weather are greater at that time than any other in the month. One always feels more knowing when the almanac is hanging over the mantle piece by a string through one corner, and within easy reach. It is a sort of clock which points to the time of eclipses, tides, quarterings, risings and settings of the mysterious worlds above, and the flow of the unseen currents around us, all which, otherwise, we should live in ignorance, or hold them in superstitious dread. To the common mind it vindicates the endless figurings of science and the hidden love of musty-looking star-gazers. It is a tremendous twenty cents' worth.

E. L. PIERSON & CO.

"Honor to whom honor, praise to whom praise," etc. Unsolicited we pay a tribute to those men of the North who are ready to do all in their power to assuage the angry feelings and the distress incident to the recent war. Among them we reckon this house of New York, and its branch in this city, No. 27 Magazine street. We believe that Mr. Pelved formerly in New Orleans. During the Southern General Conference, held here nearly two years ago, this house gave us nineteen suits of clothing to different members of that venerable body. If any one is disposed to ask for the moving cause of this generosity, we answer: "By their fruits ye shall know them—men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles." It was a kind and powerful way to manifest good will of many good people; but was it not also the proper way, and one that was equally open to all? Such large minded, generous-hearted men, whether in a social or business point of view, deserve to be patronized. It is never too late to do justice.

"The Morning Star and Catholic Messenger."

The first number of this new weekly, published in this city, appeared on Sabbath morning last. It is in quarto form, about the size of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. It is the property of a joint stock company, under the control of four ministers and three laymen. Archbishop Odin is the president of the company. There are 5,000 shares of stock, at $20 a share. Every church needs an organ to support its faith and its people. The great number of Catholics in this city will insure its success. The editorial articles in the first number are temperate in tone, neat in style, vigorous in thought, and are evidently from a practiced pen. The general appearance of the paper is very creditable. Price, $4 per annum.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President's rejoinder to Gen. Grant, and accompanying statements of members of the Cabinet, were read in the House this afternoon, and listened to by the members and spectators with undivided attention. The President's letter did not excite any special remark during the reading, but the letters of Messrs. Welles, McCulloch and Seward were greeted with outbursts of laughter on the Republican side of the House. The first two excited the risibles by reason of their brevity and sweeping indorsement of the general statements of the President, and the letter of Mr. Seward provoked merriment by reason of what the members termed its Sewardisms, its diplomatic character, and here and there non committal phraseology.

Gen. Grant has ordered Gen. Hancock to set aside the order reorganizing the New Orleans Councils. To this Hancock respectfully takes exception, and telegraphs Grant that unless the latter revokes his order he (Hancock) must ask to be relieved of the command of the Fifth Military District.

It is given out that Gen. George B. McClellan will be nominated to be Minister to England. Whilst there is no official authorization for such announcement, it may be said, nevertheless, it has been known for some days that the President had such nomination under consideration.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Advices from Abyssinia state that a strong force of British troops advanced from Senafe toward the interior on the 26th of January. Water had been bored for according to the American plan, and found in abundance near the English line of march. The coasts have been lighted by the English for naval purposes. The camp followers from India were being returned home.

The Egyptian governor of Quassonah was recalled, it is said, with the approval of the British authorities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Cable specials say Napoleon altered his policy toward the Pope and Italy in a sudden and remarkable manner. He evinces a disposition to abandon the position of champion of the holy see, assured, it is said, of the existence of Bourbon intrigues radiating from Rome. The imperial diplomacy with Rome has become colder, while friendly relations hitherto existing with Victor Emmanuel are to be renewed.

Isabella is forced to dissolve the papal legion which were being recruited under her warrant in Madrid, as Napoleon flatly objects to its service in the cause of the holy see.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It is understood that Edwards' bill prescribing the proceedings in impeachments will be pressed to-morrow. It provides for suspension during trial by a two-thirds' vote.

The publication of the President's letter is universal.

Raining here nearly all day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. McClellan is spoken of in connection with the mission to England.

The following is Sherman's bill, which was introduced to-day and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, the people of the State of Alabama have in strict compliance with the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1867, entitled an "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, framed by the convention of delegates in compliance with said act; and

Whereas, said constitution has been ratified by a majority of the qualified persons voting on the question of ratification, and said constitution contains all the guarantees required by said act; therefore,

Be it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the State of Alabama is entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Repre-

sentatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law.

The noon dispatches regarding Grant and Hancock's correspondence is substantially correct. Further details are inaccessible.

Grant and Stanton had a prolonged interview to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is also an officer of the White House, telegraphs the following: "Gen. Grant has ordered General Hancock to set aside the order reorganizing the New Orleans City Council.

To this Gen. Hancock respectfully takes exception, and telegraphs Gen. Grant that, unless the latter revokes his order, he, Hancock, must ask to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District.

Upon a full investigation of the facts, Gen. Grant has declined to interfere in the matter of the recent removals of members of the City Council.

This statement will be received with great satisfaction by the public, who have been alarmed by the publication of our special telegraph from Washington on this subject. That telegram represented the incomplete action of the General. Since it was dispatched to us, he has concluded not to interfere in the matter.—*N. O. Times.*

MARRIED.

On the 26th January, 1868, by the Rev. Joseph D. Newsom, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. H. J. JOHNSON to Miss LAURA LAFURE, of Holmes county, Mississippi.

By the same, February 2, 1868, at the residence of the bride, Mr. JAMES S. PENCELL to Miss FANNIE M. COLE, all of Carroll county, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

Mr. JOHN P. FULLER, Esq., was born at Lumberton, North Carolina, May 29, 1834. He graduated at Randolph Macon College, Virginia, in 1852. In February, 1858, he was married to the daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Smith. He studied law and became a successful practitioner in his native State and county. In 1861 he was elected a member of the North Carolina State Convention. During the great States rights war he served sometimes in the army, and sometimes as chief clerk in the Confederate States Treasury at Richmond. Exposure and hardships developed a pulmonary affection. In December last he came to this city, on his way to Florida, with the hope of improving his health, but debility arrested further travel. On my first visit he said "it was time that he was attending to the interest of his soul, though he had never permitted himself to doubt the truth of revelation." After some visits, at his request he was formally and solemnly received into the church by the assumption of his baptismal faith and vows. The next day he partook of the holy communion. His strength rapidly failed, and on Sunday morning, the 9th of February, he calmly fell asleep. Before he died, on being asked if he was prepared to meet God, he calmly replied, "he hoped he was."

A bereaved wife and three children, with a wide circle of friends, mourn his loss.

J. B. WALKEN.

☞ St Louis, Richmond and North Carolina *Advocates* please copy.

Died, in Milton, Florida, on the 2d of January, 1868, Miss LIZZIE J. KEYSER, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. Much could be said in praise of the subject of this notice. Endowed with a good mind, improved by good scholastic opportunities, and stored with varied reading, her conversation was at once interesting and attractive. No one could converse with her without being impressed with the presence of more than ordinary intellect. While away from home at school she became a member of the Episcopal church, and although, after her return she never identified herself with any church, we are fully satisfied she never forgot the vows she had assumed. She was not very demonstrative in her religious experience, but was a punctual attendant on public worship, and never neglected an opportunity of commemorating the sufferings and death of her Saviour. As a Sabbath school teacher she was almost unsurpassed, and gathered around her the largest class of the school in which she taught. In the sick room she had but few equals. Many a long, weary night has she kept her sleepless vigils by the bedside of the sick and the dying, with the hand of affection ministering to their wants, and alleviating their sufferings. The home of which, in her respective sphere, she presided, exhibited her industry and rare domestic qualifications. She certainly possessed some of the characteristics of Solomon's perfect woman, of whom it is said: "She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."

Her sickness was of a protracted and complicated nature, but she bore it with patience and resignation; and from her first attack her demeanor assumed that mild and subdued taciturnity which seemed to be the harbinger of approaching dissolution. Seeing that her feet were fast going down into the cold waters of death, and that speech was difficult, a friend who held her hand asked her if she could trust God in that trying hour, and if she could, to press her hand. She immediately and firmly grasped the hand of her friend. Portions of the hymns: "Jesus, lover of my soul," and "There is a land of pure delight," were quoted to her. She assented to their comforting truths by again pressing the hand of her friend. Before speech failed she said: "I am happy." At about nine o'clock on Thursday morning her spirit took its flight. She was cut down in the bloom of young womanhood, furnishing another verification of the solemn truth: "In the midst of life we are in death."

"Leaves have their time to fall,
Flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O death!"

W. B. D.

Died, in Warren county, North Carolina, at ten minutes past 6 o'clock A. M., on the 10th of January, 1868, ENDORA THORNE, daughter of Pempe Davis and Wm. W. Thorne, and wife of Alfred Alston.

Few have ever passed from death into life who so fully exhibited the sublime truth of the power of Christianity over death. Says a noble Christian woman, who was kneeling by her bedside just as the angels claimed her, and who saw the sweet smiles upon her face, "how gladly would I, were it God's will, have taken her place!" Her sun has set, a sunset upon the morn to rise in lovelier array:

"No lingering of the declining light,
To vanish back again to night,
The zenith where she now shall glow,
No beam of setting sun shall know."

A SAD BROTHER.

☞ *Episcopal Methodist* and *Richmond Advocate* please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Washita District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan.	25 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb.	1 2
Homer circuit, Homer		8 9
Haynesville circuit, Haynesville		15 16
Farmerville circuit, Tennessee church		22 23
Vernon ct., Longstraw		
	February 29 and Mar.	1
Minden circuit, Minden		7 8
Bossier circuit, ———		14 15
Bienville circuit, ———		21 22
Louisville circuit, ———		28 29
Mount Lebanon, ———	April	4 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Dryad street German Church	Feb.	2
" Quarterly Conference,	Jan.	31
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers		9
Baton Rouge		16
Moreau street		23
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma		Mar 1
Felicity street		8
Carondelet street		15
Jefferson City and La avenue		22
Gros Tete		29

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Mansfield	Jan.	18 19
Shreveport station		25 26
Greenwood, or Greenwood	Feb.	1 2
Keachie, at ———		8 9
Pleasant Hill at Pleasant Hill		15 16
Anacoco, at Kisatchie		22 23
Many, at Many		29
	and Mar.	1
Natchitoches		7 8
Springville, at ———		14 15

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge		29
	and March	1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15 16
Athens, at Athens		22 23
Hexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhope.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ———.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ———.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Jan.	4 5
Perryville		11 12
Randolph and Briarfield		18 19
Tuskaloosa		25 26
Havanna	Feb.	1 2
Eutaw		8 9
Greene		15 16
Forkland		22 23
Greensboro and Newberne Ct.,	29 and March	1
Brush Creek		7 8
Marion		14 15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Jan	11 12
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel		18 19
Sunflower, at McNutt		25 26
North Carroll, at Soule Chapel	Feb	1 2
Carrollton, at Carrollton		8 9
Durant, at Spring Hill		15 16
Richland, at Shiloh		22 23
Yazoo Circuit, at Benton, Feb. 20,	March	1
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel		7 8
Yazoo City Station		14 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb	2
Mobile, St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22 23
Mobile, St. Francis-street	March	1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7 8
Citronelle, at B Meadows		14 15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21 22
Bay Shore, at Mossy Point		28 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4 5

THOS. W. DOSMAN, P. E.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.

Shubuta, at Shubuta	Jan.	25 26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb.	2 3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley		9 10
Badon, at Mt. Zion		16 17
St. Stephen's and State Line, at State Line		23 24
Oktibbe, at Oak Grove	March	1 2
Butler, at Butler		8 9
Belmont, at Belmont		15 16
Easton, at Coke's Chapel		22 23

JOSHUA F. HEARD, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville Ct., at Summit	Jan	4 5
Bogueehitta Ct., at Bogueehitta		11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville		18 19
Brookhaven Station,		25 26
Sicarnud Circuit, at ———	Feb	1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		8 9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst		15 16
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion		22 23
Crystal Springs Ct., at ———		29 30

The Brethren will please let me know *where* their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton	Dec.	28 29
Jackson	Jan.	4 5
Woodville		11 12
Percy's Creek		18 19
Liberty		25 26
Amite	Feb	1 2
St. Helena		8 9
East Feliciana		15 16
East Baton Rouge		22 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th	March	1
Kingston		7 8
Natchez		14 15

JAS. A. DEWEY, P. E.

Camden Dist—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETING.

Camden	Jan.	18 19
Oak Hill, at McKenzies		25 26
Snow Hill, at Mount Ivy	Feb.	1 2
Farmersville, at Farmersville		8 9
Sepulga, at Bethel		15 16
Black's Head, at Pleasant Hill		22 23
Evergreen and Escambia Mission		
February 29 and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.		
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant	March	7 8
Monroeville, at Purvville		14 15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB							1
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MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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MAY						1	2
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	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUG							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

STRAYED FROM THE FLOCK.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENT."

The wind goes sobbing
Over the moor;
Far is thy fold, and night is dour;
While and still!—be cold terror or shock—
Lies the foolish lamb that strayed from the flock,
While overhead from the frozen branch,
With a fiercer pity, true and staunch,
Thus sings the rook:

"The wind howls heavy
With death and sorrow;
To-day it is thee—may it be to-morrow;
Yet I'll sing one tune o'er the silent wold,
For the little lamb that never grew old;
Never lived long winters to see,
Chaunting from empty boughs like me,
Boughs once so leafy.

"The snow-flakes cover
The moorland dun;
My song trills feebly, but I sing on;
Why did God make me a brave bird soul,
Under warm feathers red as a coal,
To keep my life thus cheery and bright,
To the very last twinkle of wintry night,
While thine is all over?

"Why was I given
Bold, strong wings,
To bear me away from hurtful things,
While thy poor feet were so tender and weakly,
And thy faint heart gave up all so meekly,
Till it yielded at length to a still, safe hand,
That bade thee lie down, nor try to stand?
Was it the hand of Heaven?

"The wind goes sobbing;"
(Thus sang the bird,
Or else in a dream his voice I heard;)
"Nothing I know, and nothing can;
Wisdom is not for me, but man;
Yet some snow pure, snow soft—not snow cold—
May be staging o'er the lamb strayed from the fold,
Besides poor robin."

From the Children's Hour.

THE TRAVELER'S FRIEND.

BY UNCLE HERBERT.

'Tell me about this tree, sister Mary!' said little Harvey, holding up his picture-book. 'It looks just like a fan, or a peacock's tail.'

Sister Mary laid down her work and took the book from Harvey's hand.

'Oh, this is the 'Traveler's Friend,' and grows on the island of Madagascar,' she replied; 'and a wonderful tree it is; for it not only gives water to thirsty travelers, but cups to drink from, and plates, dishes, table-cloths, and a great deal more besides. Indeed, some of the people on the island actually build their houses and furnish them with this tree.'

'Cups, and spoons, and table-cloths, houses and furniture! I guess that's a traveler's story, as I heard papa say yesterday.'

'It's true as I say, Harvey. Now let me tell you all about it. You see one man holding a cup and another with a rod in his hand?'

'Yes.'

'And you see the broad leaves and the long stems?'

'Yes.'

'Well, after sunset the dew gathers on the leaves of this tree and runs in little streams down the long branches, at the bottom of each one of which is a large hollow place, where it collects, and is held in by one branch lying tightly over another. The traveler has only to thrust a stick in between the branches, as you see in the picture, and lift one of the over-lapping sides, when out will flow the water like a stream from a tiny fountain. It is pure and cool, with only a slight taste of the leaf.'

'Isn't that nice!' exclaimed Harvey. 'And now,' he went on, 'tell me about the spoons, and plates, and furniture, and table-cloths.'

Sister Mary smiled pleasantly as she answered:

'The spoons, and plates, and table-cloths are not exactly like those we used at breakfast-time this morning; still the natives are very well satisfied with them. Look at the leaf on the end of each branch. How long do you think these leaves are?'

'May be a foot,' said Harvey.

'They are several feet long and quite broad. Large enough to cover you all over like a blanket.'

'Oh, I wish I had one.'

'It wouldn't be of much use to you,' replied sister Mary. 'But then you don't live in Madagascar. Now these leaves are gathered in large quantities, and sold every morning in the markets. The people use them as table-cloths, or cut them in smaller pieces for dishes and plates, and even fold them into the shapes of spoons and cups, and use them as lading and drinking vessels.'

'I guess they are not very rich people who do this,' said Harvey.

'No; they are the natives who live on the eastern side of the island. This singular tree is also called 'The Builder's Tree,' because the natives make of its long stems the partitions and often the sides of their houses. Then the hard outer bark is stripped from the inner and softer part, and having been beaten out flat, is laid down for flooring.'

'Anything more?' asked Harvey, who was beginning to feel amused at the many and singular uses of his tree.

'Yes; they have a kind of cotton used.

[illegible] rubber cloth.'

'I guess you say, on the [illegible] of Madagascar. Who [illegible] and?'

'Madagascar lies a little way from the southeast part of Africa, and is larger than Great Britain. The people, in number about five millions, are heathen and ignorant. They have a king or queen. There are no wide carriage roads through the island, but many paths, and travelers have to be carried in palanquins on people's shoulders. When you are older you will study geography, which is a very interesting study, and learn more about this island, and many other remarkable places in the world.'

'I wish we had a 'Traveler's Friend' in our garden,' said Harvey, as he shut his picture-book. 'Wouldn't I have a grand time building houses and making all kinds of nice things?'

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the American Agriculturist.

THE "NEW FORAGE PLANT."

Lespedeza Striata.

For some time past the papers published at the South, both agricultural and others, have had accounts of a remarkable "new plant" which had made its appearance spontaneously and multiplied rapidly. It seems to have a wonderful vigor, as it not only occupies waste places, but has taken possession of old fields and crowded out the weeds. Even the Bermuda grass, so difficult to eradicate, disappears before it. Among the names that have been given to it is "Little Wild Clover," but it is not a clover, and it was only when specimens were sent to Prof. Gray, at Cambridge, that its proper name became known. Prof. G. determined it to be *Lespedeza striata*, a plant heretofore known only as a native of Japan and China. We have several native species of Lespedeza, which have the popular name of Bush Clover, and that would answer very well as a common name for this plant; at least, better than "Japan Pea," by which name it has been called in some papers. It is really neither a clover, nor a pea, though all three belong to the same family. It is supposed, by some that this plant was introduced into the Southern States during the war, but a note by Prof. Gray in the *American Naturalist*, for November, states that it was known to Prof. Darby, of Georgia, ten years ago; and Mr. G. H. Cartledge says in the *Southern Cultivator* that it was observed by him ten or twelve years ago. That a plant from such an out of the way country as Japan should make its appearance in Georgia is certainly strange, though it is not so unusual that, when once introduced, it should show great vitality and crowd out other plants; we have numerous instances of this in many other introduced plants. It is supposed that the war had much to do with the general distribution of the plant, and that the passage of cavalry and large droves of beeves aided its dissemination. The fact that in new localities it first makes its appearance along the road sides gives probability to this view. A correspondent, whose name we have unfortunately mislaid, sent us a specimen, from which we have had an engraving made, showing the top of a plant of the natural size and a seed, part magnified. The plant was first described in Thumberg's Flora of Japan (1794) as *Hedysarum striatum*, and afterward Hooker and Arnott, in the Botany of the Voyage of the Beechy, placed it in the related genus of *Lespedeza*. Hooker and Arnot describe it as an annual, as does Mr. Cartledge, above referred to; while Prof. Kains, who gives a chemical account of it in the *Southern Cultivator*, for November, speaks of it as a perennial. The plant grows a foot or more high, and bears three-parted leaves, which are not very abundant. The flowers are small; one is borne in the axil of each leaf and followed by a small, one-seeded pod. The agricultural value of the Lespedeza does not seem to be satisfactorily determined. Mr. Cartledge says: "It is, without doubt, a valuable plant. All kinds of stock and fowls are fond of it, and thrive well when and where it is plentiful. Chickens will scratch after the seeds and keep fat all winter where they are abundant. It will grow well in a pine thicket where nothing else will grow." Some say that it is eaten only by cattle. The chemical analysis above referred to shows that it ought be a nutritious food, but the writer thinks the woody stems will prove an obstacle to using it as cured fodder, unless it be cooked.

To us it seems that the most important aspect of the plant is the possibility that it may supply the place of clover as a crop to turn under as a fertilizer. Clover has [illegible] great void of Southern [illegible] in the Lespedeza, it [illegible] Lespedeza. We [illegible] more of the "new plant."

HATCHING FISH EGGS.

The experiments in fish breeding [illegible] and some very interesting facts in their natural history. It takes much longer to hatch the eggs of the varieties that spawn in cold water than those that are spawned in rivers during the summer. The eggs of shad, put in water of suitable temperature, produce young fish in a few days. The salmon trout eggs require a longer incubation than those of most birds. Salmon require two months or more, under the most favorable circumstances. The New England Fish Commissioners, we see by the papers, are having great luck in the hatching line, at the Charleston Springs, in New Hampshire, where they deposited 40,000 salmon eggs in October. They hatched on the 11th of December, just 62 days from the time they were taken from the parent fish. The eggs of the salmon trout, at these springs, were 35 days in hatching, which is said to be the shortest time on record in this country. The salmon eggs were taken from fish in the Miramichi, one of the best salmon rivers in New Brunswick. Our Eastern readers will be very glad to see this evidence of substantial progress in the work of restocking New England rivers with fish. It will be recollected that a very large stock of shad eggs was hatched, and turned into the Connecticut, at Hadley Falls, last spring. These, according to the programme, ought to make their appearance in that river the coming season. The annual catch of shad in the Connecticut has dwindled to about 600,000. If 50,000,000 were turned into the rivers, as reported, some ought to be very plenty and cheap next spring. For the salmon we shall have to wait longer. They are two years or more in coming to maturity, and it is proposed, we believe, by the Fish Commissioners, not to allow any to be taken from the Connecticut, except for the purpose of propagation, until 1871.

In England the work of restocking the rivers with salmon is going on successfully, and we see frequent discussion in our exchanges on topics connected with this subject. The best method of constructing fish stairs is still under discussion. Nothing better has been elicited than the plan illustrated in our last volume. It is well settled that the inclination in these stairs should not be greater than one foot in seven. These restocked rivers are affecting the price of fish, and salmon can be had in the London market for less than half what it costs in our cities. Riparian owners are in good spirits, and the papers abound in advertisements of spring salmon fishing to let. We hope to see salmon plenty very soon in this country.

WORK IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—In the recent war in Europe the Austrians burned an important bridge; the Prussian commander telegraphed to Berlin, and in a short time a duplicate bridge came with every piece numbered, and ready to put up. There was in store, at Berlin, a duplicate of every important bridge located near the seat of war. What has this to do with horticulture? The principle of being ready for every emergency has much to do with it. Head-work has quite as much to do with a campaign as hard fighting, and effective generalship tells, though perhaps in a less brilliant manner, as well in the kitchen garden as on the battle-field. An extra spade or whiffletree, and a reserve supply of seed to replant in case of failure, are as important to the gardener as an extra bridge or reserve regiment are to an army. Now is the time to anticipate accidents and provide everything that may be needed. Next month active operations will be crowding, and even now, at the South, out-of-door work is going on. Trees should be ordered at once. We learn from nurserymen that stock of some kinds is very scarce, and it may be necessary to apply to more than one dealer in order to procure the required varieties. The assortment of seeds is at its best this month, and it is well to secure them now. The same with implements; purchase the best, and have extra ones, or duplicates of parts that are liable to be broken.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE RINDERPEST IN BELGIUM.—An alarming eruption of this disease, it is announced, has occurred simultaneously at two points below Antwerp. The infected localities were at once put under the charge of government officials, sanitary cordons established, several animals slaughtered, and it was hoped the disease was under control.—*American Agriculturist.*

SCIENTIFIC.

THE HUGON GAS ENGINE.

One of the most important mechanical exhibits in the Agricultural Industry Show, this year, is the Hugon gas engine, which is exactly what its name implies—an engine, the motive power of which is obtained solely from common gas, either that supplied by the gas companies or gas manufactured from any substances, and in any manner. This engine is the invention of V. Pierre Hugon, and though discovered and patented by him in 1852, has only recently been offered to the public. The first engine invented by M. Hugon needed electricity, and required so considerable a quantity of grease as to cause the cylinder either by its own expansion to stop the engine, or to create such an amount of resistance as to clog and impede its working. This soon led M. Hugon that the complicated and delicate arrangements of electric batteries, etc., would be an insuperable objection in a workshop, and that the engine he then put must would not fulfill the object he had in view, namely, to supply to industrial occupations of every class an economical and ever-ready motive power available anywhere and free from be objectionable or unattainable.

In the engine, as now perfected, by an arrangement, the excellence of which consists in its utter simplicity, the gas, so soon as turned on, enters the cylinder, mixed in its passage with about nine times its bulk of common air. The gas having been turned on, all that is necessary to start the engine is to light two ordinary jets of gas, which in their turn light two others; these last inflame the explosive mixture of gas and air conveyed to the cylinder, and being extinguished by the explosion, are relit by the two jets fixed outside the cylinder. At the moment of explosion a very fine spray of water falls on the piston, and (the heat being then 1,200 degrees) becomes steam, thus reducing the heat and equalizing the pressure throughout the stroke, so that the engine lubricates itself by its own action. It is impossible to enumerate the advantages this engine offers. From perfect repose to full activity not two minutes elapse. It is as easily and as readily set to work as a jet of gas is lit, and is as instantly stopped, and all day and all night, or at any number of arbitrary intervals, just as its force is required, is this engine at the service of its owner.

The simplicity of this engine, combined as it is with economy, cleanliness of working, and, above all, safety, entitles it to rank the foremost of its class. Its steadiness in working is remarkable; with one hand on the piston-rod while in full work we could detect no symptom of shock from explosion, nor any unsteadiness whatever. The Hugon gas engine needs nothing whatever but the turning on of the gas to set it in full work, and requires no overlooking during the time it is employed. It continues working without stopping during all the time it is needed, and there is no danger of the remotest kind to be apprehended from its use. No combustible is used, consequently no supply of fuel is required to be kept, and no smoke issues from the engine, which neither requires skill to start it nor any attention whatever during its working. It is a remarkable circumstance that this gas engine is the only machine allowed to be put in motion in the whole show; this is at once high testimony to its safe and otherwise unobjectionable character.

The Hugon gas engine attracted considerable attention at the late Paris Exhibition, where several of them were at work. One of these engines, of 3 horse power, worked night and day during the Paris Exhibition in the Manufacture Civil et Militaire. In the annexe of general mechanics, a 1 horse engine supplied the power to the gas extractor. A ½ horse engine supplied the power to the laboratory of chemistry, Class 51; and a ½ horse engine printed all the tracts for the Foreign Mission of the Protestant Library. The Faculty of Science, the Sorbonne, has selected for purchase a 2 horse Hugon gas engine from all the motors at the exhibition. Many of these engines have now been sold all over England, and are doing their work most satisfactorily. From a careful observation of this useful engine we can well commend it to the notice of those who require an economical motive-power for occasional use, or who are prohibited from using steam power.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

GOOD FOR MAINE.—A daily paper says that the Maine ladies trim a large pumpkin seed with fur, and wear it for a bonnet, the large end being worn in front, to protect the forehead. We shall welcome any style of ladies' head dress that is worn with a view to protect any part of the head. Any change must be for the better.—*American Agriculturist.*

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aug 16 3m

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, will meet in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1868, for the purpose of [illegible] Chancellor, Professors, and other officers of the University, under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

O. H. Mellard,

Gov. J. C. M.

Rev. H. F. K.

feb15 3m

THE KANSAS [illegible]

BY Rev. [illegible]

BY Rev. [illegible]

The first [illegible] the First Monday in [illegible] 4, 1868; [illegible]

BOOK [illegible]

College [illegible]

Preparatory [illegible]

Collegiate [illegible]

Preparatory [illegible]

Music [illegible]

Contingent [illegible]

Board [illegible]

No [illegible] private [illegible] during [illegible] part of [illegible] Address [illegible]

WHITE [illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday [illegible]

There [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] week.

The [illegible]

The [illegible] play [illegible]

The Fall [illegible] under control of [illegible] Cobb.

The [illegible] portion of [illegible] be [illegible] pay [illegible] Tuition [illegible] Board [illegible] Fuel [illegible] Washing [illegible]

jy15 3m [illegible] College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Louisiana, was established by the [illegible] of Louisiana, and is [illegible] under the control of the Louisiana Conference. It is [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] Monday in December. The [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] Tuition $50 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

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NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no material change to notice in the general market since our last issue. Several branches of the wholesale trade show a moderate degree of activity, but much less than is usual at this season. Our leading staple has been in brisk demand at rapidly advancing prices, the entire improvement since Friday evening amounting to 1½c. per lb; while the movement has been on an unusually liberal scale. Sugar and molasses have been in good request, and the former has further advanced. Several articles of Western produce also have sold at higher rates, caused by light receipts and moderate stocks in store. Nothing of any moment has been done in tobacco.

COTTON.—We stated in our last report that after an unusually large business the market closed at 15¼ to 16c. for Ordinary, 16¾ to 17 for Good Ordinary, 17¾ to 18 for Low Middling, 18¼ to 18½ for Middling, and 18¾ to — for Strict Middling, showing an advance for the week of fully ½c. The movement has continued active and prices have further improved ½c. On Saturday the morning commenced with a moderate degree of animation at the previous advance, but at a later hour more favorable accounts from Liverpool and New York gave an additional stimulus to the demand, and an active business was done at prices fully ½c. higher than previous rates, the sales summing up 7,100 bales, and Middling closing at 18½ to 18¾c. On Monday the favorable accounts from Liverpool up to Saturday evening enabled factors to advance their pretensions fully ½c., at which a moderate amount was taken, when, later accounts being still more favorable, buyers came forward with increased spirit, and the sales for the rest of the day were at figures ½c higher, the entire improvement during the day being fully ½c. per lb., and the business again amounting to 7,100 bales. On Tuesday the market opened under the favorable influence of later accounts from Liverpool and New York, and the business during the early part of the day was at an advance of ½c. on Monday's figures, but as later cable dispatches came through still more encouraging and stimulating, the demand became more active, and factors were enabled to establish a further advance of ½c., while operations were on a liberal scale, comprising 6,300 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 20,500 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 15,345 bales, against 19,452 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 4,107 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 379,943 bales, against 508,911 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 173,804 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 64,751 bales to Great Britain, of 61,070 to France, and of 107,270 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	18½ to 17¼
Good Ordinary	18 to 18¾
Low Middling	19¼ to 19½
Middling	19½ to 20
Strict Middling	— to 21½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days	10333
Arrived previously	422335—438668
	453924
Exported past three days	10018
Exported previously	325514—336232
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales	117692

SUGAR.—The market shows less animation since our last review, but the receipts have all been sold at full prices. The sales comprise 650 hhds., at 10c. per lb. for Inferior, 13½ to 13⅝ for Good Common to Fair, 13¾ to 14 for Good Fair, 14 to 14¼ for Fully Fair, 14⅜ to 14¾ for Prime, 15 to 15¼ for Choice, 15 to 16 for Yellow Clarified, 16¼ to 16¾ for White Clarified, and 14 for Seconds.

MOLASSES.—The demand exhibits less activity, yet the receipts have all been sold at about previous prices, comprising 950 barrels at 70 to 80c. per gallon for Good Fermenting, 80 for Centrifugal, not fermenting, 85 for Prime, not fermenting, 90 for Choice, not fermenting, and 82½ to 90 for Prime reboiled.

FLOUR.—The market has not shown much animation since our last review. There were sales, on Saturday and Monday of 3,000 barrels, at prices ranging from $9 25 to $15 50 per bbl, as to quality.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 11, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	8c to 12
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$45 to 60
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	15 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 8½
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$4 00 to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	2 50 to 3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	1 50 to 2 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 208
Yearlings, per head	11 to 18
Calves, per head	11 to 15

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	16 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	13 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky		18
East India	18	20
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 85	1 90
Bread ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		8 00
Crackers		9 50
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	
English, Fire	35 00	
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17½	22½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17
Havana	35	38
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	12 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		36
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow metal	28	28
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 00	5 25
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	34
——St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	42	45
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box		1 60
Herrings	65	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	
——— No. 2	16 00	17 00
——— No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	10 25	
Extra	10 50	15 50
Fine	9 00	
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		20½
Figs, Drum	20	22
Dried Apples	6	
Currants, Zante		15
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 20	
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	24 00	26 00
——Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 45	
10 x 12	3 75	
12 x 18	4 40	
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	
Canada	2 50	
Oats	84	85
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 00	1 02
Beans, ₩ bbl	14 00	16 00
Hops, ₩ lb	55	65
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	22	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton		23 00
Northern		
Louisiana	—	
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	14	16
Wet salted, city slaughter		9
Kip Skins		
Dry country	16	17
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	—
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	82	90
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	80	90
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	6	
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl		
Tar	2 75	
Pitch		4 00
Rosin A No 1	3 00	
No. 2	2 50	
No. 3	2 00	
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	40	
Varnish, bright	50	85
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 10	1 20
Coal Oil	52	
In cases	65	
Cotton Seed, Crude		70
Refined		90
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed	32 00	35 00
Meal		40 00
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half bbl	14 50	15 00
Dried, ₩ lb	15	18
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	22 25	
Prime Mess	22 00	
Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	10	12
Do., canvassed	13	16
Sides	13½	14½
Shoulders	11½	11½
Green Shoulders	11	
Lard, Prime, in tierces		14½
in kegs		16½
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	50	
Western	20	40
Cheese, American	7	18
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 25	4 50
Onions	11 00	12 00
Green Apples	6 00	7 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5	10½
India		10
Carolina	11	11½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo	1 95	
from warehouse	2 20	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
Turks island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western		10
Northern	10	12
Southern		10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	10	10½
Havana, White		
Yellow		
Brown		
Tobacco, In hhds, ₩ lb:		
Bakers & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twists, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bright	21	—
Wool, Mustang, ₩ lb	25	28
Burry	9	11
Louisiana Native		14
Texas, Dry Merino	18	20

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 8.
WHOLE NUMBER ..... 682.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1868.

TERMS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—12 CAMP STREET.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BELIZE, British Honduras,
February 6, 1868.

Mr. Editor: In your letter of the 24th ult., which I had the pleasure of receiving per last steamer, you ask me: "If you were all back in the United States, with the knowledge you now have of that country, would you think of emigrating to Honduras?" In reply, I beg leave to say, for the benefit of all who may feel concerned, that if I were there again, situated as the Southern people are, with my experience of about twelve months here, I would not know what course was best to pursue, because I don't know—can't know—what is in the future. I wish I did, that I might tell my friends; but I feel unable and unwilling to advise any one either to remain where he is or to seek refuge elsewhere. If I knew that the troubles in that country would soon culminate, and pass the crisis to a favorable termination, I would think the people had as well, perhaps better, remain at home to struggle through with their misfortunes, unless the ordeal is to be too severe. But if, on the contrary, I knew that the present evils were to grow worse, and continue long without amelioration, I should think the sooner the good people made their escape the better.

Here the government is settled and quiet, and the laws are wholesome and equitably administered; the climate is healthy and pleasant, and the soil is rich, and productive of valuable commodities; but the country is a wilderness, in a primitive state in most parts of it, and nobody ought to think of moving here unless they can first make up their minds and feel certain that they can depend upon the determination to endure the privations and hardships common to all new countries. Perhaps they will encounter fewer in this climate than in almost any other. I think less effort will be required to make simply a living here, and proper industry and economy ought to better their circumstances.—But immigrants will find some things objectionable here. In so new a country as this they must not expect to have the advantages and pleasures of such society as they have been accustomed to until they form it for themselves; and the sand flies and other gnats, called "bottle flies," are very annoying in some localities at times. The ants are also very troublesome in some places. But there are very few mosquittoes, house flies or fleas, no bed-bugs, no dangerous wild beasts, and but very few snakes or other objectionable things.

D. W. FOSTER.

[We understand by a private letter from Dr. Foster that he and the Rev. Mr. Avera intend returning to this country. Their destination will be East Texas.—EDITOR.]

CHINA MISSION.

THE DEATH OF KWAN.

Mr. Young J. Allen, the Southern Methodist missionary, in a recent letter to the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, notices the death of an old China Methodist brother:

Mr. Editor:—Early on Saturday morning, the 22d Sept., 1866, in company with my guide, I set out to visit the family of *Kwan Ya-tsang*, of whose death I had just the evening before heard. We had proceeded far into the city before we met *Pau Yoong*, the eldest son, coming for me. After greeting, he first told me, with *Kwan Ya-tsang* [illegible] "My venerable father, *Kwan*, has gone to heaven." The Chinese use a peculiar expression, *Shi-kiu*, when announcing the death of a person, which means respectively, "is not," "passed away," and "sleepeth;" terms strikingly equivalent, to our Old and New Testament expressions.

To my questions as to his father's recent illness, he replied that "he suffered much from the excessive heat of summer; was for a long while prostrated with chillbains, and finally, but a few weeks since, had a severe attack of cold, which greatly disordered his head, and ultimately settling on his bowels, terminated fatally on the 15th Sept. in his seventy-eight year." Anticipating such an event," he continued, "we wrote a letter for him and dispatched it to the church at Shanghai, that you might be apprised of his sickness and remember him in prayer." That letter had not reached Shanghai, however, when I left, so that I was unaware, until my arrival, of what a disappointment I was to meet, and the sad reflections I should encounter, where I had anticipated so much joy and Christian fellowship.

As to his Christian integrity and faithfulness, *Pau Yoong* bore testimony in the following words: "He was instant in prayer; assembling his family night and morning, he read to them from the Scriptures, which grew more and more precious to him as life was closing. He kept the Bible by him in bed and read, prayed, and praised throughout his sickness, and exhorted his family to live by the same rule and mind the same things which had regulated his life and made happy his last days. He was conscious to the last moment, and died exclaiming, *Shih Kiai! Shih Kiai!*".

On hearing those last words my heart melted within me, and I rejoiced in the dying Christian's triumph; but while they were still resounding in my ears I encountered a painful struggle, a doubt, which made me hesitate and ask *Pau Yoong* to repeat them again. He did so, and instead of "*O! the Cross! the Cross!*" I found that I had confounded *kiai*, which means "cross," with *Kiai*, which means "commandments," and that his last words were, "O! the Commandments! the Commandments!"

I looked for Calvary but beheld Sinai—for the cross but beheld the law! I was startled, bewildered by the sudden transition thus forced upon me, but the painful substitute had to be made.

I had long known and loved well the aged brother, and esteemed him as matured in Christian experience and faith as any I have seen in this field, and doubtless he was, but he is no more. Born in 1788, he was brought down to us from a period antedating Christian missions (Protestant) to China, and by his great age and long experience of the ways of his heathen countrymen, was calculated, if any are, to appreciate the gospel; but even he died, as we have seen, clinging to the *law*. In his life and prayers, however, I know him to have acknowledged and trusted in Jesus, and to have exemplified, as far as I have yet seen it in China, the life of a Christian.

He was a native of Nankin, the oldest surviving member of the *Kwan* family—was a hatter by trade, and had a shop; besides which, conjointly with other members of the same family, he possessed considerable real estate and other ancestral property, such as houses, in the city of Nankin. When the rebels came he fled with his family to Shanghai, in 1853, I believe, sacrificing, losing all that he had to save his life. In 1857 or '58 he came in contact with the gospel—believed and was baptized the 2d of January, 1859. His name is the eleventh on our church-book. Soon after he was made sexton of our city chapel, and though at first his mind rather revolted at the idea, he soon learned to esteem and appreciate the capacity of doorkeeper in the house of the Lord. He enjoyed daily opportunities of hearing the word preached, and soon gave evidence that they were not unimproved. His growth in grace was remarkable, and his faith extraordinary. A truly converted heathen never doubts, and God forbid that we should ever teach him how. He was a regular attendant on our Sabbath services; the Sabbath-school and class-meeting were precious to him, and never shall I forget the last Sabbath in April with us in Shanghai. As he was going away on Monday to return to his ancestral home in his native city, from which he had been exiled more than ten years, and as we doubtful whether we should ever [illegible] again in this capacity, I addressed [illegible] church the benefit of his Christian experience. He did so at length, and so full of pathos, rich unction, and deep heart-utterance were the words he spoke, that for once I beheld the phenomenon of a church, and many heathen, whose callous, passionless souls are so difficult to move to thought and feeling, overwhelmed and sobbing. The old man thanked God for the providence that had disinherited him on earth to make him an heir of heaven, and told us that was he going home to die, that his bones might not be lost among strangers, but rest with those of his fathers.

Having closed his remarks, he cast his eyes, suffused in tears, upon the weeping church, and exclaimed *Tien ging tsai-hwi*—"In heaven we (shall) meet again." Equivalent to "meet me in heaven" among Christians.

He returned to Nankin in the winter of 1863, soon after it was recaptured. In all the time which has intervened we had only occasional letters. Our financial embarrassments, and the consequent secular engagements by which we were bound, prevented the cultivation and extention of the rich and fertile influence of which he was capable. A rare opportunity for good has been lost to the mission, and the death of our aged brother, whom I hesitate not to place first in the ranks of our little church, is a loss to us irreparable.

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 5, 1867.

We do not make so gloomy an inference from the dying confession of *Kwan Ya-Tsang* as Brother Allen. It does not follow he did not hold fast to the cross, because he was impressed with the purity and majesty of the law. He doubtless experienced the blessedness of those who "do his commandments." Such a dying scene would not discourage us. We wish our dear brethren in China had millions more of such converts.—EDITOR.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese in Louisiana commenced its session in Trinity Church. It having been generally understood that the services with which the convention would open were to be of unusual interest, a large congregation assembled to participate in them. Nor were they disappointed. The music was superb. "Jerusalem the Golden" was sung in a manner worthy of the grand old hymn, and that is the highest praise we can render. After the service the Rev. Mr. Dalzell preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the mutual responsibilities of pastors and their flocks. The holy communion was then administered by the bishop, assisted by the various clergymen of the diocese; after which the bishop called the convention to order.

The roll of the clergy entitled to seats in the convention was called, and the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Rev. W. F. Adams, A. G. Bakewell, J. W. Beckwith, D. D., R. F. Clute, W. T. D. Dalzell, D. D., C. Dowe, E. Fontaine, J. F. Girault, G. S. Hedges, D. D., C. W. Hilton, L. Y. Jessup, T. B. Lawson, W. T. Leacock, D. D., D. S. Lewis, D. D., James Philson, G. W. Stickney, T. R. B. Trader.

Rev. Mr. Adams and Rev. Mr. Clute were appointed by the bishop a committee to examine credentials of lay delegates. It being discovered from their report that several parties had failed to send delegates, it was, on motion, resolved that those parishes which had neglected to elect delegates might be represented in the convention by such gentlemen as would volunteer for that purpose, and as should be accepted by the convention.

The report of the treasurer of the convention, T. L. Dix, Esq., was presented and received. Rev. J. F. Girault was unanimously elected secretary of the convention.

A resolution was then passed inviting the clergy of the diocese not entitled to seats, the clergy from other dioceses, and candidates for orders, to seats in the convention.

Rev. A. G. Bakewell was unanimously elected assistant secretary, and Thos. L. Dix, Esq., unanimously re-elected treasurer of the convention. A motion to adjourn till 9 A. M. to-day was then carried.

The principal business to be transacted to-day is the reading of the bishop's annual report, a document which will prove of great interest to members of the church and all others concerned in religious matters. We advise all who can [illegible] present.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The St. Charles Theater was crowded last night with an enthusiastic multitude of citizens, in response to the invitation of the Democratic State Central Committee. Rarely, perhaps never before, has New Orleans witnessed so intelligent and so numerous a political assemblage; and this fact is auspicious of a revival of hope in the promises of the future, and of an awakening from the gloom and despondency in which this population have been plunged for the last two years. It is not that they recieve any immediate exit from the labyrinth of difficulties by which they are surrounded; but they do foresee the approaching overthrow of the party of despotism and of barbarism, and the proximate triumph of the party of constitutional liberty. The peculiar significance of the meeting is the resuscitation, among only people of an interest in general politics, and the manifestation of a profound desire to aid the great Democratic party of the country in the impending struggle with radicalism. It is very suggestive that every reference to that party, and to the successes which it has recently achieved, called forth unanimous applause; whilst the names of Andrew Johnson, General Hancock and General Steedman were greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. There was nothing of a sectional character in the meeting. There was nothing said that could indicate the existence of a sectional feeling; on the contrary, the intensest yearnings of the popular heart seemed to be directed toward the Democracy of the country, and especially of the North.—*N. O. Times, Feb. 16.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Seward responds to the Governor of Ohio's request for the return of the papers ratifying the constitutional amendment that there is no law permitting the withdrawal of any document from the department at the request of an individual or State. Therefore the order ratifying the amendment and the one rescinding it will both remain on file.

It has transpired that Burlingame's mission to Europe is to secure assistance against the Chinese rebels, who are pushing the Imperialists. Certain commercial privileges are to be tendered as compensation for material and political aid.

An ineffectual attempt has been made at army headquarters to obtain the Grant and Hancock correspondence.

The case of John Young Brown was resumed. Brown plead his own case. He was rejected—108 yeas to 43 nays.

A bill declaring bridges on the New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad a postroad, passed.

In the reconstruction committee to-day Stevens presented resolutions impeaching the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. It was tabled by the following vote:

Yeas—Bingham, Paine, Beaman and Hurlburd, Republicans, and Brooks and Beck, Democrats.

Nays—Stevens, Boutwell and Farnsworth. This is considered the finality of the impeachment question.

Tennessee are hopeless of relieving their roads from the operation of the legislation proposed by the Southern railroad committee.

The following was received to-day:

"MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 13.

"Hon. D. T. Patterson:

"Ratification defeated by over fifteen thousand majority. What is the prospect of Sherman's bill respecting Alabama?

"Signed: "D. E. DALTON,
"Governor's Secretary."

Discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland occurs on Saturday. Countermanding of the order improbable.

Meade telegraphs that he is not sure whether Alabama has accepted or rejected the constitution. He is investigating whether polls were not opened in certain counties. If not he will order special elections.

A change of venue for Surratt is probable.

The annual deficiency bill became a law by the lapse of ten days.

The President nominated for distinguished courage, skill and ability displayed during the war of the rebellion, Major Gen. Wm. T. Sherman to be general of the armies of the United States by brevet.

A reliable letter from Beirut, Syria, reports Gen. Breckinridge there, January 1, contemplating a journey through Syria. Being asked about returning to America, Gen. Breckinridge said he had no wish to become a martyr, and should not return until he could do so with safety, but that my [illegible] country actively.

Stevens was authorized [illegible] bill dividing Texas into four or more States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate Military Committee passed a resolution respectfully returning Sheridan's brevet nomination, with disapproval of the proposed grade.

Arkansas will vote five days upon the adoption or rejection of the new constitution, commencing March 15th.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The indications are that the meeting of the Democratic National Executive Committee, in this city, on the 22d, will be largely attended by influential Democrats who seek to have the meeting of the Democratic Convention in places of their choice. A large number arrived to-night from the West and the North.

At the session of the Reconstruction Committee, to-day, Democrats and extreme Radicals voted together against the Bingham and Sherman bills to admit Alabama. The Democrats opposed it *in toto* and upon principle; Stevens *et al.* oppose it because they will not agree to make a sprinkling of Alabama, but contend that all Southern States should be governed by the same law. The Alabama project was therefore defeated.—*N. O. Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The events of the last few days have left the President completely master of the situation. The correspondence which was called for in such hot haste to get off the "last word" from the President, which, it was hoped, would place Mr. Johnson in the position of a vanquished opponent, has had the effect of causing the more honorable of Grant's adherents and supporters to hang their heads with shame. The more reckless of them, however, among whom must be included the party leaders, exhibit the indecorous anger and resentment of the foiled criminal—a condition of mind which was intensified by the last published letters which were exchanged between the President and the General of the Army.

The movers in the matter of impeachment have also received a checkmate—sensational telegrams to the contrary notwithstanding. In the face of Thad. Stevens' scathing rebuke in committee, a clear majority refused to indorse his resolutions of impeachment. To do them justice, it may be said that this refusal was not based upon an antipathy to impeachment, *per se*, but arose from a reluctance to encounter the popular indignation which would overwhelm the party who would countenance a malignant prosecution of the chief magistrate. The leading spirits in the conspiracy have also been dashed by the boldness of the President's recent moves, and fear his strength with the people, of the magnitude of which they are ignorant, and would rather not be informed through any blunder of their own making.

From all parts of the North comes the gratifying intelligence of the great changes in public sentiment in favor of the President's policy—changes wrought by the eminent self-possession, tact and ability with which he has conducted his controversy with the madmen in Congress.—*Picayune.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President's reply to the Baltimore municipal committee is conservative, but determined. It develops nothing new, but concludes: "I repeat that the encouragement given me on this occasion is very acceptable. The stoutest heart, when surrounded by doubts and menaced with perils, needs countenance and support. The kind expressions of approval of the City Council of Baltimore, sincerely appreciated, will be remembered with gratitude as long as life shall last."

Hancock's recent removals is still under consideration at Grant's headquarters.

Stevens opposes special legislation regarding Alabama's admission. If anything is necessary it might as well be wholesale, letting all in at once.

Morton, Congressman elect, and the Chairman of the Alabama Republican Convention, were on the floor of the House to-day, urging her admission.

Gen. O. L. Sheppard, Colonel of the 15th Infantry, has been ordered to take command of the Sub-District of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Radical councils regarding Alabama are sadly divided. Gen. Howard has telegraphed to the Freedmen officers to do the best they can for discharged voters.

The Republican Congressional Executive Committee admits the [illegible] of the constitution of Arkansas [illegible]

From Frazer's Magazine.

"THE EVEN BRINGS A' HAME."

Upon the hills the wind is sharp and cold,
The sweet young grasses wither on the wold,
And we, O Lord! have wandered from the fold:
But evening brings us home.

Among the mists we stumbled, and the rocks,
Where the brown lichen whitens, and the fox
Watches the straggler from the scattered flocks;
But evening brings us home.

The sharp thorns prick us, And our tender feet
Are cut and bleeding, and the lambs repeat
Their pitiful complaints—oh, rest is sweet
When evening brings us home.

We have been wounded by the hunter's darts:
Our eyes are very heavy, and our hearts
Sore, for thy coming—when the light departs—
As evening brings us home.

The darkness gathers. Through the gloom no star
Bids to guide us. We have wandered far—
Without thy lamp we know not where we are:
But evening brings us home.

The wolds are round us, and the snow drifts thicken:
O thou, dear Shepherd! leave us not to sicken
In the waste night—our tardy footsteps quicken
As evening brings us home.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Popery is a Cunning Compound of Superficial Truth and Solid Error.

BY PROF. J. B. A. AIRENS.

UNKNOWN TONGUE.

I. It will readily appear that the papal use of the Latin language—an unintelligible medium—is in direct opposition to reason, to the Bible, the conduct of the writers of the New Testament, and to that of the pristine Christian church.

What good grounds are found in reason for conducting the worship of God in an unknown tongue—a tongue that is to the mass of the people "as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal?" None at all. Only think of American Protestants conducting their religious service in Chinese! How can one content the soul by a word without an idea, by a language that stops in the ear, entering not the mind? If man were a material machine he might be addressed in any manner—in Patagonian or Hottentotonian, by the barking of a hound or the braying of a donkey. Man, however, having a soul, demands to have his reason employed.

Not only reason, but the Bible, also, repudiates the papal use of the unknown tongue. The Scripture passages, proving that the Bible ought to be read, do at the same time prove that it ought to be read in the known or vulgar language. Was not this clearly indicated by the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, when each of the apostles' hearers was addressed in his own vernacular? Rome! read Acts 2. Read and blush! Moreover, a passage in the Old Testament upsets this injurious practice of popery: "They read in the book of the law distinctly, *and gave the sense*, and caused them to understand the reading." (Nehemiah 8: 8.)

Again: The writers of the New Testament employed the Greek tongue, then more known than any other in the civilized world. Now is not the adoption of this language, by the inspired penmen—the language then most widely spread—a strong argument in opposition to the papal plan of shutting up the Bible and prayers in an unknown tongue?

And does not also the early Christian church rise up to condemn this unbiblical practice? It does. Ancient Rome, soon after the Christian era, adopted the Latin translation of the Bible, and employed that language in their religious exercises, because it was then the language of the Italians—the language most generally known. Modern Rome, however, prefers a tongue unknown to a tongue known—preferring Latin, a dead language now, to Italian in Italy, French in France, German in Germany, and the like.

II. We will find it worth while to inquire into the corrupt motive the papal church has for being in love with the absurd custom of using a dead language—a custom at war with common sense and good feeling. Without attempting to give all the motives we will mention several: It is to keep the people ignorant, and therefore dependent on the priesthood. Ignorance is the mother of popery, aye, and the daughter too—ignorance being both mother and daughter—cause and effect—of popery. Again: It is to maintain a bond of union between the many priests, binding all the members of the priesthood in one huge confederation, in one body wieldy and governable—a body separate from the people, alien to the laity in language, and hostile to popular right and the dominion of liberty. Finally, it is to bind the different sees to the see of Rome. Latin being the ancient language of Rome, the adoption of Latin as the official language marks every church with an implicit subjection to the church of Rome.

III. If religious improvement, instead of casualty and special interest, were the grand object of the papal court, it would adopt the Greek for its official language in preference to the Latin. To render this preference apparent we will give six reasons:

1. Greek is the original language of the New Testament, the more important of the two grand divisions of the Bible. Therefore making Greek the general language of the church would tend directly to the diffusion and well-being of Christianity. Pure Christianity, however, was not the great end that the papal church had in view.

2. Greek gives access to a very good ancient version of the Old Testament, the Septuagint. This is the leading antique version of the Old Testament, both in time and truth.

3. Greek literature is decidedly superior to the Latin, the intellectual treasure of Greece preponderating that of Rome. Both in philosophy and poetry Greece excels her rival, Rome.

4. Greek has never failed to be a living language. It was the language of the lower Eastern Constantinopolitan empire. So, also, has it always been the language of Greece proper. That the modern Greek differs somewhat from the ancient we know; but it is nevertheless fundamentally and essentially the same language.

5. Greek is a better language than Latin. Though not claiming the pomp and majesty of the Latin, the Greek is superior in several points of moment. It is more musical, more copious, more flexible, and also more precise. We affirm what is generally known: it clearly outdoes the Latin in many respects.

6. Greek is more original than Latin. Latin borrows largely from Greek: hence Greek, being earlier, goes further back into antiquity, lying nearer the original or radical language of all—the language of Adam and Eve. Unless reasons equally strong can be found on the side of Latin, we shall think the Greek deserved to be chosen as the lingual organ of the republic of letters. Why, then, was Latin preferred by Rome?

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PREACHER-LIFE.

MY FIRST CONFERENCE.

The call to preach having been decided, license and recommendation to the annual Conference were immediately obtained, and I went, "bound in the spirit," to W——, "not knowing the things that would befall me there."

Arriving late one cold evening, I applied, together with quite a number of preachers, for a home during the session. Being a recruit, my name, of course, was not down, and being unacquainted with the preacher in charge, I was sent, with quite a number of the unprovided, to the hotel. The landlord—none of the best caterers, I should judge, even under ordinary circumstances—was completely over-filled by the unexpected number sent him. Some half dozen or more of us were put to sleep on the floor, with only one covering above, and not much more underneath. I felt that my reception had not, certainly, been a warm one. A friend, however, on the next day interested himself in my behalf, and procured for me very comfortable quarters with a pleasant family. The only drawback was a preacher room-mate, who had been disappointed in not having a brother-in-law to occupy the place assigned to me. His undisguised feeling that I was not welcome pained me, and his numerous descantings upon the hardships of the itinerancy, and especially upon the objectionable features of a circuit to which he thought I would be sent, cost me many a pang of misgiving during the entire session. Preachers are but men at last, and it is a blessing that all are not like that brother.

Despite the unpleasant introduction, the appearance of the Conference room awed me. The venerable bishop made an impression on me as truly a man of God, that has only been strengthened by succeeding intercourse. The staid, earnest appearance of the preachers, and the strict scrutiny into character, impressed me more than ever with the solemn, the awful state I was about to take. Especially was my attention riveted and my heart made to beat faster when the applicants for admission on trial had, one by one, their claims discussed. Would they find as many things to say against me? would they probably reject me too? were questions very naturally suggested by the manner of dealing with other applicants. However, on the latter question I felt independent, as, if the Conference rejected me, my conscience would thus be acquitted, and I would gladly return to my farm.

What an impression the preaching made on me, and the singing! I remember most of the texts, and even the hymns, used on that occasion. The services at 11 A. M., on the Sabbath, were a great blessing to me. The solemn reading, by the bishop, of the hymn—

"Let Zion's watchmen all awake,
And take the alarm they give;
Now let them from the mouth of God
Their awful charge receive,"

and his practical exposition of the text: "Therefore seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not," melted me down, and I could have shouted aloud praises to my God "for that He counted me faithful, putting me in the ministry."

The last evening of the session approached, and I was still as ignorant of my destination as ever an "uninitiated" was. All the citizens had learned that the appointments were to be read out, and the church was literally packed—aisles, gallery, and all. As the time drew nearer the interest deepened, and when the bishop arose to prepare for announcing the appointments it seemed that a pin could almost have been heard if it had fallen on the floor. His solemn, motherly charge, and the hearty voices of the preachers singing—

"And be our full assurance,
To different manner ready,"

were too much for me. My heart was full, and, hiding my face behind the pulpit, I wept and sobbed like a child.

As the appointments were read out, I watched the effect upon the preachers. The expression upon one venerable brother's face reminded me of a reply of one of Napoleon's soldiers when ordered to charge a battery, where death was almost inevitable. At first he refused, but summoning all his determination, he replied: "It behooves us to go and die for the Emperor." Other faces I could see fall, and a shade of disappointment pass quickly over them.—When my name and appointment were read out, involuntarily I repeated the name of the appointment, adding: "Why, where is that?" "Never mind," whispered a sympathizing brother: "I know that circuit. They are good people up there."

How desolate was my heart, how almost crushing the thought of suddenly leaving all former habits and associations, and going out among entire strangers to preach! I presume no one can ever know except a preacher, who, like me, was keenly alive to the alarming responsibilities of the position, and who had as yet experienced none of its sacred delights.

C. G. A.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: You will oblige me by giving a place, in the columns of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, to the following correspondence between Mr. Jas. M. Putnam and Dr. F. G. Pugh, late of Ashley county, Arkansas. Its object is to correct false reports to which currency is given in respect to the quality of the lands in British Honduras.

In this connection I desire to say, for the information of those of our citizens who are preparing to move to that province, that, in recent letters received from Mr. Putnam and from Messrs. Young, Toledo & Co., they inform me that immigrants are arriving faster than they can well be accommodated, and recommend that ladies and children would remain here until their male relations have time to construct their houses for their reception, and to open a few acres of land for culture.

If this advice is followed the young and helpless will be saved from much exposure and suffering, which they must otherwise encounter. To meet this emergency Messrs. Young, Toledo & Co. have purchased a cargo of lumber, and are proceeding to construct native houses, with plank floors, on portions of their lands between the rivers Molio and Rio Grande, and at the head of low water navigation on the Moho to lay off a town and erect native houses, as well for the accommodation of settlers as for headquarters and church and school facilities for the neighborhood. This is represented as a district of excellent lands, bordering on two navigable rivers, between which they will open a road, as well as one to the sea coast.

I lament to say that on the arrival of what is known as the Hatch colony, of thirty-five persons, at the mouth of the Moho, the cholera was prevailing at a Carib village amongst the natives. This colony, touched at the distress of the natives, supplied them with medicines, and when they were attacked themselves by this disease their small stock of medicines was exhausted, and six of their number died before other remedies could be supplied. This so discouraged the ladies of the party that they determined to return to the States, notwithstanding the gentlemen, as I am informed, wished to remain. At this juncture Messrs. Young, Toledo & Co., much to their credit and honor, in consideration of their great afflictions and pecuniary loss, went to their relief and offered, if they would remain in the country, to provide them with a comfortable residence and servant in Belize until they could erect quarters for them on their land; to donate to each of the married men of that family 640 acres, and 320 to the unmarried young men and women; to clear up ten acres for each married man, put them up a house, and advance the means to buy seed for cropping, etc. This noble act of generosity, I learn, was accepted, and they remain. The cholera had nearly disappeared from Belize at the latest dates.

My object is to supply information to such as think of moving to that fine province, and to dissuade all from taking their families until they have made some necessary preparations to receive them.

Very respectfully,

J. P. HARRISON,
Agent for Young, Toledo & Co.

JANUARY 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the Honduras Colonist—SIR: Herewith I hand you a copy of a letter that I have recently received, which, as it bears upon matters of public interest at this moment, you are at liberty to publish if you see proper.

It will refute some of the reports set afloat and circulated freely, that there are *no lands* in the colony of any value.

The family of Mr. C. S. Hatch, who died on the steamer Trade Wind in this harbor, in October or November last, have come out, and give earnest of his and their faith by bringing all of their household and worldly goods and effects, and going to the locality chosen by their deceased father, between the rivers Rio Grande and Moho. They and their friends, numbering in all about thirty five souls, went on board the schooner Raglan to the village of Punta Gorda, where they will remain until they shall have built houses on the land which they will select. They were pleased with their trip down and the village, as the captain informs me. Accompanying also please find the circular to which Dr. Pugh alludes.

I am, very respectfully yours,

JAS. M. PUTNAM.

SEVEN HILLS, Jan. 12, 1868.

MR. J. M. PUTNAM—*My Dear Sir*: Some time back I wrote to you a short note, stating to you that I had an idea of locating myself on the Moho river. Since that time I have seen more of the country and have changed my notion to Middle river, owing to its being a more convenient part of the country to get to, and I think the land is equally as good. I will take a section of land now, and will make the first payment soon. I will probably take two thousand acres more.

I will let you know as soon as I hear from Arkansas, which will be in February or March.

I am planting a little and building. Mr. Putnam, from what I have seen of the country I am perfectly satisfied that it is everything that you represent in your circular, which I read at the office of J. P. Harrison & Co., at New Orleans. I send you two letters, which you will oblige me very much if you will send to New Orleans, care of Gilmore & Hopkins. If I have anything come to your care please send it to Seven Hills, care of Mr. Bennett. I remain sincerely yours,

F. G. PUGH.

SIX HUNDRED PEOPLE SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Guthrie, in a recent address, speaks as follows of the effects of improper ventilation in churches:

One reason why you see so many going to sleep in churches is not because they have a bad preacher or a bad sermon, but because they have bad air. I remember I was once present in a congregation in the town of Thurso, which contained as many as 1,200 people, and, perhaps, you will hardly believe me when I tell you that on that occasion I saw what I never saw before, and what I am sure you never saw, and what I hope I shall never see again—I saw 600 people asleep! I happened at the time to be living with Sir George Sinclair, a very excellent gentleman, who resides in the immediate neighborhood of that town. I told him what I had seen in the church. "Oh," said he, "that is nothing to what I have seen myself; I have seen in almost every pew the whole people asleep, with only here and there an exception." Now, what was the cause of that? It was no fault on the part of the preacher; for the minister is an excellent preacher, and excellent people the congregation generally are; but I told them, in addressing a meeting some days after, every man might as well have gone into an apothecary's shop before he went to church and taken a dose of laudanum to set him to sleep. I say they might as well have done that as to breathe the kind of air with which the church was filled.

On Sunday last, says the *London Watchman* of Jan. 8, a grand ceremony for the distribution of prizes in the Agricultural Department of the Paris Universal Exhibition took place at the Tuileries. Messrs. Howard, the celebrated agricultural engineers of Bedford, having gained the highest distinction—a grand prize—were summoned by telegraph on Saturday to be present the following day—Sunday—at two o'clock, to receive their prize at the hands of the Emperor. They replied by telegram that they declined to attend, and gave as their reason that to invite Englishmen to be present at such a ceremony on a Sunday was not paying proper respect to the British national feeling on an important religious question.

At the government Experimental Farm at Washington, 576 varieties of cereals and garden vegetables were tested this year. Among these were 109 varieties of wheat, 20 of oats, 10 of corn, 29 of grass seeds, and 36 of potatoes.

NOTES FROM TEXAS.

Bishop McTyeire is writing a series of highly interesting articles in the *Nashville Advocate*, giving an account of his recent episcopal tour. We have given his "No. 1." The following paragraphs are from "No. 2:"

"Sulphur," as the wagoners call it, is a pleasant and enterprising village, and will, doubtless, soon absorb Tarrant—the county seat, four miles distant. Its merchants were, before the revolution in their fortunes, richer men, used to large plans and ideas; and thus development is guaranteed. The best building is the academy, under the superintendence of Brother Clark, a local preacher. Ours is the only meeting-house. The Presbyterian brethren have a monthly appointment in it. If, as they promised me, our people will build a parsonage this year, Sulphur Springs will be a comfortable and self-supporting station.

The Conference had organized when I arrived on Wednesday; lay Delegates had been recognized, and all was in working order. The doings of the Conference, the statistics and appointments, in this case, as in the others, were forwarded, and have been published in your columns. This was the first session of the Trinity Conference. The General Conference made a contingent order for the division of the old East Texas, which ran from the Indian Territory to the Gulf, between the Trinity River and its headwaters on the west, and the State-line on the east. The tier of counties lying along Red River, which laves its northern line, are very fertile and healthy—Lamar, Fannin, Grayson, Cooke; and lower down—Denton, Collin, Dallas, and Hunt. They grow wheat finely in those black prairies, and raise stock. There is a tide of valuable immigration in that direction from Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and the Carolinas. It is a white man's country—few negroes are there, as the late registration shows. The great Southern Pacific Railroad must by-and-by pass that way; and there are prospects, sooner to be realized, of roads pushing up from their own coast and tapping that region of North Texas.

Our church is receiving valuable accessions in this way. A fine class of people are now on the move. In the Conference-room we had several earnest "conversations" on the subject of *pastoral* visiting. It is greatly demanded of the itinerants in this and other Conferences of Texas. Of course they will not rely upon such means only; but should they do no more than look after those sheep and gather them into the fold, as they come, they will have a large increase of membership. And here let me say to those in the "old States," whose friends and relatives have gone out, and to the pastors who have given them certificates for a local transfer of their membership, they would do a service, in correspondence, to stir up their minds by way of remembrance. Not a few church-letters have gone out of date. The love of many has waxed cold under adventure and the loss of well established personal and Christian sympathies. A word in season—how good is it? The church is there to receive them. We gratefully record, what is only another proof of the adaptedness of our itinerant system and ecclesiastical economy to the world's salvation, that the net-work of districts, circuits, and stations covers this land. Methodist preachers, abundant in labors, and proving their high commission, are there seeking the wandering souls of men.

McKenzie College, near Clarksville, in Red River county, affords to this Conference, as to the East Texas, joint proprietors, excellent educational facilities for their young men. Dr. McKenzie, the president, is doing a good work for Texas, and for Methodism, in his twenty years' leading. A few young men, trained by him, are in the Conferences, and would that we had scores of them. I trust the two Conferences will take measures whereby a number of rising men, called of God and approved by the church, may be passed forward from their college into the itinerant ranks. The fathers before them ought to indicate their policy. They must not be looking to the old States and Conferences to furnish them preachers. They have the material at home, and the opportunity for self-reliance, under the Divine blessing; and could and should train up a ministry of the highest efficiency within their own bounds.

Egypt has nothing equal to the wretchedness of her whom the Scripture terms the "strange," the "evil woman." The loss of youthful innocence, the wreck of early hope, the abandonment of holy principles; the words and thoughts and deeds of shame, inward remorse racking the heart, and outward disease undermining the frame, these are the *beginnings of sorrow*; but *the end* is not yet.

OUR WEALTH HOW WE USE IT.

BY BISHOP A. O. ANDREW.

SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, 1868.

In the days of our prosperity we gave to God and his cause only a no darger that his children or the small portion of our means; scarce-heirs may prevent, by a course of ly did we give more than our sure law, the faithful carrying into ef-plus. We always kept in view the fect of the provisions of the testa-attainment of certain worldly ob-ment? Have we not known many jects, and if, after these objects such instances in the course of one were gained, there was any surplus, life? If we often has it been remaining, we gave that to God; the case that, for the advancement if, after we had purchased the cot- of some college or other object, ted lands of the negroes there have never been paid. The children sary to cultivate those elevated, to whom the property would belong acres; if, after we had established the will were exhausted, and we our children on good farms and have ever been taught to regard placed them in the front rank among us very sacred the claims of God their fellow-citizens, if, after we upon the wealth which he saw had given our daughters a fashion-fit to entrust to our parents' keep able education and supplied them ing, that they themselves might with a liberal allowance of pin-be enabled to discharge the duties money; if, after all these things are met, there is anything left, why then we shall not miss it, and we will liberally contribute for the support of God's cause. Is this the cause of the failure or the languishing condition of almost every charitable interest among us? We have catered to self first, and the claims of God and charity are heeded only after all other demands are attended to. But let us not mistake. God requires *sacrifice* and the men or women who are not willing to make *large sacrifices* cannot claim to be God's children. We fear that this thing of holding on for our own use, to all except a very small amount for God, is the plague-spot in the Church. We encourage in our children at a very early age fondness for show, and pleasure, and they grow up in the belief that these are to be the paramount consideration of their young lives. Is it any wonder that, trained thus, they should make pleasure the deity of their adoration. Hence they are found among those who bow at the shrine of fashion; they imbibe from maternal lips principles of extravagance and selfishness; they are slow to any good work; they hold on to the church by a very slender thread, which is easily broken by any demand which threatens to rob them of their cherished gratifications. And this too, it may be, is the reason why so many of our children go off into other churches. They desert the folds where they were reared because they think the tax upon their pleasures will not be so burdensome in some other fold, and the result is generally a want of respect and reverence for their parents. They may perhaps speak of them kindly and in tones of pity, as being behind the times in their religious opinions and practices; but they are hardly allowed to be enlightened Christians, because they have not walked by the flickering light held up by their wiser children. Now let us look back to the time when we were prosperous in this land. Our barns and gin-houses were full to repletion. What did we do with it? What a small tithe went into the treasury of God or charity! We continued to add to our acres and our slaves, whilst our colleges were at half endowed, and our foreign mission—the only one we had established—scarcely able to give to the devoted men whom we had sent there to preach Jesus and the resurrection a very meagre support, because the church at home, after it had bought all the lands and negroes deemed desirable, had scarcely any surplus left to divide between the different claimants sent by God to demand from these, his debtors, what was due to him.

But let us look a little more seriously into this matter. Such was our course when we were at the flood-tide of fortune. Besides being industrious in laying up for our children worldly goods enough to ruin them, or render it at least very doubtful about their salvation, some parents, who felt a little conscientious about the appropriation of their Lord's money, excused themselves by vowing *mentally* that when they came to die they would make all straight by liberal bequests to the various departments of God's cause. But, then, if they should not experience a change of purpose, because of a change of fortune, there are a thousand contingencies which may prevent the carrying out of this purpose. But allowing that the will made an infidel, a Christ gave to God only a no darger that his children or the small portion of our means; scarce-heirs may prevent, by a course of ly did we give more than our sure law, the faithful carrying into ef-plus. We always kept in view the fect of the provisions of the testa-attainment of certain worldly ob-ment? Have we not known many jects, and if, after these objects such instances in the course of one were gained, there was any surplus, life? If we often has it been remaining, we gave that to God; the case that, for the advancement if, after we had purchased the cot- of some college or other object, ted lands of the negroes there have never been paid. The children sary to cultivate those elevated, to whom the property would belong acres; if, after we had established the will were exhausted, and we our children on good farms and have ever been taught to regard placed them in the front rank among us very sacred the claims of God their fellow-citizens, if, after we upon the wealth which he saw had given our daughters a fashion-fit to entrust to our parents' keep able education and supplied them ing, that they themselves might with a liberal allowance of pin-be enabled to discharge the duties money; if, after all these things are met, there is anything left, why then we shall not miss it, and we will liberally contribute for the support of God's cause. Is this the cause of the failure or the languishing condition of almost every charitable interest among us? We have catered to self first, and the claims of God and charity are heeded only after all other demands are attended to. But let us not mistake. God requires *sacrifice* and the men or women who are not willing to make *large sacrifices* cannot claim to be God's children. We fear that this thing of holding on for our own use, to all except a very small amount for God, is the plague-spot in the Church. We encourage in our children at a very early age fondness for show, and pleasure, and they grow up in the belief that these are to be the paramount consideration of their young lives. Is it any wonder that, trained thus, they should make pleasure the deity of their adoration. Hence they are found among those who bow at the shrine of fashion; they imbibe from maternal lips principles of extravagance and selfishness; they are slow to any good work; they hold on to the church by a very slender thread, which is easily broken by any demand which threatens to rob them of their cherished gratifications. And this too, it may be, is the reason why so many of our children go off into other churches. They desert the folds where they were reared because they think the tax upon their pleasures will not be so burdensome in some other fold, and the result is generally a want of respect and reverence for their parents. They may perhaps speak of them kindly and in tones of pity, as being behind the times in their religious opinions and practices; but they are hardly allowed to be enlightened Christians, because they have not walked by the flickering light held up by their wiser children. Now let us look back to the time when we were prosperous in this land. Our barns and gin-houses were full to repletion. What did we do with it? What a small tithe went into the treasury of God or charity! We continued to add to our acres and our slaves, whilst our colleges were at half endowed, and our foreign mission—the only one we had established—scarcely able to give to the devoted men whom we had sent there to preach Jesus and the resurrection a very meagre support, because the church at home, after it had bought all the lands and negroes deemed desirable, had scarcely any surplus left to divide between the different claimants sent by God to demand from these, his debtors, what was due to him.

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From Good Words.

"ECCE HOMO."

PART I.—NO. III.

BY THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

Thus, then, the period of our Lord's coming, though it was in many points a period of advanced civilization, was one at which the world's dark, very dark, as regard to what constitutes either the abstract truth or the practical form of a religion. The spirit of the general society was corrupt, and it had to be treated by forbearance to admit the light; most of all, it is natural so to admit it that the light, after having entered, should not become darkness, for "great would have been that darkness."

Thus it is, however, as I have stated them, my anticipations only or showings both of what—with a view to the utmost purity and durability—Christianity bestowed on the world. Such anticipations are of little moment in comparison with the facts, or unless supported by them. In speaking of the facts, I mean simply the facts as represented in the gospels. Possibly the language used by the author of "Ecce Homo," in his preface, may have created, and also may even have warranted, an expectation that he was about to undertake an examination of the external evidence generally, for their authenticity and genuineness. It implies no disparagement of that sphere of labor, or of those who have worked, or who work in it, to assert that there is another sphere or office quite distinct from it, and perfectly legitimate. It is to weigh, not the credentials of the messenger, but the nature of the message; to leave for a moment to others the seal and superscription, and to take a glance at the contents; to inquire what may be the moral and practical evidences of truth which they bear upon their front. And I cannot but presume to think that this is a business exceedingly important even in its critical aspect, for the intrinsic nature of the documents, and of the lessons to be derived from them, may in itself supply the most powerful testimony with regard to their authorship and authority, or may, on the other hand, leave room for so a gap in the history that it will be impossible to be filled.

It is well, however, to remove out of the way at preliminary stage a way of a right approach to the question how the greatest Lord Saviour is exhibited to us in the gospels. In this country, and in all the United Kingdoms and all its dependencies, we are also a Christian country, perhaps rather in name than in fact, but yet a country of palpable contrast, and of assumptions that will not bear the application of a moment's thought. For example, looking through the eye of Revelation, we have a perfectly free access to the Holy Scriptures, we enjoy the same privileges, we profess the same faith, we have the same sanctions, we look for the same hopes, we are subject to the same judgments, we have the same duties, we are heirs of the same promises, we are bound by the same obligations, we are partakers of the same sacraments, we have the same means of grace, we are members of the same body, we have the same Head, we are children of the same Father, we are destined to the same inheritance, we are to be partakers of the same glory, we are to be judged by the same Judge, we are to be rewarded with the same reward, we are to be punished with the same punishment, we are to be cast into the same hell, we are to be received into the same heaven, we are to be made like unto the same Jesus Christ, we are to be conformed to the same image, we are to be glorified with the same glory, we are to be crowned with the same crown, we 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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post-office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

Notice to Subscribers.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

BISHOP ANDREW.

Our readers will find a communication from the venerable senior Bishop of our church on the third page of this number of the Christian Advocate, upon the sin and folly of giving to the Lord only the *last* sheaf. We will publish another communication from the Bishop next week.

ORANGES.

We are much indebted to Mrs. Dr. Danks, of Terrebonne, for a barrel of large golden oranges. No finer ones grow in Havana. This fruit should yield the South more wealth than the North derives from its apple orchards. Plant orange groves, and let them be growing night and day, while the country is being reconstructed.

OPELOUSAS FEMALE SCHOOL.

We have received a circular from the Rev. B. F. White, superintendent of this well known institution. He and his accomplished lady have just returned from Europe, where they have had the opportunity of studying during the past eighteen months. They are prepared to receive forty boarders and accommodate one hundred pupils. Instruction will be given in English, French, and German; also in vocal and instrumental music, Latin and mathematics. Price for board, $15 per month; 75 cents a dozen for washing. Pupils are to furnish their own bedding, napkins, bowl and pitcher. $4 a month for English branches, $1 50 each for French and German, $5 for instrumental music. No charge for vocal music. All kinds of country produce received in payment—invariably in advance. Address Mrs. S. M. White or Rev. B. F. White, Opelousas, La. We hope that our friends will stand squarely up to their own schools. Catholics who send to a Protestant school cannot get absolution.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan convention met at Trinity Church, Jackson street, Fourth District, there being a numerous attendance of the clergy in the chancel, and the church proper being crowded with spectators. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dalzell, and the choral services were beautifully chanted by a choir of nearly one hundred performers, collected from various Episcopal churches of this city.

HIGH-CHURCH PRETENSIONS.

The Catholics offer a considerable premium for proselyting, ten or twelve converts from the Protestant faith being considered quite enough to insure one's salvation. A defensive policy quite as masked is to deny absolution to all who send their children to Protestant schools. This has been publicly announced, and children are moreover distinctly informed that to attend the public schools is to be on the highway to hell. This intolerance is not confined to Rome. It enters into the creeds of a good many bodies of men who have a form of godliness. To consign to "uncovenanted mercy" all who are outside parties is the doctrine equally of Catholics, Mormons, Shakers, primitive Baptists, Campbellites, "old land-mark" Baptists, and Ritualistic Episcopalians. We are surprised that these ecclesiastical Ishmaelites are not afraid of each other. They certainly cannot all occupy the same space at the same time; and their mutual anathemas should bring at least a measure of relief to the minds of all who are so unfortunate as not to belong to either of them. Like the Scribes and Pharisees of old, these modern exclusives "shut up the kingdom of heaven against men." In the natural bigotry of the disciple who forbade one whom he saw casting out devils, simply "*because he followeth not us*," these self-pronounced church-men denounce all men who do not conform to their own order, no matter how godly may be their lives, nor how strong the evidences of their faith.

In the opening sermon of the Episcopal convention, just held in this city, the preacher stated that the Protestant Episcopal Church had powerful foes to meet—on the one side the Roman Catholics, and on the other the different sectaries; but her security rested in the promise that the "gates of hell should not prevail against her." This is the natural frame of the mind of every man who, without possessing the spirit of Christ, is found standing in holy places. The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, all told, amounts to 178,102 members, with an increase of 10,244 for the year; which, compared with the whole population of the United States of 31,429,891, is certainly a very small showing, especially when one looks at it in the light of its being the "only church," the entire church against which the "gates of hell" are arrayed, and remembers that it has had the only "divinely authorized," properly authenticated, regularly ordained ministry, and that it has been here on the spot in advance of Methodists, and as far back as the earliest settlement of Virginia, began its mighty agency of spreading holiness throughout these States and Territories. When we compare it with other forms of Protestant Christianity we find that it maintains one genuine characteristic of the true church: "*it is the least of all seeds.*" And it is likely to retain this mark, for the Methodist Church now receives on probation annually more persons than the entire sum of Episcopalians in the United States.

The modest assumption of this "little flock" can be set forth by a few figures, indicating the strength of these "sects" which it so benignly patronizes.

The Methodists in the country, of all kinds, North and South, number 1,744,457 whites; the Baptists 1,094,806; the Congregationalists, 272,975; Presbyterians 472,377; and the Lutherans 332,155. This glorious company of godly people—Protestants—are diffusing everywhere the Holy Scriptures and holding forth the cross of the Saviour, from the Northern lakes to the Rio Grande. Twenty-six thousand six hundred and eighty ministers of the gospel, exclusive of lay preachers, are employed by these churches in this holy vocation. They are found in all the great thoroughfares, as well as in the sparsely settled regions of the West and the South. The monstrous assumption of this "feeble folk"—that have not, and in the nature of the case, from very feebleness, cannot have scarcely a dozen representatives in some entire territories, in wishing to confine the people to the few crumbs of life which they are scattering, reminds one of the vision that amazed the prophet, the "little horn" that was smaller than any other, but had "a mouth speaking great things."

We know that members alone are not the just measure of a church's strength. It must at last be found in the spirituality of its ministry and membership. Men who claim pre-eminently to be the messengers of the new covenant, the duly authorized representatives of Christ, are expected to make good their apostolic boast by purity, by knowledge, by patience, by the armor of righteousness, by hunger and nakedness, by watching and fasting, by faith, by the power of God, by the Holy Ghost, by the whole demonstrative force which writes upon the hearts of the people the commendation and seal of a divinely appointed ministry. Is there anything of this spiritual power and life, in any unusual, striking degree, resting upon the "apostolical succession" divines of the Episcopal Church?

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, stated in a speech in London, during the recent Pan-Anglican convention, in evidence of the "attractiveness" of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, that sixty per cent. of its membership, and a still larger proportion of its ministry, were received from other bodies of Protestants. This statement accords with the facts in this part of the country. Six out of every ten Episcopal clergymen in Louisiana have been members of the Methodist Church, probably began to preach as Methodists, and were converted at a Methodist altar; of the other four-tenths it is possible that three were once Baptists or Presbyterians, and the remaining tenth may be set down as being Episcopalians from the beginning. It is singular that while the Holy Spirit supplies other churches with "teachers, apostles, and prophets" from their own ranks, He should always go outside of the Episcopal Church to recruit its ministry. This is the more remarkable inasmuch as this church makes a particularly strong stand upon the superior claims of its clergy to be the divinely appointed New Testament ministry. One would *a priori* conclude that the Spirit would confirm the exclusive claims for the divine right of its bishops by raising up out of its membership an abundant supply of preachers. But the fact is, and remains to be explained, that it is the only church that has not vitality enough to raise its own ministry. This inability to propagate itself is in singular contrast with its immense assumption to be the only church possessing an unbroken Episcopal personal succession from the apostles. God has implanted a law in the feeblest of his creatures, in the smallest of seeds, providing for their continuance by a force from within themselves; to have denied it to them would have been to constitute them only so many variable forms of lingering death.

It may be set down as self-evident that no church can be stronger than its ministry. The first "gifts" which the ascended Saviour gave to men is declared by the apostle to have been "apostles," "prophets," "evangelists," "pastors and teachers," "for the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." (Eph. 4.; 8-11.) When these fail we may expect all else in a church to fail. So that we are not surprised to learn that as the bishops of the Episcopal Church are driven to other churches to look for some one to fill their parishes, so its clergy are compelled to recruit their membership by peering into and prowling about other folds. They keep such close watch upon all that are weary of foot, or limping, as to remind one of Charles Wesley's description of a more formidable adversary:

> "He seizes every straggling soul
> As his own lawful prey."

It has become a settled policy with these high-churchmen, from the greatest to the least, from the prelate to the last feeble neophyte, (and some are very feeble,) to approach the most venerable of other churches, whether of the ministry or laity, to impertinently intrude and press their own claims to be regarded as the only church and the only clergy "by divine right." They indeed do prove that they are the true successors of a very ancient ecclesiastical body, for they "compass sea and land to make one proselyte." Their bishops set the example in its most offensive forms; at one point recently sending word that, if the preacher would come over he could still occupy the same church, which could be re-consecrated, and things move on without an hiatus; at another stating that it was not worth while to build a church, that very soon the Methodist house would belong to them. Now such puerilities might be set down as the exhilarating outflow of one who suddenly finds himself an *Episcopos*, and knows not what to be at to express it, and as furnishing some explanation of why it was that one who evidently feels himself to be so strongly called to this work and order of a bishop should have only arrived at it after forty-two distinct buffetings; but their frequency and seriousness forbid such a rendering.

Whenever any of our people are approached by an Episcopal clergyman and pressed to join that church we recommend them to ask the following questions: 1. Have you ever been a Methodist? 2. Were you ever converted? 3. Have you ever been a Methodist preacher? 4. Why did *you* leave the Methodist Church? 5. Have you found the means of grace and the associations where you now are more favorable to piety and holiness of heart than you found them to be in the Methodist Church? 6. Do you believe yourself to be one of the "only true successors" of the apostles?—The chances are eight to ten that he *has* been a Methodist, and *does* believe himself to be a regular "successor." After stating to him your own providential conversion to God as a Methodist, and remarking that you have not yet exhausted all the means of grace and the helps afforded you in your own church, and that when you have, and look round for one that can afford you greater opportunities for a more spiritual activity, you will then examine carefully the claims of the Protestant Episcopal Church—you will then be prepared and ready to ask him the *seventh* and last question, to wit: "You have read Esop's fables: well, do you not remember that it was the last bray that dissipated the lion's skin?"

The Saviour tore off the mask from the Pharisees. Their broad phylacteries, dalmaticas, and chasubles covered a nature saintly in its assertions, but which at heart was intolerant and exclusive.—"Woe unto you, for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in." It is only necessary to observe these modern high-church men to understand that not only history, but Satan repeats himself;" therefore it is no great thing if his ministers also be transformed as the ministers of righteousness."

WASHING CLOTHES.

Dr. Clark says that the daughter of Pharaoh had gone down to the Nile to superintend the week's washing when she discovered Moses; and this single remark of the learned commentator brings the whole subject of washing machines legitimately within the scope of a religious journal. Washing clothes is a sufficiently venerable institution, even though it were not the employment of ancient queens. Yet most men have a secret dread of the wash-tub. And since the Constitution of Arkansas has placed the whole of mankind upon a single plane, there is no telling where we are—who is to wash, and who to vote; but in any contingency we wish to call notice to an excellent machine, which is intended to take off the unpleasant edge of this weekly duty—the *Louisiana Washing Machine*, made by Mr. E. T. Edson, corner of Perdido and Franklin streets. It combines strength and simplicity, with the other requisites for quick, cheap, and thorough work.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE.

The handful of disciples who surrounded the Saviour were, without doubt, greatly surprised when he declared that they were "the salt of the earth," and "the light of the world." In the highest sense Christ is the light, and the word and the Holy Spirit are the great illuminating agents. The church, with its ordinances and its aggregate of means and forces, is a mighty instrument for the salvation of men. Personal religious influence, however connected and related to all of these, is something to be separated, and estimated by itself. The circulation of the Bible, the maintenance of the church and ministry, and the blessing of the Holy Spirit upon both cannot be resolved and distributed to the account of individuals. Neither can the results be measured by the faith and purity of all who have contributed to them. The unconverted man's dollar furnishes as good a Bible puts as many bricks in a church, and sends the missionary as far as that of the most devout Christian.

The personal religious influence of the living Christian is thus distinct from what his money has done and what he himself is doing through the proxies or organizations with which he is connected. The salt is in the man; the light is what the man is; and his mission is to regenerate and save by contact with the living corruption and darkness around him. Apart from all other considerations, Christ's life, as an example of moral perfection, has exerted an untold influence upon the convictions of the world. The doctrines and the miracles, without that life, would be stripped of much of their power to win the assent and affections of men. That illustration of the ideal of gospel excellence is no small part of the gospel itself. Beyond what Christ taught, and what he did in the work of redemption, is what he was and what he lived. Who can estimate the power of that perfect human life?

In their order and degree consider the catalogue of those of whom the world was not worthy. What they were as inspired messengers of God, and what their messages were, and the miracles they wrought, are not more to us than the graces and virtues they displayed in the actual conflicts of life. The cloud of witnesses which compass us about is, indeed, the sum of godly examples, attesting not by inspiration and miracle, but by the heroism of a faith triumphing over sin. The choicest lessons which we gather from the inspired characters are those which we feel have nothing of miracle or inspiration in them. They lie in those passages where the prophet and the apostle are lost in the man, battling with his own infirmities and corruptions, fighting against the world, suffering in the flesh, and sustained by such grace as all may have. The power of Christ's life is in its humanity, where we may suppose the divinity to be in abeyance, "tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin." In like manner Abraham and Paul penetrate us with the grandeur and glory of their faith in proportion as we place them, in their trials, upon an equality with ourselves.

We thus reach at once an element and a secret of Christian influence, the gospel ideal of character exhibited in uninspired example. There is a peculiar force in this in its bearings upon the hearts and consciences of irreligious men. It is difficult to persuade them that Christ is a model for them, or that the attainments and graces of inspired characters are for them. These examples are held at a reverent distance, and as altogether above the plane of ordinary mortal life. Even the written histories of our eminent saints have something, if not of the apocryphal, yet of the distant and the impracticable about them. Besides, the paucity of these exemplars of a high order of religious attainment is an element of weakness. The suspicion is natural to the unbelieving mind that there was something exceptional in these cases, and that the partiality of admirers and the lapse of time have invested these names with a halo of unreal and unattainable sanctity.

If in order to convince skeptical and unbelieving minds, we could point not only to the "only Christ Jesus," but to multitudes of living men who have put on Christ, who have the mind that was in Christ, who cannot see that the argument would be powerfully reinforced? If, in vindication of the gospel as of divine and saving efficacy, we could challenge attention not alone to the conversion of Paul and those of Pentecost, but to manifold examples of a high order of renewed life in all the circles of society, the demonstration, if not more complete, would be more convincing. An actual Christian life in the midst of men and things, as they are around us now, is more than a biography or an obituary to those who come in contact with it. "A living dog is better than a dead lion." A living Christian in contact with wicked and unbelieving men can do more to convince and persuade and demonstrate than a pyramid of biographies and evidences. The common every-day world needs this kind of gospel assertion, and this practical utterance of its divine authority. Without it the religion of the heart remains a mere theory for dead and empty declamation.

In this aspect of Christian influence every believer ought to be an evangelist of the highest order. Not simply to preach through his preacher, and through the agencies his money may sustain, but through himself, as ordained to the greatest of all the gospel ministries. This honor and this ministry is put upon us all. It demands deep spirituality, salt that has not lost its savor, and light that is not darkened nor eclipsed by a loose and careless conversation.

It is a ministry not only to which all of God's children are ordained, but one which claims and sanctifies all the conditions and relations of life. Zeal sometimes may partake of bigotry and fanaticism, but true zeal is simply fidelity. Social connections and influence are frequently, are often and generally thrown away; and the opportunities in business pursuits are religiously wasted. In the associations of friendship, of kindred connections and of allowable pleasures, our business to save souls and to promote the cause of religion is too much, if not altogether, neglected. And yet it is in these circumstances that our influence is chiefly to be exerted for Christ. Here is the real work of the Christian's daily life, to press everything personal, social and industrial into the service of Christ, and make them tributary to his glory. In all of these conditions the faithful Christian is a gospel illustrated, a Bible demonstration, and an apostle to the craft, calling or circle in which he moves.

There is much guilty reticence and cowardly neutrality on the part of professors of religion in the use of opportunities and means of building up the church and winning souls to Christ. Servants, children, friends, and neighbors are left in ignorance of any concern we may have about them, and these relations of authority and influence are never thought of as grounds of peculiar accountability to God. Without judging others, we seriously apprehend there is grave delinquency amongst ourselves in this matter. With better principles and a far better object, we ought to have as much zeal as the bigoted Pharisee. A more enlightened, but a not less consuming devotion to the church ought to be ours. The power and necessity of individual example, and effort, and responsibility cannot be too strongly stated. Without inspiration and without miraculous gifts charity and its fruits in living men are the evidences which the world demands.

THEOLOGICAL PREACHING.

The conviction has been gaining ground of late, with some at least, that a more decided *theological* element would be a source of power in the pulpit. The matter is, to say the least, worthy of serious consideration. The almost entire absence of doctrinal teaching is one of the most noticeable features of the modern pulpit. One seldom hears in

our churches what might with any propriety be called a theological discourse. The reason we will not undertake to give, but the fact is undeniable. It is certainly a question whether this deficiency of doctrinal preaching is a source of weakness or of strength to the pulpit—whether we gain in point of attractiveness as much as we lose in real power by this course.

Many reasons might be mentioned in favor of giving to the discourses of the pulpit a more decidedly theological character; as, e. g., that the study of theological truth elevates and enlarges the mind of the preacher, and so contributes to his power and efficiency in the pulpit discourse, by increasing a wider range of subjects, each requiring distinct and definite treatment—that it instructs and edifies the hearers as no other method of preaching can so fully do.

To urge these reasons, however, there is one consideration not so obvious, nor so likely to be admitted, to which we would call attention, and that is, that theological preaching—by which we mean the discussion of the leading doctrines of the Christian faith—is, when rightly and well done, one of the surest ways of interesting the audience. It gives people something to think of—something definite and tangible—something for them to believe or disbelieve; in either case their attention is aroused and their interest awakened. It is a great mistake to suppose that people will be interested only in flashy and sensational discourses, or in goodish commonplaces of pulpit exhortation, which some sharp critic has very aptly styled "*Gospel and water.*"

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's sister, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, by the Rev. Chas. F. Evans, Mr. S. Lester Barksdale, to Miss Lucy C. Hugan, all of Yazoo City, Mississippi.

By Rev. J. B. Stone, on the 6th of February, E. T. McLemore to Mrs. Elizabeth Gore, all of Noxube county, Mississippi.

On Tuesday evening, February 11th, at the residence of Geo. E. Pitcher, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, Thos. Murray, Jr., to Miss Emily M. Bomstede, all of this city. No cards.

In Leak county, Mississippi, February 13, 1868, by Rev. H. H. Montgomery, Mr. John F. Ford, son of the late Rev. Washington Ford, and Miss Mary Amelia Watkins.

OBITUARIES.

Died, January 18, 1868, at the residence of her husband, Col. E. L. Wailes, in Catahoula parish, Mrs. MARY J. WAILES, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Miller.

The subject of this notice was born near Monroe, Louisiana, October 31, 1829. Having lost her parents in early childhood, she was adopted and reared by her uncle, the late James Miller, of Tensas parish, Louisiana.

During a revival of religion at Natchez, in 1844, conducted by Rev. Benj. Jones, the writer, then a little boy, was present at one of the meetings, when several young ladies of Mrs. Spear's school professed conversion. Among them he noticed particularly one lovely face, radiant with heavenly light—luminous as an angel's. She shouted and sang the praises of Him who had redeemed her, and, child as I was, I thought I had never seen a lovelier sight. On inquiry I learned that the young lady was Miss Mary Miller, of Waterproof. An intimate acquaintance afterward of eighteen years confirmed the belief that this was a genuine and thorough work of divine grace. Her pious walk and godly conversation ever adorned the profession she then made. I have seen her often since, in joy and in sorrow, in the house of mourning and in the house of rejoicing, and on all occasions the same spirit pervaded her life, tempered her mirth and soothed her anguish. Her kind and amiable heart, her sprightly and cheerful disposition, rendered her the centre of attraction to a large circle of friends, while her consistent and aggressive Christian character made her a chief ornament and support of the church to which she belonged. But in nothing did she more clearly show forth the praises of Him that had called her than in the fortitude and resignation with which she bore the reverse of fortune that came upon her, in common with so many, as the results of our recent disastrous history. When robbed of every comfort and grossly insulted by the brutal soldiery, she brought no railing accusation, but suffered with meekness and patience, as seeing Him who is invisible. Though accustomed to every luxury and comfort, she took up the burdens of an altered destiny without a murmur or complaint.

Her death was preceded by a long and painful illness, during which she manifested no symptom of impatience, but with joyful resignation submitted herself to the will of Him who doeth all things well. For herself she entertained no wish to live. But for a time it grieved her to part with her little ones, and to leave their care and education to other than a mother's hands. But she came, at last, to trust them implicitly to their all merciful Father. Just before death her husband asked her, if she still put her trust in God. Raising her hand and looking steadily in his face, she said, almost with her dying breath: "In my Father's house are many mansions." He then thought that certainly there was one reserved for her. She answered: "I feel that it is so." Thus lived and died one of the purest and loveliest characters it has ever been my privilege to know. She was truly another witness for Jesus—another bright attestation of our holy religion to beautify the life and glorify the death of its followers.

"May we meet beyond the river,
Where the surges cease to roll,
And in all the bright forever
Sorrow never shall reach the soul."

WISDOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Macon, Mississippi, April 16th to 19th.

All itinerant and local preachers, and all the official members of the Quarterly Conferences, are members of the district meeting, and are earnestly requested to attend. The preachers in the district will please raise their bishop's collections, if possible, and bring it up to Macon with them. Bishop Wightman has promised to be with us. S. H. Cox, P. E.

Alexandria District — La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Atlanta and Montgomery circuits, at Atlanta	Feb. 15 16
Alexandria circuit, at Palestine	22 23
Evergreen circuit, at Big Cane	February 29 and Mar. 1
Spring Creek circuit, at Laird's Chapel	7 8
Harrisonburg circuit	21 22

Fred. White, P. E.

Washita District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan. 25 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb. 1 2
Homer circuit, Homer	8 9
Hayneville circuit, Hayneville	15 16
Farmerville circuit, Tennessee church	22 23
Vernon ct., Longstraw	February 29 and Mar. 1
Minden circuit, Minden	7 8
Bossier circuit, ———	14 15
Bienville circuit, ———	21 22
Lonisville circuit, ———	28 29
Mount Lebanon, ———	April 4 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

Samuel Armstrong, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Dryades street German Church	Feb. 2
Quarterly Conference, Jan. 31	
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	9
Baton Rouge	16
Morgan street	23
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Mar 1
Felicity street	8
Carondelet street	15
Jefferson City and La. avenue	22
Gros Tete	29

J. G. Keener, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Mansfield, at Mansfield	Jan. 18 19
Shreveport station	25 26
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Feb. 1 2
Keachie, at ———	8 9
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	15 16
Anacoco, at Kisatchie	22 23
Many, at Many	29
	and Mar. 1
Natchitoches	7 8
Springville, at ———	14 15

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Columbus District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Columbus	Jan. 11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia	18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville	25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb. 1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville	8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope	15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon	22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge	29
	and March 1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville	8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton	15 16
Athens, at Athens	22 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant	29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

Thos. Y. Ramsey, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhope.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ———.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ———.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present. L. M. Wilson, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Summerfield	Jan 4 5
Perryville	11 12
Randolph and Briarfield	18 19
Tuskaloosa	25 26
Havanna	Feb 1 2
Eutaw	8 9
Green	15 16
Forkland	22 23
Greensboro and Newberne Ct., 29 and March	1
Brush Creek	7 8
Marion	14 15

J. L. Cotten, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Lexington, at Lexington	Jan 11 12
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel	18 19
Spollower, at McNutt	21 26
North Carroll, at Soule Chapel	Feb 1 2
Carrollton, at Carrollton	8 9
Durant, at Spring Hill	15 16
Richland, at Shiloh	22 23
Yazoo Circuit, at Benton, Feb 29 and March	1
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel	7 8
Yazoo City Station	14 15

J. M. Pugh, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Mobile, Franklin street	Feb 2
Mobile, St. Paul's	9
Whistler	15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill	22 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March 1
Fish River & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel	7 8
Citronelle, at B. Meadows	14 15
Pascagoula, at Salem	21 22
Bay Shore, at Mossy Point	28 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April 4 5

Thos. W. Dohman, P. E.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.	
Shubuta, at Shubuta	Jan. 25 26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb. 2 3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley	9 10
Blaikon, at Mt. Zion	16 17
St. Stephen's and State Line, at State Line	23 24
Okatibbee, at Oak Grove	Mar. 1 2
Butler, at Bigby	8 9
Belmont, at Belmont	15 16
Canton, at C. Rs Chapel	22 23

Joshua T. Heard, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Holmesville Ct., at Summit	Jan 4 5
Bogueehitta Ct., at Bogueehitta	11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville	18 19
Brookhaven Station	25 26
Scotland Circuit, at ———	Feb 1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard	8 9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst	15 16
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion	22 23
Crystal Springs Ct., at ———	29 30

The Brethren will please let me know *where* their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Clinton	Dec. 28, 29
Jackson	Jan. 4, 5
Woodville	11, 12
Percy's Creek	18, 19
Liberty	25, 26
Amite	Feb 1, 2
St. Helena	8, 9
East Feliciana	15, 16
East Baton Rouge	22, 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th,	March 1
Kingston	7, 8
Natchez	14, 15

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Camden Dist—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	
Camden	Jan. 18 19
Oak Hill, at McKenzies	25 26
Snow Hill, at Monterey	Feb. 1 2
Furnaceville, at Furnaceville	8 9
Sepulga, at Bethel	15 16
Black's Bend, at Pleasant Hill	22 23
Evergreen and Escambia Mission	February 29 and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant	March 7 8
Monroeville, at Purrville	14 15

Anson West, P. E.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sundays.	Mondays.	Tuesdays.	Wednesdays.	Thursdays.	Fridays.	Saturdays.
JAN.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25
FEB.	2 9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
MAR.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
APR.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25
MAY	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30
JUNE	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
JULY	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25
AUG.	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
SEPT.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26
OCT.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31
NOV.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
DEC.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26

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FRANKLIN SEMINARY.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, a school of good standing, which is destined to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.

His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.

The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches	$20 00
Higher Branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc	30 00

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

LITTLE ROSE.

She comes with fairy footsteps—
Softly their echoes fall—
And her shadow plays like summer shade
Across the garden wall.
The golden light is dancing bright
'Mid the mazes of her hair,
And her fair young locks are waving free
To the wooing of her hair.

Like a sportful fawn she bounds eth
So gleefully and gay,
As a wild rose-bud she careth
The burden of a song.
The summer flowers are clustering thick
Around her dancing feet,
And on her cheek the summer breeze
Is breathing soft and sweet.

The very sunbeams seem to linger
Above the holy head,
And the wild flowers at her coming
Their richest fragrance shed.
And oh! how lovely light and fragrance
Mingle in the life within:
Oh! how fondly do they nestle
Round the soul that knows no sin.

She comes—the spirit of our childhood—
A thing of mortal birth,
Yet bearing still the breath of Heaven
To redeem her from the earth.
She comes in bright-robed innocence,
Unsullied by blot or blight,
And passeth by our wayward path,
A gleam of angel light.

Oh! blessed things are children—
The gifts of heavenly love;
They stand betwixt our world-hearts
And better things above;
They link us with the spirit world
Of purity and truth,
And keep our hearts still fresh and young
With the presence of their youth.

From the California Spectator.

THE BROOK AND THE BEAR.

The following dialogue between Old Humphrey and young Edward will give the reader some amusement, and perhaps afford him a little instruction:

Old Humphrey—Come here, Edward, I come here, for I want to talk with you. I want you to look at the waters of the brook. How strong they are! They rush over the stones as though nothing could stop them.

Edward—Yes, they come tumbling from the upper ground yonder, at a race rate; they would turn a mill-wheel round famously.

Old Humphrey—But suppose that instead of making the brook turn round a mill-wheel, you wanted to make the brook itself turn round; which way should you set about it?

Edward—That would be no easy matter, set about it as I would. The first thing to be done would be to get a great number of men, perhaps a hundred, with spades and wheelbarrows.

Old Humphrey—And how could you turn away the current with men, and spades and wheelbarrows?

Edward—Why by filling the wheelbarrows with dirt, and then stopping the course of the stream with it. I warrant that would turn the brook, if anything would.

Old Humphrey—But as you could only put in part of the dirt at one time, what would prevent the water from carrying it away as fast as you put it in?

Edward—I never thought of that. I see that plan would never do. But suppose a number of trees were felled for the purpose, to lay across the brook; or, what would do still better than that, suppose cart loads of stones were flung into the stream. That plan would be sure to turn aside the water.

Old Humphrey—Well I rather think it would; but there would be no small trouble in dragging stones enough to effect your purpose. There is a much better and a much easier plan.

Edward—Then I should like to know it. Please to tell me how you would set about it.

Old Humphrey—You shall hear. While you, with your hundred men, were straining your backs in getting together and hauling the stones to fill up this wide part of the brook I would take two or three stout fellows with me up to its source, or where it is very narrow; and there, perhaps, we might do more toward turning the brook in one hour than you and all your men would do in a day.

Edward—Ah! that you would. That is a plan that never came into my head. I shall know how to turn the current of a brook in future.

Old Humphrey—It is well to know how to do things, and still better to know the best way of doing them. The other day I read of a grizzly bear doing a deal of mischief. The grizzly bear is the most savage and fearful of all bears, and I was thinking which would be the best way of getting a tame grizzly bear, if such a creature were really wanted. How would you set about it, Edward?

Edward—I must first catch a bear before I could make him tame; and to do that would puzzle me.

Old Humphrey—But suppose you had caught him; how should you go to work then?

Edward—Why, have him chained up so fast that he could hardly stir, and give him very little food; and if he growled fiercely, and made a noise, he should be beaten with a thick stick. I should tame him soon that way, I am thinking.

Old Humphrey—So far from it that I rather fear you would make him more savage than ever. While he was chained up tight he might not do any mischief; but how do you think it would be if you were to unchain him, and let him have his own way.

Edward—Very true. I am afraid that he would be as bad as ever. How would you manage him?

Old Humphrey—Why I should have nothing at all to do with him, for I should go to work in a different manner altogether. If I wanted a tame grizzly bear, instead of catching an old one, and then taming him, I would catch a young one, and bring him up tame. By using him with judgment and kindness his savage fierceness would be kept under; and thus I should have a tame bear, when you, according to your plan, would only have a wild one.

Edward—That you would. Your ways of turning a brook and getting a tame bear are worth a hundred of mine; but I should never have thought of them if you had not told me of them.

Old Humphrey—With regard to turning the brook, there is one thing which I have not mentioned. A brook gets broader the farther it runs, and this is occasioned by other smaller streams running into it. In turning a brook, then, it would be necessary to stop up all these small streams, as well as the one it first came from.

Edward—So it would. I should have forgotten that. But now tell me what set you a talking about a brook and a bear? You always have a meaning in what you say, and I rather think that you mean something now.

Old Humphrey—Well, I do mean something, Edward; for my hairs are grey, and I ought not to trifle with time. My remaining days are running away like the waters of the brook. There is, as it were, but a step between me and death; and therefore, while I can, let me try to impress a useful lesson on your mind. You remember what I said about turning the brook, and all that I said about taming the bear?

Edward—Yes; I remember every word.

Old Humphrey—The waters of the brook are strong, and the rage of the grizzly bear is fearful and dangerous; but sinful passions of the heart are more headstrong than the waters of the brook, and more dangerous than the rage of the wildest bear. The best way, then, is to begin early to conquer them, while they are young and weak, and not to permit them to grow old and strong.

Edward—I dare say you are right.

Old Humphrey—Thousands who have lived wicked lives, and died unhappy deaths, leaving this world without hope of a better, might, had they been taught early to fear God and keep his commandments, have been a credit and a blessing to those around them, and have ended their lives in peace, looking forward to a world of glory.

Edward—Yes, that is very likely.

Old Humphrey—Every child should be trained up in the knowledge of eternal things; to hate sin; to reverence the word of God; to believe that Jesus Christ died for sinners; and love him as the Redeemer. His bad passions would then be kept under, instead of gaining strength like the waters of the brook and the savage fury of the bear. Remember your Creator in the days of your youth, Edward; for should you grow up to be a bad man, with bad passions strong within you, it would be easier to tame a grizzly bear than to tame you; ay, easier to stop the current of the brook in the widest part than to stop the current of your sinful inclinations.

Edward—I see now what you mean. I thought we were not talking about the brook and about the bear for nothing.

Old Humphrey—I hope and trust, then, that the words of an old man will reach your young heart, so that you may know, and see, and feel that youth is the time to serve the Lord. May God, of his goodness and grace, control in you all that is evil; lead you into all that is good; guide you by his counsel, and after that receive you into glory.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Western Rural*, who has had experience in raising and feeding Hungarian grass, says that if cut as soon as it begins to blossom, it is prime hay for any kind of stock. If the seed is allowed to mature, it should never be fed to horses or colts. It will either kill or stiffen them up in a short time. It is a very exhausting crop if allowed to ripen the seed, but makes fine feed for neat cattle.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO RAISE CARROTS.

A large proportion of American farmers fail in their efforts to grow a remunerating crop of carrots, in the majority of instances from not understanding how to manage the seed and the young plants. The usual practice is to sow carrot seed so early in the growing season that noxious weeds, six or eight inches high, cover the ground before the young carrots have attained sufficient size to enable laborers to see the rows. The immense labor required to weed carrots tends to discourage farmers from attempting to grow a crop of roots. But if they were accustomed to manage differently, a crop of carrots could be grown at an expense of only a few cents per bushel. We frequently meet with farmers who aver that their crop of carrots costs them not over five or six cents per bushel. As it is not practicable to follow the directions required to produce a heavy crop of roots the present season, we will do the best we can under the circumstances. Do not plant the seed too early. Prepare the ground thoroughly, and manure it heavily. Let the land be plowed deep, twice or thrice, if it is not foul. Then about the twentieth of May, or the first of June, scarify the surface for the purpose of exterminating the weeds. If the surface is at all lumpy, let the lumps be crushed with a roller. As the seeds are a long time germinating, they should be sprouted before they are planted. Then the young carrots will vegetate rapidly, and outgrow noxious weeds; and the labor of weeding the rows will be comparatively light.

Soak the seed in warm water for twenty hours. Then mingle it with fine sand in a vessel that will not hold water. Keep the sand and seed moist and warm. As soon as the seeds exhibit signs of germination, let them be planted in soil just stirred with some implement. In four or five days, if the soil be moist and warm, the carrots will appear above ground, and scarcely a weed will be seen among the plants. Unless the ground is rich and free from weeds, do not make the drills nearer than two feet, so that a horse-hoe may do almost the entire weeding. If the ground be in a poor state of fertility, a dressing of the pure superphosphate of lime, spread in a shallow drill on each side of the rows of carrots and raked in, will usually produce a bountiful crop.

When the young plants are two or three inches high let the thinning be performed with a sharp, broad hoe, worked across the drills, leaving three or four plants in a cluster. During wet and lowery weather, when laborers cannot work advantageously at other employment, let the smaller carrots be pulled up, leaving one in a place, about six or eight inches apart. Managed in this manner, a crop of carrots may be raised with a small expenditure of labor.

Try half an acre, or one-fourth of an acre. With ordinary cultivation, and land of only moderate fertility, six hundred bushels of carrots may be grown on an acre. For feeding horses and cows a bushel of carrots is worth as much as a bushel of oats, when fed in connection with a liberal amount of meal.—*N. Y. Independent.*

From the American Farmer.

TOBACCO CROP.

The preparation of last year's crops for market is still to be carried on diligently, as the condition of the season may allow. The bulks which have lain some time should be examined occasionally, as they are very liable, when the spring weather approaches, to get warm. When this occurs the quality of the tobacco is injured as to color, and it gets a bad smell, which it never is entirely rid of. Whenever it becomes the least warm, or gets even very soft in the bulk, it should be at once moved, as it is then approaching that condition in which it is soon materially damaged. If it is desirable to have it soon in order for packing, the leaves should be shaken apart as each bundle is taken from the bulk, and hung on sticks until thoroughly dried; then it is in condition to be packed whenever it becomes soft enough for handling. A neater method, but taking more time, is to lay the bundles lightly, after shaking, into a bulk of two courses, the tails somewhat overlapping, and let them lie till well dried.

The purpose of these several handlings is to get the tobacco into that condition in which it is thoroughly *cured*, and will keep any length of time in the hogsheads. The surest indication of its being well cured, or "conditioned," as the term is, is that peculiar sweet smell with which experience soon makes one familiar. Until it gets that there is no security for its keeping.

Every opportunity should be availed of to prepare the ground for tobacco seeds. Whenever it is clear of snow the brush for burning may be gathered and brought to the bed; the ground may be raked off and put in readiness for burning. When it is dry enough to be worked, let it be hauled on and dug and fine sized sown. Winter seeding will be found to produce earlier plants, and we have so much work got off our hands.

The Lavender Fields of Michigan.

Surrey may be said to have almost a monopoly of the lavender trade; and the quantity grown in the county may be guessed from the fact that some 5,000 acres of ground are devoted to its culture alone. Kent grows hardly any, and Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire are but unpretending rivals. We ought to mention here that lavender is now more extensively grown in the neighborhood of Carshalton and on the Epsom Downs than at Mitcham even, for of course they are at a greater distance from town. It is planted in November, in slips from the old roots, and will stand without removal from two to four years, being fed with the ordinary farm-yard manure. It is very susceptible of injury from frost or heavy rain, and much harm has been done with this year's crop from both of these causes. It is generally admitted by those whose recollections date a long time back that the crops now-a-days are nothing like so abundant as they used to be, which is, perhaps, owing to the partial exhaustion of the soil and consequent weakening of the plants. Of course, this and the increasing importation of French oil must have very sensibly affected the trade, but the English oil is considered so superior for most purposes that it must always rule the market. The lavender water, after the oil has been extracted, is given to the men as a perquisite, and sold by them at something like sixpence a gallon. It is reaped with a saw-edged sickle by hand, put then tied into mats, and carried direct to the still. The process, therefore, is extremely simple, and bears no comparison to that of hop picking, the gayest of all harvest gatherings. Still the lavender fields, when in full bloom, are a glorious sight, and have a charm peculiarly their own. Which ever way the eye may wander, field after field is spread out in interminable beauty, and its effect, not easily forgotten, is worth remembering.—*Country Life.*

THE FRUIT GARDEN.—In carrying on the operations of spading up around fruit trees it is advisable to examine the roots of all luxuriant-growing trees, and remove some of the largest. We would, however, advise a regular system of root-pruning, by which means the roots can be kept near the surface. Fruit trees exposed to winds should be well secured to stakes. In preparing the ground for new orchards, remember to drain thoroughly. Nowhere is this advice more necessary than in the orchard, for notwithstanding apples and pears are fond of adhesive soils, they will never prove profitable where water is allowed to accumulate.

Old apple and pear trees may be greatly improved by judicious pruning and by applying manure at the extremities of their roots, and by a good top dressing of well rotted barn-yard manure.

Whatever arrears of winter work remain should be done with as little delay as possible, or the consequences will be serious. Finish all pruning of trees and bushes. Make a thorough clearance of the prunings, decayed weeds, etc., from orchards and fruit gardens. To keep frost from newly planted fruit trees, etc., mulch about them with decayed dung. Remember that loose soil admits less frost than that which is trodden hard.—*American Farmer.*

FARM ACCOUNTS.—Mr. Wallace, of the *Utica Herald*, in a late agricultural discussion, strongly and properly advocates the absolute necessity of keeping careful books of account of the operations on the farm. He says very justly that many farmers go on from year to year, raising and selling without having any correct knowledge of the profit or loss of the different crops. It is natural that every farmer should know exactly what crops pay and what don't. He says he has known farmers to grow oats year after year, and selling it at thirty cents per bushel, who did not know they were doing it at a loss. This state of things ought to be remedied, but it can only be by farmers, who, just as much as the manufacturer, the merchant, or the storekeeper, should have his regular books, where the whole operations of the farm should be distinctly stated, and his receipts and expenditures appear to the last cent.—*American Farmer.*

AN Ashtabula Co., Ohio, farmer is now engaged in buying sheep, believing they are a good investment at present prices. In one case recently he was allowed to pick 50 young ewes out of a flock of several hundred, at $1 25 each.

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SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

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When was it established? 1859.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev. E. C. Dargans, D. D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 32d parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries. Donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership? The payment of $25 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not, to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S. by forming or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connection with the Society as the Lord has prospered them, according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heinousness of the Great Reformation. No mutilating of the Word; no tampering with the text; no marks, note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. n25 1y.

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TERMS:

Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at time of entrance, and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in full or its equivalent..... $67 50
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French..... 15 00
Music, with use of instrument..... 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

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Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church south in 1847. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

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Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

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Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House, Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city.—Those desiring THE NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward immediately to Rev. Robt. J. Hare, Agt., Lock Box 814 New Orleans.

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Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

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SAML. SUMNER of Bonne-Idee Office.
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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Of all patterns and brands. All the above is offered for sale at the lowest market prices. Orders from the country are respectfully solicited by TAYLOR & CHURCHILL, 41 Magazine street, and 20 Bank Place, opposite St James Hotel. Established in New Orleans since 1842.

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First term of twenty weeks for the ensuing year, begins the first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.

Second term begins 13th February, 1868, and closes, second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months.....$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos., 60
" " Preparatory, " " 40
Fuel, for Boarders, " " 16
" " Day scholars, " " 4
Music on Piano, " " 50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each, 6
No extra charge for Greek or Latin.
Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.
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No Tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.
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Tuition per term of five months.....$15 00
Primary Department..... 20 00
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Music and Piano..... 25 00
Use of Instrument..... 7 50
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Incidental fee..... 2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month.... 18 00
Lights and washing, extra.
Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month.....$16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge*. sep 21 2m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established schoolon

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks.. $30 00
Music..... 25 00
Use of Instrument..... 7 50
Languages, each..... 10 00
Incidental Fee..... 2,50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month.. 20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing 16,00
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WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY & INGRAIN

CARPETS

RUGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS,

And a complete assortment of Curtain Materiel such as Brocatelles, Satin de Laines, all-Wool Damasks, etc., with corresponding Trimmings.

oct 13 1y

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(Sign of the Black Horse,)

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Agents for the Vieille Montagne Co.'s SHEET ZINC and ZINC PAINTS, of Belgium. oct13 1y

GAINES & BELP, (Successors to HENDERSON & GAINES,)

Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail,

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The principal feature of the mark t since our last issue is the rapid advance and excited demand for our leading staple, the former showing a net improvement of 3¾c. per lb, and the latter resulting in the largest sales yet reported this season. The cause of this favorable movement—the running down in stocks of goods, the revival of the demand for consumption, and the probable supply being much less than has been estimated on the other side—have not been unforeseen here and incited the fortunate speculative movement to which we recently referred. The fact is the staple has been too low throughout the season, most of the crop having netted less than the cost of production, and this favorable turn may be regarded as legitimate, and fully justified by the law of supply and demand.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed at a decline of ¼ to ½c., Ordinary being quoted at 16¾ to 17¼c., Good Ordinary at 17¾ to 18¼, Low Middling at 19 to 19¼, Middling at 19¾ to 20, and Strict Middling at 20½, since which, under the influence of the exciting news referred to above, the demand has been active and prices have advanced 3¾c. per lb. On Saturday the movement commenced with a better feeling and more general inquiry, without any marked improvement, although the early business was mostly at the outside rates of the day previous, but the subsequent receipt of the Liverpool telegrams gave an active impulse to the demand, resulting in sales of 6,500 bales, at an advance of ¾c., Low Middling closing at 19¾ to 20c., and Middling at 20½c. On Monday the telegrams published in the morning papers, and those received during the early part of the day, caused an unusual excitement, under which the sales summed up 11 500 bales, at irregular prices, showing, however, an average advance of 2¼ to 2½c. per lb., being the heaviest business and the largest advance reported this year. On Tuesday, under the influence of still more favorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, factors advanced their pretensions about 1c. per lb., but finding that the high prices asked had compelled several buyers to withdraw, they lowered their views a fraction. During the day 7,000 bales changed hands, at an average improvement of ¾c. on Monday's quotations.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 25,000 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 14,442 bales, against 15,345 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 903 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 412,418 bales, against 531,476 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 201,948 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 78,486 bales to Great Britain, of 64,525 to France, and of 109,114 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	20 to 21
Good Ordinary	21½ to 22
Low Middling	22½ to 23
Middling	23½ to 23¾
Strict Middling	24 to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days	15279
Arrived previously	457240—472519
	487775
Exported past three days	12790
Exported previously	353002—365792
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales	121983

SUGAR.—The demand has fallen off since our last review, and prices for some grades have declined ¼ to ½c. per lb. The sales on Saturday and Monday were confined to 300 hogsheads, at 12¾c. per lb. for Good Common, 13½ for Good Fair, 14 to 14¼ for Fully Fair, 14½ to 14¾ for Prime, and 16 to 16½ for Yellow Clarified.

MOLASSES.—There has been less demand since our last review, and prices have declined 3 to 5c. per gallon. The sales on Saturday and Monday were confined to 400 barrels, at 65c. per gallon for Common Fermenting, 70 to 72½c. for Prime Fermenting, and 75 to 80c. for Reboiled.

FLOUR.—The market has not shown much animation since our last review. The demand has been confined to the local trade, and prices have ruled more in favor of buyers. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 3,000 barrels, mostly on private terms.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thesday Evening, Feb. 18, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb	8@9-12
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$45 to $50
Texas Cattle, 2d qual; per head	30 to 35
Texas Cattle, 3d quality, per head	20 to 25
Hogs, per lb	7 to 7½
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$5 00 to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	3 50 to 4 00
Sheep, 3d " "	2 00 to 2 50
Milch Cows, choice, per head	90 to 125
Milch Cows, 2d quality, per head	60 to 85
Texas Cows, with Calves	50 to 60
Yearlings	15 to 20
Calves, per head	15 to 18

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

Changes from Actual Sales during the week.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton scrapers	6 00	6 50
" hoes	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Spades	15 00	15 00
Shovels	11 00	13 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky		18
East India	18	19
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 84	1 84
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs: Pilot		3 00
Crackers		3 50
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	
English, Fine	32 00	33 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	16½	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17
Havana	35	38
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	12 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 00	
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Campy		3½
St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	40	42
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box		1 60
Herrings	65	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	
No. 2	16 00	17 00
No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	9 75	10 00
Extra	10 25	15 00
Fine	8 50	8 75
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		20½
Figs, Drum	20	22
Dried Apples	6	7
Currants, Zante		15
Almonds, soft shell	33	31
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
" Layers	4 20	
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 100	24 00	26 00
" Sicily ₩ box	none	here
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 45	
" 10 x 12	3 75	
" 12 x 18	4 40	
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	
Canada	2 50	
Oats	84	85
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	95	97½
Beans, ₩ bbl	15 00	17 00
Hops, ₩ lb	55	65
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	22	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	23 00	24 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	14	— 16
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	9
Kip Skins		
Dry country	10	17
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties		7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	65	85
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	70	90
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Grey, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	6	
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 50	
Pitch		3 50
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	
No. 2	2 50	
No. 3	2 00	
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	57	60
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 10	1 20
Coal Oil	52	
in cases	65	70
Cotton Seed, Crude		90
Refined		1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed	32 00	35 00
Meal		40 00
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half bbl	14 50	15 00
Dried, ₩ lb	15	18
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	24 50	25 25
Prime Mess	22 00	
Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	10	12
Do., canvassed	15	17
Sides	13½	14½
Shoulders	12½	
Green Shoulders	12½	
Lard, Prime, in tierces		15
In kegs		16
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	32	
Western	20	40
Cheese, American	7	18
Onions	4 25	4 50
Green Apples	5 50	7 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5	11½
Iodia		10
Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 00	
" iron store	2 10	2 20
" coarse, cargo	1 80	2 00
" from warehouse	2 10	2 20
" from store	2 25	2 35
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	10	17
Havana, White		
" Yellow		
" Brown		
Tobacco, in bids, ₩ lb:		
Fillers & Cutters	25	
Fine and Selection	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common, leaf	7½	
Good Re-leaf	6	
Common Re-leaf	4	5
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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 6.
WHOLE NUMBER.....668.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1868.

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DISTRICT MEETINGS.

SUMMERFIELD, Ala., Feb. 8, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: From the experience of the past year we must argue favorably as to the utility of these meetings. The testimony in their favor, so far as we have heard, is almost unanimous. They have almost uniformly been seasons of great spiritual profit.—They bring together brethren from all portions of the district; they become acquainted with each other, and are made acquainted with the various plans in operation in the different portions of the district, and it affords a fine opportunity for a mutual interchange of opinion as to the most efficient plans for the improvement of the operations intended to spread abroad the knowledge of God and the increasing prosperity of all the agencies for the improvement of the church in their respective fields of labor. The gathering together of so many godly men, ministers and laymen, for a full and free interchange of opinion, can scarcely fail to produce increased knowledge of the character and plans of Methodism, and a more active and zealous cooperation in every effort undertaken for improving all her agencies for good. Long may these meetings continue to live and prosper. The thing is not, however, as some suppose, a novelty. Many years ago the General Conference established what they called a District Conference, composed, if I am not greatly mistaken, entirely of the local preachers of the district. To this body was committed the task of licensing the preachers, recommending local preachers and preachers seeking admission into the itineracy; and to this Conference it also belonged to recommend local preachers for deacons' and elders' orders. In short, this District Conference had the entire supervision of the character and conduct of the local preachers. But the General Conference, in originating this body, made one great blunder. They left the Quarterly Conference in the full possession of all its previously-enjoyed rights and powers. The Quarterly Conference could still license and recommend preachers, and try delinquent preachers, as of old. This, as ought to have been foreseen, secured, after a few years, the dissolution of the District Conference for a while. The novelty of the new arrangement attracted the attendance of the preachers; but after a little while the preachers began to say: Why should we have to take long and expensive rides to the District Conference, when the Quarterly Conference of our own circuit can do everything necessary just as well? The result was that in a very few years the District Conference went into retirement, and the Quarterly Conference resumed the exercise of all its powers as formerly. I think that the proposition for the establishment of the District Conference came from William Capers and Daniel Asbury, both of South Carolina. I don't know but it is well that the present meeting comes not by the authority of law, but is a perfectly spontaneous work. Let its friends be watchful, and avoid the introduction into its debates of anything which savors of self-importance or unkindness, otherwise its early dissolution must result.

Yours, very affectionately,

JAS. O. ANDREW.

CALIFORNIA is going into the cultivation of silk, for which the climate is very suitable.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate with the receipt of this communication. You will transmit to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant general of the army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

The President has made the following nominations: Gen. McClellan, as minister to the court of St. James; Jas. R. Hubbell, of Ohio, minister to Ecuador; Major General George H. Thomas to be lieutenant general by brevet and general by brevet.

Colfax presented the following communication from Stanton, inclosing the President's order relieving him from office:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: Gen. Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the inclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Adjourned.

Immediately after reading Stanton's communication to-day, Covode moved for articles impeaching the President.

Brooks objected.

The Speaker decided that it was a privileged question, but the matter was finally referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Stanton has not vacated the War office.

Senate still in executive session.

Gen. Thomas has officially accepted the War office *ad interim*, and will apply to the court to expel Stanton.

The President's message to the Senate announcing Stanton's removal was brief but decided. He acts aside from his constitutional power, on an old law which the tenure of office bill failed to repeal.

Immediately after the receipt of the President's message, Senators Thayer, Chandler, Cameron and Cottrell drove to the War Department and urged Stanton not to abandon his post. Stanton agreed to retain the office. These Senators subsequently called on Grant, and suggested what his course should be. On their return the Senate went into executive session, which has lasted seven hours.

The following resolution passed:

WHEREAS, The Senate has received and considered the communication from the President, stating that he had removed Stanton and had designated the adjutant-general of the army to act *ad interim*; therefore,

Resolved, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate another officer to perform the duties of that office.

Copies of this resolution were sent to the parties interested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At four o'clock Adjutant General Thomas again attempted to enter the War Department, but armed guards at all entrances refused to pass him, saying it was specially ordered by Stanton. He declares, if the President directs, he will force an entrance. It is believed the President will order it.

Old citizens say there has not been such a popular commotion in Washington since the firing on Sumter.

The House has just adjourned at 5½ o'clock, until 7, when the debate will be resumed.

The vote on the impeachment resolution is fixed by consent for 5 o'clock on Monday next.

Republicans and Democrats all concede that the President will be impeached by a strict party vote.

The Democratic headquarters is thronged. The convention will take place at New York, July 4th. The New Yorkers are jubilant thereat, and declare for McClellan and Pendleton.

RESOLUTIONS OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT—A GENERAL DEBATE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—*Senate.*—No business. Adjourned.

House.—Eldridge moved that as it was Washington's birthday, that Washington's farewell address be read, and the House adjourn.

Peters, of Maine, objected.

The Speaker decided that it required unanimous consent.

Holman appealed, but the decision of the chair was sustained, and the motion was lost.

Half a dozen trivial matters were moved, but all objected to in retaliation, and the regular order demanded.

The bill declaring San Antonio, Texas, a port of delivery, was passed.

The motion to have the address read was resumed. Schenck objected. Ingersoll, of Illinois, proposed to postpone reading the address until next week. The House refused to adjourn by 26 to 106.

A bill punishing Federal officers for unlawful use of money or property, passed. It imprisons offenders from one to fifteen years, and fines for twice the amount lost by loans, deposits or personal use.

Stevens rose, which caused a demonstration in the galleries. The Speaker gave notice that a repetition would lead to their being cleared.

Stevens reported the following, from the Reconstructinn Committee:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

A general debate ensued.

House adjourned at half-past 5 to half-past 7.

The vote to be taken on Stevens' resolution in Monday, at 5 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Committee on Reconstruction, by vote of seven Republicans to two Democrats, decided to-day to prefer articles of impeachment against the President for his conduct respecting the removal of Stanton.

Only Brooks and Beck voted against the impeachment resolutions in the Reconstruction Committee.

After released from custody this morning, Adjutant General Thomas found his office door locked. Stanton had the key. Thomas then went to Stanton's office, finding Stanton, ten members of Congress, Generals Grant, Dent and Howard in consultation. Sentinels guarded each door, and visitors were only admitted after the cards had been inspected. Several cards were presented for Thomas, but admission refused. The President's private secretary called to see Thomas, but admission was refused. Thomas remained in Stanton's room until half-past twelve, when he left the War building. During the interview Stanton notified Thomas that he would not give up the Secretaryship or obey Thomas as Secretary of War, and that he had instructed all employes of the Department not to obey Thomas.

At 2 o'clock Thomas had a prolonged interview with the President, during which the President said he desired to test the matter legally in the courts.

The Democratic National Executive Committee named New York as the place, and the 4th of July as the time for holding the National Convention. The committee-men from the Southern States had a full votee in the committee.

The President's impeachment by the House is undoubted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The debate is progressing with spirit but dignity, and the excitement is subsiding. The President will take no arbitrary measures. He is content with the present shape of affairs. The matter is now with the courts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—This evening's *Express* says a canvas of the House has been made, which shows that the resolution will undoubtedly pass by a strict party vote.

The day was generally observed as a holiday. No domestic markets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The following is a truthful account of the scene at the War office: About 11.30 A. M. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Carter, presented himself at the door of the War Department and told Mr. Stanton that he would like to see him. Mr. Stanton told him to proceed with anything he wanted to say. Gen. Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States. Mr. Stanton replied that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as adjutant general. Gen. Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, and he intended to do so.

Mr. Stanton again replied that he should act, and again ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order. Gen. Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President, and not the orders of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton remarked: "As Secretary of War, I order you to repair to your own place as adjutant general."

Gen. Thomas—"I shall not do so."

Mr. Stanton said—"Then you may stay there as long as you please if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War."

Gen. Thomas—"I shall act as Secretary of War."

Gen. Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being Gen. Shriver's room.

Mr. Stanton immediately following him, after some conversation said: "Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders?"

Gen. Thomas—"I do so, sir. I shall require the mails of the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all business of the War Department."

At this juncture Gen. Grant and aid came in. Gen. Grant said, playfully, to Stanton, "I am surprised to find you here. I supposed you would be at my headquarters for protection."

The President sent a message to the Senate, to-day, giving additional reasons for the removal of Stanton. Among them, the refusal of recognition of the President's authority or consultation, and general insubordination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate, after a seven hours' executive session, resolved that the President had no right to remove Stanton.

At 8 o'clock this morning Gen. Thomas was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Carter on the affidavit of Stanton, for violation of the fifth section of the tenure of office bill.

Both Houses met to day for business. The excitement is very great. Thomas was released on bail of $5,000, to appear on Wednesday. Stanton camped in the War office last night, and is still in possession.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Sherman's letter to the President, of the 18th January, is published.

Alluding to the contemplated efforts of himself and Grant to induce Stanton to resign, Sherman says if he will not, then it will be time to contrive ulterior measures.

Sherman deprecates precipitation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—*Senate.*—Nothing of importance done.

House.—The session was cut up into speeches of from three to twenty minutes—crude emergency speeches, generally explaining predetermined votes.

The impeachment resolution passed by a strict party vote, except Stewart, of New York, and Carey, of Ohio, who voted with the Democrats. Committee to announce to the Senate the action of the House relative to impeachment—Stevens and Bingham. Committee to prepare articles of impeachment—Boutwell, Stevens, Bingham, Wilson, Logan, Julian and Ward. This committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Adjourned.

The most profound silence followed the enunciation of the vote on the impeachment resolution in the House to-day.

Stanton said to-day that he wished the reporters would let him alone.

The day closes with Stanton dining at the War Department with Chandler and others, the President at dinner, and Thomas at his home, and everything quiet.

The President is reported as saying that he recognized no one but Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War, and that he meant to recognize no one else. He concluded the interview by saying: "God and the American people will make all right and save our institutions."

The President appends to his message nominating Ewing Secretary of War, the assertion that he has not and does not intend to violate the tenure of office bill, or any other law, and argues elaborately his right even under that law to remove Stanton and appoint an *ad interim* Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—From a condition of extraordinary excitement and anxiety, this morning, there has been a gradual transition throughout the day, until to-night, when we find the public mind comparatively calm, notwithstanding the adoption of the impeachment resolution. The cause of the abatement of concern is attributable mainly to a better general understanding of the situation.

It is now apparent to those who feared the President would resort to military force to sustain him and execute his orders, that he has had no such purpose, and those who expected Congress to rush the impeachment project to a finality and dispose of the attempt to depose the President within ten days, as promised by some of the Radical members, now see clearly that the suggestions made by your correspondent last night are well founded, namely, that Judge Chase cannot be induced to join in an irregular or intemperate action in the Senate; that at least a portion of the Republican Senators will not consent to any improper or questionable procedure, nor hurrying up to a conviction without giving ample time for preparation, argument and deliberation commensurate with the gravity of the trial and the dignity of the office of President of the United States; in brief that the trial will proceed regularly, and that the decision of the Supreme Court will be first obtained before the Senate shall take a final vote upon the articles of impeachment. Those who look for the end of the impeachment movement short of three or four months will, beyond doubt, be disappointed.

The important occurrences to-day were but few. Gen. Thomas made another demand on Stanton for possession of the War Department, and was refused by the latter.

The President nominated Hon. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, to be Secretary of War, and sent a message to the Senate in response to the resolution of that body of Friday night last, and setting forth the law by which his action in the Stanton matter is sustained.

The House impeached Mr. Johnson, and the latter had one of the most brilliant receptions of the season this evening at the White House, attended by Democratic Congressmen, foreign diplomatic corps, members of the Cabinet and other distinguished men, magnificently costumed ladies, and several Radical members who to-day voted to impeach the President. These comprise the events of to-day in a nutshell.

The vote on impeachment was quietly taken, and no demonstration followed the announcement of the result, though the immense audience present listened to the proceedings with intense interest.

The *quo warranto* mentioned last night, as contemplated by the President to-day, was not applied for by the Attorney General for reasons that will be made apparent shortly.

It is expected that the case against Gen. Thomas, to be tried by Judge Carter day after to-morrow, will be decided this week, and that the proceedings will be certified to the U. S. Supreme Court at an early day of next week. If that court shall give the case a position on its docket for an early hearing, a judgment may be had upon the constitutionality of the tenure of office act within a couple of months.

It is understood to-night that several Republican Senators have indicated that they prefer to hold back the impeachment trial until the Supreme Court shall have rendered its decision.

The President received to day and to-night numerous dispatches from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Indiana, etc., etc., assuring him of the support of the people, pledging any required help in men and money to protect him from Radical usurpations and illegal and unconstitutional procedure. One dispatch from New York, representing a large body of men, winds up with this sentence: "We will take care of Genry's men."—*N. O. Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Sumner read the Harvey dispatches and explained how they came confidentially into his possession.

At noon the clerk of the House appeared and announced the passage of the impeachment resolution. The Harvey dispatches were loosely discussed. Several partisan papers, sustaining impeachment, were sent to the clerk to be read. Hendricks objected, and on a vote being taken, the Senate refused to hear them.

A bill bridging the Mississippi at Madison county, Ill., introduced.

A number of the members of the House entered and took seats; afterward Stevens and Bingham, of the committee, entered. Stevens said: "Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, do impeach the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer to said impeachment."

Wade said, "The Senate will take order in the premises." A special committee, consisting of Howard, Trumbull, Morton, Conkling, Edmunds, Pomeroy and Johnson were appointed to examine into impeachment and report proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The committee appointed at a recent meeting in Baltimore to present certain resolutions relative to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, this morning visited the executive mansion and presented the resolutions to the President. The chairman of the committee made an address—referring to the present condition of the country, he stated that the people trusted in him to stand firm and continue his efforts to uphold and defend the Constitution and laws.

The President, after expressing his hearty sympathy in the resolutions and the preamble thereto, promised to do all in his power to have the same observed. He spoke of the present difficulties as from the path of duty, and stated that he would do all in his power to maintain the supremacy of the law and defend the Constitution from all its enemies, no matter what the perils might be, or how great the sufferings he should endure in his efforts to accomplish the same.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The unexpected termination of the criminal prosecution against Gen. Thomas, by the dismissal of the case and his discharge from custody, is the subject of comment to-night.

Judge Carter's apparent readiness to discharge the accused, so as to destroy the foundation for *habeas corpus*, is severely criticised by those who desire a decision of the legal points in the United States Supreme Court prior to a final vote in the Senate; whilst the action of the judge is approved and chuckled over as a shrewd manœuvre by those who favor the instant conviction of the President by a vote of the Senate, without reference to the action of the Supreme Court.

The following is a copy of Gen. Sherman's letter to the President, as often referred to within the past month in the newspapers:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.—I neglected this morning to say that I had agreed to go down to Annapolis to spend Sunday with Admiral Porter. Gen. Grant also has to leave for Richmond on Monday morning at 6 o'clock. At a conversation with the General after our interview, wherein I offered to go with him on Monday morning to Mr. Stanton, and to say that it was our joint opinion he should resign, it was found impossible by reason of his going to Richmond and my going to Annapolis.

The General proposed this course. He will call on you to-morrow and offer to go to Mr. Stanton to say, for the good of the service and of the country, he ought to resign. On Sunday or Monday I will again call on you, and if you think it necessary I will call on Mr Stanton and tell him he should resign. If he will not, then it will be time to contrive ulterior means. In the meantime it so happens that no necessity exists for precipitating matters. Your's truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut. Gen.

Since the terrible earthquake at St. Thomas and other Gulf Islands it has been discovered that the Gulf stream has nearly doubled its velocity, and the phenomenon is now attracting very general attention among scientific men. It was first discovered in the increased difficulty of navigation near the Florida Keys, even steamers finding it difficult to weather points easily passed previously. The consequences to result from the change afford a fruitful field for scientific speculation, in which the interests of our own section of the country are vitally interested.

JAUNE MANGE.—To two ounces of isinglass add a pint of water, dissolve it over the fire, and add the rind of two large lemons grated. When it has boiled a little, put in a pint of white wine, then the yolks of eight eggs, thoroughly beaten, the juice of two lemons, and sugar to taste. The eggs, lemon juice and sugar should be previously mixed together with a small quantity of the wine. Add the whole together and keep stirring it one way until it boils. Then strain through muslin and pour into cups or molds that have been well rinsed in cold water.

THERE COMES A TIME.

There comes a time when we grow old,
And, like a sunset, down the sea
Slopes gradual, and the night wind cold
Comes whispering sad and chillingly;
And locks are grey
At winter's day,
And eyes of saddest hue behold
The leaves, all dreary, drift away,
And lips of fullest bold say—
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leap as leaps the laughing main,
Are dead to all save memory,
A prisoner in his dungeon chain,
And dawn of day
Hath passed away;
The moon hath into darkness rolled,
And by the embers wan and grey
I hear a voice in whispers say—
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime
Is shrouded in the mist of years,
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
But oh! the spark
That kindles youth to lines of gold
Still burns with clear and steady ray;
And fond affections, lingering, say—
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when laughing spring
And golden summer cease to be,
Again we put on the autumn robe
To tread the last decliviy;
But now the slope,
With rosy hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold
Another dawn with fairer light,
While watchers whisper through the night:
There comes a time when we grew old.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHAT ABOUT CONFERENCE.

SITTING NO. III.

It almost always happens that the village or town where Conference is held is an *important* place. There is historic interest connected with it, or there is picturesque scenery surrounding it, or there are objects of *virtu* in the shape of monuments, colleges, asylums, etc., or there are "great expectations" entertained by the citizens of its future development and prosperity. So that every man who would cultivate properly an observant habit and withal render himself an agreeable guest in a village must consent to devote some attention to these associated material interests. By the by, when will preachers ever come to understand this duty, and prepare themselves accordingly? Oh! how they cripple along in tight boots or new shoes, as if they did not know that "the grand round" is one of the indispensable performances of every session, and that, whether a man is given to pedestrian exercises or not, he must walk once a year. Let no preacher go to Conference with shoes less than a month old. *Verbum sat sapientibus.*" Opelika, at present, is small and comparatively uninteresting. There is much enterprise among its citizens, and they anticipate confidently that, as a railroad centre, there is much good fortune in store for them. For several years the West Point and Columbus roads have had their junction here, and the hotel has been, during these years, the largest establishment in the place—proving the importance of the traveling patronage. Since the new county of Lee was formed, however, and Opelika elected its shire-town, there has been evidently an advance every way.—There has been a valuable accession to the population. Many of the new-comers have been forced to build residences and offices. The public buildings which have been projected have brought labor into requisition. Two or three newspapers have sprung up to execute the indispensable advertisements, to tabulate the statistics of incomparable advantages concentrating at the incipient city, and to enlighten the good people generally. There was more sign of improvement at this place than anywhere we have been since the war closed. While we cannot enter fully into the "great expectations" of the place, we believe that it is destined to steady and substantial progress until it becomes one of the most interesting townsin East Alabama. We would do injustice to this place and to our Bro. Pitts were we to pass by his "institute for girls" as one of the permanent interests. His is an individual enterprise, conducted quietly, skillfully, successfully. Starting with the community, growing with its growth, training its outreaching progress, it will justly be esteemed the fountain-head of much that is good in that society. Already is the influence of this wise master-builder being felt by the Sabbath school and church. They are prosperous, united, growing. May our brother long live to teach and bless the rising generation. May his plastic hand be felt and owned in the intellectual and religious mould of every family in those parts.

Once in the Conference room, an observer must give earnest attention to the bishop, the cabinet and the committees if he would comprehend the full significance of an annual Conference. It is true there is a certain routine of business and some side issues of incidental interest, but these three are the magical, indispensable and fundamental elements of a Conference. What would a Conference be without a bishop, or a cabinet, or regular committees?

Bishop Wightman presided. We had never met him before, save at a "district meeting," and of course were more than usually curious and interested. On these occasions the "chair" always engrosses attention for the first hour. The manner in which the bishop reads, sings, prays, speaks and settles down to business is scrutinized with a particularity and closeness almost unparalleled in any parliamentary body. These matters, so small in themselves, often make the decisive impression. No man is so great that he can despise little things. While Bishop Wightman would meet the especial proprieties of any occasion, however, no just estimate could be made of him without going further and deeper into his history than the mere exercises and appearances of that occasion. We would have to refer to the civil and religious status of the "old Palmetto" State fifty years ago; we would have to recall the social culture and refinement that prevailed in the elegant cities of Charleston and Columbia at that time; we would have to take a boy from a home of wealth and piety, and, passing him through the halls of a State college, full of as knightly chivalry and as ardent patriotism as the noblest civilization ever produced, return him, "with his blushing honors thick upon him," to the fond endearments of home, with piety improved and duly tempered by the chivalrie association of college life. We would have to follow this shining youth from the threshold of offices, promising much of social distinction and civic honors, to the "cross of Christ," where, under one grand impulse of self-devotion and consecration, he laid himself once for all, never to be withdrawn. We would have to trace this young prophet through a career of increasing distinction and unswerving devotion to a church comparatively "little and unknown," sitting, meanwhile, at the feet of an Audrew, a Capers and an Olin. We would have to observe him as, on strong and well-fledged wing, he circled among the higher regions of scholarship and literature, serving successively as professor in Randolph Macon College, as editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, as president of Wofford, as chancellor of the Southern University, until the church, in 1866, merged one of its best professors into one of its best bishops. All this, I say, must be considered before we would know how to appreciate the fullness of his character—how to reconcile the gentleman and the Christian, the scholar and the preacher, the bishop and the servant. We praise our bishops, and we ought to do it. They are truly "*primi in paribus.*" But when we come to legislate that every Conference must elect a bishop from its own members, then we will cease to praise them, for then they will not deserve it. They will be as common as *dry* leaves were in the "valley of Vallambrosa."

But Bishop Wightman "magnifies his office and makes it honorable." As a presiding officer he is self-possessed and confident, and wonderfully alive. He can make the best five-minute speeches I ever heard. Jupiter Tonans has any number of thunderbolts ranged beneath his Olympic throne. To illustrate: here is a quotation from notes taken when I first met him in a district meeting: "I was struck by the apropos utterances which issued from the 'chair' as the different interests of the church came into survey. The first was introductory, describing district meetings as a 'cross between the annual Conference and camp meeting. The business routine of the one and the spiritual power of the other meet in this new thing, styled 'district meeting.' Methodism is the right thing—the true representation of Christianity—the *via media* between formalism and ritualism on the one hand, and rationalism and mysticism on the other.' Then the bolt blazes, and while the scintillations of genius mingle with the coruscations of love, and flow and burn about, you despair of reproducing thunder and of painting lightning." As a preacher he is full and specific. I suppose that he could preach five hundred times to the same audience without being exhausted, and I have no idea that he ever will consent to preach with merely a general preparation of his subject, unless an insane clamor about a bishop's traveling should absolutely force him out of his study.

Withal, the bishop did not please us all in everything. He may have been right, but we doubt it. He hurried us—he 'put us through.' He did it very decently, but he did it very decidedly. He kept many of us from speaking, some of us from eating, and the secretary, at least, from sleeping—as much as was desirable. These three things most *young* men like. I am a young man, and there are a number of young men in the Montgomery Conference. A bishop may forget. He has had his day, and we want ours in our time. He goes to several conferences. We only attend one. Let him be patient and "wait a week." I have no doubt that much good speaking was suppressed by our bishop. I remember one instance. One of our best speakers was in one of his happiest moods. On he went, as only he can go. We were delighted. Suddenly he stopped. He had looked at the bishop, and, as if similarly affected with Isaac Stokes by a "hurting across his misery," he drew himself up spasmodically and sighed out: "Oh! I *could* make a speech, but I *won't.*" I was personally interested in all this. Forsooth, when I should have been making my final Conference dinner, I was down at the journal, copying and turning, and turning and copying, and that, too, in close proximity to the dinner table, and in despite of a pressing entreaty "to come and dine." And sure enough the train came, and, missing dinner, by dint of hard running I did get on, thoroughly "blowed," with a mental tempest rising against the *good* bishop. "*Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat?*"

B. F. PERRY.

In the Church of England there are 1,500 clergymen whose income, as rectors or vicars, is under $750 per annum; there are some curates who starve on half that sum, and there is a society in London which gathers cast-off clothes for poor clergymen and their families. On the other side of the account, it appears that the primate of England has $75,000; the sees of York and London have each $50,000; Durham has a revenue of $40,000; Winchester, $35,000; Ely, $27,750, and of the remainder of the bishoprics nine have $25,000, seven have $22,500, and six have $21,000.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

NO. VI.—MIRACLES.

The antiquity, the uncorrupted preservation of the Scriptures, and the credibility of the sacred writers having been considered, we shall now proceed to consider if anything was said or done, recorded in these writings, which may prove them to have more than a human origin. If one comes to us claiming to act under inspiration, and to be a teacher sent from God, he must perform acts above human power, acts such as only God can perform, or those immediately empowered by Him. It was more than two thousand years after the creation, according to the received chronology, before any miracle was wrought through the agency of man—Moses being the first man that God accredited by working miracles through him. So that the laws of nature (or the laws by which God governs nature) had long been observed and were well known, and the first miracles were wrought among the most civilized and observant people then in the world—the Egyptians.

Is it asked, what is a miracle? A miracle has been defined to be "an effect or event different from the established constitution or course of things, or a sensible suspension or controlment of or deviation from the known laws of nature, wrought either by the immediate act, or by the assistance or by the permission of God, for the proof or evidence of some particular doctrine, or in attestation of the authority of some particular person." The possibility of miracles, being wrought by the power of God can be denied by none but atheists, or those whose theories are substantially atheistic. A miracle is not, as some have supposed, a contradiction of nature. It is only an unusual and extraordinary way of doing that which God is continually doing in what we call an ordinary way. For example, God causes countless fountains to burst from rocks and flow in copious streams; but the causing of the fountain to burst from the rock, when smitten by the rod of Moses, was unusual and extraordinary. God causes rain to fall somewhere on the earth every day; but to cause the rain to fall at "wheat harvest," a season of uniform dryness, as recorded in 1st Samuel, 12: 17, was an extraordinary departure from a uniform law. To turn water into wine, through the instrumentality of the vine and various chemical agents, is that which God has been doing in all ages upon the hills of Judea, France, Spain and Italy; but to turn water suddenly into wine, without the employment of any second causes, was a miracle. And so of healing the sick and calming storms, and all miracles.

For the information of those who have not access to books, we will give the objection of Voltaire—one of the most eminent of deistical writers—and then an answer to it. Voltaire says: "It is impossible that a Being, infinitely wise, should make laws to violate them. He would not derange the machine of his own construction, unless it were for its improvement. But as a God he hath, without doubt, made it perfect as possible; or, if he had foreseen any imperfection likely to result from it, he would surely have provided for it from the beginning, and not be under a necessity of changing it afterward. He is unchangeable and omnipotent, and therefore can neither have any desire to alter the course of nature, or have any need to do so." Dr. Van Mildert replies: "This argument is grounded on a misconception or misrepresentation of the design of miracles, which is not to remedy any *physical* defect, not to rectify any original or accidental imperfections in the laws of nature, but to manifest to the world the interposition of the Almighty, for especial purposes of a *moral* kind. It is simply *to make known to mankind* that it is He who addresses them, and that whatever is accompanied with this species of evidence comes from Him, and claims their implicit belief and obedience. The perfection, therefore, or the imperfection, of the laws of nature has nothing to do with the question. All nature is subservient to the will of God, and as his *existence* and *attributes* are manifested in the ordinary course of nature, so, in the *extraordinary* work of miracles his *will* is manifested by the display of his absolute sovereignty over the course of nature. Thus, in both instances, the Creator is glorified in his works, and it is made to appear that 'by Him all things consist,' and that for His pleasure they are and were created. This seems a sufficient answer to any argument *a priori* against miracles, from their supposed inconsistency with the divine perfections."

While noticing objections to miracles it may be worth while to notice Mr. Hume's argument against them, as it has made some noise in its day and may still possibly lead some astray. Hume says: "Our belief in miracles can only rest upon the credibility of human testimony." He argues that "we should not receive the deposition of men who testify that miracles have been wrought, because it is contrary to experience that miracles should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony may be false, and that it is more reasonable to doubt testimony than to believe in miracles."

Let us analyze and answer this. What is experience? It is that which we have realized or observed. Then to say that miracles are contrary to experience is to beg the question, and assert what remains to be proved, for there are most reliable persons who assert that miracles have been performed. Mr. Hume can only mean that he had never witnessed a miracle, nor had any one with whom he was acquainted. It devolves on Mr. Hume, or those who accept his argument, to prove that miracles are contrary to the experience of all men.

Again: a miracle is not contrary to our experience, for we have no experience on the subject. Anything to be contrary to our experience must be contrary to that which we have realized or observed. For example, if it should be said that on the first day of January, 1863, while the governor of the State was in the State house, making a public address, the hair of his head turned suddenly white: if we were present at the time, and saw no such phenomenon, that would be contrary to our experience; but if we were not present, such an affirmation would not be contrary to our experience, for the simple reason that we have no experience on the subject.

Again: we are not to believe the testimony of witnesses unless they testify to something that we know to be true, or something analogous to our experience. Then we would not believe the narrations of a traveler who should affirm that in certain regions visited by him there was no winter, but perpetual spring and summer, or that in another region there were three months in each year when the sun was entirely hidden from the earth, because such phenomena are more than we have observed in the region where we have lived.

Again: we should have to doubt the testimony of our own senses if we reasoned upon Mr. Hume's hypothesis. To illustrate: suppose in my travels I should come across a spring of hot water. This, as Mr. Hume puts it, would be "contrary to my experience," and therefore I should be constrained to doubt it—and suppose that my sensation played me false, and that the water of the spring must be cool. Such are some of the fallacies of this so-called argument against the credibility of those who have testified to miracles. We must continue the subject of miracles in our next number.

W.

The quills and bones of birds are hollow, and without marrow, that they may not only be light, to assist their passage through the air, but that they may be possessed of the greater strength.

The sweetest music is not in the oratorio, but in the human voice when it speaks in tones of tenderness, truth or courage.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mr. EDITOR: The semi-annual examination of the Mansfield Female College commenced on the 4th day of February, and continued four days, closing on Friday night with a concert of vocal and instrumental music. We were present during the examination of sixteen classes, and our verdict upon these exercises is that the examination by the faculty was thorough and severe. The young ladies, many of them, showed that they had been strictly economical in the use of their time during the past session. Bishop Marvin, on attending a like examination here, said: "It is a severe ordeal to subject our daughters to, but it is right." The college is respectably represented by the daughters of itinerant ministers. The next five months' session commenced on the 10th of February, and as the college has a full, well-tried corps of teachers, we bespeak for them a liberal patronage. So far it has been good, considering the times.

J. P.

THE BLESSED BIBLE.

In Scotland, during the time of bloody persecution, when Claverhouse was marching about the country, driving people from their homes, burning their houses, and putting many godly people to death, a pious father told his family that there were soldiers near, and they must hasten to the next village, where there was a strong old church the fugitives could use as a fort. So he told Jeanie to take the big Bible for her load, and that she must be very careful not to let it get wet, or lose it by the way. "For we could not live," said he, "without the good book." So she wrapped a gown around the Bible, and started with her father and mother, each of whom carried a child.

They had to cross a brook, but they did not dare to go by the bridge, lest they should be captured by the enemy. There was a place where they thought they could cross on some stepping stones, but on reaching the place it had become quite dark. So Jeanie's father waded across, and carried the others one by one, until she was left quite alone. Jeanie was much afraid to be left there by herself, so she started to cross after her father, stepping carefully from stone to stone. But presently her foot slipped, and down she went to the bottom. At the same time up went her arms, holding the precious burden over her head. The water came up to her waist, but bracing herself firmly against the rapid current, she walked bravely on across the stream, and had nearly reached the shore with the dear old book lifted as high as she could raise it, when she met her father returning to bring her.

"Father," she cried, "you told me to take care of the dear old Bible, and I have done so."

Just as she said this they heard several pistol shots and the sound of approaching horsemen. They soon hid themselves in a little cleft of the rocks, and were not discovered.

Jeanie married in after years, and now has great-great-grandchildren living in this country. The old Bible became her's after her father's death, and in it were written the names of her seven children. It is still in very good condition, in the possession of her descendants.

Jeanie never forgot that dreadful night when she carried the old Bible through the deep waters, and when she was dying she seemed to be dreaming of it, and said: "I am in the deep river—in the deep river—but I'll hold up the dear old Bible. There, take the book! take the book!" and soon she ceased to breathe.

That brave girl wading through the waters and holding up the Bible is like the Christian church marching through rivers of persecution and streams of blood, ever holding up the word of God, that it may be safely kept and handed down to the generations following.—*Sunday School Visitor.*

To remove warts from horses, the *Maine Farmer* recommends passing a considerably large needle with two threads through the centre of the wart, and tie the threads securely on each side of its neck, and let the threads remain until the wart can be rubbed off.

HOW OLD ART THOU?

"How old art thou?"—Man measureth time
By things that fall away and flit;
By sickled fields of autumn prime,
Summer's last bloom or winter's sky.

Age from its sparkle gliding takes,
The cheek forgets its roseate glow,
The form its grace, the hair its hue;
The brow its beauty—let them go.

But the true heart can ne'er grow old;
Its eyes are bright when youth has fled;
Its ear is never dull to sound;
Its lips can speak, though speech be dead.

By prayer, by alms, by written page,
By planting words of holy trust,
It quickeneth love from age to age,
It liveth when the frame is dust.

So count thou not thy age by tears,
Or smiles of fortune's fickle ray,
Nor say how old thou art in years
Of waste, and folly, and decay.

But ever with a steadfast eye
On Him from whom thy life proceeds,
Notch thou its seasons on thy soul,
And tell its calendar by deeds.

From Frazer's Magazine.

COLORED SUNS.

BY RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B. A., F. R. A. S.

If a brilliant star be observed when near the horizon, it will be seen to present the beautiful phenomenon of "colored scintillation." The colors thus exhibited exceed in purity even those seen in the solar spectrum or in the rainbow. By comparison with them the light which flashes from the ruby, the emerald, the sapphire, or the topaz, appears dull and almost earthy. There are four or five stars which present this phenomenon with charming distinctness. The brilliant Vega in the constellation Lyra, which rarely sets in our latitude, is one of these. At midnight in winter, and earlier with the approach of spring, this splendid steel-blue star may be seen as it skirts the southern horizon, scintillating with red, and blue, and emerald light. Arcturus twinkles yet more brilliantly low down toward the northeast in our spring evenings. Capella is another notable scintillator, seen low down toward the north during the summer nights. But these, though they are the most brilliant northern stars, yet shine with a splendor far inferior to that of Sirius, the famous dog-star. No one can mistake this noble orb as it rises above the southern horizon in our winter months. The vivid colors exhibited by Sirius, as it scintillates, have afforded a favorite image to the poets. Homer compares the celestial light which gleamed from the shield and helmet of Diomed to the rays of "Sirius, the star of autumn," which "shines with a peculiar brilliancy when laved by ocean's waves;" and, to pass at once from the father of poetry to our greatest modern poet, we find in Tennyson's "Princess" the same image, where he says of Arac and his brothers that—

"As the fiery Sirius alters hue,
And bickers into red and emerald, shone
Their morions, washed with morning, as they came."

But the stars which present distinctly marked colors to the naked eye in our latitudes are few and far between. It is in the telescope that our observers have to seek for a full view of the delicate phenomenon of colored stars. When a survey is made of the heavens with a powerful telescope, peculiarities well worthy of careful attention are revealed to the observer. We have seen that there are no stars visible to the naked eye which are *decidedly* blue or green. The ancients, also, recognized only red and white stars. In the telescope, this peculiarity is still observable when single stars only are looked at. We meet with some telescopic stars the depth of whose red color is remarkable. There are stars of a fiery red, of a deep blood-red, and of a full orange color. There is a well-known star entitled the "garnet star." And, in fact, every variety of color, from white through yellow and orange to a deep almost dusky red, is met with among the single fixed stars. But there is no instance throughout the whole heavens of a single green, blue or violet star.

The case is altered when we come to examine those double, triple, and multiple stars, the observation of which is one of the most pleasing employments of the amateur telescopist.

Amongst these systems we meet with all the tints of the rainbow, and with many colors which are not seen in the rainbow, such as fawn-color, lilac, gray, and so on. "The attentive observation of the double stars," writes the celebrated Struve, (who detected 3,000 of these objects,) "teaches us that—besides those that are white, all the colors of the spectrum are to be met with." "Here we have a green star with a deep blood-red companion, there an orange primary accompanied by a purple or indigo-blue satellite. White is found mixed with light or dark red, purple, ruby or vermilion." Sometimes a single system offers at one view many different colors. Such is the case with the remarkable group detected by Sir John Herschel within the Southern Cross. It is composed of no less than 110 stars, which, seen in a telescope of sufficient size, appear, Herschell tells us, "a casket of variously colored precious stones."

It will be well to examine some of the collections of color, that we may trace the presence of a law of distribution, if such exist.

We have said that blue stars are not met with singly in the heavens. Among double stars they are common enough. But they are generally small. When the larger star or primary is not white it is usually either red or yellow; then the smaller star—or satellite, as we may term it—is frequently blue or green. But this is so far from being a law without exception that the more common case is to find both stars similarly tinted. Amongst 596 bright "doubles," Struve found 375 whose components were similarly colored, 101 whose components presented colors belonging to the same end of the spectrum, and only 120 in which the colors were totally different.

Amongst double stars whose components are similarly tinted, by far the greater number are white, yellow or red; and there is in the southern heavens a group containing a multitude of stars, *all blue*.

One of the most startling facts revealed by the careful observation of the fixed stars is that their color is not unchangeable.

We may begin at once with the brightest of the fixed stars—Sirius. This star was known to the ancients as a red star. To its fiery hue may doubtless be ascribed the peculiar influence assigned to it by ancient astronomers. At present Sirius is brilliantly and unmistakably white.

We have not such decisive evidence in the case of any other noted star. But among telescopic stars there have been some very remarkable changes. There are two double stars, described by the elder Herschel as white, which now exhibit golden-yellow primaries and greenish satellites. That careful observer, Admiral Smyth, records also that one of the components of a double star in Hercules changed, in twelve years, "from yellow, through gray, cherry red, and egregious red, to yellow again."

The questions may well be asked, whence do the stars derive their distinctions of color? and by what process do their colors change? To these questions modern discoveries have supplied answers which, if not complete, are well worth listening to.

It had long been suspected that the stars are in reality suns. It had been shown that their distance from us must be so enormous as to enable us to assign to them an intrinsic brilliancy fully equal in some instances, and in others far superior, to that of our own sun. Nothing remained but that we should have some evidence that the kind of light they emit is similar to that which we received from the sun. This evidence has been supplied, though only of late years.

We cannot here enter at length into an account of the important discoveries of Kirchhoff and Bunsen which have enabled astronomers to analyze the light emitted from the celestial bodies. It will be sufficient to remark that in the solar spectrum there are observed fine dark lines breaking the continuity of the streak of light, and that these lines have been proved to be due to the presence of the vapors of certain elements in the solar atmosphere. The proof depends on the exact correspondence of numbers of these lines, grouped in a complex manner (aims entirely to eliminate the possibility of a mere chance accordance) with the bright lines seen in the spectra of light from the vapors of those elements. When once Kirchhoff and Bunsen had proved the possibility of exhibiting the same set of lines either as bright lines on a dark ground, or as dark lines on a brilliant spectrum, all doubt as to their meaning in the solar spectrum disappeared at once.

It has been found that in the sun's atmosphere there are present the vapors of iron, copper, zinc and nickel, besides calcium, magnesium, sodium, and other metals. But the vapors of tin, lead, silver and gold do not appear to be present in the solar atmosphere. One of the most remarkable dark lines is due to the presence of hydrogen.

But it has been found possible to extend these researches to the fixed stars. Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller have done this successfully, and their discoveries afford a means of assigning very sufficient reasons for the colors of the brighter stars. By analogy also we may extend a similar interpretation to the colors of stars not bright enough to give a spectrum which can be satisfactorily examined.

Let us take the brilliant Sirius. This star belongs to the southern half of the celestial sphere, and although it becomes visible at certain seasons in our latitude, it never rises very high above the horizon. In fact, at its highest—that is, when due south—it is only twenty-two degrees above the horizon, or less than one-fourth of the way from the horizon to the point immediately overhead. This peculiarity somewhat interferes with the observation of the star by a method so delicate as that applied by the celebrated physicists we have named. On the other hand the exceeding brilliancy of Sirius makes some amends for the effects of atmospheric disturbances. By selecting very favorable opportunities, Huggins and Miller were able to analyze the star's spectrum, with the following result:

"The atmosphere around Sirius contains sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, and probably iron."

"The whole spectrum is covered by a very large number of faint and fine lines, indicating a corresponding variety in the substances vaporized in the star's atmosphere."

"The hydrogen lines are abnormally strong as compared with the solar spectrum, all the metallic lines being remarkably faint."

This last circumstance is well worthy of notice, since it is a *peculiarity characteristic of white stars*—so that we begin already to find a hint respecting the source of color or of the absence of color in stars.

Take next an orange-red star, the brilliant Betelgeux. The spectrum of this star was very carefully analyzed by Messrs. Huggins and Miller. They marked down the places of two or three hundred lines, and measured the position of no less than eighty. They found that sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron and bismuth are present in the star's atmosphere; but the two strong lines which note the presence of hydrogen are wanting.

Take next the yellow star, Pollux. The observers were not able to obtain very satisfactory measures of this star; but they established the presence of sodium and magnesium in the star's atmosphere; and again the strong lines of hydrogen were found to be missing.

But we are not entitled to assume that red and yellow stars are characterized by the absence of hydrogen from their atmospheres. On the contrary, the noted red star Aldebaran, the spectrum of which was very carefully analyzed by Huggins and Miller, was found to exhibit the two lines of hydrogen with perfect distinctness. This star exhibited a richness in the construction of its atmosphere not presented by any other. The elements proved to be present are sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, bismuth, tellurium, antimony and mercury. It must not be supposed, in this or any other case, that other elements might not by a sufficiently laborious scrutiny be proved to exist in the star's atmosphere. The observations required, says Mr. Huggins, "are extremely fatiguing to the eye, and necessarily limited to the stronger lines of each spectrum."

It is clear, however, from the above short list of examples, that a considerable variety exists in the physical constitution of the fixed stars. This of itself affords a suggestive hint respecting the true explanation of the variety of color which we have described. And the peculiarity that in the white stars the hydrogen lines are singularly strong, while the metallic lines are as singularly weak, is yet more to the point. Sirius *was* a red star. Was it at that time unlike present red stars? Does it not seem more probable that, if there had existed in those days a Huggins or a Miller, and the instruments used so successfully by these observers had been invented, it would have been found that Sirius did not—when a red star—present peculiarities now observed only in white stars?

VICTORIA AND HER DAUGHTER.—An anecdote illustrating Victoria's admirable good sense and strict domestic discipline came to us directly from one who witnessed the occurrence. One day, when the Queen was present in her carriage at the military review, the princess royal, then rather a willful girl of about thirteen, sitting on the front seat, seemed to be rather familiar and coquettish with some of the young officers of the escort. Her majesty gave several reproving looks, without avail—"winked at her, but she wouldn't stay winked." At length, in flirting her handkerchief over the side of the carriage, she dropped it—too evidently not accidentally. Instantly two or three young heroes sprang from their saddles to return it to her fair hand, but the awful voice of royalty stayed them. "Stop, gentlemen," exclaimed the Queen, "leave it just where it lies. Now, my daughter, get down from the carriage and pick up your handkerchief." The royal footman let down the steps for the royal lady, who proceeded to lift from the dust the pretty piece of cambric and lace. She blushed a good deal, though she tossed her head saucily, and she was doubtless angry enough, but the mortifying lesson may have nipped in the bud her first impulse toward coquetry. It was hard, but wholesome. How many American mothers would be equal to such a piece of Spartan discipline?

From the London Times.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATIONS.

FURTHER INTERESTING RESEARCHES.—THE LATEST DISCOVERIES.—THE ANCIENT CITY ALMOST REVEALED TO VIEW.

SIR: Since my last communication (in the *Times* of Dec. 21) I have received two reports from Lieutenant Warren, R. E., dated at Jerusalem, the 12th and 21st of December. He is prosecuting vigorously with his searches. They divide themselves under three main heads:

1. The ancient double passage or tunnel running from the so-called "Huldah gate," in the south wall of the Haram, below the mosque of the Aksa, up to the platform itself of the Haram. It has always been an object of anxiety to know whether this was a mere tunnel, or whether it had subsidiary passages branching from it either west or east. Mr. Warren seems to have shown that none such exist. At the northern end of the tunnel he has discovered on the east a vaulted chamber 17 feet square, and on the west some unimportant waterducts, five feet below the present surface, and probably connected with a tank beneath. These ducts he believes to be older than the Aksa mosque. The square chamber I understand him to say is later than the mosque. The sides of the tunnel at its lower end are about 16 feet of solid masonry, very rough on its outer face.

2. In the Tyropœon Valley, west of the southwest corner of the Haram. Here galleries are being driven to discover the depth and position of the native rock of the ravine immediately below the wall, and the position of the pier which supported the western side of "Robinson's arch." The pier seems to have been reached; two courses of stone were *in situ*, and I hope shortly to receive details of its construction, and of the rock of the gulley between it and the wall. Mr. Warren sees ground for believing that this gulley will be found to sweep round eastward and descend to the "Virgin's Fount," and thus divide Moriah from Ophel—a fact before suspected.

3. The water supply of the ancient city. In this an advance has been made. Researches at great depth in the upper part of the Tyropœon seem to point to the actual existence of the brook which in the days of monarchy "overflowed through the midst of the land," and which Hezekiah stopped or concealed when the city was besieged by Sennacherib (2 Chronicles xxxii, 4.) This stream would appear to be still forcing its ancient way along its old channel, at the prodigious depth of more than sixty feet beneath the present surface. A mile west of the city, beneath it and the ancient village of Nephtoah, Mr. Warren has explored, at some personal risk, a remarkable cleft which descends into the earth to a depth of more than one hundred and fifty feet, and which may not improbably be one of the sources of the water supply of Jerusalem. On the other hand, in the valley of the Kedron, a mile and a half south of the city and 500 yards below the "Well of Joab," a well has been excavated, apparently for the first time, which proves to contain passages, staircases and other contrivances, which it can hardly be too much to assume will be found to be connected with the waters of the city itself. Fragmentary as are all these discoveries, they indicate an amount of ancient remains below the surface which cannot but excite the hopes and stimulate the curiosity of all concerned, and incite us to strain every nerve to lay bare such interesting relics.

As I read Mr. Warren's accounts I seem to feel the ancient city with in my grasp—to know for a certainty that its very houses and streets and watercourses, all the ancient life of its structures, its hills and its ravines, is lying buried like some enchanted person beneath that singular and solemn tomb. The cliff (as the Dean of Westminster said in his sermon the other day) which Joab climbed, the streets which David trod, and along which Athaliah was hurried, the catacomb of the kings of Judah, the very *Via Dolorosa* itself, of which not even the shadow of a likeness can be found in the upper air of a modern city—all these are doubtless there.

Wherever Mr. Warren probes, let him but go deep enough, and he comes on some solid substance of curious and ancient kind. They start into view in a truly magical manner, more like the Arabian Night's than anything else. A "stone suddenly rolls away" and reveals staircases, passages, subterraneau halls in the heart of the rock leading to who knows what repositories of treasure. An almost invisible crevice in the hill turns out to be an enchanted cave one hundred and fifty feet deep, concealing the "skeleton of an infant," and containing, perhaps, the hidden fountain of the water supply of Jerusalem. The work has been fairly and well began. An explorer more daring and disinterested, more indefatigable and intelligent than Mr. Warren seems impossible. Let us back him to the utmost. I am happy to say that the undertaking is relieved from present pecuniary anxieties. But that is no reason for stopping our contribution to work the extent and importance of which are daily becoming more obvious. The explorations at Jerusalem may be—will be when the line weather returns—pushed on simultaneously in more places at once, and a larger force of laborers employed. Mr. Warren seems to have gained the confidence of every one, high and low, Jew and Gentile, and to obtain what laborers he likes, and what permissions he desires. And outside of Jerusalem I hope the public will not forget how much there is to do. There is the natural history of the country to collect, and geology to examine, the ethnology to discover. The explorers are waiting for the signal to be off. Without diverting a sovereign from those urgent calls nearer home which this inclement season brings so closely before us—without diverting a sovereign from these—there is ample money to be obtained for the grand and interesting object for which I plead.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GROVE,
Hon. Sec. Palestine Exploration Fund.
LOWER SYDENHAM, January 11.

THE LAST SUTTEE.—The late Maharajah of Oodeypore, the head of all the rajahs and the representative of the oldest royal family in the world, died in 1861. Each of his numerous wives was asked to save the honor of the Sesodia clan, the head of which never burned alone, but all refused. His favorite slave-girl was then appealed to by her own brother, who pointed to the fact that his master's lawful queens had shamelessly given her an honor, and the opportunity of attaining a renown in the songs of the bats, it were madness to neglect. She consented, and this was the scene: The royal corpse, dressed up in regal attire, was conveyed from the palace to the burning-place in a species of sedan chair; the funeral procession, composed of all the loyal subjects of the State, one and all, high and low, rich and poor, even the successor to the throne, proceeded the whole distance on foot; one alone in this vast multitude was allowed to ride, and she had but a short time to live. Mounted on a gorgeously caparisoned horse, herself richly attired as for a festive occasion, literally covered with jewels and costly ornaments, her hair loose and in disorder, her whole countenance wild with the excitement of the scene and the intoxicating effects of the drugs she had swallowed—she issued forth with the body. As customary on such occasions, the victim, as the procession moved on, unclasped the ornaments with which she was profusely decorated, and flung them to the right and to the left amongst the crowd. On reaching the place of suttee, in the space closed by tent walls, the corpse was unrobed, and the slave-girl, seating herself with the head of the lifeless body in her lap, was built up, as it were, with wood steeped in oil. The "kanats" or canvas walls were then removed, and the pyre lighted; and, as the flame shot up bright and fierce, the crowd around raised a great clamor, which lasted until the dreadful scene was over. It is satisfactory to learn that this poor slave-girl was the last public suttee. Since that time the Maharao of Kotah has died, and the only one of his wives who was anxious to be consumed with him was prevented by his son, the present chief.—*London Freeman.*

TO MAKE MARMALADE.—Take Seville oranges; peel them by cutting round, and inserting a spoon round, so as to divide each rind in two. Then cut the oranges in halves, beginning at the stem end. Take out the pulp and the juice, and put them by in a basin. The skins and seeds put into another basin, and pour boiling water over them, and leave them till next day, when you pass them through a sieve, and add to them the juice and pulp. The rinds of the oranges must be boiled eight hours in plenty of water, changing the water four times every two hours, to prevent their being too bitter. When quite tender, put them to drain, and the next day cut them into slices as thin as paper; then mix with the liquid. Add an equal weight of sugar, and boil gently a full hour and a quarter.

BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.—Cut five slices of bread across the loaf, very thin; spread them thick with butter; cut the slices in two or four parts; butter a dish and lay them in, with a spoonful of dried currants between each slice. Lay them so that the top will be even and not quite as high as the dish. Pour over them a quart of custard, made with boiled milk and five or six eggs, and flavored with peach and nutmeg. It will bake in less than an hour if the milk is boiled, and is best if not baked very long. Some people prefer to toast the bread.

From the Methodist Advocate.

Protestant Children in Romanist Schools.

Protestant children in Romanist schools is a growing evil. We have been told that sixty daughters of Methodists in Mississippi are now attending the Romanist female school at Bardstown, Ky. This is a shame and a sin. As in point, we extract from the *Religious Herald* a notice and summary of an opportune little book, entitled "Children of Baptists in Catholic schools," by the Rev. Thomas H. Storts, of Bowling Green, Ky. It seems that Baptists, as well as Methodists, and all Protestants in fact, have cause for instruction and warning on this subject. We copy as follows:

The author shows the danger and sin of sending our children to Catholic schools in the form of objections—and these objections, to my mind, are weighty. Let us run over them very briefly, so that those who have not enjoyed the *privilege* of seeing the book itself may obtain an idea of its contents. The first objection is—Young ladies and even little girls are taken away from gospel influences. They never hear a sermon. Within the cloister there is *no family altar, no Sabbath school*, no example or counsel of the man of God; but instead, they are placed under the religious training of men and women, whose hearts are strangers to Divine grace.

The second objection is—"Tradition is made superior to the Word of God." "*In this institution the Holy Bible is not used as the Divine authority in religion.*" The Bible is subordinate to the authority of the Catholic church, and that "old hoary-headed liar, *Tradition*," handed down, *through the Catholic church*, reeking with the blood of saints, is placed on a "level" with God's holy inspired Word.

The third objection is—Fundamental errors are taught the pupils, "God-insulting, soul-destroying" errors. Idolatry, as rank as ever flourished on pagan soil, is taught and practiced; such as the worship of the Virgin Mary, the sacred mass, etc., etc., baptismal regeneration, the cleansing from original sin—which is horrid blasphemy; transubstantiation, the true body and blood of Jesus Christ under the appearance of bread and wine. The sacrament of penance does away with gospel repentance. This robs Jesus of his prerogative to forgive sins, and gives this power to a graceless priest.

The fourth objection is—Catholics are bloody persecutors. "Since the birth of popery (606) to the present time, *fifty millions* of the human family have been slaughtered, for the crime of heresy, by popish persecutors; an average of more than 40,000 religious murders for every year of the existence of popery."—(Dowling's History of Romanism, page 542.) "Enough of blood shed by Catholics to float all the nunneries in the State of Kentucky."

The fifth objection is—"Catholics are persecutors in principle." Their highest standard authority in moral philosophy teaches that all "heretics are justly punishable with death." Every bishop and priest is solemnly sworn to persecute all *heretics*. There is not a bishop, or priest, or sister, in this State who would not put every Baptist to death if it were in his or her power. They believe it is a solemn, holy duty to exterminate all who do not bow the neck in servile submission, entire and unquestioning, to the will of the "*Great Whore*, the mother of harlots, drunken with the blood of saints and the martyrs of Jesus." And yet, *mirabile dictu!* Baptists patronize these dens of infamy, established mainly to propagate the monstrous principles of Roman Catholicism.

Our author notices and refutes the plea that Catholic schools are cheaper and better than ours, and closes with an earnest and solemn exhortation to Christian parents to regard themselves as stewards of God, and responsible for the proper moral and mental training of their daughters.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The government will submit the Irish reform bill on March 9.

The government will purchase and assume the management of all telegraph lines within the kingdom of Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Paris correspondent of a London paper insists that great changes are contemplated in the policy of the ministry of Napoleon.

The Athens journals report a serious engagement at Heraclium, in Crete, January 20.

The insurgents, 1,500 strong, defeated the Turks, 5,000 in number, who withdrew into their fortress, when they fell upon the insurgent prisoners, killing and wounding several.

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

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THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

Professor Lupton calls the attention of the friends of this noble institution to the pledges which they have given for its support. His letter will be found in this number of the ADVOCATE.

Southern Methodist Depository.

The branch of our Publishing House in this city is now domiciled in a fine new store, at 112 Camp street. It is well fitted up and affords room for displaying the stock of books on hand to advantage. The Rev. R. J. Harp, the agent, has shown much enterprise and taste in the whole arrangement. It is a credit to Methodism, and we doubt not will prove a power for good in the Southwest. Our friends, in coming to the city, will find it a convenient place for meeting each other, seeing the preachers, and for making purchases of stationery, Sunday school books, and all the publications of our Nashville Publishing House. We call special attention to the books announced by the agent, from time to time, in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. He has quite a number of miscellaneous works, and is prepared to obtain any book which may be ordered by his customers, upon short notice and at reasonable rates. The *Sunday School Visitor* and the *Ladies' Home Monthly* are in part issued from this city, and can be obtained directly from the agent at this branch. We beg to refer the reader to a catalogue of books which is published, and for sale at the same rates here as at Nashville.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GOOD NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I rejoice in stating that my charge has been blessed with quite a glorious revival during a protracted meeting of two weeks' duration. The "still small voice" made itself heard in many hearts, strengthening established Christians, and convicting and converting sinners. Eight conversions and five accessions to the church are, so far as we can judge, the trophies of our endeavors. Brother Pauly—the beloved patriarch of German Methodism—and also Brother Maas, rendered me most valuable assistance. Respectfully,

J. B. A. AHRENS.

HIGH-CHURCH ASSUMPTIONS.

The extravagant conceit of the least of all churches in claiming to be the only bulwark of the faith, and in wishing to put thirty-one millions of people upon the short allowance, the mere crumbs, which its feeble company of ministers can supply of the word of life, is like that of the bramble that invited the forests of Lebanon to put their trust in his shadow. Nor does there seem to be any remedy for this unfortunate hallucination. As very small people hold themselves very straight, so the assumption of this branch of Protestantism increases with its comparative feebleness. One would suppose the reflection that it was here full one hundred years in advance of the Methodists, that it has had on its church record the name of Gen. Washington, and a considerable part of the annual yield of West Point and the United States Navy; but that with all these advantages, and the "only divinely appointed ministry" besides, it now contains scarcely one twentieth of the Protestants in the land, would in some degree modify, abate, and repress its self-satisfied sufficiency. Not at all; as it is the least of all seeds in its actual strength, so is it the *greatest among herbs* in its assumptions. We do not say that growth is the only mark of an evangelical church, for evil things, and false things, and heresies, like hurtful weeds and poisonous plants, grow with amazing vigor; but we do say that growth is *one* of the qualities essential to virtue, or else how shall evil ever be overcome. Nor do we say that this church is devoid of all power or that it has not in it some life. Far from it. Those twenty-eight bishops who protested of late against the Romanising forms and theories which are rife in the church of England, and are in the ascendant in many dioceses in this country, are doubtless true men. So too the body of Episcopalians who have been trained by the late venerable bishop of Virginia stand forth as a noble part of the true Protestant church, and they are doing battle for truth, and preparing for that agonizing conflict which already rages up to their very persons in their own communion. But we do say that a church that can show so few extraordinary evidences of divine favor, and has had so limited a success in bringing souls to Christ, can well afford to let another praise her, and can be better employed than in trying to engross the admiration and respect of men by assuming to be the only church of Christ. Dr. Dix, of Trinity church, says in his "Manual," just published, all non-Episcopal Christians, so-called, "do not comprehend the full mystery of the Holy Trinity, the Incarnation, and the office of the Holy Ghost; nor do they believe in the Catholic church, or the virtue of the sacraments; and so they come short of entire and complete faith."

Some good people are in great doubt, and think that such claims are too extravagant to be serious. One would think so, but at this moment one of their ablest divines, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., is upon trial in New York for having preached in the St. James Methodist church, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, thereby indorsing that "society" as a church; whereas the Lord says, "come out from among them and be ye separate." Too good to preach in other pulpits, and nobody good enough to preach in their's but themselves. There's charity for you. "*We forbade him!*" "Forbid him not," answered the Saviour, "for he that is not against us is for us." The disposition to monopolize every gift of God is a trait of human nature which was as offensive to Moses as it is to Christ. "And there ran a young man and told Moses, and said, Eldad and Medad do prophesy in the camp. And Joshua said, my Lord Moses, forbid them. And Moses said, Enviest thou for my sake? Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put his spirit upon them!"

One wishes to know upon what this claim to superiority rests: why is a Methodist or Baptist or a Presbyterian unfit to preach, who in five minutes after he joins the Episcopal church becomes a fit and powerful minister of the gospel. What has been done to him? "The bishop has laid his hands upon him." So, so! There, then, is the distinctive difference: it is to be found in the fingers of the bishop; as if the Holy Ghost went by his act and waited upon his manipulation. One again asks, whence all this? The answer is, "it is by divine right, by uninterrupted succession from the apostles." This is the gist of the whole matter, the sum of this great assumption of church superiority: that BISHOPS are superior to elders as an order, and that the Protestant Episcopal church has this only genuine article of bishop. These are stout words and need a strong backing. Nothing short of Scripture will do in making good a claim which binds the whole world in absolute spiritual dependence upon a single order of men. No other Protestant church admits the existence of any order of ministers superior to ELDERS. But affirm that in the Scriptures elder and bishop are *no two* things, but BOTH ONE, and that whatever the bishop is, he is by virtue of his being an elder. A *divine right* can only be proved by *divine authority*; we therefore advise our people, when ever annoyed by these "divine-right" gentlemen, to ask them: 1. For one single passage of Scripture which *expressly* says that a "bishop" ever ordained any one? The word "bishop" occurs only in five places in the New Testament, and it can be easily cited if there "Elders" only are expressly said to ordain. Ask, 2. For one passage in which an apostle calls himself a "bishop?" The apostles sometimes call themselves "elders," but never "bishops." Ask, 3. If "bishops" are anywhere mentioned as joining the apostles in a church council? Because "elders" are. Ask, 4. If there is one instance in which it is expressly said that the apostles placed a "bishop" in charge of a diocese? Because "elders" are expressly mentioned as having the government and oversight of the churches planted by the apostles. Ask, 5. If there is any order mentioned as having oversight *of ministers*, in the whole New Testament? Because the word "bishop" is used only to express oversight of "the flock," not of the ministry.

So that this vaunted right to *lay on hands* in ordination which these high-church bishops claim, by virtue of being of an order superior to that of elders, is gratuitous, vainly assumed, and wholly without warrant of Scripture. The title of ELDER is indeed one of the most venerable. In the eleventh chapter of Numbers the Lord orders Moses to select seventy men—"elders"—"whom thou knowest to be ELDERS of the people, and bring them to the tabernacle of the congregation, that they may stand there with thee. And I will come down and talk with thee there, and I will take of the spirit which is upon thee, and will put it upon them." This is the beginning of the Sanhedrim. If we add to this grand piece of history, the glory which the Apocalypse throws around this title, we can understand why it has been appropriated to express the highest order of the New Testament ministry. "I was in the Spirit: and behold a throne was set in heaven, and one sat on the throne. And he that sat was to look upon like a jaspar and a sardine stone; and there was a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like unto an emerald. And round about the throne were four and twenty seats; and upon the seats I saw four and twenty ELDERS sitting, clothed in white raiment; and they had on their heads crowns of gold." The Spirit, speaking by St. John, thus firmly establishes the dignity of this title by placing those who bear it next to the throne.

Stripped of this vain assumption, there is nothing left these high-churchmen; if elders are equal to bishops, their occupation is gone. They would gladly assume to be the only channel and pipe through which spiritual life flows or can flow to mankind, and would like immensely to hold the keys of heaven and hell, and rattle them at the "seets;" but the great chart of life has mercifully delivered us from these self-pronounced dignitaries, as well as from that other toothless old giant who declares himself to be the "Vicar of Christ."

The Methodist church calls her ruling elders "bishops," but claims no superiority by Scripture order or right for them over other elders. In all the Protestant denominations of Europe, excepting the church of England, elders alone ordain. And during the days of Cranmer a convocation of archbishops, bishops, and divines of this church drew up "A Declaration made of the Functions, and Divine Institution of Bishops and Priests," in which they solemnly declare that "*bishops and elders are one and the same office*," which is duly signed by thirty-six of their highest functionaries, such as T. Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury; Edward, archbishop of York; John, bishop of London; Cuthbert, bishop of Dunham; John, bishop of Lincoln; John, bishop of Bath; Thomas, bishop of Ely; John, bishop of Bangor; Nicholas, bishop of Salisbury; Edward, bishop of Hinford; Hugo, bishop of Worcester; Richland, bishop of Chichester. These names are quite enough to convict modern high-church bishops of enormous pretension. And St. Paul says, "*If a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself.*"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

GREENSBORO, Ala., February 19, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Please call the attention of the members of the Mobile Conference to the resolutions adopted at its last session. The resolutions referred to form a part of the report of the special committee on the Southern University, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the Southern University is well worthy of the support and patronage of the church, and, as members of the Mobile Conference, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to promote its interests.

Resolved, That the preachers of this Conference be required, on the *second Sabbath in March*, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will allow, to preach a sermon on the subject of education, and the propriety and obligation of sending our children to our own schools and colleges; and that each preacher *take up a collection in behalf of the Southern University*, and forward, *at once*, the amount received to the treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

Resolved, That the preachers, at the same time, give the opportunity to any who may feel disposed to become subscribers to the University Relief Association.

You can also state that money collected should be sent, without delay, to me, the treasurer of the University. Very truly your's,

N. T. LUPTON.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT.

JACKSON, La., Feb. 18, 1868.

Owing to the failure of his health, W. E. M. Linfield has resigned his pastorate of the Natchez station, and, by appointment of Bishop Paine, W. W. Drake will fill said vacancy, and F. W. Flours will take charge of Greenville station and the Presiding Eldership of Greenville district.

Owing to the failure of the preacher appointed to the East Feliciana circuit to fill his appointment, this circuit is merged into the Jackson and Clinton circuits, in charge of J. L. Forsythe, of Jackson, and Wm. P. Ballard, of Clinton.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Those who subscribed to the cause of Domestic Missions at the last session of the Mobile Conference—the amount to be paid by first of March—will please remit to J. Baucroft, treasurer, Macon, Noxubee county, Mississippi.

THE CHINA MISSION PROPOSITION, to wit: *One dollar* and your initials; children, twenty-five cents:

J. C. K.	$1 00	W. H. F.	$1 00
R. J. H.	1 00	Mrs. W. H. F.	1 00
C. G.	1 00	W. F. F.	25
Mrs. C. G.	1 00	G. E. F.	25
E. J. W.	2 00	Dr. N. A. W. D.	5 00
J. K. R.	1 00	R. B. M.	2 00
S. D. W.	2 50	F. F. C.	1 00
E. W. W.	2 50	M. E. C.	1 00
J. T. M.	2 00	E. A. C.	1 00
J. H. M.	2 00	J. M. P.	1 00
J. V. P.	1 00	H. O. P.	50
L. T. P., by catching mice at 50 cts. a dozen	25	W. W. P.	25
		Coaster	1 00
A. M. W.	1 00	Mrs. B. F. A.	1 00
C. H. W.	25	G. H. W.	25
S. H. C.	2 00	W. W.	25
Mrs. J. J. L.	1 00	Dr. J. J. L.	1 00
S. L. L.	25	E. R. L.	25
H. L. L.	25	L. K. L.	25
A. P.	1 00	W. H. M.	1 00
Three ladies of Shreveport	3 00	Mrs. M. S. and others	1 25

MR. EDITOR: If "we are to reach Heaven by the way of China," we will start to-day.

C. W. C.	1 00	C. L. C.	1 00

THE MISSIONARY MOUSE-TRAP.

Our young contributors to the China proposition will be much pleased to learn that a rich vein has been struck in the missionary mine. A delightful little girl, Miss L. T. P., of Mississippi, sends us "twenty-five cents—*proceeds of a mouse trap at fifty cents a dozen.*" We began at once, like the milk-maid with her basket of eggs, to calculate: "So many mice, at so much amounts to, let me see—a heap of money!" If all the mice *could* be caught, sold at a fair rate, and the "proceeds" promptly remitted, that would be nearly as much money as the missionaries need. We once saw a plow share turn up a mouse-nest, containing fourteen mice. That would have been a good chance for China, if there had been any generous young friend about, and if the idea had been at that time discovered what to do with them. But all inventions and discoveries must wait till their time comes, and we have never known till now the *true use of mice*. In our house they have been a great pest, in the wainscoting, in the cupboard, and in the wardrobe. Not satisfied with bread and cheese, and such things as the children eat, they nibble books, and shawls, and sometimes attack spelling books and skeletons of sermons. We do not believe that they can relish or have any real fancy for such unsatisfying morsels, but only do it from fullness, and a natural love of mischief. A sermon-eating mouse ought to be caught, and his "proceeds" sent to the heathen. And if the Sunday school children generally ever take this matter in hand they will make havoc of these mischievous nibblers. A mouse will soon destroy five cents' worth of grain, so that nothing is lost by having them caught at the rate of "fifty cents a dozen." There, then, is a wide field opened for ingenuity in catching. The people of New England have spent much time and genius upon mouse-traps, until they have managed to get nearly all the money there is in the country. Mind, we do not urge merely the taking mice—good thing as that may be to the farmer and housewife—there have been many mice caught in this world—but that we follow the example of our little friend who has discovered what to do with them after they are caught. She has gotten more out of the trap than went into it; she denies herself a good deal in order to do good, for twenty-five cents will buy many good things which she might fancy; and according to the size and smallness of her purse, and may be the slimness of it, that is a good deal of her own money for a little girl to give. If every grown-up person would give as much in proportion there would be money enough for all benevolent uses; but alas! these grown-up people set traps, a good many of them, and then may be never send any of the "proceeds" to China.

CHINA MISSION.

Amounts received through R. J. Harp, Agent:

Proceeds of ten dollars, gold, contributed by, Mrs. A. W. Peebles	$14 00
Proceeds of collections of the Missionary prayer meetings of January and February, in the Moreau charge, New Orleans	20 00
Moreau Sabbath school collection, in response to the call of the Missionary Secretary for 25 cents from each scholar	40 00

THE IMPEACHMENT.

We give a good deal of space to the important news from Washington. The policy of the Radical party begins to culminate. It has long since determined for and calculated upon the movement which is now inaugurated. The time necessarily required to prepare for the legal forms incident to impeachment will be employed in dragging the ten Southern States by the heels into the Senate and the House. Just in proportion to the unconstitutionality of the court, and the violence of the proceeding, will be the solemnity of its management, and the formal dignity of the trial. The President has not been taken by surprise. He has certainly had much reason for expecting at this Congress the full outpouring of all the vials of Radical wrath. We confess to but little confidence in either the impartiality or courage of the Supreme Court. It will sway with the stronger side, which ever that may be. Some great uprising or change in the public opinion of the people in the Northern States may determine that court upon the side of the Executive. The chances, we think, are against such a result. The Radical party will go to the verge of ruin, and bring the Constitution and everything else there, sooner than part with the power they now have. It cannot afford to go under; or if it must go, will prefer to sink amid universal wreck rather than to see any person or thing survive itself. Power can never be wrested from its hands but by power. The army alone can relieve the country from its domination. There may be ballotings and elections, but such quiet and primitive methods of expressing the will of the people will serve the purpose of an *ad interim* diversion, but will never change the government. The omnipotence of the ballot-box has passed forever away. What ever those who constituted the Federal army in the late war, or rather those who control that army, may decide upon will be the law and the constitution. It has been long apparent that the legislature at Washington and the quasi legislation for the unreconstructed States have only been a modified council of war, the main feature of which has consisted in army appropriations, army pensions, army bounties, soldiers' homesteads, and military bills passed for the benefit of army officers; and the main object of which has been to secure the favor of the army and at the same time accustom the country to a martial status. When and by what means we shall emerge from this condition into one of constitutional supremacy, our readers can alone determine by reading the history of States, modern and ancient.

Relief of the Publishing House.

We add to the list of those who have responded to the *sixty dollar proposition* of the book agent, Rev. R. W. Thompson, of Jefferson, Texas, and Professor W. H. N. Magruder, Baton Rouge, La.

R. J. HARP, Agent.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE CHINA MISSION.

MR. EDITOR: I hope the preachers of the Mississippi Conference will not fail to give their congregations, all of them, a chance to give something for Brother Lambuth. So far as I have been able to bring the subject before my congregations, they are willing to help, though it may be but a little.

I have just received $5 from L. M. Lum & Bro., Rooky Springs, Mississippi, for this cause. A lady, through Brother Hunnicutt, offers $5 *in gold* for this cause. Brother H. also proposes to give $10 for himself and wife. I hope there are other brothers and sisters, too, who will respond soon. Let us get our offerings together and send to Brother L. He needs all we can send him. Let us try to gladden him in his missionary work by this *remembrance*. And, Dr. Keener, keep up your proposition. I hope you will have large success. May be we can get all our amounts together, and send in one draft.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

BISHOP MARVIN IN LOUISVILLE.—Since the first week in January Bishop Marvin has been "on the wing" from his home at O'Fallon, Mo., in the interest of the Indian Mission Conference, over which he has spread his fostering—Episcopal wings. After leaving St. Louis he visited Memphis, Tennessee, where he spent two Sabbaths, dividing his ministrations between three churches. In his route to Louisville from Memphis he preached at Jackson and Clarksville, Tennessee, and Allensville and Russellville, Ky.; collecting, since his departure from home and before reaching this city, nearly seven hundred and fifty dollars for the Indian Missions.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*—

LEMON PIE.—Grate the yellow part of the peel of one large lemon, and add it, with the juice, to two-thirds of a cup of sugar; mix smoothly one and one-half tablespoonful of flour to three-quarters of a teacupful of water; stir all together, and add the well beaten yolks of two eggs; bake, with only an under-crust, to a nice golden brown color; when done, pour over the tops the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered white sugar; set in the oven for a few minutes, to harden.

OBITUARIES.

JOHN DEVAN was born in Marengo Co., Alabama, August 18, 1842, and died at his father's residence, in Wilcox county, Alabama, November 27, 1867.

From childhood, taught by religious parents to acknowledge the obligations of Christianity in youth and manhood, he was not ashamed to bow to Christ, and esteem him as the chief good.

He had been, since 1859, a consistent member of the Methodist church, and never, to the writer's knowledge—who was his pastor during five years—did he by a single act dishonor his profession. He was married, about twelve months before his death, to Miss Mattie Moon, of Marengo county, Alabama, whom he has left with one little child to battle alone with life's trials. Truly may it be said of Brother Devan that in all the relations of life—as a son, a citizen, a husband, a father and a Christian—he was true and faithful. His end was tranquil, peaceful, triumphant. No fear of death or doubtful apprehension of the future disturbed his mind in the last trying hour. "Blessed, indeed, is the chamber where the good man meets his fate."

GEORGE F. ELLIS.

Died, of consumption, at Wildwood, Assumption parish, Louisiana, on Sunday, February 9, 1868, MAGGIE E., wife of William H. Beasley.

She had been for about eight years a member of the M. E. Church South. For many months preceding her death she was an invalid, and at times a great sufferer. Still under all she manifested uniformly a cheerful and patient spirit, and when finally the messenger came—having expressed herself as at peace with God and resigned to his will—quietly and calmly she passed away.

Thus it is that mortals are reminded, ever and anon, that all earthly ties must needs be severed. Reader, it is those only that are spiritual and heavenly that may not be broken off. May true wisdom, then, by its sacred ties of holy love, bind us ever to the pure and the good who inhabit the better land beyond.

P. M. G.

Died, November 29, 1867, in East Feliciana parish, ALBERT JOHNSTON, son of Rev. Thomas and Mrs. T. E. Price, aged four months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Macon, Mississippi, April 16th to 19th.

All itinerant and local preachers, and all the official members of the Quarterly Conferences, are members of the district meeting, and are earnestly requested to attend. The preachers in the district will please raise their bishop's collections, if possible, and bring it up to Macon with them. Bishop Wightman has promised to be with us. S. H. COX, P. E.

Camden Dist.—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Camden	Jan.	18 19
Oak Hill, at McKinzies		25 26
Snow Hill, at Monterey	Feb.	1 2
Farmersville, at Farmersville		8 9
Sepulga, at Bethel		15 16
Black's Bend, at Pleasant Hill		22 23
Evergreen and Escambia Mission		
February 29 and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.		
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant	March	7 8
Monroeville, at Purryille		14 15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

Alexandria District—La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Atlanta and Montgomery circuits, at Atlanta	Feb.	15 16
Alexandria circuit, at Palestine		22 23
Evergreen circuit, at Big Cane		
February 29 and Mar.		1
Spring Creek circuit, at Laird's Chapel		7 8
Harrisonburg circuit		21 22

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.

Shubuta, at Shubuta	Jan.	25 26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb.	2 3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley		9 10
Bludon, at Mt. Zion		16 17
St. Stephen's and State Line, at State Line		23 24
Oktibee, at Oak Grove	March	1 2
Butler, at Butler		8 9
Belmont, at Belmont		15 16
Gaston, at Coke's Chapel		22 23

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Jan	11 12
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel		18 19
Sunflower, at McNutt		25 26
North Carroll, at Soule Chapel	Feb	1 2
Carrollton, at Carrollton		8 9
Durant, at Spring Hill		15 16
Richland, at Shiloh		22 23
Yazoo Circuit, at Benton, Feb 29, March		1
Mount Ollvet, at Fletcher Chapel		7 8
Yazoo City Station		14 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb	2
Mobile, St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March	1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7 8
Citronelle, at B Meadows		14 15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21 22
Bay Shure, at Mossy Point		28 29
Ocean Springe, at Red Hill	April	4 5

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Washita District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan.	25 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb.	1 2
Homer circuit, Homer		8 9
Hayneville circuit, Hayneville		15 16
Farmerville circuit; Tennessee church		22 23
Vernon ct., Longstraw		
February 29 and Mar.		1
Minden circuit, Minden		7 8
Bossier circuit, ———		14 15
Bienville circuit, ———		21 22
Louisville circuit, ———		28 29
Mount Lebanon, ———	April	4 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once, as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Dryades street German Church	Feb.	2
Quarterly Conference, Jan. 31		
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers		9
Baton Rouge		16
Morean street		23
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Mar	1
Felicity street		8
Carondelet street		15
Jefferson City and La. avenue		22
Gros Tete		29

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Mansfield	Jan.	18 19
Shreveport station		25 26
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Feb.	1 2
Keachie, at ———		8 9
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill		15 16
Amenco, at Kissatchie		22 23
Many, at Many		29
and Mar.		1
Natchitoches		7 8
Springville, at ———		14 15

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Columbus District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge		29
and March		1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15 16
Athens, at Athens		22 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhope.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ———.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ———.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present. L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Jan.	4 5
Perryville		11 12
Randolph and Brimfield		18 19
Tuskaloosa		25 26
Havanna	Feb	1 2
Eutaw		8 9
Green		15 16
Forkland		22 23
Greensboro and Newberae Ct.,	29 and March	1
Brush Creek		7 8
Marion		14 15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton	Dec.	28, 29
Jackson	Jan.	4, 5
Woodville		11, 12
Percy's Creek		18, 19
Liberty		25, 26
Amite	Feb	1, 2
St. Helena		8, 9
East Feliciana		15, 16
East Baton Rouge		22, 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th,	March	1
Kingston		7, 8
Natchez		14, 15

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville Ct., at Summit	Jan	4 5
Bogue Chitta Ct., at Bogue Chitta		11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville		18 19
Brookhaven Station,		25 26
Scotland Circuit, at ———	Feb	1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		8 9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst		15 16
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion		22 23
Crystal Springs Ct, at———		29 30

The Brethren will please let me know *where* their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE publications of the

SOUTHERN M. E. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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1629 1m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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	27	28	29	30	31		

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Franklin La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18 1 m

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Nov9 1y

The Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made.

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The Central Pacific Railroad,

THE BEST AND PRINCIPAL PORtion of the *NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT*, is being rapidly carried forward by an unprecedented working force, and it is reasonably certain that the continuous overland railroad connection from New York to San Francisco will be made in 1870.

The United States Government furnishes, upon a subordinate and contingent lien, half the means for constructing the main stem line; and besides an absolute grant of 12,800 acres of valuable public lands per mile, the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received from California sources donations and concessions worth more than $3,000,000. The available resources of this company are therefore abundant for the purpose, amounting to $77,000,000 on the first 726 miles of the line, including loans secured by a first mortgage upon the whole property, to the same amount only as the United States subsidy bonds.

The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the Central Pacific to be the

Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

In consequence of the large and rapidly increasing demand, the price of these bonds has been advanced, and the company are now offering for sale a limited amount of their

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds,

Principal and interest payable in gold coin, in sums of $1,000 each; at par, and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

These bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of safety, reliability and profit in a greater degree than any other class of corporate securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.

Investors will bear in mind the following advantages:

I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.

II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 were more than four times the annual interest engagements.

III. The hard part of the work is now done, and the prospects of rapid completion are favorable.

IV. The company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.

VII. The lands promise to be of immense value, 37,038 acres having been already sold.

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

IX. Both the aggregate amount of issue and their standing in Europe will insure for them continued activity and a high rank among standard securities.

At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

Holders of Government securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Little Ones.

GOING TO THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Barefoot boy and little girl,
She with rosy cheek and curl,
His a forehead brown with tan,
Sturdy little farmer man.

Old straw hat, with broken rim,
Is the least that troubles him,
As the dinner-pail he swings,
Full of mother's choicest things.

Happy little pair are they,
Chatting blithely on the way,
In the morning fresh and cool,
Going to the district school.

From the shady farm-house door
Mother watches, till no more
She can follow—out of sight
They are gone, her heart's delight.

Can you see them sitting there,
On the benches hard and bare,
Tired feet swinging to and fro,
Conning o'er the lessons low?

Sitting at the noon of school,
By the gurgling stream'let cool,
Mong the brakes and bending trees,
Eating up the bread and cheese?

Or, with merry laugh and shout,
When the boys and girls go out,
Books and pencils cast away,
See them jump, and swing, and play?

Hark! the ferule on the pane,
Rap, and rap, and rap again,
Rushing in with cheeks aglow,
Half reluctantly they go.

Glide the busy hours away,
Till the warm sun's western ray
Slants across the open door,
And the hours of school are o'er.

Happy, healthy girl and boy,
Full of simple, careless joy,
Free from tyrant fashion's rule,
Going to the district school.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Am I too Little to go to Heaven?"

Mr. Editor: One balmy morning in early May a group of young children closed the farm-yard gate for a merry stroll into the fragrant woods. They had scarcely passed out of the large enclosure when a little piping voice called behind them: "Wait for me, Tissie, I want to see the little birds and wabbits."

"*You are too little,*" replied the older voices; "go back to the house." And on the trio walked or ran, with no reproaches of conscience because of the young lamb thus left, with her young heart and her young hopes painfully crushed.

Mary, and Susie, and Janie gamboled away the morning, returning home at noon, flushed with the rollicking enjoyment of the ramble, and all unmindful of the thoughtless wrong they had done little Lily.

A few days more and Lily bowed her fair head, and was sick. The blue eyes were too bright and the velvety cheeks too red, while the plump white arms restlessly tossed about the snowy pillow. She was in much distress of mind in addition to her illness. A mother's heart and a mother's love intuitively made the discovery; and "my little Lily, my suffering lamb, tell mother what troubles you," was answered by the dear little thing with: "*Oh, mamma! am I too little to go to heaven?*" This unlooked-for query startled the fond parent, for all true mothers know what Christ has said of little children. She called the little girls—our rovers of the morning—to inquire of them concerning Lily's trouble, and their faces paled with the rebuking memory of what they had told her at the farm-yard gate. It was long before the tender mother could entirely dissipate the childish sorrow, but she finally cheered her drooping flower, and God spared her. This painful lesson was not lost upon Mary, and Susie, and Janie, who never left her again in their rambles to the great green, beautiful wildwood, where dwelt the "little birds and wabbits."

Julia Westwood.

Havanna, Ala.

From the Child's Paper.

THE HURT LEG.

A poor child, some months ago, hurt her leg by a fall; and by and by it became so bad that her parents were afraid she must lose it. Now in our medical college there is a time set apart, twice a week, when the poor and suffering may come and receive the best medical advice free of all expense. The child's father carried her there. When the surgeons came to examine her poor leg they found it in a very bad condition; so they gave her something to smell, which put her into a sleep so sound that she knew nothing of what they were doing. While asleep they opened the leg, and found the bone dead and loose, as if it had been a hard, dry stick in the flesh, irritating it and making sore. So they took out the whole. The dead bone, and very carefully did up the wound, and sent her home.

The surgeons could indeed take out the old bone; but could they put in a new one? No, nothing like it. But there comes to the bedside of that child an unseen Physician who puts in, little by little, what is becoming a new bone. A new bone is actually growing where the old one was; and soon the child will have its leg all mended, and be able to run around as it used to do.

What a wonderful Physician is that! How can he put in, particle by particle, atom after atom of soft matter, carried there and left in just the right spot, and then make it harden and turn into bone?

Ah, yes; and he can do more than all this. He can take away the "heart of stone, and give a heart of flesh." He can give a "new heart." How he does it, we know not any more than we know how the new bone in this child's leg is to grow.

Our surgeons do their best for the poor child without fee or reward. So does Jesus give his skill and services "without money and without price." There are some cases brought to these physicians which they cannot cure; but none are brought to Jesus so bad that he cannot cure. This college is open to the poor only on certain days; but Jesus ever stands at the door, and you may knock, and he will open it. This little one may pass out of the surgeon's mind till she come again; but out of the thoughts of the great Physician the sick one is never absent for a moment.

What I have just told you is from a fine little book called "Nuts for Boys to Crack," by Dr. Todd; and I will end by asking you if this wonderful and blessed Physician, the Lord Jesus Christ, is your Physician, my children? Oh, I am sure you often feel hurt and down-hearted, and wish you were better every way. Jesus can help you. He can make you all right, and nobody else can.

SCIENTIFIC.

MANUFACTURING ICE.

A London paper says: "Of course every chemist knows a dozen methods of freezing water. The fault of the ordinary recipes is that freezing powders never can produce more than a little film or crust of ice. Recently, however, a most efficient and satisfactory process has been patented by Mr. Edward Welch, of Harrow—one of the many able students turned out by the engineering department of King's College. It consists of an air-pump with double action, communicating to a cylinder, with concentric chambers surrounding the receptacle of the water to be frozen. The water occupies the central space; next a circular chamber, containing ether; then a third, filled with powdered charcoal; then a fourth, called the condensing chamber; and finally a coil of small tubing inside a large pipe, wound round the last space. The arrangement is, of necessity, hard to comprehend without a diagram, but the action is so simple that it will go far to explain the nature of this most ingenious machine. The pump, when set in motion, produces a vacuum in the ether chamber; the ether rises in vapor toward the pump through one of the union pipes, producing a great degree of cold; a compression pipe from the pump forces it back to the condensing chamber, and also through the small tubing around this; and while the compression reduces it again to the liquid form, a stream of water through the outer pipe of the condensing coil carries off the heat thus engendered. Meantime the partition of powdered charcoal most effectually cuts off all possible communication of the disengaged heat to the other chamber of the water which is to be frozen. There is a receptacle fitted with a float-valve, which takes the ether, now reliquified, and discharges it back again into the vacuum chamber, so that, once set in motion, not a particle of the costly spirit escapes from the machine. It rises in vapor, freezing the water; is compressed back again; reliquified; its caloric abstracted; that caloric taken away altogether by the out flow of water; and the transformed vapor then restored to its original duty, with an unbroken and almost unfailing succession. The principle is perfect, and the practice so good that in about a quarter of an hour a cylinder of solid ice is produced; nor is there any limit to the manufacture except labor; for the ether never diminishes. The inventor purposes to simplify his pump and work it by an ordinary head of water, when the kitchen tap of a dwelling house would accomplish every step of the process except lifting the ice out and putting it on the table. As a method of supplying real block-ice—especially for hospitals, foreign stations, and out-of-the-way places—the machine is as useful an application of high scientific knowledge as could be seen."

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the California Spectator.

ON TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The proper season for transplanting varies with different cultivators. Many prefer autumn planting, and the reason they give for their preference is this: When trees are planted in autumn, they say, the ground becomes better settled about the roots of the trees, and they are then enabled to throw out fibres in the spring. We greatly prefer spring planting for nearly all varieties of trees, for this reason: If planted in the fall, very soon after setting out, the trees have the heavy fall rains, which renders the loose earth around the trees a perfect mortar, and the wind then blows the tree to and fro, making a circle or hole around the tree externally, about three inches from the trunk all around, which freezes hard at night, and presents in the morning a rocky wall around the tree, and as the hole is about six inches larger than the collar of the tree, it chafes off the bark around at the collar, and unless some manure is placed by it the frost will extend down around the tree and freeze the small roots. Still we have seen good success in fall planting of apples and pears and quinces. The following brief rules may be some guide to those who have not had any experience in setting out trees: 1. Never plant a tree until the ground has been first well pulverized. To plant trees in holes, as many persons do, is almost fatal to their growth. 2. Deep planting is a great error in this country, and more die from this than any other cause. They may thrive for a year or two, but soon die, and apparently without any other cause. The fibrous or surface roots should not be more than an inch and a half or two inches below the surface of the ground. 3. Commence planting by taking out the earth to a foot or more in depth, and of sufficient width to admit all the roots without crowding, bending or breaking them. If the soil is poor, compost, well-decayed, rotten manure, wood-ashes, or a little lime (if the tree planted is apple or pear) may be thrown advantageously into the hole below the bottom of the roots. Then fill in among the roots with earth, well mixed with fine compost manure, using the hand to scatter it well among the small fibres, and do not leave any large holes under the tree to act as miniature cisterns. 4. Before planting prune all the roots that have been injured in removal with a sharp knife, but do not cut them off with a dull spade, as many do. Shorten such roots as are too long, and take out those that are too much crowded; avoid injuring or cutting any of the small fibres. 5. Prune the top and branches of the tree in proportion, or rather more in proportion to the pruning done to the roots. 6. Fill the earth firmly in and around the roots. Do not shake the tree up any—giving it a few shakes at its base will be sufficient. Fill the holes up carefully and do not throw too much ground in at once. If dry weather ensues, a pale of water may be given to each tree, and the soil around the tree could be then slightly earthed over to prevent evaporation. If hot and dry weather succeed during the season, then mulch with coarse straw manure, which is best, or straw, hay, leaves, etc. In Europe—a custom but seldom thought of in the United States—before planting an orchard the ground is thoroughly subsoiled or trench-plowed to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and we consider it the first and most important operation in the preparation of the ground for an orchard, unless the soil be so gravelly as to render this process useless. It is impossible for a tree to flourish when it is surrounded by a thick sod.

Verdant fields, bright with white clover, or fresh springing grasses, together with the blossoming of shrubs and trees, make many days of the February of the Gulf States and the far South among some of the most delightful of the year. Plowing for spring wheat and for other crops gives employment to the laborers and teams, and the season of the work fairly begins with the warm, drying weather usually occurring at this time of the year.

The Northern farmer buffets the winter usually for a good part of this month. He may look for deep snows, powerful rains, ice storms, and hard-freezing-weather, with the thermometer below zero, and need not be disappointed if before the 20th the frost is all out of the ground south of latitude 41 degrees, and bluebirds are singing. Nevertheless it will probably freeze up again, and the poor little birds will look blue enough.

The days are much longer, and they should show notably more work done than those of December or even January; nevertheless, there is comparative leisure, and season for reviewing the past year's work and laying plans for the coming months, when so much hard labor will be demanded that the mind will not give itself readily to continuous thought. Whatever plans are made, on this very account, if for no other reason, should be put upon paper, so that when the time comes for their prompt execution, they shall not be forgotten. The season of field work, when it does come, will be likely to come all at once, and then you will feel as if every moment were gold, as if the horses and oxen, though doing their utmost, did not walk half fast enough. Therefore use the leisure of this month to get all ready for spring work.—*American Agriculturist.*

Turkeys.—Every one who has raised turkeys knows the difficulty of rearing them for the first two months. They are the most helpless of poultry, say up to three months old, suffering in various ways—from sudden changes of weather, from wet grass, too early or too late exposure mornings and evenings, and also from injudicious feeding. The turkey-hen is a very poor nurse, and seems to have far less of the maternal instincts than the common hen. She drags her young after her, through high wet grass, with her long stride frequently crushing one to death, but never looking or seeming to care; and if on setting out on a morning jaunt with ten or twelve young ones, she comes back with only one, she does not seem the least disconcerted, but takes the matter as coolly as a defeated politician. The turkey-hen, perhaps, has very little brains, or she would not be so foolish as she is. It is undoubtedly best to confine her for a few weeks after hatching in the yard, or perhaps still better, to raise the brood under a hen. It is generally admitted that the young Bronze turkeys stand many more hardships than the common breed, and a much larger per centage are reared.

A preference is given to this variety on account of the greater tenderness of flesh which is admitted to be characteristic of the wild bird.

Bronze turkeys are so called because, with a prevailing black color or ground, there is often a very distinct bronze or copper hue, showing to advantage, especially in strong sunlight. They are often, however, entirely black, and vary so much that color can hardly be relied on as a test of purity. One of the largest we ever saw weighed forty pounds, and was quite light in color. Black, however, with the bronze shading, is most sought after.—*American Farmer.*

Green and Hot-Houses.—As the weather gets milder more care will be required with the fires, as sudden changes are apt to occur. Maintain an uniform temperature, which should be 10 degrees to 15 degrees lower at night than during the day.

Camellias that have done flowering are to be pruned, and if the pots are full of roots, re-pot.

Azaleas will now be coming into flower; give more water, and when in bloom, shade from the hot sun in the middle of the day.

Potting of plants that appear to be sickly may be done, cutting them back at the same time. It is not always necessary to put into a larger pot, but shake out the old earth from the roots and re-pot with fresh soil, in the same pot.

Annuals may now be sown, either to bloom in pots or for turning out into the borders.

Propagation of bedding plants of all kinds should be going on. Our most successful growers use very short cuttings, of tender and succulent growth.

Forcing Plants.—Hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants that were potted for forcing may be brought into a warm place; give them water as they start.

Bulbs, as they pass out of flower, are to have the flower stalk cut away, but should not be allowed to dry until the leaves show signs of withering.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Wrench—Its Value.—Few farmers or owners of wagons and carriages appreciate the value of this little instrument—a wrench—and, failing to do so, foot many a costly bill in needless repairs and new purchases. You cannot allow one part of machinery to work loose from its fastenings without injury to all the rest. At least once a month every nut and bolt in the running gears of a wagon or carriage should be examined and tested with a wrench. By this precaution the carriage will be preserved and accidents avoided. So important is this that artillery officers are compelled to report to the Ordnance Department how often the nuts are turned up on artillery carriages.—*Kansas Farmer.*

The New Orleans *Picayune* proposes to increase sugar culture in Louisiana by separating the business of cultivation from that of milling the cane. The land could then be divided into moderate farms, which should be united by tramways, with sugar mills in the centre of each district.

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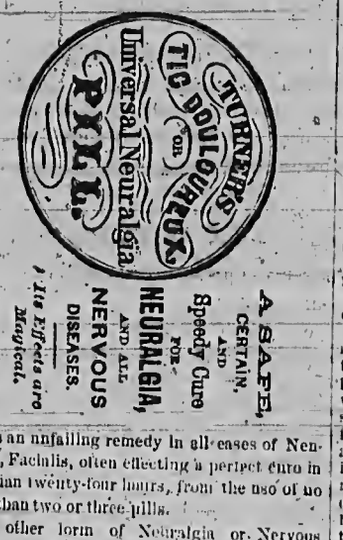

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Dorenius, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

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Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y

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THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARE, Publisher, N. O. ED.
sep12 8 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Full Term in College	$30 00
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Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
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☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month. C BAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

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Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

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DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best remedy that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia*. We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

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We remain yours truly,
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J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENE, LL.D. of College of Fellowes & Co
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monuments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc. jan12 1y

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Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.**

Second term begins 10th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of 10th months	$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos.,	60
" " Preparatory " " "	40
Fuel, for Boarders, " "	10
" " Day scholars, " "	8
Music on Piano, " "	50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each,	6

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of pianos.

Oil Painting	$30
Drawing, Water Colors, Cinyon, &c., each,	20

No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

Bills payable semi-annually, in advance.

For further information, apply to
july-6-3m B. ARNOGAST, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healthy one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months	$15 00
Primary Department	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music and Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Vocal Music	2 50
Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month $16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge*. sep 21 2m

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The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

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EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks	$30 00
Music	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Languages, each	10 00
Incidental Fee	2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month	20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

aug 24 R. H. RIVERS.

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Has just received from England, per steamship Luxor, a large assortment of superior

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CARPETS

RUGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

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And a complete assortment of Curtain Material such as Brocatelles, Satin de Laines, all-Wool Damasks, etc., with corresponding Trimmings.

oct 13 1y

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HORTER, PETERSON & FENNER

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MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES HARNESS, AND TRUNKS.

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MILL STONES,

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Constantly on hand a large assortment of

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Agents for the Vieille Montagne Co.'s SHEET ZINC and ZINC PAINTS, of Belgium. o13 1y

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FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

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HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

All articles carefully packed for shipment to country.

No. 100 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

oct13 1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general movement of the market has shown but little animation since our last issue. We notice only a moderate business doing in the wholesale trade, much less than is usual at this season of the year. Operations in our leading staple have been on a limited scale and at a material decline. The sales of sugar and molasses have been restricted by light supplies, but the receipts have met a ready sale at full prices. This remark applies also to most articles of Western produce.

Cotton.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed dull and drooping at the reduced rates of 20 to 20¾ for Ordinary, 21⅛ to 22 for Good Ordinary, 22⅛ to 22¾ for Low Middling, 23¼ to 23⅛ for Middling, and 24 for Strict Middling, since which prices have suffered a further decline of 1⅛ to 1¼c., while operations have been on a very limited scale. On Saturday the movement commenced with a limited demand, and continued languid throughout the day, the sales comprising only 2,500 bales, while the bulk of the business was at an irregular decline of ⅛c. to 1 and 1¼ from previous rates. Operations were somewhat checked by its being a holiday, the banks being closed, and the regular movement of exchange interrupted accordingly, and many factors covered up their samples, anticipating that the rise in gold and foreign bills would cause a favorable reaction. On Monday, however, the accounts from Liverpool being still more unfavorable, prices continued to exhibit a downward tendency, and with a very moderate demand—much more so than might be inferred from the extent of the business—3,800 bales changed hands, mostly on the basis of 21c. for Low Middling and 22c. for Middling. On Tuesday the market opened dull and drooping, and the prices paid during the morning indicated increased weakness, Low Middling ruling at 20c. and Middling at 21 to 21¼c., but later in the day encouraging telegrams from New York imparted more confidence to factors, and prices slightly stiffened, closing at about our subjoined quotations. The sales summed up 5,500 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,800 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 9,677 bales, against 14,442 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 4,765 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 433,080 bales, against 554,239 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 216,818 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 91,492 bales to Great Britain, of 67,688 to France, and of 113,627 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	18 to 18¼
Good Ordinary	19 to 19½
Low Middling	20¼ to —
Middling	21⅛ to —
Strict Middling	22 to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	9998	
Arrived previously	484258	— 494256
		509512
Exported past three days	25866	
Exported previously	382307	— 408173
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		101339

Sugar.—The demand is fair and the receipts have sold readily at 10 to 10¼c. per lb. for inferior, 12 to 12½ for common, 13¼ to 13½ for good common, 14 for fair, 14¼ for good fair, 15 for fully fair, 16⅛ for prime, 16¾ for choice, 16¼ to 16½ for yellow clarified, 16¼ to 17 for white, and 14½ to 14¾ for seconds.

Molasses.—The receipts are light, and they are sold as soon as they are landed at full prices. The sales comprise 400 barrels, at 70c. per gallon for fermenting, 70 for reboiled, 80 for prime reboiled, and 85 for cistern bottom and molasses mixed; 50 bbls. Boston reboiled syrup sold on the spot at 75c., and 68 bbls., to arrive, at 70 per gallon.

Flour.—The supplies are light, especially of superfine and double extra, which are the grades most in request, and prices for them are much stiffer. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 6,000 bbls.

Butter.—There have been more liberal arrivals of Western. The demand is fair. We quote good to choice Western at 35 to 40c., and inferior at 20 to 30c. The stock of Goshen is light.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 25, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net		8c	to 12
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net		—	to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head		$45	to 60
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head		25	to 30
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head		15	to 25
Hogs, per lb gross		9	to 10
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$4 00	to	6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	2 50	to	3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	1 50	to	2 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	90	to	125
Milch Cows, per head	50	to	87
Texas Cows, with Calves	—	to	29
Yearlings, per head	10	to	12
Calves, per head	—	to	14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.
(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	..	18
East India	20	21
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 75	..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	..	8 00
Crackers	..	8 50
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	..
English, Fire	32 00	33 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	16½	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	..	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	16½
Havana	35	38
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	13 00	..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn-Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	..
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	..	3½
—St. Domingo	4	..
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	35	..
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	..	1 60
Herrings	65	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	..
—— No. 2	14 00	17 00
—— No. 3	..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	..	10 25
Extra	10 50	14 50
Fine	9 00	9 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	..	20½
Figs, Drum	20	22
Dried Apples	6½	7½
Currants, Zante	..	15
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 20	..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	..	..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	24 00	26 00
Sicily ₩ box	..	3 00
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 45	..
10 x 12	3 75	..
12 x 18	4 40	..
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	..
Canada	2 50	..
Oats	83	84
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	95	..
Beans, ₩ bbl	15 50	17 50
Hops, ₩ lb	55	65
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	19 00	20 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	—	..
Hides, ₩ lb:		
Dry salted Mexican	15	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	9½
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	—
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	0½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime	—	—
Rockland, &c	1 75	—
Cement	2 50	—
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	70	85
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	70	90
Mess, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	..
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	6	..
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 50	..
Pitch	..	3 50
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 25
No. 2	2 50	2 75
No. 3	..	..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	60	75
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 10	1 20
Coal Oil	50	..
in cases	65	..
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	70
Refined	..	90
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed	..	35 00
Meal	..	40 00
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half bbl	14 50	15 00
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	26 50	..
Prime Mess	24 50	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	11½	12
Do., canvassed	13	17
Sides	14½	16½
Shoulders	13	..
Green Shoulders	11½	11½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	15½	15½
in kegs	..	16
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	52	54
Western	20	40
Cheese, American	7	18
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 00	4 50
Onions	18 00	20 00
Green Apples	6 00	7 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5	11½
India	..	10
Carolina	..	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 95	2 00
from store	2 05	2 10
coarse, cargo	1 80	2 00
from warehouse	1 75	1 85
from store	1 95	2 00
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	10	17
Havana, White	..	..
Yellow	..	..
Brown	..	..
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	25	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	—
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	25	28
Burry	9	11
Louisiana Native	..	14
Texas, Full Merino	18	20

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER.....669.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

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CONFEDERATE ORPHANS.

Rev. T. S. Abernethy, jr., is in the city on a mission to secure aid for the only Confederate Orphan Asylum in the Southwest. It is situated at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., and is already in full operation. Gov. Humphreys is President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. A. is well known to us as a member of the Alabama Conference of long and high standing. He is officially commended to the charity of all Masons by Thomas J. Gathright, A. M., Grand Master of Masons in Mississippi. We append the following communication from him, and recommend the noble cause to all of our people.

Confederate Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, and Manual Labor School.

LAUDERDALE SPRINGS,
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Miss.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to say to the citizens of New Orleans that I am now in the city soliciting donations, either in money, food, clothing, medicine or books, for this worthy charity.

This is no church or State institution, but proposes to take a kind and Christian care of the destitute orphans, of both sexes, of those Confederate soldiers who fell in the late unhappy war, without reference to church or State.

There are now in the Home two hundred boys and girls of this class, representing several of the States lately in conflict with the United States. This is as great a number as we can provide for at present. But we are trying to so enlarge our capacity as to take care of all destitute orphans of deceased soldiers. And surely none, whatever their opinions or antecedents politically, will deny us the privilege of feeding our hungry little ones.

Other cities North and South have responded generously to this call, and I know that New Orleans will not suffer herself to be outdone by her sister cities of the South, poor alike in this world's goods, but of their penury contributing the mite that blesses both the giver and the receiver.

I propose to call on the citizens at their places of business and ask them for aid. I hope, also, that pastors and presiding officers of fraternal bodies and corporations will take up collections for me. I hope soon to have some public entertainment in behalf of the Home, of which due and timely notice will be given. I also ask the sympathy and aid of editors in making this worthy charity known to the people.

I can be found at the Book Depository, 112 Camp street, or at my room, 54 City Hotel, corner of Camp and Common streets.

I refer to Bishops Andrew, Wightman and McTyeire; also to Rev. Dr. J. C. Keener, of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and Rev. Dr. Thos. O. Summers, of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, to Rev. R. J. Harp, bookseller and stationer, and Book Agent of the Southern M. E. Church, 112 Camp street.

Any donations or communications for me, left either with Dr. Keener or Rev. R. J. Harp, will reach me and be gratefully received.

The Home is under the most judicious management, and all donations will be applied to their specified use at once, and in the most economical manner.

I refer also to Thos. S. Gathright, A. M., Summerville, Miss., Grand Master of Masons for the State of Mississippi; and to any of the members of the Grand Lodge lately held in Natchez.

This is the only institution, that I have any knowledge of, of the kind in the South—the only one that proposes to be semi-national.

As indicated above, this is a Manual Labor School, in which quite a number of the mechanical trades are taught, and farming practiced to some extent. The boys are taught carpentering, blacksmithing, cabinet work, brick-making and masonry. The girls are instructed in all manner of useful housewifery. We have also an excellent day school and Sabbath school.

We are in great want at this time, and need more, especially money and food, bacon, flour and corn, sugar and molasses.

We do not ask or expect much from any one, but will be grateful for the mickles that make the muckle.

My residence is in Enterprise, Miss., and any communication from abroad should be addressed to me there.

THOS. S. ABERNETHY, JR., Agent,
Room 54 City Hotel, N. O.

City papers please copy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—*Senate*—H. Marie petitions for reward for capturing Surratt. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

A remonstrance against the constitutionality of the Supreme Court and reconstruction bills was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate resumed impeachment procedure. A severe contest arose over limiting speeches. The Radicals, however, contended that the prosecution would be restrained as well as the defence. It is noticeable that several Republicans vote frequently with the Democrats. The highest vote of the minority to-day reached 20, which would prevent impeachment by two votes.

8.30 P. M.—Senate still in session, having reached the 22d article of precedure without material amendment. They will conclude the matter to-night.

Wade does not vote nor preside during these proceedings.

10 P. M.—Senate still in session. Stevens, alluding to his articles, and which he claims were omitted by mistake, and which charges Johnson with an attempt to seduce Grant, says in conclusion: "What chance then has Mr. Johnson with that article, which was left out, in order to give him a loop hole? You see how fair we are. [Laughter.] What chance has Andrew Johnson if that article is inserted? Unfortunate man, thus surrounded, hampered, tangled, with his own wickedness. Unfortunate, unhappy man, behold your doom."

The above article was shut out by the arrival, as per agreement, of the hour when amendments and speeches should cease.

The managers selected their own chairman; they will approach the Senate formally to-morrow, and court will commence on Wednesday, unless the Senate's rules of procedure are amended, when Johnson will appear and ask time for preparation, after the expiration of which the court will sit every day till the trial closes, Sunday's excepted.

Sumner's motion in executive session, that during the pending proceedings Congress hold no official communication with the President, was supported by his own vote only.

House.—The House assembled at 10 o'clock, and impeachment articles were discussed throughout the day. Several verbal amendments were made. The 7th article was stricken out, and at 4 o'clock they were adopted. The vote on the first article was 126 to 40, and nearly the same vote on all the others, except the last, which was 108 to 48.

The protest, signed by forty-five members, was not received, nor allowed printed. Butler, Stevens and Jenks failed getting in new sections.

The managers elected are the same as those nominated in caucus. A Democrat was chosen as teller, but declined to act, wishing to have nothing to do with it.

The Clerk of the House was directed to inform the Senate of these proceedings.

Adjourned.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.—REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Boutwell presented the report of the select committee appointed by the House of Representatives to prepare articles of impeachment against the President. We copy as follows:

ARTICLE I. That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his office and the requirements of the Constitution, removed Edwin M. Stanton from the War office, in violation of the tenure of office bill, and is therefore guilty of a high misdemeanor.

II. That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, contrary to the tenure of office bill, appointed, without the advice and consent of the Senate, then in session, Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War, and is therefore guilty of a high misdemeanor.

III. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of a high misdemeanor in this, that without authority, and while the Senate was in session, he appointed Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, in violation of the Constitution, no vacancy having happened in said office during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing at the time of the appointment.

IV. That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did unlawfully conspire with Lorenzo Thomas and others to prevent E. M. Stanton from holding the War office, in violation of the Constitution, and the act punishing conspiracies, and is guilty of high crimes.

V. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did conspire with Lorenzo Thomas and others, to, by force, prevent and hinder the execution of the tenure of office bill; and in pursuance of said conspiracy did attempt to prevent E. M. Stanton from holding the War office, whereby said Johnson is guilty of high misdemeanor.

VI. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did unlawfully conspire with Lorenzo Thomas by force to take the property of the U. States in the War office, contrary to the act punishing certain conspiracies, and with the intent to violate the tenure of office bill, whereby said Andrew Johnson committed a high crime.

VII. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unlawfully conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to prevent the execution of the tenure of office bill, and, in pursuance of said conspiracy, unlawfully attempted to prevent E. M. Stanton from holding the War office, whereby said Andrew Johnson is guilty of a high misdemeanor.

VIII. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unlawfully conspired with Lorenzo Thomas to seize the property of the United States in the War office, with intent to violate the tenure of office bill, whereby said Andrew Johnson is guilty of a high misdemeanor.

IX. That said Andrew Johnson, President, etc., contrary to the tenure of office act, and in violation of the Constitution, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, then in session, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, whereby said Andrew Johnson is guilty of a high misdemeanor.

X. That said Andrew Johnson, President, etc., in disregard of the Constitution and laws, did bring before him Brevet Major Gen. Emory, commanding the Department of Washington, and endeavored to induce said Emory, in violation of a law of Congress, to obey such orders as he, Andrew Johnson, might give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army, whereby said Andrew Johnson is guilty of a high misdemeanor, and the House of Representatives by protestation reserving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles, or further accusations against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and of replying to his answers, which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article of impeachment, which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, and do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had, and given, as may be agreeable to law and justice.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—*House.*—A motion to suspend the rules and admit a protest against impeachment was lost by 49 to 72.

The impeachment managers introduced two additional articles. The seventh of the first series being stricken out, these are known as ten and eleven. They were adopted by a strict party vote. The tenth is Butler's, charging the President with misdemeanors in speeches while swinging around the circle. The eleventh is comprehensive, charging the President with saying, in 1866, in Washington, that Congress was illegal, and could only act so far as he chose to recognize it; and violation of two or three bills in his efforts to keep Stanton out of office, after the Senate had overruled his reasons for suspension. This article includes Stevens' charges, which failed yesterday.

The managers are authorized to send for persons and papers.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The rules of procedure were adopted, after amendment, taking from the Chief Justice the right of decision on preliminary and interlocutory questions. All are referred to the court, and to be decided without division, unless the yeas and nays are demanded by one-fifth.

If the Senators desire to argue such questions the court will be cleared.

The Republicans who voted against restricting the Chief Justice were: Anthony, Morrill, Sherman, Sprague and Williams.

Stevens, alluding to his additional article which he claimed was omitted by mistake, and which was killed by the arrival of the hour when amendments and speeches must cease, said:

"If there be shrewd lawyers, as I know there will be, and caviling judges, and if without that article they do not acquit him, they are greener than ever I was when I commenced to practice at the Court of Quarter Sessions."

PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—*Senate.*—The chair submitted a communication from Chase, which was referred to a special committee.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the impeachment managers. The managers approached the bar accompanying the members of the House. Bingham then read the articles. Butler's, which quotes largely from the President's most stinging speeches, caused a sensation. The chair said the Senate would take action upon the matter, and the managers retired.

A committee of three Senators was appointed to notify the Chief Justice and to conduct him to the Vice President's seat to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Several votes taken during the proceedings indicated the determination on the part of the Senate to adhere to its rules, notwithstanding Chase's letter.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Wade presided to-day during the entire proceedings. This probably settles the question as to whether he will vote on the final issue.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Chase writes to the Senate, expressing in mild and somewhat indirect terms non-concurrence with some of their preliminary proceedings, holding that when the Senate sits for impeachment trial it sits unquestionably as a court. The Senate must necessarily receive notice of intention to impeach from the House, but the organization of the Senate into a court should precede the actual announcement of impeachment on the part of the House, and articles of impeachment should only be presented to the court of impeachment.

No summons or other process should issue, except from the organized court, and rules for the government of the court should be formed only by the court itself. Chase finds himself unable to come to any other conclusions than those herein given; but adds: "I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to control what its superior wisdom may have directed."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Chase, by implication, claims in his communication the right to sit as part of the court, and to govern it, from the following paragraph:

The Federalist is regarded as the highest cotemporary authority. On the construction of the Constitution and in the 64th number the functions of the Senate "setting in their judicial capacity as a court for the trial of impeachment," are examined.

In a paragraph explaining the reasons for not uniting the Supreme Court with the Senate in the Court of Impeachment, it is observed: "To a certain extent the benefits of that union will be obtained, of making the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the president of the Court of Impeachment," as is proposed in the plan of the convention, while the conversion of an entire incorporation of the former into the latter will be substantially avoided.

Chase concludes all good citizens will fervently pray no occasion may ever arise when the grave proceedings now in progress will be cited as a precedent, but it is not impossible that such an occasion may come. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Constitution has charged the Chief Justice with an important function in the trial of an impeachment of the President, it has seemed to me fitting and obligatory when he is unable to concur in the views of the Senate concerning matters essential to the trial, that his respectful dissent should appear.

THREE-FOURTHS OF JEFFERSON BURNED.

Messrs. Brooks, Macdonald & Co., of this city, inform us that they received yesterday a dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, stating that three-fourths of that place is burned. Up to this writing we have been unable to obtain full details, but it is currently reported that no cotton, of which there is a considerable quantity stored in warehouses, was burned.

THE LAST RECONSTRUCTION ACT PASSED.—The House has agreed to the Senate amendments to the reconstruction act, and the measure, as it has gone to the President, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter any elections authorized by the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled an act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and of the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, etc.*, That the constitutional convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory may provide that at the time of voting on the ratification of the constitution, registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by said constitution, and the same elected officers who shall make return of votes cast for the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall enumerate and certify to the votes cast for members of Congress.

THE TYNG TRIAL.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing on the 18th, says: The summing up in the Tyng case, to-day, was attended by some incidents of peculiar interest. Ex-Judge Fullerton, for the defense, brought up the ritualistic practices at St. Albans, and was very severe upon those who sanctioned them and kept them in countenance. If, instead of reading prayers in a Methodist church, Mr. Tyng had gone to that place and participated in the hollow mockeries and idle forms which were in fashion there, no ecclesiastical censure would have been passed upon him. In this case they might, indeed, try and condemn him, but the victory would prove a defeat. [Here there were loud demonstrations of applause, which the court endeavored to repress.]

Judge Fullerton said he addressed the court and not the audience, but he wished to repeat the declaration that a victory of Mr. Tyng's enemies will assuredly be their defeat. The candles of St. Albans would be snuffed out. (Laughter.) They might try and they might condemn, but they could never hinder God's ministers from preaching the Gospel. (Voices, "Amen.") Counsel then alluded to the recent fraternization of Episcopalians and Presbyterians in Philadelphia. These men were not ashamed to pray together, and all right-minded Christian men would thank them for so doing. In conclusion he called upon the court to acquit his client; any other course would make him the martyr of the nineteenth century. (Great applause.)

Mr. Nash, for the presenters, (or the prosecution, as the lawyers would say,) was equally plain spoken. He said the whole business was simply to give effect to a certain declaration signed by Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. John Cotton Smith, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Camfield, a declaration that nothing was in the gospel of Christ that was not preached by these persons. He did not believe these persons knew what they were saying; and they could only be excused on the ground of gross ignorance. He denied that the charge was that, being a minister of the gospel, he had preached the gospel. Suppose he went into a court in New Jersey (where his learned friend Parker was practicing) and preached a sermon there. There was a great difference between preaching the gospel and practicing it. This canon was to promote harmony and concord among brethren, as Paul and Barnabas promoted harmony, by separating when they could not agree. Moreover, he went on to say, Mr. Tyng ought to have confined himself to his own place, and not go roving about to minister. He had a parish in New York, embracing 265 families, making one thousand souls. He might preach 720 times a year, and visit all the poor families in the parish, and that surely was work enough to keep one man busy at home, without going over to evangelical New Jersey.

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY

The following, from Rev. J. H. Mims, Collecting and Distributing Agent of the Southwestern Bible Society, is commended to the consideration of the friends of Bible distribution as evidence of the importance of the work in which we are continually engaged.

REV. J. E. C. DOREMUS, D. D.,
General Agent S. W. B. S.

SUGAR TOWN, Calcasieu parish, La.,
January 30, 1868.

REV. SIR: Inclosed please to find my report for January. Miles traveled, 225; number of families visited, 223; societies organized, 3; two of which, "Parish," and one "Branch," viz: Avoyelles Society, at Evergreen; Rapides Society, at Cheneyville, and a Branch Society of the latter at Spring Creek. We have had a great deal of bad weather during the month—rain, sleet and snow. I have faced it all, except on one day, when it rained all day; but it was spent profitably in writing to different parts of the field. I inclose a diary, giving a brief detailed statement of daily movements.

There is a great deal of destitution of the Scriptures in Rapides parish. Very few are able to buy. It is not uncommon with me to fall in with families destitute of both spiritual and temporal food. Many are subsisting on dry bread, and even that with them is scarce and hard to get. I have found in the last two days no less than seven families wholly destitute of God's word; not one of them able to buy a Bible. The further I travel in the Pine woods, west, the more destitution I find.

Here is a field white unto the harvest, but the laborers are few. Many are perishing for lack of knowledge. A temporal scarcity is equaled by a spiritual famine: cribs empty, purse exhausted, no Bible in the house. The precious word, both oral and written, is scarce. What a field for the philanthropist!

My heart was wrung with pity, a few days ago, when calling on a family, I found them in a miserable shanty, with a dirt floor, barefoot, scantily clothed, living on dry bread, several sick, and all looking the picture of death; without medicine or nourishment suitable for the sick; the father fifteen miles distant, splitting rails for bread, no Bible in the house, not even a Testament. "We are members of the church," said the mother; "we have just settled this place, and find times very hard; we can't get meat to eat." Tears involuntarily filled my eyes; money with me was scarce, but I could not leave them without distributing a small pittance. I gave them a Bible worth 60 cents, in the name of your society; it was received with many thanks. I did not go far till I found another family on dry bread. But I cannot enlarge. I am not able to afford relief, and therefore must turn my eyes away from the scene.

I am of opinion that there are in the parish of Rapides not less than one hundred families, and one thousand adults, without the word of God. I could sell a great many family Bibles, and large-type Testaments and Psalms, if the people were able to buy them.

The two gentlemen whom I named to you have voluntarily undertaken to supply all the "Pan Handle" of Rapides parish. And another person has undertaken to supply four townships in N. Calcasieu parish. I left Bibles and Testaments with them; also at Sugar Town, in good hands; also at Many, Sandersville and Kirk's Mill. The societies, auxiliary to yours, which I have organized will do all they can to supply the destitutions which exist in their respective fields. I purpose to return, via Natchitoches and Alexandria, to get the box you sent thither, and thence to Lake Charles, in Calcasieu parish.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. MIMS,
Col. and Dis. Agent, S. W. B. S.

CHICKEN PIE WITH RICE.—Cut up three young chickens into joints, and drop them into weak salt and water for half an hour. Have ready two quarts of rice boiled, but not steamed, into which stir a pound and a quarter of butter, a quart of milk, a little salt, and six well-beaten eggs. Put into your baking-dish half the quantity of this mixture, and place the chicken and a few slices of ham in it. Then pour in the remainder of the rice and egg, and rub a little flour and milk smoothly together, and put on the top, to make it brown nicely. This pie will be sufficient for twenty persons.

A LONDON LYRIC.

BY ROBT. BUCHANAN.

The wind is shrill on the hills, and the culver
Wheels up and down with a windy gleam;
The birch has unloosened her locks of silver,
And shaken them down on the pools of the stream;
Yet here I linger in London city,
Thinking of meadows where I was born—
And over the tiles, with her haunting pity,
Glimmers the moon, with her dripping horn.

O moon, pale siren, with wild eyes drinking
The light of the sun as he sweepeth by,
I am looking straight in those eyes, and thinking
Of one who has loved you longer than I;
I am asking my heart if you pity or cherish
The souls that you witch with a harvest call—
If the dream must die when the dreamer perish—
If it be idle to dream at all.

The waves of the city roll hither and thither,
The tumult deepens, the days go by,
The dead men vanish—we know not whither,
The live men anguish—we know not why;
The cry of the stricken is smothered never,
The shadow passes from street to street;
And, overhead, for ever and ever,
Goes the still white gleam of thy constant feet.

The hard men struggle, the students ponder,
The world rolls round on its westward way;
The gleam of thy beautiful night up yonder
Is pale on the dreamer's cheek all day;
The old earth's voice is a sound of weeping,
All round her shores the waters cry;
There is no calm and there is no sleeping,
But thy still white presence goes nightly by.

Another summer, new hopes departed,
Yet here we are lingering, you and I,
I on the earth, with my hope prone-hearted,
You, through the silence of stars, in the sky!
You are there! I am here! and the reaping and sowing
Of the year of harvest is over and done,
And the hoary snow-drift will soon be blowing
Under the wheels of the whirling sun.

While tower and turret lie silvered under,
When eyes are closed and the lips are dumb,
In the nightly pause of the human wonder,
From dusky portals, I see thee come;
And whoso wakes, and beholds thee yonder,
Is witched by thee till his days shall cease;
For over his eyes, wheresoever he wander,
Dwelleth the vision of God's white peace!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM ABINGDON.

ABINGDON, VA., Jan. 10, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I ask the privilege of replying, through the columns of your most valuable paper, to numerous inquiries addressed to me respecting the male and female colleges located in this section of Virginia, particularly of Martha Washington College, at this place.

I am most happy to perceive in these inquiries a growing disposition in the parents of the South to secure to their children at least the advantages and permanent blessings of a thorough and finished education—a benefit that can never be overrated under any circumstances whatever, but now rendered, by present surroundings, a matter of the highest conceivable importance. While our children were blessed with plenty, and large prospective fortunes were awaiting their maturity, there existed a much less necessity for intellectual culture than now, since all these fair prospects have been swept away by the destroyer.—Hence, while I most cheerfully reply to the interrogatories of my friends, I desire to do so through your columns, and thereby present more prominently before its readers an institution than which there is none, in my judgment, more worthy of Southern patronage, and where a most thorough education may be secured at comparatively little cost.

Were it not for extending this article to an inconvenient length, I might say much of the college buildings, but will simply add that they are spacious, elegant and very substantial brick structures, affording most comfortable accommodations for some one hundred and fifty young ladies. It is surrounded by beautifully-improved grounds of about fifteen acres, most ample for healthy exercise, with pleasant shady walks and groves, an abundance of fine fruit, and an ample supply of the purest water. It is surrounded, too, by lovely verdant hills, and in full view of majestic mountains, so that to whatever point the eye may be directed the most beautiful and varied natural scenery meets the gaze of the admiring beholder.

Respecting the health of Abingdon I deem it entirely superfluous to say anything whatever, as this section is proverbially one of the healthiest on the continent; yet I cannot resist the inclination to state that ague and musquitoes are unknown here.

In regard to the society of this section I will only say that it has for more than half a century been the home of the Campbells, the Johnsons, the Floyds and Prestons—names which not only Virginia, but the nation, has delighted to honor, and whose intellects and deeds have contributed much to our country's glory. With these facts before the reader, I think I may safely leave him to form his own conclusions respecting the society of Abingdon.

The advertisement of the college, which will be found in your columns, furnishes full information respecting the cost of attending the institution for the scholastic year of ten months. Hence I need not reply to inquiries respecting that particular, but will anticipate and answer a question that will no doubt frequently arise, viz: How is it possible that good board and the facilities for acquiring a thorough and finished education can be furnished at such extremely low rates, and are not the charges a clear indication that the school is not all that its friends claim for it? My reply is simply this: Judging from such a standpoint the renowned schools of Prussia and Germany must also be deficient in whatever pertains to the highest order of literary institutions, because of the comparatively small sum it costs to attend them—the very reverse of which we know to be true.

And the cause that cheapens education there also operates to a considerable extent here. Abingdon, occupying as it does a point about equidistant between the great markets of the Northeast and Southwest, and surrounded by a most fertile section, producing in the greatest abundance all the necessaries of life, is in consequence one of the least expensive towns to live in I have ever visited.

A salary of one thousand dollars here is equal to two or more in our Southern cities. I will give a partial list of prices here, the most certain data upon which to calculate the cost of living. Flour, eight dollars; corn, fifty cents; pork, six to seven cents; beef, six cents; mutton, five to six cents; turkeys, fifty to seventy-five cents; chickens, ten to fifteen cents; butter, fifteen to twenty cents; eggs, ten to twenty cents; and doctors' bills scarcely averaging five dollars per annum. These prices clearly indicate that much less than half that is required to support a family in New Orleans would be ample here.

Again, this is not an individual enterprise, projected simply with a view to money-making, but an institution of the church, the sole object of which is to promote education and to secure its benefits to the greatest possible number at the least possible cost. Hence the charges are graduated to meet the actual expenses of the school, the use of the buildings, grounds, etc., of the college being a gratuity. The fact, also, that it is a denominational school belonging to the M. E. Church South, than whom none are more jealous of the reputation of their institutions of learning, is a certain guarantee that its officers and faculty will ever be composed of gentlemen of established reputation, of the purest character and highest scholarship.

The second or spring term commenced on the 19th of February, and will close about the middle of July; then a short vacation of some two weeks, affording the pupils time to visit some of the numerous points of interest or excellent mineral springs that abound in southwestern Virginia.

Then comes the fall term, which closes in time for the young ladies to participate in the Christmas festivities at home. The long vacation in winter and the very short one in summer were planned with special reference to the interest and convenience of pupils from the Southwest. By this arrangement parents may have their children at home at that period, which, while it is the least valuable for study and mental improvement, is yet the most pleasant and beautiful at the South, and in the cool and healthy regions of Virginia at a period the most uncomfortable and debilitating at home.

They, therefore, who send their daughters here may confidently expect to have them return home not only with their minds developed and their manners and tastes cultivated and refined, but with that, also, which is of but little if any less importance, improved health and greatly increased physical energy and power of endurance.

I may add here that all that has been said in reference to Martha Washington College is perfectly applicable to Emory and Henry, the Methodist male college, beautifully situated ten miles northeast of Abingdon, on the same great line of travel, the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, so that parents who have both sons and daughters to educate may, by sending to these two most excellent colleges, place them where they may see each other as often as is necessary or desirable. Two hundred and forty dollars will meet the cost of attending Emory and Henry ten months.

J. N. WILKINSON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SANCTIFICATION.

MR. EDITOR: I have thought that it might tend to the encouragement of others, who are seeking the blessing of perfect love or entire sanctification, for me to publish in your paper my experience on that subject. Not long after my conversion, in reading the biographies of Bramwell, and Stoner, and Mrs. Fletcher, and Mrs. Rogers, as well as the writings of Mr. Wesley and others, I became convinced that there were higher attainments in the divine life than I had experienced; and as I set the highest estimate on spiritual riches, I commenced seeking for perfect love. I sought it diligently in the use of all the means of grace. I did not neglect any, yet I had many conflicts with the unbelief of my heart. Sometimes I would be tempted to believe that it was presumption for me to aspire after such a state of grace. Then I would reflect how many old professors were destitute of this blessing, and how few had attained to it; and then I would ask myself: "How can any one know when he has attained it? How can he distinguish between justification and entire sanctification? Justified persons are often filled with the spirit, and get happy, and yet they do not profess entire sanctification. How can a person distinguish between such a blessing and that of perfect love?" These reasonings and conflicts continued about four years, during all which time I was an earnest Christian, and the latter part a preacher. Finally, in the early part of November, 1836, I became more earnestly engaged in seeking the desire of my heart. In reading the arguments of Mr. Watson, in his Institutes, on this subject, every doubt was removed as to the possibility of attaining it in this life, and I redoubled my efforts. I had been in the habit of praying in secret four or five times a day, reading several chapters in the Bible daily, and fasting every Friday. I now commenced fasting twice a week, and arising every morning before day in order to engage in earnest prayer for that blessing. I found a considerable increase of faith immediately resulting from these efforts, especially in the morning exercises. I had clearer views of Christ, of the fullness of the atonement for sin, of the efficacy of his blood, and of the promises of the gospel. Every morning I felt that I made nearer approaches to the Saviour, and had clearer and more delightful views of his character and perfections, as well as a heartfelt realization of my absolute need of entire holiness of heart as a qualification for the discharge of every duty, and especially for the work of the ministry.

Finally, on the 1st day of December, while riding along the road in the afternoon, I fell into a train of meditation, mingled with prayer, my heart earnestly drawn out after God. Suddenly the Lord blessed my soul with the most ecstatic and exalted sensations of love and thanksgiving. I felt my heart cleansed from sin, and filled with the love of God and man. I felt that Christ was my king, my wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption; that he had entered into my heart with all his train of graces—love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness, temperance, faith. I felt that my heart was continually crying:—Glory! glory! glory! I felt that God was my father, Jesus my redeemer, the Holy Ghost my sanctifier, angels my kindred, heaven my home, and glory my portion. I was unspeakably happy several days, and, thank God, I am happy now. O! that all our brethren, and especially the preachers, might seek and experience this glorious promised grace of the gospel of Christ. AN OLD PILGRIM.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

SAN MARCOS, Texas, Feb. 5, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: A letter published in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in November last, written by myself, descriptive of Southwestern Texas, has waked up among the numerous readers of the ADVOCATE a spirit of inquiry about this country, both in Mississippi and Alabama, and all of these brethren and friends are due my consideration. But the correspondence has assumed such proportions as to render it very inconvenient for me to answer each letter in detail, which I would do with pleasure would my time and health permit. So, Mr. Editor, you will please give me up, humble corner in your welcome weekly visitor to this far off Southwest land. I examined my letter of November last closely, to see if I had overdrawn the picture, or put too much red on the brush, and think I did not.

My correspondents all ask similar questions: What can lands be bought at? To this I reply: it depends altogether on the locality and improvements. In the immediate vicinity of San Marcos lands sell at say from $12 to $25 per acre, where it is improved. Unimproved land is very cheap; say $1 to $2 per acre. All of these lands are rich—very unlike Mississippi or Alabama, the lands of which are spotted. Even the mountains here are very rich. To emigrants to this country I would suggest Colwell, Hays, Gonzales, and Guadalupe as best suited to Mississippi and Alabama emigrants. These counties border on the San Marcos and Guadalupe rivers, which afford vast water facilities for family use, stock and machinery. This country is filling up rapidly with a substantial population. It were best to bring labor with you, or come prepared to labor yourselves. True, there are plenty of laborers here, but mostly very unreliable — Mexicans and freedmen. We want an industrious population of white men to develop the vast resources of this great country.

Can mechanics find employment? Yes, rough work is in great demand, as there is a great scarcity of buildings for the accommodation of emigrants. Horses of the Mustang breed can be bought at from $15 to $30 per head; beef cattle, at two to two and a half cents per pound; cows and calves at $6 to $10 per head; pork worth six to seven cents per pound.

Can we save good pork? Yes; there was ice in San Marcos on the fourth of January ½ inch thick. It is a fine hog country.

How had we best move to Texas? I would suggest the land route as cheapest. Change your mules for good mares, and work them to your wagons. Good American mares are valuable here, and so of wagons. If by water, the way is by Galveston, from thence by rail to Columbus or Brenham; private conveyance or stage from thence to the San Marcos country. If you should move by land, start in September or early in October. Should this be a good season for farming, provisions will be abundant this year, as there is a full supply on hand at present. Indians? No trouble from that quarter. They are not within one hundred and fifty miles of this place. Yellow fever? The atmosphere too pure for that disease.

Methodist preachers? I never saw a finer opening for strong holy men. Schools? Educational facilities are being developed rapidly. Physicians? This is a country of remarkably fine health, but a few more of this class could live, I think.

In conclusion, I remark: we need mechanics of all kinds—turners, wheelwrights, table and bedstead makers, as well as men who will go into the cedar breaks and make rails, and haul them, and build fences round these rich lands, and break them up with the plow. We need more preachers who can deny themselves some of the luxuries of the old States, and live on small salaries, and sleep in log cabins. We have an intelligent population, but not yet fixed up.

Mr. Editor, I wish all concerned to understand that I advise no one to move to this or any country, "or even across a creek." But I do believe this a superior country for white men. Two months will suffice to make a corn crop, with ordinary seasons. Emigrants should remember that it requires money to buy provisions, even at low rates, and they should bring with them enough to supply them for one year. Bring with you rare peach and apple grafts, plums, etc.; also garden seeds, as things of this kind are greatly neglected here. Some one asks if wheat will grow here. To this I will reply, it is an uncertain crop. Sometimes the yield is heavy—twenty-five or thirty bushels per acre; other years very light. I believe, as a general rule, what will grow in south or middle Alabama will grow here.

A few words more to my friends in regard to lands. I have been requested by some of my correspondents to make selections of homes for them. To these I will say: you had best come and look for yourselves. But for the gratification of such I will make a suggestion or two. Lands lying convenient to the San Marcos river are most sought for, in consequence of the convenience to water for family use, stock, etc. There is now being offered for sale a large tract of land lying immediately on the San Marcos, four miles below the village. This is a place of rare beauty and convenience. The tract contains 1,800 acres; all of said land is rich as could be desired, and has some improvements on it, and can be bought at $5 per acre.

The place will settle twelve to fifteen families comfortably, as it has a river front of one and a half miles. The water is as pure as could be desired, and contains three excellent mill sites. Could not a company of my friends secure this place? I shall take pleasure in serving my brethren and friends in any way that will better their circumstances and promote the interest of society in this rich and beautiful country, by aiding, as much as possible, in introducing intelligent labor and a high moral sentiment into it.

I may in future say something more of this country, the West Texas Conference, etc.

J. W. BROWN.

"O PAPA!" said a little chap, the other day, as he came home from school, "I am next to head!" "Ah! and how many are in the class, Freddy?" "*Two.*"

MILITARY ORDERS.

The following order, issued by Gen. Hancock, will have a most important bearing upon the finances of the State:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, La., February 22, 1868.

Special Orders No. 40.

[Extract.]

1. The Auditor and Treasurer of the State of Louisiana have officially represented to the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District that "the indebtedness of the State is such that, under the present revenue laws, the debt cannot be paid;" and the Governor of the State has, in an official communication to the Commanding General, declared that the State Treasury is totally bankrupt; that the judges and all the other officers of the State cannot be paid; and that unless some remedy be applied the machinery of civil government in the State must stop. The collection of arrear taxes for four years was, by act of the Legislature, suspended until the year 1870, and the appropriation act of the State, passed on the 25th of March, 1867, to meet the current expenses of the State, expired on the 31st of December, 1867, so that no adequate provision for the current year now exists, and no payments can be made by the Treasurer. The emergency of the case is so pressing and immediate, and prompt action so indispensable to prevent anarchy and confusion and the loss of all semblance of civil law, that the Commanding General feels it his duty to use his authority for the relief of the State in this exigency. Upon the recommendation of his excellency, Gov. Baker, it is therefore ordered:

I. That from and after this day all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, the revenues, dues and taxes, of the State of Louisiana, shall be payable and collected in United States legal tender notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer, and of all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payments as above.

II. The Auditor and Treasurer of the State shall be required to keep a special and separate account of all dues, taxes, funds or other public moneys, which shall be received by them hereafter from any and all collectors of taxes, or from other sources; and it shall be their duty to appropriate the same to the payments of the salaries of the judicial, executive and civil officers of the State; and to pay and discharge all the appropriations made in favor of the charitable institutions, the free schools, for the rent of the Mechanics' Institute, and for the support of the State convicts. The act of the Legislature making appropriations for the general expenses of the State ending the 31st of December, 1867, so far as the appropriations therein set forth apply to the above enumerated officers and institutions, will be adopted by the said Treasurer and Auditor, and other officers, as if the said Legislature had passed the same act providing for the year 1868, making appropriations for the objects hereinbefore specified in this order, for the sums contained in said act; provided, however, that the Treasurer of the State shall not pay any other outstanding warrants or other obligations of the State than those that are issued against appropriations for the last quarter of the year 1867, restricting himself in the payment of these last-mentioned obligations to those applicable to, and issued in favor of the officers and institutions hereinbefore referred to in this order, and for whose special benefit and protection this order provides, *and for no others.*

III. For the purpose of carrying out this order, without delay, the tax collectors throughout the State of Louisiana will report immediately, under oath, to the State Treasurer, the kinds and amounts of funds and moneys collected by them up to this date.

IV. For the purpose of avoiding expense throughout the State, the assessments which have been made for the year 1867 are adopted, as if the same had been made for the year 1868, and the collectors will be required to perform their duties under existing laws.

* * * * *

By command of Major Gen. Hancock:
GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

APPLE TOAST.—Cut six apples in four quarters each, take the core out, peel and cut them in slices; put in a saucepan an ounce of butter, then throw over the apples about two ounces of white pounded sugar and two table-spoonfuls of water; put the saucepan on the fire, let it stew quickly, toss them up, or stir with a spoon; a few minutes will do them. When tender, cut two or three slices of bread half an inch thick, put in a frying-pan two ounces of butter, put on the fire; when the butter is melted, put in your bread, which fry of a nice yellowish color; when nice and crisp take them out, place them on a dish, a little white sugar over the apples about one inch thick. Serve hot.

BISHOP McTYEIRE IN TEXAS.

Bishop McTyeire is writing some delightful letters in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, giving an account of his recent travel through Texas. We extract from his No. IV the following description of a good white man's country:

We crossed the Trinity at the lower ferry, ten miles from Palestine, and now began to get glimpses of the peculiar country. The ferrying was no great job, for the boat at that season reached from shore to shore. The ferryman had only the trouble to collect his silver half-dollar on each of our vehicles. The signs were plain that Trinity, at times, is a wide and angry flood, and its bottom well-nigh impassable in the wet season, even when the water is within banks. Here grows the pecan, though the fruit is not so delicate as that of the Colorado and Guadalupe valleys. Our nooning was under live-oaks, and near a sandy stream. For the first time and last time Charlie gave the coffeepot and cups a thorough scrubbing. The little fellow astonished himself and us at the bright warns which, by virtue of sand and water, he produced from beneath such incrustations of soot and tarnish as had accumulated. The General excelled himself that day in coffee-making; all agreed it was real mahogany, and took the second round out of our clean cups.

In Carolina, in Florida, and lately in Upshur county, I had trudged through deep sand; but the depth, breadth and length of the sand-beds today were not surpassed. To the right and left are said to be productive lands, and not far off; though it takes testimony to establish this. Freestone county has a good quality of cotton and corn lands, and they are said to be healthy. We are now on a line above the yellow fever range. Homes can be bought cheaply. I was surprised at the low price and favorable terms on which a friend had got a settlement in post-oak lands, lively, and easily put under cultivation ($1 per acre, and four years to pay it.) We reached Fairfield an hour or two in the night, but Dr. Starly would not let us feel uncomfortable on that account—he was looking for us. The Doctor's contributions to the literature and science of his profession, through medical journals, have given him more than a local reputation, and I was happy to make his acquaintance. Here, too, I was privileged to meet Col. Moreland, my father's friend, late of Russell county, Alabama. He is in good position to be useful to his old neighbors, who seek a better country. If the Colonel will pardon me for laying on a willing burden, I would direct to him those seeking information of locations in Freestone and Limestone counties. These two Methodist brethren, of means and influence, will please bear in mind the pledge they are under to see that a house is built in Fairfield, the county-seat, for religious worship. We have none, and I believe other churches are no better off in this respect. Brother Gilmore embraces Fairfield in his circuit, and we advise him to give them no rest until they rise up and build.

A peculiarity of the bald prairie I had noticed in Alabama is its unsuitableness to the cotton-plant, which takes the rust and sheds off its leaves and perishes. Not so here; the best cotton—size, limbing, and fruit considered—that I saw was on the bald prairies, near Cotton Gin and [illegible]. The worm had not troubled it, and to the top the bolls were open.

The next day puts us in the prairies, and among the mosquet groves, looking like peach-orchards in an old field. Ranches of sheep and cows throw out their skirmishers. Broad-horned bullocks, upon whose neck a yoke has never come, seem to be living in vain. Cavy-ard (Sp. Caballada) is the word applied to a collection of the horse kind. The mares feed in bunches, with last spring's colts beside them; and the offspring of the year before is generally recognizable in their neighborhood. The mustang is the wild horse, creole of the prairie; tough and serviceable when tamed; getting scarce now. The horses before us, though unbroke, are not wild, and bear the owner's brand; the produce of Spanish and American stock, crossed; short-coupled and not tall. The government, recruiting its frontier cavalry, has put out bids for several hundred horses, none to be under fourteen and a half hands. Mr. M., of S., told me he liked the price, ($50 to $80, if I remember,) but out of his large cavyard, healthy, active, strong, and of sufficient age, he could not *quite* get in a single horse—too low.

Here we fell in with the grasshoppers—the loitering rear-guard of a host that had passed away. They are occasional visitors, and sometimes very damaging ones. Farther west we ate vegetables which had been saved by having a sheet to cover them. Some cabbages had been saved by tying up each head in a rag. Hogs, geese, turkeys, and the bird tribe, eat them, and on the Salon we saw a flock of goats skipping after them. If they eat what they caught, it is an improbable appetite.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

Bishop Kavanaugh on California.

PRODUCTIONS.

This is a subject so copious and marvelous in its character that the reader must be satisfied with general remarks, and the writer be grateful not to exhaust the credulence of the reader. It is pertinent that the curious should be exhorted to follow the example of the Queen of Sheba in regard to Solomon, go and see and hear for yourself, and say whether the half has been told you.

The grain productions of this country are mainly wheat, oats, barley, and occasionally a little rye and corn. Corn, however, is but rarely cultivated. Certain localities near water courses, having a sandy soil, make the culture of corn a possibility where the yield is respectable. In other localities, where irrigation is practicable, this grain can be successfully cultivated. But the farming community generally prefer the culture of barley as a substitute for corn.

The yield of wheat in this country is generally estimated at about from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. In a few instances I have heard of a yield of 90 bushels to the acre. This is, however, a rare success. A gentleman of pretty large observation in California told me that so abundant are the productions of that country that one good season would yield enough to sustain the country for three years. Then the country had but a limited market for her products. Soon after a brisk trade sprung up and emptied the then heavily burdened depots of their surplus grain, by shipping it to the States, and so highly is this wheat and flour appreciated in the States that the trade promises to continue. All the available shipping at San Francisco was monopolized for this trade, so that Oregon was cut off from participating in it. She will have to get up shipping of her own in self-defense. I have not learned what is the usual yield of barley; but more than wheat, I presume. And when there is a demand for it the farmer is richly repaid for his toil in raising it.

Oats are mainly used as hay. They are mowed before they are quite ripe. They are then boiled, as timothy is frequently done in this country. They are an excellent food for cattle or horses. They will subsist well upon oats without any thing else when not used hard. When put to hard service they usually give them some barley to impart additional strength; but this treatment is only given to such as are kept for regular service. The stock not used graze on the growing grasses and wild oats, and other volunteer grains of the country, while it is green, and then, when it is cured, upon the ground.

This leads me to remark that the vegetation of this country gets its growth during what is usually styled the rainy season, which lasts from about the middle of November to the middle of May, and sometimes to June; or, at least, it gets such a start in its growth that the remaining moisture of the ground conducts it to maturity. The heat of the sun, in the absence of rain or dew, soon dries up the grass and the stalks of the grain, until every thing, save trees and some flourishing weeds, seems utterly dried up and dead. From appearances you would readily suppose that the stock of the country must suffer sadly. But you will presently perceive that your sympathies are misplaced, instead of a decline in flesh, they are evidently fattening. The cause of this is, that every thing has simply cured upon ground and is excellent food, and remains so until the rains of the next fall rot the straw and the grass that may be left. The fact, then, that there is no rain during these many months is a blessing to the country. When we speak of the rainy season, it is not to be supposed that it rains all the time of this season. There are often pleasant days that intervene between the rains; and again, the rains are often at night, and the succeeding day a pleasant one.

The next products we shall notice are the fruits of the country.

You may guess at my appreciation of these when I tell you, that it had been about three years since we had had a fruit year in Kentucky; that when I walked on the streets of San Francisco, and saw long rows of fruit stands, presenting to the eye boxes of the richest-looking grapes, large piles of yellow-looking pears, large, soft, and tempting; boxes of plums of huge dimensions; peaches, yellow and red, soft and juicy; apples, of every size and color—I could not but feel the sentiment, "Paradise Regained." That this should have been forbidden fruit at that time would have been a trying case; but it was not. "Of all them mayest freely eat," was a welcome license. I considered it not the time for self-denial, and soon realized the glory of the land.

This exhibition of fruits is a fair representation of the land. The fruit is always abundant, and of greater variety than I have seen in any other country. Again, it is more perfect than that of any other country, save, in some particulars, that of Oregon. The curculio, the insect that deposits its eggs in young fruit, and produces the worm that destroys it, is not in the country. I did not find a single instance of fruit thus corrupted.

The grape is common to the whole country. But its favorite climate and soil appears to be the southern end of the State. More marvelous things are said of the grape about Los Angelos than any other portion of which I have heard. My modesty rather declines to repeat the statements which have been made to me as to the number of pounds a single bunch of grapes is said to weigh; suffice it to say that the statement places it above the teens. How far into the mountain regions the grape will flourish I am not informed; but a very cool summer seems not friendly to the grape. There is in California the richest variety, not only of grapes, but of fruits generally. And we may remark of vegetables that they are larger and more perfect than we have found elsewhere. The cabbage, beets, Irish potatoes, onions, and squashes are of unusual size and the finest flavor.

But time would fail me to tell of the enormous mineral wealth of this country—so varied in kind, so abundant in quantity—of the imposingly grand and sublime scenery of the country which a clear day presents. What think you of seeing objects distinct and well-defined at the distance of one hundred and fifty miles? Amidst scenes of this imposing character, I remarked to a traveling companion that if ideas derived from familiarity with sublime scenery make men eloquent, that man that could not be eloquent amid the upper waters of the Sacramento River ought to be choked down as unbearable.

INORDINATE SELF-PLEASING. — The London *Watchman*, August 28th, comes to us with the annual address of the British Wesleyan Societies in Great Britain, signed by John Bedford, president, John Farrar, secretary. One of its paragraphs is as follows:

An inordinate disposition to self-pleasing is an observable characteristic of the age. The material progress of society, and the daily increasing facilities which that progress affords for obtaining individual gratification and enjoyment, have created and developed this temper in the public mind. We earnestly caution you against it. The most innocent delights become mischievous when they become absorbing. Indulgence in earthly pleasure, of whatever kind, feeds its own strength and may easily pass into the dominant and irresistible passion. Take heed that a subtile love of things seen does not supplant in your spiritual sympathies and aspirations. While you are alive to all that is noble and beautiful both in nature and art, be wise enough not to forget that the world and the most glorious things in it will, by and by, be dissolved, and that the object of Christian faith alone will remain forever. Hold the reins of the flesh and the spirit alike in the strong hand of a humble and resolved consecration of yourself to Christ. Abstain from all such amusements, as if not demonstrably evil, are only questionably good. Be jealous of whatever might lead you to trifle with the sanctity of the Lord's day, or might in any way disqualify you for the private or public duties of your Christian profession. Indolence, sloth, luxury, and inordinate earthly affection in all its forms, are fatal to the reality of a life of faith in Christ. Let an intelligent and Christian self-denial enter into the substance of your daily conduct. Remember, if any man will be Christ's disciple he must deny himself and take up his cross daily, and follow him.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Take two well-boiled chickens, and, when cold, cut into small pieces, removing the skin and bone. Mix with this cut chicken four times as much cut celery (or lettuce heads and celery mixed) as you have chicken. Season with salt and pepper to your taste. Take the yolks of eight hard-boiled eggs, and mash them to a paste with the back of a spoon, using a few table-spoonfuls of cold water to soften them. To this add a little salt, four table-spoonfuls of made mustard, four table-spoonfuls of melted butter, and six spoonfuls of salad oil, with eight table-spoonfuls vinegar. Rub these together until they are quite smooth. Half an hour before salad is sent to table, mix this dressing thoroughly with the chicken and celery.—*Dixie Cookery.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Have you Enough of it Now, Master John?"

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 28, 1868.

In that sad and bloody past which immediately followed the captivity of Charles I, after the army of Montrose had been disbanded, and the Presbyterians of Scotland had obtained temporary control of that distracted country, there were daily exhibited scenes of cruelty and bloodshed rarely equaled in any civilized land. During this period of wholesale murder the clergy were distinguished for their relentless cruelty; often when the soldiery, weary of slaughter, were disposed to spare, they cried out for the execution of the Philistines, and denounced any evidence of lenity as an act of backsliding and defection, and a sin against God, who, according to them, required the utter extermination of the wicked. It was on the occasion of a most sanguinary execution of the royalists, which was participated in and encouraged by one of these preachers, that a military officer, seeing this fanatical priest, John Neavins by name, return from the place of slaughter with his shoes dabbled in the blood of the victims, asked him the question at the head of this article, "Have you enough of it now, Master John?" But Master John and his clerical brethren had *not* enough of it; they continued to press on the confiscations, the burnings, and the executions even after the politicians and the soldiery, disgusted and alarmed at the consequences, were disposed to relax the rigor of the persecution. Nor did they abate their fiery zeal and fanatical cruelty until the tide was turned, Charles II was crowned, and the Royalists and Episcopalians were again in power. Then the poisoned chalice was commended to their own lips, and they in their turn were subjected to a persecution even more cruel and relentless than their own.

Thus has it always been when the ministers of the gospel have forsaken their legitimate calling to mingle in the strife of politics. Every alliance between church and State has produced evil, only evil, and that continually. So thoroughly were the fathers of the republic convinced of this, that when they came to frame a constitution they were careful to provide against any alliance or connection between the two.

The success of the experiment demonstrated its wisdom; politics was freed from the spirit of intolerance and persecution which invariably spring from religious bigotry, and the church was purer and more efficient for this entire separation from civil affairs.

But the abolition movement commenced. Feeble at first, it would soon have died out entirely; but the church seized upon it, and soon it became a disturbing element in all her councils. Her preachers, weary of the tame subjects of the incarnation, the crucifixion, and the ascension, laid aside these state themes to entertain their hearers with the fancied wrongs of the slave: wrongs which Christ, Peter and Paul had failed to see. The inevitable consequence soon followed. Many of the churches formally separated.

But these crusaders were not yet satisfied. The church, at least in the North, was purged of the deadly sin, but the State still recognized as lawful this "sum of all villainies." Hence almost every Northern preacher became a politician, and what the professed politician, with ribald jest and obscene illustration, taught from the stump, the preacher, with all the solemnity and authority of God's messenger to men, proclaimed from the pulpit. Sharpe's rifles were distributed by hands fresh from the service of the Eucharist, and a crusade of blood and murder was preached from lips that claimed to have been touched as with a live coal from heaven's own altar.

And thus these apostles of peace and good will encouraged and fostered strife and bitterness between brethren, until the quarrel culminated in a civil war the most dreadful the world has ever known. But protracted as the struggle was, it closed at last. Five hundred thousand men perished in battle or from disease and wounds during the conflict; a hundred thousand were left maimed and crippled for life; a thousand millions of property was destroyed; a territory half as large as all Europe was desolated, and five millions of people, including the aged and the minor, the widow and the orphan, once prosperous and happy, were reduced almost to beggary. Gentlemen of the clergy, had you not enough of it then?

A few of you seemed for a moment to think so. Henry Ward Beecher, who had perhaps done as much as any other man to stir up the strife, apparently appalled at the results of his teachings, spoke for a time the words of peace and reconciliation. But the great mass knew no relenting, and even he soon returned to his old ways.

During the war the burden of their sermons and of all the resolutions of their church meetings was, "the church must sustain the government," forgetting that the church, as an organization, had nothing whatever to do with the government, and that its great Head had said, "My kingdom is not of this world." But now "the government" seemed divided. The President showed a strong disposition to do all in his power to heal the wounds inflicted by the bitter strife, to re-establish harmony and fraternal feeling, and to treat the South with some degree of justice, if not of generosity. The Congress, however, determined to continue the war after the fighting had ceased.

Strange to say, these ministers of the gospel of peace sided with the Congress, and soon their pulpits rang with denunciations of the Executive, and declarations that it was now the duty of the church to sustain and support Congress. And the church did support Congress, and mainly through that support a series of measures have been planned and executed that have thoroughly completed the ruin the war had commenced. We need not speak of the utter prostration of business; of the once fertile fields abandoned to weeds and briers; of the hundreds who have been driven into exile; of the tens of thousands who would follow as the shortest way to escape oppression if they had the means; of the gloom—the hopeless despair—that has settled down upon so many hearts and unnerved so many arms; of the governments of ten States from which the virtuous and intelligent have been carefully excluded, that they might be handed over to the ignorant, the brutal and the depraved; nor of the national Constitution openly trampled upon and shamelessly disregarded—all this concerns mainly the white man, and his fate is not supposed to be worthy of the consideration of these reverend gentlemen. But we ask their attention to the condition of their especial favorites, the negroes, as described by one who had the best opportunities of knowing the real condition to which they had been brought by the intermeddling of their self-styled friends. We copy from a letter to the New Orleans *Times*, written from a plantation in this parish. Speaking of the negroes on this plantation, the writer says: "The marriage tie which, under the old system, the planters found it so much to their interest to encourage and preserve, is utterly disregarded, and every cabin becomes a bawdy house. Family ties and affections appear to be nearly obliterated. There is no longer the large increase and prolificness which characterized this race under the old system. On this plantation, where there used to be a yearly increase of ten per cent. *there has been but one child which has lived three months*, and the young ones who were alive then have since all died off * * * * * * * * * Their medical system partakes of the grossest superstitions. There is no efficacy in the medicine itself, but it depends on God, or the devil, with whom they imagine there is a fearful struggle over the unfortunate patient. * * * * * * * Their religion is the most wretched, unmeaning, besotted and demoral[illegible] of Christianity,

This is a sad picture indeed, but we know that it is not an exaggerated one. The startling fact pressing itself upon us with tremendous force, that at the very time when the absolute control of the government is being placed in the hands of these people, and they are given the power to regulate our destinies and their own, they are fast sinking into barbarism. We know that this unfortunate race is every day descending into lower depths of ignorance, destitution and crime. Our jails and penitentiaries are already crowded with them, and the number is daily increasing. Thousands of them, unable to find work or unwilling to perform it, are flocking to the towns without clothing, without food, and without the means of obtaining either. There squatting in miserable hovels, they live nobody knows how, and die nobody cares when.

Such are some of the bitter fruits of the adulterous union of church and State. And in view of them we would ask these political preachers again, in the name of God and humanity, Gentlemen, have you enough of it now? If not, go on; still preach the gospel of hate and the religion of revenge; but remember that for all these things you shall be brought into judgment. The persecution of Argyle and John Neavins was soon followed by that of Lauderdale and James Sharpe. You tell us that we have wronged the negro, and that God is now punishing us for our sins. If so, we would humbly bow beneath the chastening rod, and pray that we may be purified by our affliction. But did it never occur to any of you that *possibly* you might be mistaken? Did you never think that possibly, instead of being philanthropists, who have conferred upon the negro an inestimable blessing, you were really wicked intermeddlers with what you did not understand; and that in suddenly and violently emancipating him, you had committed a great crime, the consequences of which it will take fifty years of toil and sorrow and suffering to recover from? Oh, if it should be so, what a fearful responsibility is yours!

If you are indeed responsible for all these poor creatures who have perished, and must yet perish, from disease, and want, and crime, what a reckoning will you be called to meet! Nor is this all. The unfaithfulness of the minister always affects injuriously the cause of religion. Already the people are awakening from the frenzied dream into which your teachings have plunged them. Already they are beginning to see that while pretending to be followers of the meek and lowly Saviour, you have been led away by the lust of worldly power, and have deceived and betrayed them. Well for you if many of them do not also conclude that religion itself is a cheat and a snare. Well for you if, not content with despising the priest, they come not also to despise the altar.

J. O. F.

ROOT-GRAFTED TREES.—There is a growing feeling that much of the trouble with young orchards in the West is due to the manner of propagation, and one of the Western Horticultural Societies has published a warning against root-grafted trees. The wisdom of this depends entirely upon what is meant by root-grafted trees. If it is intended as a protest against the practice of attaching a fragment of a root to a scion, and trying to make a tree of it, we in the main agree with it. If, on the other hand, it is intended to include those trees formed by grafting upon the collar of a seedling stock, we must dissent. Both reason and practice teach that trees grown in this way are as good as those produced in any other manner.—*American Agriculturist.*

TO ROAST A DUCK.—Prepare it for the spit in the same way as a goose. Stuff with sage, onion, thyme, bread crumbs and butter, and baste them well with salt and water and their own gravy. It will require an hour to cook. Serve with cur-

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

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REV. C. K. MARSHALL, D. D., will preach in the Felicity street church on Sabbath morning next, at 11 o'clock.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—This admirable paper gives new evidence of its unwasted vitality. It is replumed, and appears in quarto form. It is a fit organ for the five Texas Conferences, worthy of them, as they are of it. There could be no greater folly than to divide the Texas patronage among several papers; it must result in a general failure. The Church in Texas is abundantly able to sustain one first-rate Advocate, such as the one it now publishes, and the many sacrifices which have already been made to this end should command the admiration of the whole Southern Methodist Church.

THE CHINA MISSION PROPOSITION, to wit: *One dollar* and your initials; children, twenty-five cents:

J. C. K.	$1 00	W. H. F.	$1 00
R. J. H.	1 00	Mrs. W. H. F.	1 00
G. G.	1 00	W. F. F.	25
Mrs. G. G.	1 00	G. E. F.	25
E. J. W.	2 00	Dr. N. A. W. D.	5 00
J. K. R.	1 00	R. B. M.	2 00
S. P. W.	2 50	F. F. C.	1 00
R. W. W.	2 50	M. E. C.	1 00
J. T. M.	2 00	E. A. C.	1 00
J. H. M.	2 00	J. M. P.	1 00
J. V. P.	1 00	H. O. P.	50
L. T. P., by catching mice at 50 cts. a dozen	25	W. W. P.	25
		Coaster	1 00
A. M. W.	1 00	Mrs. B. F. A.	1 00
C. H. W.	25	G. H. W.	25
S. H. C.	2 00	W. W.	25
Mrs. J. J. L.	1 00	Dr. J. J. L.	1 00
S. L. L.	25	E. R. L.	25
H. I. L.	25	L. K. L.	25
A. P.	1 00	W. H. M.	1 00
Three ladies of Shreveport	3 00	Mrs. M. S. and others	1 25
Mrs. E. R. B.	2 00	Rev. J. M. M.	2 00
		Col. J. B. S.	2 00

MR. EDITOR: If "we are to reach Heaven by the way of China," we will start to-day.

C. W. C.	$1 00	C. L. C.	$1 00

DR. T. S. COLLIER.—This gentleman advertises in the columns of our paper that he can cure *cancer*. He has been for eighteen years a physician in regular practice. We know him to be a gentleman of probity; and of those signing the certificates which he appends to his advertisement we know several of the parties to be gentlemen of high standing and altogether credible.

THE CHINA MISSION.

I have received from Starkville and Pierce Chapel, through Rev. R. J. Jones, twenty dollars for Brother Lambuth, in the China Mission. I hope all the preachers of the Mississippi Conference are working for this cause, and will report to me soon. H. H. MONTGOMERY.

RADICAL PURPOSES.

The article below is from the *Independent* of New York. This paper gives the key-note to the Radical tune. It is the head of those baleful streams which have poured from New England and the "Beecher family" over the country. The policy here urged upon Congress has found expression in the impeachment action. It shows that, in advance of any specific act of the President, the Radical party had determined to get rid of him, as an inconvenient obstacle to the November elections. Between the "two millstones" it feared being ground to powder, and so must destroy the upper or the nether.

To this article might be added the entire religious press of the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Methodists throughout the North. They all, with scarcely an exception, denounce the President and praise Congress. The bondholders, the twenty-five hundred million men, stand squarely up to Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant. Army officers of high repute say that, generally, army officials are not with the Radical movement; but we see no considerable exception to the course of Grant and Sherman. A few, such as Gen. Hancock and Mr. Thomas, have spoken out, but not enough of them to base any expectation of support to the President. Meanwhile sentries are walking to and fro before the War Department, and keep out the private secretary of Mr. Johnson, but admit those of Gen. Grant.

The impeachment of the President will proceed swiftly, and not, as we thought last week, with dilatory steps. He will be set aside before the South is reconstructed. The hope of rescue, either for the President or the Constitution, we think to be equally vain. How this utter subversion of the theory and spirit of the constitutional government can be arrested is the problem which, doubtless, occupies every true lover of his country at the North, whose good sense has not given way under an intense hatred of the South, or that stronger passion, thirst for gold. Certainly no cool man, whatever his antecedents, can fail to see that the government of the Congress of 1776 is about to go down under that of the Congress of 1868—that a despotism of the Congressional caucus is sustained by prominent officers of the Federal army and the bondholders, in its purpose to seize upon the army and the navy, as well as the treasury, and so administer in perpetuity this government.

The open corruption which pervades the State, the Church and society throughout the Northern States has nearly destroyed, in the public mind, all respect for the great principles which are embodied in the instrument called the Constitution of the United States. This is a harsh judgment, seemingly, but if those that "call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter," can be reckoned as fatally devoid of moral force, then those people are no longer capable of that high appreciation of constitutional law necessary to the existence of this Republic.

Led on by the Republican party, the white men of this country have lost their liberties in the act of giving freedom to the negro. This dire result cannot be changed without a convulsion of the whole framework of society, which, beginning at the North, will there remain and consume, with the fierce raging of a civil war, all power and substance that has been accumulated and built up during the past century. In this conflict the South will have neither wish nor ability to share.

The recent war was, we believe, an instinctive perception of this present result, and a resistance to it upon the part of the Southern States. They properly enough spent the last dollar and the last man to avert what they believed to be certain social and political ruin. "Having done all," they now stand and prayerfully await that deliverance which God can alone bring. We do not say that the people will very speedily assert their rightful liberties. The people, as a body, are very helpless, and are usually slow either to ascertain or to redress grievances. They easily become the victims of designing men, who may be at any time in power. We think that the President's immense respect for the innate force of popular virtue and wisdom is absurd, and not sustained by history, for history shows that it is easy for any nation to lose its liberties, but a matter of exceeding difficulty to regain them.

What next? Is Alabama to come back *without* a new and equal constitution? Never! Let her rather be kept out till doomsday. If Alabama stays at home from the polls, Alabama must stay at home from Congress. We devoutly pray that the halls of the capitol may never echo to the tread of an Alabamian representative till he goes there to represent the political equality of white men and black. No more slave States! No more rebel aristocracies! No more "white men's" oligarchies! Alabama must be a province governed by the sword until she can consent to be a State governed by justice.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The vote shows the formidable and defiant opposition which the whole South means to make against the Congressional or any other just plan of reconstruction. This opposition, if not conquered and disarmed, boldly and promptly, threatens the safety of the nation at the next Presidential election. The prime author of the reanimated rebellion in the South is Andrew Johnson. It is solely through his leadership that the conspirators of the Confederacy are still conniving against the Republic. Defying Congress himself, he stimulates the rebels to defy it. Breaking the law himself, he invites the Southern people to become a banditti of anarchists. Wielding the power of one-third of the government, and doubling this power by leaguing himself with the enemies of the Union, he is proved by the Alabama election to be more of a governing force in the South to-day than the entire Congress, with the help of the entire army, has known how to become. Left to himself, the President will grow every day stronger. In fact, he may yet achieve the absolute and total route of Congress. Holding the Democratic party of the North in one hand, and the rebel majority of the South in the other, he may yet find a sudden chance to fling these weights, like two millstones, to crush the Congress rival plan of reconstruction, and destroy it. The only safety is in his immediate impeachment. Heretofore, it was said, "Why impeach him? He cannot do any harm. He is powerless." But the Alabama election shows that Andrew Johnson is the chief power of the government in the work of reconstruction. Powerless? Who is more powerful? He has thus far signally defeated Congress in reconstructing the Union. Does not this show power enough? If he had *more* power he would destroy us utterly! Let the scepter be smitten out of his hand! The public safety demands it. A speedy restoration of the Union cannot be effected without it. Common sense dictates it. Justice waits for it.

There has been a futile expectation that Congress would succeed in over-ruling the President. This is impossible. The President's coworkers are too many; his opportunity is too stupendous; his influence is too universal; his power is too regal. Congress cannot reconstruct the Union while Andrew Johnson sits in the Presidential chair. If Congress expects to accomplish its work it must get rid of its hindrance. The President destroys by night what Congress builds by day. There is but one remedy—put him out of the way! The American people hold Congress responsible for a just, safe, and speedy restoration of the Union. If Congress fails to achieve this, and achieve it soon, shame and dishonor shall attach to its members and its history. But it never can be achieved while Andrew Johnson, wielding one-third of the government as his destroying weapon, stands fighting against it, as last week in Alabama. Wisdom, firmness, and promptness join their three voices in crying, Off with his head!—*Independent.*

NEW BOOKS.—The agent, Rev. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, has laid upon our table *The Work of Christ*, by Bishop Marvin, a most admirable treatise upon the extent of the atonement, a work which we have heretofore noticed at length. Also, *Azile*, by Mrs. T. H. Cross; both published by A. H. Redford, agent, Nashville, Tennessee, 1868.

RESTITUTION.

The duty of restitution, so far as possible, is clear as between man and man. With the penitent it is a case of conscience so imperative that peace with God cannot be secured until it is attended to. The fruits of theft, extortion, and false swearing must be restored to the rightful possessor. It is such an essential part of repentance that no one can think of acceptance with his Maker without it. The uttermost farthing is demanded, or at least an acknowledgment of the wrong, and its reparation to the extent of ability.

The principle applies not to money or property only, but to every conceivable injury. Any damage to our neighbor calls for reparation, whether in character, in spiritual welfare, or in body or estate. Until this obligation is conceded and met it is supposed there is an insuperable barrier to pardon. There can be no reconciliation, no comfort in religion so long as these claims are neglected or resisted. Restitution confronts the sinner in his first approach to "the throne of grace," and there is no mercy for him until he consents to meet the issue candidly, and to discharge the debt. This is no more than honesty, and God will not accept and bless a dishonest soul.

In the direct relations which we sustain to God there is room for the exhibition of repentance, in the restitution which is due. When the whole is taken into account there is, of course, a moral bankruptcy. As transgressors of the law there is no deliverance but through pardon. The debt is so great and overwhelming that mercy, through an atoning sacrifice, can alone save from ruin. And yet, in some aspects of the subject, the obligation to undo wrong, to counteract evils, and to restore what has been withheld, evidently exists. God's claims upon us begin as soon as there is accountability, and these extend to the substantial services which we might have rendered.

These have been withheld until we come at last to be received into his favor. If you have robbed your neighbor there is no hope until restitution is made. How stands the matter in reference to our robbery of God? If, according to the Jewish law, a tenth is due year by year, how much is the amount in principal and interest to date? Leaving out other things, there is a definite portion of our substance due to God. How much we need not determine, but it is something. After many years we knock at mercy's door, and in the full surrender of ourselves, is there no demand made for what has been kept back from God? What we have taken wrongfully from man must be restored, but God's property must be retained. Suppose it was your duty to give fifty dollars a year to the poor, or to the spread of the gospel. At the end of twenty years you wake up and begin to lead a new life, and to be a Christian in earnest. Fifty dollars a year for twenty years, and as legitimately due to God as a note for that amount given to a neighbor, would be due to him. God has been kept out of his own, he has been wronged and defranded to this extent. In this, as in other sins, there is forgiveness, but we should suppose not where there is no recognition of the wrong, and no disposition to repair it.

A principle which so evidently applies, in our relations with one another, may be applicable in our relations with God. What the measure of every Christian's duty is, bears some proportion to the consecration which he professes. From conversion he at least assumes to do all he can; to give all he can. He could scarcely enter into the kingdom with a distinct reservation of this degree of devotion. It may not take the specific shape of a certain piece of land given or sold, and yet a "part of the price" may be kept back, with as much guilt as in the offering of Ananias and Sapphira. The principle and the debt involved are recognized in our devotion to Christ.

Our wrong to God, in this particular, must be estimated by the extent of our failure to reach the mark of Christian giving. Have we fallen short by a half, or a third? Is it ten, twenty, or fifty dollars less than we ought to have contributed? And for how many years has this deficiency been running, and to what accumulation has it reached at length? It comes to pass that the believer is averse to the conviction that he has come short in this duty. Like other sins, repentance is needed; he must draw nigh to God and renew the covenant. There is pardon for the broken spirit; but what about the tithes withheld? Does God forgive this sin, and ask no restitution? The neighbor must be paid off, if it be possible, but are God's claims cancelled without any reference to the sum of which He has been robbed? If the recognition of this guilt comes, and there is nothing to restore, a frank forgiveness supposes the recognition of the claim.

Special vows may bring us under solemn obligations to God. As, in the instance of Ananias and Sapphira, the money became God's, when it was avowedly devoted to religious purposes. Doubtless there are amongst Christians often "promises to pay," of this description, more specific, and not embraced in the general law of consecration to Christ. There is a sacredness in these claims which the Bible instances, to which we have just alluded, render impressive. How much of this description of assets may be afloat in the world we do not know. But a good deal there doubtless is, locked up in the secret history and purposes of many, and laid away among the papers and records of benevolent societies and churches. Whatever is thus promised certainly belongs to God. Time does not cancel the obligation, and there is no prescription which can be pleaded. *

HONDURAS, MEXICO, AND BRAZIL.

Last week we had the pleasure of seeing in our office, at the same time, two returned Southern gentlemen, who had been seeking a better country, one from Honduras, the other from Mexico. Both were men of enterprise, good sense and high character. Of their report this is the essence: Mexico has a delightful climate, good soil, and many advantages physical, but is full of violence, politically hopeless, and to Americans unendurable.

Honduras presents an excellent government. It is a country of law. One feels delightfully secure in it. There is no room there for bowie knives or bluster, no spitting in church, or talking in the court house. The mother country keeps all public offices in her own hands. Much of the food, such as flour and groceries, are imported from the United States. It is easy to spend all you have there, and it is difficult to find an employment at which one can make money. The English merchants are not disposed to employ American youths as clerks. They incline strongly to their own people. Quite a number of merchants are mulattoes, quadroons, and some of them are very shrewd, well educated men. There is absolutely there no distinction as to color. The wife of the Wesleyan minister kisses a colored sister upon meeting; colored men are in the governor's privy council. On the grand jury there was but one really white man, and a considerable proportion of it was pure black. The opinion was expressed, in this connection, that if the Radicals had this country all their own way for fifty years there would not be as perfect equality of color as there is now at Belize. Sugar cane grows finely, and can be made very profitable. Grass does not grow from the density of the shade upon the rich lands. There is scarcely a churn in the colony. Negroes there are like those here, strikingly so, considering they have never seen each other. The labor question there is as much of a problem as here. Fish are plenty, and plantains grow in abundance; with these the negro is quite independent. You must hire one for each distinct service; it is impossible to get a servant of all work. They are quite expert at tying vines, and in rude contrivances of their own for cultivating land, but awkward in the use of plows, hoes, and other implements—far behind our field-hands. In a word, they come nearer having it all their own way there than in any other country with which our friend is acquainted. The sand flies and the bottle fly are a serious and endless plague. Nothing but a calico bar will keep out the sand fly. It annoys by night and day, works its way under the sheets, and bites the children. The bottle fly leaves a large blotch and swells the face—"almost puts your eyes out." Many were there anxious to return, but had not the means; and of those who came back on the last steamer, but five out of thirty could pay passage money. The rest were brought upon pledged watches, or promises to get the money of friends upon arrival here. Both gentlemen said, in conclusion, "that no place out of the United States will suit a United States man." It is proper to state that the party from Honduras had been in the country from August until December, and that his observation had been confined entirely to the coast.

As to Brazil, we advise our friends to wait until those who have gone out have been there long enough to make one crop; then hear their testimony as to the country. If one gets there he will be apt to stay from sheer inability to get back.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

A letter from the worthy president, the Rev. C. B. Stuart, says: "Our spring session opened on the 13th of February. Up to this time we have fifty scholars and sixteen boarders—a good school, considering the condition of things. We shall keep all the machinery at work and be ready for increased numbers when the good Lord vouchsafes us a propitious season. There is a considerable disposition among our people to educate their children, and they have made sacrifices to this end."

Relief of the Publishing House.

We add this week to the list of those who have responded to the *sixty dollar proposition* of the book agent, Rev. A. R. Winfield, Ouachita Conference.

R. J. HARP, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Mr. George Ellis' bookstore, opposite the post office, New Levee street:

Randolph Honor, by the author of Ingenisco. New York: Richardson & Co., 14 Bond street, 1868. 1 mo. This is a well woven tale of the war period. Its scene is laid on the west of the Mississippi, and includes the campaigns in Arkansas and Missouri. It is one of the best of that class of works that are intended to commemorate and to aid the world in realizing the great events which marked the history of the conflict of the States.

From L. Scott & Co., 140 Fulton street, New York:

Edinburg Review, January, 1868. Contents: Gaehard's Don Carlos and Philip II, Oysters and Oyster Fisheries, Angou, Tyndal's Lectures on Sound, Liberal Education in England, Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis, De Fezenzac's Recollections of the Grand Army, Two per Cent, The Queen's Highland Journal.

From J. A. Gresham, 92 Camp street:

The Riverside Magazine for March.

OBITUARIES.

Died, in the faith, on the morning of the 19th of February, Mrs. FANNY BRESLEY, wife of Dr. J. P. Beesley, of the Island Ouachita parish, Louisiana.

She was born in 1838, and was married on the 4th of October, 1860. Thus is told the brief story—the sad record made.

Sister B.'s illness, of alternate hope and gloom, was long, lingering, and exceedingly painful. But we, who so anxiously watched the ebbing life, could realize the goodness and mercy of God to us and to her even in these months of suffering—the fulfillment of precious promises to the trusting heart. Had her sickness been less painful, we doubtless would not possess the present assurance of a happy transit.

During the first few weeks of her sickness she was much troubled about her religious condition, being strangely impressed that she would never recover.

The writer was called early to her bedside. She conversed very freely and fully, seemingly not so much in fear of the future as a settled sadness and regret of the past. She professed religion in early life, but had neglected the next great duty, that of joining the church. This was a source of deep sorrow.

Anxious to repair the past and do her whole duty, about five weeks before her death she was baptized and received into the church. Her remaining days were evidently much soothed by this public avowal of her faith. With a trusting heart she seemed now only to await her change.

I was with her the day before her death

In answer to my inquiry she expressed readiness to go—a perfect submission to God's will. The only desire for longer life was placed upon the only legitimate grounds, "for the good of others, and God's glory."

She was the first to perceive the final change, early in the evening, and remarked to her husband, "I shall die before morning." Very calmly and serenely did she talk of death. His sting was removed. The grave, in her simple trust, lost its victory. She conversed placidly about her sweet unconscious babe, giving minute instructions, kind messages, and a cheerful farewell to all. She winningly bade her husband stay his tears and moderate his grief. "It will do no good. I am going home. Meet me in heaven."

The dark night passed on, but earthly day came to her no more. Her eyes had closed to death, and had opened on the sunlight of "fairer worlds".

In all the relations of life sister B. was the true, the pure, the noble woman. She was singularly sweet in her manners, adding, as it were, to the native charm of her modesty, and increasing, if possible, the admiration of her friends for her intellectual and moral worth.

She was strong in her attachments, unselfish in her motives, and devoted in her life. A large circle of friends are left to mourn her early departure. J. T. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Macon, Mississippi, April 16th to 19th.

All itinerant and local preachers, and all the official members of the Quarterly Conferences, are members of the district meeting, and are earnestly requested to attend. The preachers in the district will please raise their bishop's collections, if possible, and bring it up to Macon with them. Bishop Wightman has promised to be with us. S. H. Cox, P. E.

Camden Dist—Montgomery Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Camden	Jan.	18 19
Oak Hill, at McKinzies		25 26
Snow Hill, at Monterey	Feb.	1 2
Farmersville, at Farmersville		8 9
Sepulga, at Bethel		15 16
Black's Bend, at Pleasant Hill		22 23
Evergreen and Escambia Mission Februrary 29 and March 1, at Union Camp Ground.		
Mt Pleasant, at Mt Pleasant	March	7 8
Moorevile, at Purryille		14 15

ANSON WEST, P. E.

Alexandria District—La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Atlanta and Montgomery circuits, at Atlanta	Feb.	15 16
Alexandria circuit, at Palestine		22 23
Evergreen circuit, at Big Cane Februrary 29 and Mar.		1
Spring Creek circuit, at Laird's Chapel		7 8
Harrisonburg circuit		21 22

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.		
Shahata, at Shubuta	Jan.	25 26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb.	2 3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley		9 10
Bladon, at Mt. Zion		16 17
St. Stephen's and State Line, at State Line		23 24
Oktibee, at Oak Grove	March	1 2
Butler, at Butler		8 9
Belmont, at Belmont		15 16
Gaston, at Coke's Chapel		22 23

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Lexington, at Lexington	Jan	11 12
Black Hawk, at Jordan Chapel		18 19
Sunflower, at McNutt		25 26
North Carroll, at Soule Chapel	Feb	1 2
Carrollton, at Carrollton		8 9
Durant, at Spring Hill		15 16
Richland, at Shiloh		22 23
Yazoo Circuit, at Beaton, Feb 29, March and March		1
Mount Olivet, at Fletcher Chapel		7 8
Yazoo City Station		14 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Mobile, Franklin street	Feb	2
Mobile, t St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March	1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7 8
Citronelle, at B. Meadows		14 15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21 22
Bay Shore, at Mossy Point		28 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4 5

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Columbus District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Columbus	Jan.	11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge and March		29 1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15 16
Athens, at Athens		22 23
Boxar, at Mt. Pleasant		29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Washita District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan.	25 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb.	1 2
Homer circuit, Homer		8 9
Hayneville circuit, Hayneville		15 16
Farmerville circuit, Tennessee church		22 23
Vernon ct., Longtraw		
February 29 and Mar.		1
Minden circuit, Minden		7 8
Bossier circuit, ———		14 15
Bienville circuit, ———		21 22
Louisville circuit, ———		28 29
Mount Lebanon, ———	April	4 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once, as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Dryad's street German Church	Feb.	2
" Quarterly Conference, Jan. 31		
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers		9
Baton Rouge		16
Moreau street		23
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Mar	1
Felicity street		8
Carondelet street		15
Jefferson City and La. avenue		22
Gros Tete		29

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Monnsfield, at Monnsfield	Jan.	18 19
Shreveport station		25 26
Greenwood, at Greenwood	Feb.	1 2
Keachie, at ———		8 9
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill		15 16
Anacoco, at Kissutchie		22 23
Many, at Many		29
and Mar.		1
Natchitoches		7 8
Springville, at ———		14 15

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'c.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in Februury, at Goodhope.		
Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in Februury, at ———		
Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.		
Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———		
White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.		
Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———		
Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ———		

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present. L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Tuskaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Summerfield	Jan	4 5
Perryville		11 12
Randolph and Briarfield		18 19
Tuskaloosa		25 26
Havanna	Feb	1 2
Eutaw		8 9
Green		15 16
Forkland		22 23
Greensboro and Newberne Ct., 29 and March		1
Brush Creek		7 8
Marion		14 15

J. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Clinton	Dec.	28, 29
Jackson	Jan.	4, 5
Woodville		11, 12
Percy's Creek		18, 19
Liberty		25, 26
Amite	Feb	1, 2
St. Helena		8, 9
East Feliciana		15, 16
East Baton Rouge		22, 23
Wilkinson, Feb. 29th,	March	1
Kingston		7, 8
Natchez		14, 15

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.		
Holmesville Ct., at Summit	Jan	4 5
Bogueehitta Ct., at Bogueehitta		11 12
Meadville Ct., at Meadville		18 19
Brookhaven Station		25 26
Scotland Circuit, at ———	Feb	1 2
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		8 9
Hazlehurst Ct., at Hazlehurst		15 16
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Zion		22 23
Crystal Springs Ct, at———		29 30

The Brethren will please let me know *where* their Quarterly Meetings will be held.

The District Stewards will please meet me in Brookhaven on the 25th of January.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from patients who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLLIER, M. D.

ATLANTA, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Collier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable.

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La.
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wyun parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Collier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Lieut J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J. P.,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Collier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Collier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y MOORE

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure.

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Collier.

mar7 3m E L'CARY, M D.

$200 PER MONTH SURE, AND no money required in advance.—Agents wanted everywhere to sell our Patent Everlasting Metallic Clothes Lines. Send for circular. Address the American Wire Company, 162 Broadway, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois mur7 4tr

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ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

fe29 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A QUESTION

FOR EVERYBODY.

And that includes

You, Reader!

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES!

2,580	in One Day	
1,668	in One Day	
2,164	in One Day	
1,107	in One Day	that is,
2,050	in One Day	
1,618	in One Day	21,312
2,617	in One Day	
1,712	in One Day	in only 19 Days!
1,931	in One Day	
2,076	in One Day	

&c., &c., &c., &c.

EXPLANATION.

The above figures give the exact number of *Subscribers* received per day, for ten days past, by the publishers of the *American Agriculturist*, and the work has gone on in the same ratio for a long time. The circulation went up to 150,000 last year, and the subscriptions so far this year are very largely in excess of that or any previous year!

What Does it Mean?

Why, simply this, that the former readers, who have tried and proved the *Agriculturist*, are so convinced of its great value that they not only continue taking it for themselves, but induce their friends and neighbors to take it also.—Could there be any better evidence of its real value?

An Edition of 159,000

copies was republished in 1867. At the rate of increase for a month past the subscription list of the American Agriculturist for 1868 will reach 200,000 to 250,000.

1,000,000 Copies,

at least, and probably 3,000,000 copies, would be wanted this year if everybody should take the Agriculturist who would be profited by its perusal, ten times the small cost.

The Truth Is,

nowhere else can you get so much real value for so little money as you find in the American Agriculturist—so much for yourself—so much for your wife—so much for your children—whether you live in the city, or in a village, or in the country—whether you be farmer, or gardener, or mechanic, or merchant, or minister, or lawyer, or whatever be your pursuit.

Of Engravings,

the Agriculturist contains a large number (350 to 400 in each volume,) the most beautiful and instructive published in any journal in this or any other country. The cost of the engravings alone exceeds Ten Thousand Dollars each year. They are finely executed, beautifully printed, and are both pleasing and instructive. The engravings are alone worth a great many times the subscription price of the paper.

Of Original Information,

For the *HOUSEHOLD*,
For the *CHILDREN*,
For the *ORCHARD*,
For the *GARDEN*,
For the *FARM*,
&c., &c.,

the Agriculturist is packed brim-full. It is not a cheaply-gathered, scissors-and-paste-make-up of a paper, but the publishers employ a large force of the most intelligent and practical first-class men to be found in the country. These all devote their time and energy to gathering from every possible source just such information as the people need. It is their ambition and pride to print no line that is unreliable, and to condense the greatest possible amount of useful information into the least possible space. That they succeed in doing this is fully proved by the immense number of persons that continue year after year to take and read the American Agriculturist. It has now entered upon its Twenty-seventh year, and enjoys a circulation probably exceeding the combined circulation of all other rural periodicals, not only in this country, but in the world!

Reader,

You are invited to TRY the American Agriculturist for 1868. You will find it to pay, and pay well. It costs but $1 50 for the whole year, or four copies for $5. Its immense circulation divides the cost of editing, engravings, type setting, office expenses, etc., among so many that it can be supplied at this low rate. TRY IT!

You Want It,

Your Wife Wants It,

Your Children Want It,

AND

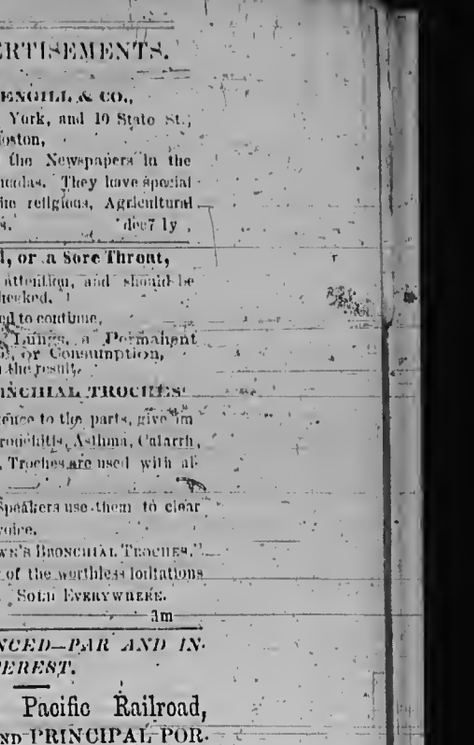
You Can Easily Get It

OF

ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
Publishers,
245 Broadway, New York.

mar7 1mr

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.



To AGENTS:—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received; and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

MALE OR FEMALE, EVERYwhere, to sell our new and splendid engraving entitled "From Shore to Shore," suggestive of life's journey from childhood to old age. A perfect gem. Address B B RUSSELL & CO, Boston, Mass mar7 4tr

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere mar7 4tr

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!—The address of one or two persons of either sex in every town and village, who desire a good and profitable employment

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SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR Agents, male or female, in a new, pleasant, permanent business; full particulars *free* by return mail, or sample, retailing at $4 50, for 50 cents. A. D. BOWMAN & CO.,
48 Broad street, New York.
[Clip out and return this notice.] fe22 3m

AGENTS WANTED.—WE WANT first-class agents to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Extraordinary inducements to good salesmen. Further particulars and sample work furnished on application to W G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; or Saint Louis, Missouri fe15 3m

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE with my patent *Stencil Tools*. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circular will explain. Address
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fe15 1m Springfield, Vermont.

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BELIZE.

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THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.

His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.

The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches	$20 00
Higher Branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc	30 00

French, extra.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.
Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

Emory College.

THE SPRING TERM OF THIS INstitution will open JANUARY 15, 1868.

FACULTY.

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Rev A Means, D D, LL D, Professor Physical Sciences.

Rev Geo W W Stone, A M, Professor Mathematics and Astronomy.

Rev Josiah Lewis, A M, Professor Greek Language and Literature.

Rev J O A Clarke, A M, Professor Latin Language and Literature.

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ja 11-3m Secretary Board of Trustees.

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A Cough, A Cold, or a Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.

Neglected to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

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Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

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dec 7 — 3m

PRICE ADVANCED—PAR AND INTEREST.

The Central Pacific Railroad,

THE BEST AND PRINCIPAL PORtion of the *NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT*, is being rapidly carried forward by an unprecedented working force, and it is reasonably certain that the continuous overland railroad connection from New York to San Francisco will be made in 1870.

The United States Government furnishes, upon a subordinate and contingent lien, half the means for constructing the main stem line; and besides an absolute grant of 12,800 acres of valuable public lands per mile, the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received from California sources donations and concessions worth more than $3,000,000. The available resources of this company are therefore abundant for the purpose, amounting to $77,000,000, on the first, 720 miles of the line, including loans secured by a first mortgage upon the whole property, to the same amount only as the United States subsidy bonds.

The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the Central Pacific to be the

Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

In consequence of the large and rapidly increasing demand, the price of these bonds has been advanced, and the company are now offering for sale a limited amount of their

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds,

Principal and interest payable in gold coin, in sums of $1,000 each, at par, and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

These bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of safety, reliability and profit in a greater degree than any other class of corporate securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.

Investors will bear in mind the following advantages:

I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.

II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 were more than four times the annual interest engagements.

III. The hard part of the work is now done, and the prospects of rapid completion are favorable.

IV. The company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.

VII. The lands promise to be of immense value, 37,638 acres having been already sold.

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

IX. Both the aggregate amount of issue and their standing in Europe will insure for them continued activity and a high rank among standard securities.

At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

Holders of Government securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, descriptive pamphlets, maps, etc, furnished on application at the

Office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William St., N. Y., and of

Fisk & Hatch,

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NEW FRUITS.—NEW PLANTS.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York mar7 1y

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ja11 2m HORACE WATERS & CO.

ANCERS CURED WITHOUT pain, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address Drs. BABCOCK & SON, dec7 3m 700 Broadway, New York.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the Nursery.

LITTLE ROSIE.

Rosie, liv pussy,
You're weary, you're dozy;
Sit upon grandmamma's knee.
Soon will I sing you,
Sweet sleep to bring you;
Cuddle up cozy with me.

I will sing ditties
Of birds and of kitties—
The "Song of the Well" to begin;
How young Johnnie Stout
Pulled pussy-cat out
When Johnnie Green let her fall in;

Of timid Miss Muffy,
Who fled from the taffit;
Of Bobby, who sailed on the sea;
Of Jack and his Gill;
Of the moose at the mill;
And baby that rocked on the tree.

Rosie, my Rosie,
As sweet as a pusy—
Ah! now she is coming, I see,
Sleepy and dozy,
To cuddle up cozy,
And hush-a-by-baby with me.

From the Children's Hour.

THE LION.

BY IRENE L——.

"Isn't he a splendid fellow!" said Albert Lee, as he turned to the picture of a lion. "What beauty, and majesty, and strength! No wonder he is called the 'King of Beasts.' I'd rather be a lion than any other animal."

"I'd rather be a lamb, or a dove," spoke out little sister Helen. "Lions are cruel."

"Oh, but I wouldn't be a cruel lion," replied Albert. "One needn't be cruel because he is strong."

The children's mother, who had been listening, now spoke:

"No, my son; one need not be cruel because he is strong. You have said the right thing in the right words. Nor, to be a lion, must you become a beast, for there is no quality or character in animals that does not exist in men."

"I don't know about that, mother," answered Albert. "A man can't fly like a bird, nor live under water like a fish."

"I said quality or character, my son; meaning what we have in our minds. Every animal is known by its quality almost as well as by its form. The lamb is innocent, the tiger is cruel, the fox cunning, and the ox patient. The lion has strength and courage. He is mightiest of all the beasts, and can destroy them if he will. In the souls of men are to be found all the good or evil qualities that exist in animals. The lion and the lamb are there; the eagle and the dove; the tiger and the kid. A lion-like man is one with a bold, strong, clear-seeing mind; one who, by his great mental strength and knowledge, has power over other men. But this power may be used for good as well as evil. Because a man has strength and courage, he need not be cruel."

"God is called a lion in the Bible," said Albert.

"Yes, in the Revelation of St. John He is called the Lion of the tribe of Judah. And in one of the Epistles the devil is called a 'roaring lion.' So you see that the quality represented by a lion may be good or evil."

"Then," said Albert, drawing up his slender body to its full height, "let me be a lion. Not a cruel lion; but brave and strong, and not afraid of any other beast. No wolf shall hurt this little lamb;" and he put his arm tenderly about Hattie. "I will be gentle to the innocent and weak, but a terror to the cruel ones that seek to do harm."

"The lion's life, my son, is not one of ease and comfort. The King of Beasts has many to dispute his power."

"But he is stronger than them all, mother," replied Albert, with glowing cheeks and eyes full of manly courage.

"Yes, the true lion-quality is strongest in the human soul, and, whether it be good or evil, bears down all opposition. When you are older I will more fully explain to you what the lion-quality of the soul is, and then you will see why it is so strong and overmastering."

"Tell me now," urged the boy. "May be I can understand."

The mother thought for a little while, and then said:

"A few weeks ago there was trouble in school, and you were mixed up with it."

"Yes, ma'am; I remember all about that."

"For a time the whole school was against you."

"I know they were; but they didn't put me down. I was stronger than them all."

"Why?"

"Because I had right and truth on my side."

"And these gave you the lion's strength. Now, the very opposite of these have power and dominion sometimes. If your teacher, instead of being a just man, had favored those who were against you; and let what was wrong and false prevail, you would have been hurt instead of coming off victorious. The lion of hell, that seeks to hunt and destroy, would have had dominion."

"You have heard me speak of the power of truth," and of the dominion of truth," continued the mother. "It is said of truth that it is mighty and will prevail. You were strong, as you said just now, because you had right and truth on your side. Right, as well as truth, remember; for right is the very soul of truth, and gives it power."

"Now, the true man-lion must have the purest love in his heart, and the highest truth in his mind, in order to have power; and these come only from God. Having these, he is not afraid of any evil thing; for the Lion of the tribe of Judah has given him his own divine strength."

Albert sat very thoughtful for a good while. Then looking up with a rich glow on his face, he said:

"I shall be a lion, mother. Strong and brave, but not cruel. A good lion."

"May God give you of his love and his wisdom in liberal measure, so that your strength may be divine." Thus the mother prayed, lifting her eyes heavenward.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Superior Agricultural Advantages of the South.

We notice that the well-known "political economist," Cary, of Philadelphia, has been writing a letter to a New Englander upon the superiority of the South as an agricultural country. He not only declares it richer in its quality of soil than the North, but also richer than the West. He expresses the opinion that the flow of emigration will soon turn from the poorer soil of the Northwest to the less exhausted and more prolific lands of the South and Southwest, where the laborer will not only be better rewarded for his toil, but where the mildness of the climate will enable him to get through the year with less waste, or more properly speaking, consumption of property, than the more vigorous climate of the North would demand.

The great West, once called the "granary of the world," will soon have very little yearly surplus to spare. Turning her attention to manufactures, and also by the rapid growth of her cities, where an increasing amount of merchandising is going on, adding to her consuming population, the resources of the agriculturists are being drawn upon to a greater degree yearly; and as the proportion of agriculturists to other branches of industry is growing smaller in that section, as time rolls on, we shall see the surplus of cereals become less and less, until finally the local demand for food will fully equal the local supply.

The superior quality of Southern wheat and flour over those of the North and West is well known. They command the highest prices in every market of the world, and there needs only the same attention to the production of breadstuffs in the South that the West has shown in order to give the cotton section the highest rank as a grower of cereals.

It is well known that for the future the South is to stand more upon its own resources. It will not, as of old, depend to so great a degree upon the North for its manufactures. There will be as great a demand for the skilled labor of the workshop as for the intelligent and progressive labor of the field. Black labor is out of the question, under so-called "freedom." It is now as unfitted for the plantation as for the factory. In the former, under white guidance, Sambo could be made to earn something, but under no sort of guidance could he be of service where brains have to combine with muscle, as must be the case in the workshop.

There are for sale in the State of Kentucky to-day over 7,6000,000 acres in farms, the finest lands in the world unimproved; and also 5,000,000 acres of wild land, two-thirds of which is fit for cultivation.

In Georgia there are over 10,400,000 acres of rich, wild land. In Tennessee over 8,500,000; in Alabama, 13,400,000, and in Arkansas 24,000,000 acres.

In these States the climate is splendid, the land rich, and all the cereals, the miscellaneous farm products, and the finest fruits will grow.

To show the superiority of the States named over those of the Northwest we have only to name the products that are raised within their borders: wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, corn, cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, potatoes, all kinds of vegetables, and nearly every kind of fruit; peaches, apples, strawberries, all the wild berries, currants, figs, grapes, pears and quinces. Nuts of many varieties grow there also; and the rivers which flow through the sections are nearly all navigable. The advantages these States offer to the emigrant are, their ability to produce every article which may be grown in the higher latitudes, with the productions of the southern portion of the temperate zone also, giving a wider range for the tiller of the soil, and a bigger field to harvest from.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

From the American Agriculturist.

The Cattle of the Channel Islands.

Wherever domestic animals with in a limited district are subjected to similar circumstances, being bred and used for the same purpose, the characteristics and looks of different animals gradually become very much alike. In this way all the breed of cattle and sheep have been established, and it is usually the case that such a breed of animals is peculiarly well adapted to the uses of the district in which it is formed, (better indeed, than to any other,) and that it loses more or less of its distinguishing characters when removed. In the place of its nativity a breed is therefore prized; and the views taken by intelligent breeders establish a uniformity of taste, in color, size, and points, which after a few generations give rise to differences between the cattle in contiguous valleys, or islands, as in the case of the Channel Islands. To a close observer noticeable peculiarities are usually seen even in the cattle of neighboring parishes, or even farms, if the herds have not been much crossed.

The group of the Channel Islands consists of six, the principal of which are Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney; Jersey being the largest and Alderney the smallest. This group, which is subject to the British crown, lies in the bay of St. Michael, off the coast of Normandy and Brittany in the north of France, and is famous for butter, cider, perry and parsnips, and for a race of peculiar cattle distinguished for the richness of their milk.

The original stock from which the different breeds into which this race has become naturally divided sprung, was doubtless from the adjacent main-land, and was, perhaps, also essentially influenced by animals brought from a distance, which might easily have been landed from ships touching at the islands. Since the cows of these islands have become so valuable and sought after in foreign countries, the greatest jealousy has sprung up that no taint of foreign blood should be justly imputed to the breed of any farmer; so that now the cattle of each island, particularly of Guernsey and Jersey, have been quite free from any foreign intermixture for many years, and every year their characteristics are better defined.

Dr. Twaddell, in an account of a visit to the islands, given before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society not long since, said that there are 3,000 Jersey and 1,200 Guernsey cows exported from the islands every year.

The name Alderney, frequently given to this breed, is essentially a misnomer, for it is admitted that the cattle of the island of Alderney are a mixture of Guernseys and Jerseys, and not of so uniform a character as those of either, and hence not entitled to be considered a distinct breed; and certainly not to give the name to the breed which is found so much more uniformly characterized upon the island of Jersey.

SOFT-SHELLED EGGS.—An English poultry manager suggests the following treatment:

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Probably the medicinal effect of American gin would be quite as efficacious as that of "English." We give his statement for what it is worth, with the remark that the trouble is usually considered due to a lack of lime in the food, and this is supplied by giving the hens shells, bones, and other forms of lime.—*American Agriculturist.*

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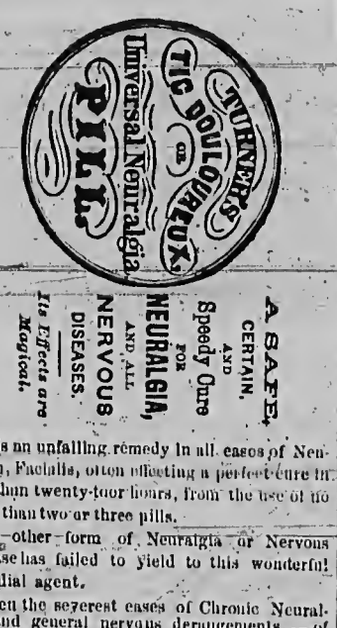

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What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

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For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum; or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following,

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Ed.
sept28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE,

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College.....$30 00
Contingent Fee..... 5 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School.....$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee..... 2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C BAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board;

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
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Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
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We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course, $30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less.

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(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College,*)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

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PLANTATION GOODS,

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Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

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Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. RYESON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

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4 oz Bottles.....$2 00
6 " " 2 50
8 " " 3 00
12 " " 5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.
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PLATED WARE,

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We beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand a large and well selected stock of the above goods, and are constantly receiving them directly from the manufactories in France, England, and the United States; and we flatter ourselves that we can sell our goods as low as any house in the city.—For variety in the house-furnishing line, our stock is unequalled in the South.

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BACON,
PORK,
LARD,
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41 Magazine Street, and 20 Bank Place,

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We have in stock, and are constantly receiving some choice patterns of English and American Table and Pocket Cutlery, to which we invite the attention particularly of country merchants. Also, a large stock of Trace, Ox and Log Chains, Engl'sh and American Hoes, Anvils, Vices and Bellows; Scales, manufactured by the Novelty Iron Works; Files, English and American.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, NOVA SCOTIA GRIND STONE, PLOWS.

Hall & Speer's Peacock Plows, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Hall & Speer's Cast Valley Plows, Nos. 1 & 2; King Cary (wood mould board) Plows.

GUNS, NAILS, TIN WARE, AXES, HOLLOW WARE, SAWS.

Of all patterns and brands. All the above is offered for sale at the lowest market quotations. Orders from the country are respectfully solicited by TAYLOR & CHURCHILL, 41 Magazine street, and 20 Bank Place, opposite St James Hotel. Established in New Orleans without interruption, by the present senior member of the firm, in 1832.

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Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy and Staple Goods,

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Most reasonable Rates.

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Importer and Dealer in Fine

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

Fancy Goods an Perfumery

Surgical Instruments,

French, English, and American, of every variety

Also—

Medicine Chests and Medical Saddle-bags.

aug25 1y

J. W. BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

136 Canal street; and 2 Carondelet street. Entrance on Carondelet

Open day and evening the entire year. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages, practically taught by experienced professors. The instruction is private to each student. *Clergymen's sons* and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price.* Young men from the country can board with the principal, or in respectable families, English or French. For circulars stating terms, etc., address

ja1-1y J. W. BLACKMAN, Prin'l.

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Late of and successor to JOHN STROUD

MARBLE WORK

158, 160, 162, & 164 ST. CHARLES St.

One door above Lafayette Square, New Orleans.

Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monuments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc. jan12 1y

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Abingdon, Va.

Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **first Wednesday in August,** and closes the 21st of December.

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months..... $150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos., 60
" " Preparatory " " " 40
Fuel, for Boarders, " " 12
" " Day scholars, " " 8
Music on Piano, " " 50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each, 0
No extra charge for Greek or Latin.
Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.
No charge for use of room or use of pianos.
Oil Painting..... $30
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each, 30
No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.
Bills payable semi-annually, in advance.
For further information, apply to
july 4-3m E. ARDOGAST, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hanalentt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healty one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months.....$15 00
Primary Department..... 20 00
Collegiate..... 25 00
Music and Piano..... 25 00
Use of Instrument..... 7 50
Vocal Music..... 2 50
Incidental fee..... 2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month.... 18 00
Lights and washing, extra.
Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month..... $16 00
The daughters of all ministers in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge.* sep 21 2m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks.. $30 00
Music..... 25 00
Use of Instrument..... 7 50
Languages, each..... 10 00
Incidental Fee..... 2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month... 20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing. 18 00
aug 24 R. H. RIVERS.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street,

Corner of St. Andrew Street,

oct6 1y NEW ORLEANS

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L. ELKIN,

3 **Carondelet Street,**

Has just received from England, per steamship Luxor, a large assortment of superior

WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY & INGRAIN

CARPETS

RUGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
OIL CLOTHS.

And a complete assortment of Curtain Material such as Brocatelles, Satin de Laines, all-Wool Damasks, etc., with corresponding Trimmings.

oct 13 1y

G HORTER, T K PETERSON, H O FENNER
Late of Magee & Kneass, N.O. Late of Goff & Peterson, Philadelphia New York

HORTER, PETERSON & FENNER

(Sign of the Black Horse,)

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES HARNESS, AND TRUNKS.

Importers of Saddlery & Coach Hardware,

7 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

e22 1y

ROBERT SLARK, ISAAC H. STAUFFER, WM. A. KENT CHAS. MACREADY

SLARK, STAUFFER & CO.,

No 71 Canal St., No 11 to 23 Dorsiere St., and 52 to 56 Customhouse Street.

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE:

Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Rope, Tin Plates, Copper, Block Tin, Spelter, Lead, Shot, Paints, Oils, Glass, Hollow Ware, Circular Saws

MILL STONES,

INDIA RUBBER GIN BAND,

PLANTATION SADDLERY, Etc.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Comprising PLOUGHS of the following celebrated makers: James H. Hall & Co., for Sugar and Cotton; Gerrett & Cottman, for Sugar and Cotton; Calhoun and Atkinson, for Cotton; Hall and Speer, Wrought and Cast, for Cotton; B. F. Avery, Cast, for Cotton; John and Albert King, "Carey," for Cotton; Peoria Premium Steel, or "Prairie Plough;" Yost's Patent Ploughs and Scrapers.

Agents for the Vieille Montagne Co.'s SHEET ZINC and ZINC PAINTS, of Belgium. oct3 1y

GAINES & RELF, (Successors to HENDERSON & GAINES.

Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail,

EARTHENWARE,
GLASS, CHINA,
JAPAN WARE,
PLATED WARE,
SILVER WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
WATER PURIFIERS,
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

All articles carefully packed for shipment to country.

No. 100 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

oct13 1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market continues quiet, with only a moderate degree of activity in most branches of trade. Our leading staple has been in good request at about previous rates, but the demand for sugar has been less active, and the movement in Western produce has exhibited little animation.

Cotton.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed at about previous rates, Ordinary ruling at 17½ to 18c., Good Ordinary at 19 to 19½, Low Middling at 20¼ to 20½, Middling at 21 to 21½, and Strict Middling at 22. On Saturday the movement commenced with a fair inquiry, at rather easier rates, predicated on the decline at Liverpool; but at a later hour, owing to an advance in gold and foreign exchange, and some competition among buyers, the advantage was again on the side of the factor, and the day's sales summed up 5,000 bales, mostly on the basis of 20¼ to 20½c. for Low Middling, and 21¼ to 21½c. for Middling. On Monday the demand continued fair, and although factors were more stringent in their pretensions, at least before the receipt of the cable dispatches, which had a depressing influence, and operations were moreover restricted by the limited extent of the supply offering, yet the business was again to a fair amount, embracing 5,300 bales, at irregular prices, without any quotable change. On Tuesday the market opened with a very general inquiry, but with operations checked by the scanty supply offering, and the non-receipt of the usual money telegrams by cable. At a later hour, however, the demand received an additional impulse from the receipt of dispatches reporting the Liverpool market active at an improvement of ⅛d., and, more samples having been opened, the movement became quite animated, resulting in sales of 7,200 bales, at stiffening prices, showing an average advance of fully ¼c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 17,500 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 12,886 bales, against 9,677 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 3,209 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 459,560 bales, against 576,847 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 253,612 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 120,756 bales to Great Britain, of 64,537 to France, and of 115,181 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	18	to 18¾
Good Ordinary	19½	to 20
Low Middling	20¾	to 20¾
Middling	21¼	to 21½
Strict Middling	22	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	13219	
Arrived previously	509277	— 522496
		537752
Exported past three days	11758	
Exported previously	418730	— 430488
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		107264

Sugar.—The demand is limited. The receipts, though light, sell very slowly, and prices have declined. We now quote as follows: 13c. per lb. for Good Common, 13¼ to 13½ for Fair, 14 to 14⅜ for Good Fair, 14½ for Fully Fair, 14¾ to 15 for Prime, 15½ for Choice, 16 to 16¼ for Yellow Clarified, and 16¾ for White.

Molasses.—The receipts are light, and sell slowly at the lower prices. Fermenting is held at 65 to 70c. per gallon, Reboiled 68 to 82, Prime 85, Cistern Bottom 90. A cargo of 200 hogsheads Muscovado sold on private terms. It is quoted at 45 to 54c. per gallon.

Flour.—Although the supplies are light the market has been unsettled since our last review. Buyers have held back, and prices for the medium and lower grades have declined 50c. per bbl. The sales on Saturday and Monday were confined to 3,500 bbls., part on private terms and part at $10 25 to $10 50 per bbl. for Superfine, $10 87½ to $11 for Double Extra, and $13 to $15 for Choice Extra.

Butter.—The supply of butter is not large. It is in fair jobbing demand, and we quote at 25 to 30c. per lb. for inferior Western, 30 to 35 for medium, and 40 to 45 for choice. Goshen is selling at 53 to 55 for dairy lots, and 56 to 58c. at retail. On Saturday twenty firkins Western sold at 30c. per lb.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, March 3, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	8c	to 12
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	—	to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$45	to 60
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	25	to 30
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	15	to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	9	to 10
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$4 00	to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	2 50	to 3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	1 50	to 2 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80	to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50	to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	—	to 20
Yearlings, per head	10	to 12
Calves, per head	—	to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY, (*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO.
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
" Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	14 00	15 00
Spades	12 00	12 00
Axes	17 00	17 50
Bagging, yard:		
Kentucky		1
East India		
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb		
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs		
Bread, prices low		
Crackers		0000
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	
English, Fire	32 00	33 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	17
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	13 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
—St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	25	
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box		1 60
Herrings	65	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	
—— No. 2	16 00	17 00
—— No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine		10 00
Extra	10 25	14 50
Fine	8 75	
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		20½
Figs, Drum	20	22
Dried Apples	5	0
Currants, Zante		15
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 20	
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
——Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	24 00	26 00
——Sicily ₩ box		3 00
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 45	
10 x 12	3 75	
12 x 18	4 40	
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	
—— Canada	2 50	
Oats	75	
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	93	95
Beans, ₩ bbl	16 00	19 00
Hops, ₩ lb	55	65
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	0 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	18 00	19 00
Northern		
Louisiana	—	
Hides, ₩ lb:		
Dry salted Mexican	15	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	9½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Boop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime	—	—
Rockland, &c	1 75	— —
Cement	2 50	— —
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	65	82
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	70	00
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	6
Wrought, German	15	20
——English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 50	
Pitch		3 50
Rosin A No. 1	3 25	4 00
——No. 2		3 25
——No. 3		
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon		75
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon		1 20
Coal Oil	50	
——In cases	65	
Cotton Seed, Crude		70
——Refined		90
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	none	here
Cotton Seed		35 00
——Meal		40 00
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
——" Western	20 00	22 75
——" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
——Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
——Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	27 00	27 12½
——Prime Mess	21 50	
——Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	15	17
——Do, canvassed	18	18½
——Sides	15	17
——Shoulders	13½	13½
Green Shoulders		11
Lard, Prime, in tierces	16½	17
——In kegs	17½	18
——Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	53	55
——Western	25	45
Cheese, American	11	18
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 25	4 75
Onions	16 00	18 00
Green Apples	6 00	7 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6½	11½
Indiа		10
Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 95	2 00
——from store	2 05	2 10
——coarse, cargo	1 60	1 75
——from warehouse	1 85	1 05
——from store	1 95	2 00
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	13	16½
Havana, White	15½	16½
——Yellow	14	15
——Brown	12	13½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	—
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	25	28
Burry	9	12
Louisiana, Native	14	15
Texas, (G) Merino	18	20

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WHOLE NUMBER.....666.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MY TWO BROTHERS.

THE TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to give some vent to my aching and almost overburdened heart through the columns of the Advocate. I suppose you have heard of the awful tragedy in Newton county, Mississippi. On the night of the 25th of January my two dear brothers, Daniel A. and Edward R. Dennis, were fenlly murdered by a party of negroes, concealed in ambush for that hellish purpose. The causes of the dreadful tragedy are substantially as followe: My brothers missed some hogs, and had sufficieat reason to suspect that they had been stolen and killed by some negroes living near by. They accordingly went over and found a negro woman cooking fresh pork. They asked her where she got it. She said she got it from one "uncle Heary." Henry denied it. Subsequently the negro woman showed whero the meat was buried in a box, under the ground, in the yard, and the husband of the woman confessed to killing the hogs. My brothers told the negro he must go before the magistrato. He said he would do se as soon as he eat his breakfast. Brother Edward proceeded to a little town by the name of Hickory, and waited until evening, but the negro did aot come. He went before the justice and sued out a warrant, which was placed in the hands of an officer, and they returned.

The officer, my two brothers, and five other men, as a posse, proceeded after dark to the negro's house—not more than a quarter of a mile distant—to execute the warrant, but the thief was not at home. Not suspecting any conspiracy or design on the part of the negroes, they lighted a torch and returned unsuspectingly home. Brother Edward bore the torch, and brother Daniel was walking in front of him.

When within aboat one hundred and fifty yards of the house they were fired on by a party of negroes lying in ambush, at very close range. My brother Daniel, it is supposed, was shot instantly dead, and three others were wounded. The negroes then rushed in from their hiding place, the remainder of the whites fled, and brother Edward was left alone to contend with *twelve or fifteen black fiends*. Of course such an unequal contest could have but one termination. While in the act of being murdered he was heard to say: "Don't kill me." His head was frightfully crushed, and apparently run through with a sword.

He was found lying on his pistol, with three barrels emptied. It is supposed he gave a death wound to the first huge negro who oucountered him, as the negro, when afterwards captured, was found pierced with two deadly bullet holes. Bro. Daniel was shot and his head crushed in.

All wae over now. Tho silence of death was there! One of the white comrades who had left during the tragedy went down to the house and reported. Only one of my brothers—Edward—was married. He had a largo family of children. They, with my dear and aged mother, were living together. O heaven! what a ecene, as the family go forth with lighted torches to hnat up the dead! I am nervous and almost frantic while I write. Black fiends, like demons from the lower regions, flit across my vision.

My brothers served in the war, and Edward passed through several battles unhurt. They returned home through all this to be murdered by a set of vagabond negroes, and that, too, in endeavoring to protect their rights against these miserable thieves. The citizens of Garlandsville and neighborhood turned out en massa in search of the murderers, and most of them have been arrested, and we have reason to believe that a number of them are in an "ambush" from which they will not sally forth again soon, and where "leagues" and "bureaus" can't come to their resoue. Such is a part of the result of Radicalism, leagues and bureaus—a combination of diaholism. We have no government. How long will these things continue? "O, Lerd, how loeg?"

Daniel Asbury Dennis and Edward Richmond Dennis were sons of Richmond and Vashti Dennis, born in Warren county, Georgia; the elder fifty-four, and the younger forty-one years of age. In 1849, with the family, they emigrated to Macon county, Ala., and in 1858 removed to Newton county, Mississippi, where they met their fatal end, as above described. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the younger—Edward—had filled the office of class-leader and steward. But recently I had three noble brothers; now I have but one. My only comfort is the hope of meeting them in a better world. By this tragic event an aged and infirm mother is suddenly bereft of her two eldest sons, a worthy and happy wife is made a widow, and six beautiful and interesting children are made orphans. I earnestly commend them to the prayers of the church. May the people of Newton county treat them tenderly.

Wesley B. Dennis.

To the Presiding Elders and Pastors of the Montgomery Conference.

Eufaula, Alabama, March 2, 1868.

Your attention is respectfully called to a resolution adopted by your Conference, and to be found on the 23d page of the Conference minutes. Said resolution reads, "That the pastors in charge of appointments in which there is a deficiency in the collection for the bishop's salary be required to make a collection in the month of February next in their charges to meet the deficiency, and forward the money to the chairman of the Financial Board."

Tho deficiencies of the districts are as follows:

	Assessed.	*Paid.*	*Deficiency.*
Montgomery	$475 00	$260 65	$214 35
Wetumpka	250 00	41 65	208 35
Gadsden	50 00	00 00	50 00
Jacksonville	50 00	11 00	39 00
Talladega	80 00	21 00	59 00
Eufaula	325 00	161 00	164 00
Union Springs	200 00	123 00	77 00
Marianna	70 00	26 45	43 55
Camden	100 00	18 15	81 85

It was the duty of the several presiding eldors to divide these assessments amoag the charges of their respective districts. If they did this the deficiency of each charge may be known by referring to the Conference minutes, pages 8–9.

Has this collection been made in each charge? As yet I have received but one report. Have the presidiag elders looked after this thing? Have they informed the aew pastors of the amounts deficient on their several charges? Have all the pastors made an *earnest* effort to raise theso deficiencies? Brethren, look at the figures which follow the name of your district. To what is the shame of this thing to be attributed? To the carelessness of the presiding elders, the negligence of the pastors, or the niggardliness of the church?

Brethren, one and all, if you have failed at the time appointed to carry out the requirements of the above resolution, let me suggest that you *immediately* make this collection. And be sure to send me every dollar assessed your chargo. It takes a dollar to pay a dollar. Ten dollars will not satisfy a twenty dollar assessment. Figures are stubborn things, and cannot be stretched so as to cover double the amount they represent.

Wm. Sharpard.
Chairman of Joint Board of Finance.

P. S.—On the 1st day of April I will report the receipts through the Advocate.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington, March 7.—The only circumstance that has transpired in the impeachment case since yesterday was the service of the writ of summons.

At 7 o'clock this evening the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate appeared at the White House, and was at once admitted to the President's room, where Mr. Johnson was engaged in business with two of his secretaries.

After the usual salutation the Sergeant-at-Arms said: "Mr. President, I am directed by the Senate of the United States to deliver to you this writ of summoas." At the same time handiag Mr. Johnson a sealed envelope or package.

The President replied — "Very well, sir, I will give it attention."

The Sergeant-at-Arms then bid Mr. Johnson good evening and withdrew.

The writ is signed by the Chief Justice, and recites the action of the House of Representatives; gives a copy of the articles of impeachment; demands that an answer be made to the summons, and the President to appear before the Senate next Friday, and then abide by the orders and commands of the officer; to receive the writ personally or by leaving the same at his residence or at his place of business.

It is expected that the President will, on Friday next, ask for thirty days within which to prepare and file an answer.

Washington, March 9.—The *Chronicle* says Vicker's credentials will be referred to the Judiciary Committee, upon some information furnished by Scheack, of some acts during the war.

The impeachment managers are examining resident and have sent for distant reporters of Johnson's speeches. The impression grows that the President will appear personally.

It seems conceded that Thursday's and Friday's proceedings, without further effort on the part of the defence, have choked Wade's vote.

Chase's rights in the court excite angry argument in the Radical newspapere. Chase claims the right to argne on all questioas, and vote on all but the verdict.

Chase refused yeeterday to sign the summons until the verbiage of the writ conformed to his ideas.

Washington, March 10.—*House*—The Reconstruction Committee reported the following:

"Whereas, The people of Alabama, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled 'an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2d, 1867, and acts supplementary thereto, have formed a Constitution of State government, which is republican in form; and

"Whereas, At an election held, commencing on the fourth of February, 1868, a large majority of the legal voters of said State voting at said election, voted for the adoption of said Constitution; therefore

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted as one of the States of these United States of America, and shall be entitled to representation in Congress as soon as the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble to this act, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted into the Union upon the following conditions, to wit: That the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude, and Congress shall have power to repeal any act of said State legislature in violation or in derogation of the provisions of this act."

Ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill selling lands in the South Carolina islands passed. It confirms Lincoln's instructions to tax collectors in 1863. Persons who acquired claims under Sherman's order of 1865 must obtain warrants before the 1st of May, 1868. The land is to be sold in small lots at nominal prices to negroes, residents and heads of families.

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs introduced a bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau one year, and authorizing the Secretary of War to re-establish it wherever discontinued.

A communication from Grant relative to New Orleans removals was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Adjourned.

Senate.—A resolution was passed admitting to the galleries by tickets during the impeachment trial.

There was a full cabinet meeting to-day, including Thomas as Secretary of War.

The President has ordered Grant to send him no communications through Stanton.

Washington, March 11.—Mr. Stanbery has, upon consideration, concluded that it would be better that he should resign his position as Attorney General, in order to take part as counsel for the President in the impeachment trial, and accordingly today formally presented his resignation.

Mr. Johnson has the matter under consideration, and will doubtless accept the resignation.

The new reconstruction bill became a law to-day by expiration of the constitutional ten (10) days.

The Pennsylvania State Convention indorses Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President. The following is among the resolutions:

"That we earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States, sitting as a court of impeachment, to proceed without fear, favor or affection, and that the people of Pennsylvania will stand by and maintain a just judgment."

They also return a vote of thanks to Stanton.

Nothing further from New Hampshire. Republican majority estimated 2,500.

Washington, March 11.—A telegram just received from New Hampshire, from a well-informed Democrat, says that State has gone Republican by about 2,000. The increased vote is about 10,000. He adds: "The Republicans had too much money for us."

We copy as follows from the special Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* (Radical), dated the 8th inst.:

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

The President's counsel have not all been finally agreed upon as yet. It is not considered certain that Judge Black will serve. Wm. B Evarts has been applied to, but may be prevented from taking part. P. P. Curtis, of Mass., is thought by the President's friends to be one of the strongest men among those of the counsel, he having written a dissenting opinion in a decision, and on that account it is believed he will carry considerable political strength with Republicans. David Dudley Field has been retained and is at work on the case with Black and Stanbery. The latter, if not regularly engaged, is in the case. The cabinet is also being freely consulted in the whole arrangement of the case. There has been some casting around to find an able lawyer to add to the defense who has influence with Republicans.

INTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S LAWYERS.

As the result of the conferences already had with a view to preparing the defense, those in the ring say the President's lawyers feel perfectly satisfied with their case; that they intend to show that the whole practice for all administrations has been to remove under the Constitution, and that the tenure of office bill is an act so palpably unconstitutional as to justify Johnson in disregarding it the same as if the act had been passed saying he should send no messages to Congress, which the Constitution says he shall.

To meet the Butler and Bingham articles, however, they find no precedents, and these really give them considerable trouble. It is understood that the counsel for the defense will first challenge various Senators, for instance Wade on the ground of interest, and Sumner, Chandler and others, for having expressed opinions. Next they will contend that the Senate is a court, and that the President has the right to have a full court present, and that ten States, with their twenty members of the court, are absent.

RESIGNATION CONTEMPLATED IN A CERTAIN CONTINGENCY.

If votes upon those two points should be strongly against them—of which few now doubt—then the next step, it is thought, will be for a long continuance. If this should be refused, or the continuance granted be only of moderate length, it is stated by some, in the President's counsel, that he may offer his resignation, on the ground that such votes and refusal boded no good to him, and that a resignation would save him from the political disabilities obtaining upon impeachment.

THE QUESTION AS TO CHALLENGE OF SENATORS.

As to the challenge of Senators the board of managers have looked into the question closely, and find that all precedents in England and in this country are entirely against any such rights. No factious delay is expected on the part of Mr. Johnson's lawyers, as some of them are men who could not afford to be thus used.

THE LINES OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENCE.

The New York *Express* says: "The friends of impeachment say that the whole thing will be over in six days. The friends of the President say that thirty days will pass before the impeachment will be reached. They have been advised by the ablest counsel in the land that Senators can be objected to as well as jurors, and the men who have prejudged the case cannot sit on the trial. They intend to object to every Senator who has expressed an opinion on the matter, and in case of a denial, to bring forward witnesses. They intend to contest the matter inch by inch, and use every legal defeace that the law allows. If all Senators who have expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the President shall be set aside, the jury to try the President will be a small one."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS CABINET.

The zeal and vigor with which we deem it our duty to defend the rights of the President in the present grave conjuncture render it proper that we should separate the personal from the public aspects of this exciting controversy. We cannot consent to be parties to a personal quarrel between Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton. The Democratic party has no greater objection to Stanton's being Secretary of War during the last year of this Presidential term than it had to his holding that position during the first, or the second, or the third year of Mr. Johnson's administration. A change to which we should have attached importance two years ago has become indifferent to us now. We should certainly prefer Mr. Johnson to Mr. Wade for President during the remaining year of the term, but Mr. Johnson has become so powerless, in consequence of the Radical legislation, that the mere change of men will be attended with no very important results. Mr. Wade, to be sure, will have a freer control of the Federal patronage, but as the important offices have been all along, and are now, filled by Republicans, the substitution of a Radical for Mr. Johnson will make little difference in the relative strength of parties. We defend Mr. Johnson on purely public grounds. The revolutionary recklessness manifested in his impeachment will profit the Democratic party by arousing and disgusting the country; and we oppose it from no personal or party motives, but only in the interest of free institutions.

Mr. Johnson is not a Democratic President, but a Republican President. The chronic difficulty between him and Congress is a quarrel in the Republican party. He was not elected by our votes; he has never deferred to the wishes of our leaders; he never gave his patronage, while he had patronage to give, to men who possessed our confidence; and he has not sought our counsel in the steps by which the quarrel between him and Congress has been advanced to the present crisis. He accepted the policy and kept the Cabinet of his predecessor. The constancy with which he has resisted the revolutionary measures of the Radicals deserves the approbation of all virtuous men; but the methods of his resistance have been ill-judged, short-sighted, weak and temporizing. They have resulted as half measures commonly do, in great emergencies, in increasing embarrassments to himself and a succession of triumphs to his adversaries. If he had been amenable to advice, and had sought the advice of Democrats of recognized standing, he might have been spared many mortifications, and matters would not have advanced to the present disastrous pass. He has been so right and steady in principle that it is difficult to condemn him; but he has been so lacking in administrative tact that the Democratic party must disclaim all responsibility for his modes of operation.

The present unfortunate imbroglio, in which his enemies have every advantage of him, might easily have been avoided. Why did he not remove Stanton when he had the unquestioned power? That he failed to do so was not the fault of the Democratic party. We suggested, we petitioned, we clamored; we gave every proof of our detestation of this bold, bad man; and if Mr. Johnson had had any inclination to court our favor, or respect our wishes, he would have put Stanton out of office at a time when his removal would have been acquiesced in by the Republican party. Stanton is no more odious to Democrats than he was three years ago.—*New York World.*

THE MOTIVE OF IMPEACHMENT.

Several of the Radical journals comment, half boastingly, but with suppressed wonder, on the apparent apathy of the people in regard to the impeachment of their President. It appears that they are somewhat disappointed in not having created a greater sensation by their bold revolutionary movement. Let them have patience; the popular sentiment will in due time find its expression with sufficient vigor and earnestness to satisfy the conspirators in their utmost cravings for excitement and convulsion. The fiercest storms have the gentlest prelude, and the deepest and most powerful currents flow with the least noise and the calmest surface. The present crisis is fraught with so much importance to the general welfare that the masses, realizing the presence of a great danger, and concentrating their energies for action, not for talk. Not that we believe that there is any disposition on the part of the people to resort to violent measures in their antagonism to the Radical programme. The popular intelligence too well appreciates the situation, and too justly estimates the resources that are available against the purposes of Congress to invoke a trial of physical strength in this emergency. The strength of the Radicals lies in the opportunities afforded by their Congressional majorities; outside of Congress they are weak—the sentiment of the people gives them no staff to lean upon, and at the ultimate tribunal, the ballot box, their defeat is but a question of time, and of time so close upon the present that it is not worth the while to seek a sterner remedy in the intervening space. Still, the people are fully conscious of the consequences that will follow if the Radical plot should be consummated. With the evidences before us of the ruinous results of Radical legislation, it is not difficult to foresee the calamities that would befall the Republic—then no longer a Republic—if the President should be deposed and the Executive authority, as well as the legislative, should be exercised by a faction without principle, without hope of popular support, and aiming simply at the perpetuation of their party supremacy.—*New York News.*

Startling Facts.—Ohio Pays More Taxes than all the Southern States.—In a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, Hon. A. G. Thurman, United States Senator elect, stated some facts which are well calculated to impress the people of the North with the direct interest which they have in restoring the peace and prosperity of the South. Speaking of the taxes derived from internal revenue alone, Mr. Thurman says that the amount paid by the whole ten of the Southern States for the last fiscal year was $19,093,740; in the same year Ohio paid $25,081,409, so that the Southern States, which formerly paid their full share, if not more, of the taxation of the country, are now so reduced that in the last fiscal year Ohio paid $5,387,000 more than them all. Senator Thurman then undertakes to demonstrate that the taxation of the people of this country is far greater than ever was imposed upon any people. In the last fiscal year five hundred millions were collected in taxes by the general government alone. The taxes collected by the States amount to not quite two hundred millions more, making the entire taxation, in round numbers, seven hundred millions of dollars. The gross annual production of the industry of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was two thousand millions of dollars. Allowing for the diminished production of the South, and for increased prices, it is not supposed to be greater now. Thus more than one-third of the whole product of the country is absorbed by taxes.

These startling facts are doubtless very interesting to Ohio; but the cotton tax alone is $25,000,000.—[Editor.]

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PREACHER-LIFE.

MY FIRST CIRCUIT.

I shall never forget the feelings with which I left my mother's home to go to my first appointment. It was a cold December morning, and about an hour before day, so that I might be in time for the railroad train. The solemn stillness of the hour, the weeping of mother and sisters, and the heavy weight pulling down my own heart, altogether, will serve always to keep fresh in my memory that morning and its experiences. It was all the harder to bear because I had not been taught that I would soon become reconciled to my change, and even find, after awhile, a soul-satisfying delight in the duties of the ministry. On the contrary, I did not think anything else than that it would always seem just as it did then—a sundering of every joyous or refreshing tie, a life of stern, dry, uncompromising duty merely.

I was landed at the house of a local preacher, to whose house I had been directed, and felt strangely indeed at hearing myself announced as "our new preacher." I received a cordial welcome, however, and found in his house a genial Christian home until arrangements for the year could be made for me. A few days after my arrival at his house came the close of the old year. We determined to hold a watch-night meeting, as his family were absent at an entertainment in the neighborhood. We held class-meeting, love feast and prayer meeting, besides reading aloud several appropriate sermons out of his well-selected library. It was a blessed season to me. I began already to realize that there were bright spots even in preacher-life. We both laid ourselves more unreservedly upon the altar of consecration. He had been for years compromising with his conscience in regard to entering the itineracy. Impressions were formed that night, which were strengthened during the association of the coming year, that resulted in causing him to give up an eight thousand dollar practice of medicine and offer himself to the next annual Conference as a traveling preacher. Now he fills one of the most important and responsible stations in the M. E. Church South. God requited him for the cordial reception and kindly entertainment of the least of his servants by making that servant the instrument of introducing him into the path of duty, the blessed gospel ministry. May we ever continue to be of mutual influence for good to each other.

A CONTRAST.

As I got on board the train for my first circuit my heart was made even heavier by meeting with an intimate young friend of mine. I sat and contrasted our future.—Once our paths in life had laid right alongside of each other—our hopes and aims and prospects pretty nearly identical. But now how different! He was just returning from a visit in which he had completed the arrangements to marry one of the most gifted and attractive of women. He was youthful, intelligent, handsome, wealthy, and with a numerous circle of admiring friends. He was joyous and light-hearted, as the future promised everything almost that the world could give, while I had renounced all prospects of wealth, position, pleasure, or even home comforts, to become a Methodist preacher, to go up into the Mississippi swamp, among entire strangers, voluntarily to receive the poor pay, the hardships, the insults, the dangers that fall to the lot of an itinerant. I imagined that his face expressed pity for me, and very certainly his presence was suggestive of very painful thoughts to me. So I turned away.

But what poor judges we are of what constitutes true happiness and what is really best for us. Just about three months after my arrival on my circuit I was attracted to an article in a newspaper headed "Duel at the Bascomb Course." I read it, and found that my friend had been shot, at the first fire, through the head, and had fallen instantly dead. The contrast between us once had been great—so great as to cause bitter regrets to my foolish heart. But ah! how great now. He had been called suddenly to leave all his flattering earthly prospects, and stand in the presence of the Great Judge, while yet the flush of anger was on his cheek. I was still in the path of duty, though a lowly one, and had the pleasing assurance that my God was smiling on my life. This was an impressive though a painful lesson to me of the vanity of earthly things, and with a heart sorrowful for the fate of my friend, and grateful for the forbearance of my God, I turned with increased devotion to His work.

The circuit, for several reasons, was pretty badly broken down before I went there. The congregations, never large at best, were now meager indeed. I longed to be brought into contact with the people. So I resolved that even though my sermons would not be so carefully prepared, I would go around and talk and pray with them at their homes. Many blessed seasons did I have with them, and I soon found that this was the very way to increase the congregations.

In the spring the country was almost entirely inundated by the breaking of the levee. Then our usual mode of going to church was in boats. It was a good time to preach to the negroes. They could not work, of course, as the water was over the land, so there would be nothing to do but make the announcement for preaching, and we would all repair to the gin-house, and in the lint room I would tell to them, as best I could, the story of the cross.

Calling in, in the fall, the neighboring preachers, we had a gracious revival, and I went to Conference with a thankful and a hopeful heart. C. G. A.

"THE LORD LIVETH."

There dwelt in the east of Scotland a pious clergyman, who had presided for a number of years over a small but respectable congregation. In the midst of his active career of usefulness he was suddenly removed by death, leaving behind him a wife and a number of helpless children. The small stipend allowed him by his congregation had been barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of his family; and at his death no visible means were left for their support. The death of her husband preyed deeply upon the heart of the poor afflicted widow; while the dark prospect which the future presented filled her mind with the most gloomy apprehensions. By her lonely fireside she sat, the morning after her sad bereavement, lamenting her forlorn and destitute condition, when her little son, a boy of five years of age, entered the room. Seeing the deep distress of his mother, he stole softly to her side and, placing his little hand in hers, looked wistfully into her face, and said: "Mother, mother, is God dead?" Soft as the gentle whisper of an angel did the simple accents of the dear boy fall upon the ear of the disconsolate and almost heart-broken mother. A gleam of heavenly radiance lighted up, for a moment, her pale features. Then snatching up her little boy, and pressing him fondly to her bosom, she exclaimed: "No, no, my son, God is not dead; he lives, and has promised to be a Father to the fatherless, a Husband to the widow. His promises are sure and steadfast, and upon them I will firmly and implicitly rely." Her tears were dried, and her murmurings forever hushed. The event proved that her confidence was not misplaced. The congregation over which her husband had worthily presided generously settled upon her a handsome annuity, by which she was enabled to support her family, not only comfortably, but genteelly. The talents of her sons, as they advanced in years, soon brought them into notice, and finally procured them high and honorable stations in society.

From Chambers' Journal.

TWO DUMB SATIRISTS.

At Rome, of which we have heard so much of late, and of which we shall hear so much more before that unhappy papal question be settled—at Rome the descendants of the Junii, of the Gracchi, of the Rienzis, have a peculiar and altogether indigenous way of making known their feelings: they compose *pasquinades*, that is, lampoons which they attribute to their statue Pasquino, and satiric dialogues supposed to take place between this same Pasquino and a fellow-statue nicknamed Marforio.

Leo X., Clement VII., Paul III., Paul IV., and Gregory XII. all underwent the lash of Pasquino's satire; but it was the famous and terrible Sixtus V. who was most frequently and most justly pasquinaded. His iron stubbornness and brutal severity were the causes of this; he was a strange man for a priest, and Rome groaned under him very much as England did under Henry VIII., and France under Cardinal Richelieu.

On one occasion he had ordered a new fast: Marforio (of whom we shall speak presently) hereupon asked Pasquino in honor of what saint this edict had been published. "It is in honor of the new tax," answered Pasquino; the Romans having no longer anything to eat, the supreme council wishes to force them to make a virtue of necessity."

Sixtus V.—a sort of Baron Haussmann in his way—had a great mania for building; and of all the things he most loved to build, the first were fountains. It was he who erected the fountain of Monte Cavallo and the Fontana Felice. Pasquino parodied the inscription, "*Pontifex maximus*," placed upon all these constructions, and made of it "*Fontifex maximus*" (great builder of fountains.)

A soldier of the Swiss papal guard having once, in the Cathedral of St. Peter, struck a Spanish nobleman with his halberd, the latter in indignation returned the blow with his stick, but so roughly that the Swiss died of the wound the same morning. The pope at once sent to the governor of Rome, and told him that he expected to see justice done that very afternoon, "before I sit down to dinner," he added, "and I intend dining early." The Spanish ambassador and four cardinals shortly after arrived at the Vatican to sue for the pardon of the culprit on the ground of the provocation he had received; but Sixtus was inflexible. "Grant at least, Holy Father," then asked the ambassador, "that the unhappy man be beheaded and not hanged, for he is of gentle blood." "He shall be hanged, he shall be hanged," cried the pope; "but if the shame of this mode of death can in any way be alleviated by my attendance at the execution, the man shall die in my presence." The gibbet was accordingly erected in front of the pontifical windows. Sixtus V. came out upon the balcony, witnessed without wincing the whole of the revolting scene; and when it was over, said grimly to his attendants: "And now bring me to eat; this act of justice has given me an appetite."

The next day Marforio asked of Pasquino whither he was hurrying, thus loaded with gibbets, wheels, whips, and axes. "O, it's nothing," answered Pasquino; "I am only carrying a stew to stimulate the Holy Father's appetite."

Once, however, Pasquino gave praise to this terrific pope, and under the following circumstances:

Sixtus, as one may remember, belonged to the order of Cordeliers. A chapter of the order having been convoked during his reign, he consented to appear at it; eat in the convent refectory, and drank with his old companions to the health of their patron, St. Francis. When the chapter was over Sixtus ordered that, two days after, the monks should come to the Vatican to kiss his feet, and each ask him a favor. At this the joy of the Cordeliers was delirious; for the next forty-eight hours they were beside themselves; the other monastic orders, apprised of what was to take place, growled with jealousy; and even the cardinals themselves, who were not overloaded with papal favors, bit their lips with envy, and felt by no means disposed to laugh, when Pasquino observed that hitherto he had aspired to be a cardinal, but that now he should go and order the cowl of a Cordelier.

On the appointed day Sixtus V. appeared on his throne with his tiara upon his head, and surrounded by a dense crowd of cardinals and courtiers, all burning to see the strange sight of a distribution of six hundred favors. For there were six hundred monks, and all came up one after another, each as he passed kissing the pontiff's foot, and then uttering his request. One asked for two cells in his convent, and for emancipation from monastic regulations; others asked for pensions, abbeys, bishoprics, and even cardinals' hats. A great many merely requested permission to leave the convent; and a few quarrelsome and vindictive monks asked for bulls of excommunication against their personal enemies. Not one of the six hundred but petitioned to some selfish end, until at last—solitary exception—there came an old friar who reminded the pope that the monastery had often suffered from drought of water, and begged him in consequence to erect a fountain there. Profoundly disgusted with them all, Sixtus then called them back, and after a speech of bitter invective against the folly and worldliness of their wishes, sent them individually and collectively about their business. To the old friar alone he spoke with benevolence: "You, my friend," he said, "you have thought of your brothers whilst thinking of yourself; you shall have your fountain, and you shall also have a benefice which has just become vacant in one of the city churches." Pasquino, delighted, remarked that nothing was so pleasing to him as to see six hundred foxes caught in the same trap.

Sixtus, brutal as he usually was, yet put up as a rule with the jokes and criticisms of Pasquino. On one occasion only did he seek revenge. He had a sister, whom he dearly loved, named Camilla Peretti; but amongst other loose things that were said of her it was reported that, at the time when her brother had been a poor monk, she had washed linen to earn her living. One morning Pasquino appeared with a dirty shirt on. "Hollo!" exclaimed Marforio; "why such unclean linen, Pasquino?" "I have no laundress," was the piteous answer, "ever since the pope has made a princess of mine." After useless endeavors to discover the author of this pitiless joke Sixtus offered a thousand crowns and a promise that the culprit's life would be spared if he would give himself up at once. Tempted out of prudence by the magnitude of the reward, the author revealed himself. "You shall not be hanged," said the pope to him in fury, "and you shall have your reward too; but we are going to pluck out your tongue, and to cut off your hands, to teach you how to moderate yourself for the future"—and this inhuman order was executed.

It would be impossible to relate the whole or even the principal of Pasquino's innumerable *concetti*; for every day and every hour something new was written, carved, or chalked upon his pedestal. If political topics failed, there were always social scandals and gossipings in plenty; and it was not only the rich and powerful who dreaded his sting. Adrian VI. at last conceived the idea of destroying this dumb but talkative critic. "What!" he cried, "we know well enough how to gag men in this city, and shall we find no means of silencing a block of marble?" And he gave orders to throw Pasquino into the Tiber; but a courtier induced him to change his mind by this adroit reflection, that if Pasquino were destroyed another would soon take his place, his name, and his reputation for waggery. "One can kill flesh, your holiness, but not stone," he added; and so Pasquino was spared. For a time, however, he became more prudent, and, for a while, even silent; but on being asked the reason of this by Marforio, he replied shrewdly, "It is useless to criticise just now, for all the doings of our pope are so bad that they may be said to be self-satires enough in themselves."

A few words now about Marforio. Like his compeer Pasquino, he has only his trunk, and archæologists still wonder whether he was meant for a Jupiter, a Neptune, an Oceanus, a Vertumnus, or for the Rhine, the Danube, the Tigris or the Tiber. His name of Marforio comes from his having been found near the Forum of Mars. It was in the sixteenth century that he was discovered close by the arch of Septimus Severus, whilst excavations were being made in the Forum.

As a work of art Marforio is scarcely inferior to Pasquino. In support of this assertion one may quote the opinion of Vasari, the celebrated artist and writer, who says that Marforio can rival the statues of the Tiber and the Nile at the Belvedere, as also those of the well known "giants" on the Monte Cavallo. Frederico Zuccaro also says that Marforio is one of the finest models of sculptural perfection.

The dialogues between Marforio and Pasquino had a much greater influence than one might suppose upon the conduct of the nobles and prelates of Rome. If the fear of satire did not positively prevent them from acting ill, it at all events made them careful to keep a veil upon their misdoings. In a book of Monsignor Sabba di Castiglione, published in the last century, and entitled "Manual of Gentlemanlike Virtues," as we should say—it is written: "Try and be virtuous, O noblemen, in order to stop the tongues of those two sharp old Romans, come originally from Carrara—Master Pasquino and Master Marforio."

In 1808, when the French troops entered Rome to garrison it, after the imprisonment by Napoleon of Pius VII., Pasquino asked Marforio whether the French were not a herd of brigands. On the next day Marforio answered: "*Buonaparte*" (the better part of them—*buona parte*.)

When the Garibaldians invaded the Papal States Pasquino remarked that Cardinal Antonelli was packing up his trunks, and asked whether it was that he was afraid of being shot. "No," replied Marforio, "but he is in a blue fright of *Menotti*"—Menotti is the name of Garibaldi's son, but it also means *fetters* or handcuffs, in Italian.

A New Method of Extinguishing Fires.

A new method of extinguishing fires, recently patented by Messrs. Lapham & Clark, of Boston, by the application of carbonic acid gas projected from a portable fire-engine, was lately tested upon the Battery in New York city. About fifty tar-barrels, each of which contained a quantity of shavings saturated with kerosene oil, were ignited, and when at the highest point of combustion a stream from a quarter-inch nozzle was turned upon the burning pile, and in the space of about fifty seconds the fire was completely subdued. A second fire was then made, which was extinguished with equal facility. At the third trial the debris was piled together and ignited; when enveloped in flames pure water was thrown on it from the engine, but with little effect. The experiments were conducted by Gen. Shaler, Chief-engineer Kingsland, of the Metropolitan Fire-Department, assisted by the Board of Fire Commissioners and others interested. Many members of the fire insurance companies were present and expressed their satisfaction at the efficacy of the apparatus and its results.

In appearance the engine is about the size of a common garden-engine, and is worked much in the same manner, and may be operated by two men, one at each end of the brakes. The tank forming the body of the engine is divided into two portions, and each portion contains an upright cylinder about 2½ inches diameter, and of 5 inches stroke; these cylinders act directly upon an air chamber which is placed between them. From this air-chamber a hose leads to whatever place desired. In the top of each tank there is a shallow sieve, in one of which was placed tartaric acid, and in the other bicarbonate of soda; or other materials producing carbonic acid gas, when mingled together, may be used instead. Water was poured into the sieves and, dissolving and carrying with it a portion of the chemicals, was received in the tank below; the object of the sieves being apparently to retain any lumps that might be among the bicarbonate or the acid. The pump pistons are connected by rods to the beam of the engine, and when in action both cylinders act together to supply the air-chamber, and the union of the two liquids there produces an effervescence and forms carbonic acid gas, which is projected upon the fire. Canisters of the dry chemicals are attached to the tanks and are ready for instant use when required. The capacity of the two tanks is about a barrel, and the quantity used in the first and second trial was about ten gallons each time.

The efficiency of the engine in subduing fire is entirely dependent upon its capacity to generate a constant supply of carbonic acid gas, the water serving simply as a medium for conveying it directly to the flame. In operation the whole apparatus is very simple and can be, at a trifling expense, adapted to an ordinary garden-engine, but it cannot be as advantageously used as in the machine which is made expressly for the purpose.—*American Artisan.*

To Roast a Pig.—Rub the inside of the pig with pepper and salt, and fill the body with a stuffing of bread, butter, parsley, sage, and thyme, softened with a little hot water and beaten yolk of egg, and sew it up with a strong thread. Put the pig on the spit, first flouring the skin, that it may be crisp. Put a pint and a half of water into the dripping-pan, a spoonful of lard, and a little salt, and baste the pig frequently with this, and turn often, so that every part will be well done. When the skin begins to get stiff, grease it with butter or lard, and baste it no more after this or it will blister. A pig will require from three to four hours to roast. Chop up the heart and liver, previously boiled in water, and add to the gravy in the dripping-pan, with salt, thyme, and brown flour and water as a thickening. Apple-sauce, cold slaw, and cranberries are the usual accompaniments of a roast pig.

SERVING GOD BY PROXY.

A visitor in a church in London, a short time since, was surprised to hear a long tenor solo, rendered by a "professional gentleman," followed by another from a young lady, standing on a stool or hassock for the better elevation of her person. The music having taken up so much time, the clergyman informed his congregation that he would read only a portion of his sermon, but would have it all printed.

This case furnishes a somewhat exaggerated illustration of certain tendencies which are manifesting themselves in more than one branch of the church of Christ. The great end of the gospel is being overlooked; and greater effort is made to please the people than to save them. Christ died for sinners, but the preachers go into the pulpit to entertain them. He is commissioned to preach, but instead thereof somebody sings. The message of God may be omitted, the thunders of Sinai may be silenced, the death and passion of the Redeemer may be forgotten even in His house, but the music must be heard. Its last note must have ample time to reach, with its most delicate vibration, the refined and cultivated ear of the congregation, who can stay no longer to hear a message from God. They have heard all they desire to hear. It is entertainment they seek, and not salvation. The grand story of the cross has become common-place; the people do not care to hear it, and the preacher, respecting their wishes rather than the command of Him who said: "Therefore, thou shalt hear the word at my mouth, and warn them from me," stops in the midst of his message.

* * * * * * *

We may perhaps console ourselves in this particular case by the thought that the preacher who has so low a conception of his vocation as to permit it to be elbowed out of the way by any forms whatever, or by music, though its strains were sweeter than the song of the Swedish Nightingale, would, in all probability, present so poor a gospel that the congregation could dispense with it and suffer no loss.

Is not this cold-hearted Christianity creeping into the Methodist church. Where is that congregational singing, for instance, which in other days moved with such power the hearts of the people. We acknowledge the might of music, but the swelling tones of the organ, and the blending harmonies of the most skillful choir that now monopolizes that sublime portion of divine worship, can never gather such crowds, nor stir, with such power, the deep fountains of emotion in the human soul, as those grand strains of melody which once pealed up from the hearts and tongues of Methodist congregations. Why can not our people sing now as in other days? They withhold that praise which God claims from every tongue, and the spirit of praise is departing. Sometimes on the camp-ground we hear those hymns which in other days made our hearts rejoice. A sinner is converted, and while angel tones proclaim it in heaven, Christians beneath, sharing the same joy, burst forth in triumphant notes, worthy of the event. Is it strange that earnest hearted Christians yearn to hear once more those glorious songs in the house of God, and will not be satisfied when, in their place, they hear an echo from the opera, skillfully performed, while the heart of the singer is dead to the love of God.—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

Hominy Muffins.—Having washed a pint of small hominy through two or three waters, pour boiling water on it, cover and let it soak for several hours. Then put it into a thick sauce-pan with half a pint of boiling water, and let it boil until soft enough to mash; drain it, and mix it well with a pint of white corn meal or wheat flour, a little salt, and a pint and a half of milk, in which two table-spoonfuls of butter have been melted.

When the butter is nearly cold add four table-spoonfuls of yeast, cover it, and set it in a warm place, until very light, with the surface covered with bubbles. Butter some muffin rings, set them on a hot griddle, pour into each a portion of the mixture, and bake them brown on both sides. Send them to table accordingly as they are done, pull them open with your finger and butter them quickly.

The glory of the Lord appears in that cloud which is upon the penitent's sad heart. When it is drenched in tears the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, both "moves on those waters" and breathes life and salvation into them; and He, who is the unction, pours oil into those wounds of the spirit, and we are never nearer heaven than when we are thus prostrate in the lowest dust; and when our "belly cleaveth unto the ground" in humble penitence, then we are at the very throne of grace.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

NO. VII.—MIRACLES.

We have already remarked that no miracles were wrought through human instrumentality until the laws of nature had been in operation many centuries, and men had become familiar with them. We may remark, further, that these miracles were wrought on substances and diseases common and well known. Bread, for example, has from the remotest ages been a substance familiar to all, claiming even a very limited degree of civilization. It was never known to increase so that a few loaves would be sufficient to feed thousands. Water was a familiar substance. It was never known suddenly to turn into wine. A river was never known to turn into blood. A rod or staff was a most familiar thing, and had never been known to turn into a serpent. Blindness was a familiar disease, and persons born blind were common. There was never a natural or medical example of one such person being suddenly cured. Now if the miracles had been wrought upon unknown substances, some new chemical discovery, or on some new and strange disease, there might have been ground to suppose that a fraud had been practiced—that the spectators, not being competent judges, had been imposed upon. God, in infinite wisdom, has guarded his attesting miracles from any imputation of this kind.

The miracles were wrought for worthy and important ends—to attest a mission and a message from God—to communicate to men the greatest truths, and to bring them to the realization of the highest good. They were never wrought through caprice, or to subserve mere personal and material aims. Miracles were wrought in the most *public* manner. If they had been wrought in obscure and inaccessible localities, in the dark, or before but few or interested witnesses, their credibility might well have been doubted. But they were wrought in the streets of cities, nearly all of them, in open day and in the presence of numerous witnesses, many of them strongly prejudiced against those who were the instruments in working these wonders, and eager to find a flaw or make any plausible objection they could. These miracles were of such a permanent character that the witnesses had ample time to assure themselves of their reality if true, or detect the imposture, if such they were. The plagues in Egypt generally lasted several days. The falling of the manna, and the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, lasted forty years. Persons that were cured of deafness, blindness and lameness continued in health, and in the same community, for years accustomed to the working of these miracles. Now it is observable that feats of legerdemain and sleight of hand are generally performed in the most rapid manner, so as to escape, as far as may be, the detection which would follow if more time for careful observation were allowed.

The miracles of Scripture are various. If they had been confined to one class of subjects then it might have been alleged that the operators had discovered some secret method of doing that thing; but such is not the fact. A very limited enumeration will show the vast variety of miracles. The sun and moon, the air, the water, the rocks, trees, birds and beasts, blindness, deafness, lameness, the palsy, fever, leprosy, the dead, all these were again and again the objects of miracles.

The miracles of Scripture were numerous. Take, for example, the miracle of the manna. Notice the following circumstances: 1. That it fell but six days in the week. 2. That it fell in such prodigious quantities as to sustain three millions of people—some ninety thousand per day. 3. That there fell a double quantity on the sixth day—enough for a two days' supply. 4. That what was gathered on the first five days of the week stank and bred worms, if kept above one day; that which was gathered on the sixth day kept sweet for two days. 5. That it continued falling while the Israelites remained in the wilderness, but ceased as soon as they came out of it, and got corn to eat in the land of Canaan. These several miracles were repeated every week for forty years. A great many of the miracles of Christ are recorded at large and in detail, but it is said "*great multitudes*" of the afflicted flocked to him, that could not be cured by human skill, and it is said, "*He healed them all.*" Hundreds and hundreds of all classes of human infirmity, disease and suffering came to Christ, and he miraculously healed them all, never turning one empty away, or saying, Ye have sought my face in vain.

The apostles narrate these miraculous wonders in the most simple and unostentatious way—without flourish or parade, or exclamatory notes of attention. They depend upon the dignity and inherent importance and excellence of what they narrate, esteeming that pure gold needs never to carry a card of introduction or a letter of commendation. Its own intrinsic excellence recommends it to the favor of all. The miracles of Christ were all dignified. There was nothing puerile, nothing absurd. They were all, with perhaps two exceptions, humane and benevolent. The sudden and miraculous withering of the fig tree was meant to be a solemn monition, and the drowning of the swine was punitive, for the raising of swine by the Jews for market was a contraband trade. All his other miracles were meant to alleviate physical, domestic and moral distress. "He went about doing good."

The force of a miracle consists in the fact that it is manifestly a work above human power, and as such accredits to us one who represents and expresses the will of the author and Lord of nature.

Miracles are necessary to clothe a teacher, claiming to come from God, with authority. Without such an investure we may well ask: "By what authority teachest thou?" We are not bound to accept the uninspired teachings of any man only so far as they accord with our reason. We have a right to differ with any finite mind. But when God, the author of our being, speaks, we are bound by all the obligations that bind the creature to the Creator to hear and obey. Philosophers and law-givers can never bind the conscience. God alone possesses that acknowledged right. The necessity for miracles is then apparent. Without them no valid or permanent claim to inspiration can ever be established and maintained. We must feel, as we read the writings of each of the sacred penmen, that "thou art a teacher come from God," or else we shall regard his teachings in the same light that we regard other human productions. W.

BRIDE CAKE.—One pound flour, eight ounces butter, one and a quarter pounds sugar, six ounces candied peel, eight ounces almonds, nine eggs, one pound of currants, one pound of chopped and seeded raisins. Flour, fruit, almonds, and candied peel mix together on a dish, and let them be thoroughly dried. Beat the butter to a cream; add the sugar, then the eggs, having previously beaten them in a basin. After beating the butter, etc., well, add the flour and fruit, and bake four or five hours. The almonds for the top must be prepared as follows: Blanch half a pound of sweet almonds, and beat them in a mortar until very fine, with half pound grated loaf sugar, the white of one egg, and a little rose-water; lay it on the top of the cake when it is warm, and let it set in a very slow oven previous to putting on the icing.

THE PEAR SCALE.—The (English) *Journal of Horticulture* has recently given a remedy for the pear scale, which we give as we find it. It is simply to paint over the affected trees with boiled linseed oil, in early spring, just before the buds expand, and consequently just before the scale insect begins to multiply. Where the scale is very bad the trees may as well die of the remedy as of the disease. Now, mind that we do not indorse or recommend this treatment, but if any one has a scaly pear tree he can try anything that offers a prospect of cure.—*American Agriculturist.*

Harpersville Circuit, Montgomery Conference.

FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Being confined to my room by sickness, and cut off for a while from active labors, I employ a part of my time in writing. I here submit a few items for the ADVOCATE, which you may publish if they are worthy of a place in your excellent paper.

Through the kindness of our people at Columbiana I have been supplied with a comfortable home in their pleasant village, where I am now residing. This arrangement was completed before our last Conference. If the bishop had chosen to send me to another work somebody would have been disappointed. But good luck was on my side, and I was returned to this circuit the second year. It is needless to say Bishop Wightman has my sincere thanks.

Columbiana affords more advantages for the pastor's family than Harpersville, the place where the parsonage was located last year. Here we are more directly on the line of travel, and have better opportunities of seeing the preachers as they pass from point to point. The church and Sunday school are near us, and we can attend every meeting without walking ourselves out of breath, or sticking in the mud on rainy days. Brother Wilson, our presiding elder, and other good ministers of the gospel, live here. Monthly meetings are held by the Presbyterian and Baptist denominations. There is also a good school, conducted by Mr. McLain. Were it not for sin, a little fever and ague, some rheumatism, and scarcity of money, we might be perfectly happy.

Unfortunately the church has lost one of its main pillars by the removal of Rev. R. Phillips. He has gone to Mississippi. Though feeble in body from the infirmities of age, he was strong in faith and moral influence. His work in the pulpit and school room has produced effects which will continue longer than a life time. We miss him here.

The winter has been severe.—Sleet, snow and rain have taught us to love our firesides, and to value thick boots and overcoats. On the night of the 28th of January there was a most beautiful snow. It fell all night on frozen ground, covering the earth to a depth of five inches. The next morning presented a scene of dazzling brightness. On every object in sight there was a covering of light. The young cedars and slender pines bowed gracefully under their snowy burdens. They seemed to be silently worshiping the hand which had thrown the white robes over their garments of green.

We have had no particular signs of religious improvement in the church during the winter, but we have reasons for believing that as the spring opens and the chances for going to meeting become more favorable there will be a revival of religion. Bad houses of worship are great drawbacks to religious prosperity in this country. A shivering congregation is hard to warm up. Such an audience receives only one word with delight—the "amen."

The crop of last year is sufficient to sustain life without inconvenience. Everybody has enough bread, and, as an old preacher said, "a little meat once and a while, seemingly as it were."

The young crops of small grain are growing rapidly, and promise abundant harvests. Brother Wilson has fine oats and wheat growing. He has been engaged ever since Conference in reconstructing fences and putting his farm in a condition of defence against lawless animals, so that his mind may be free from anxiety about his substance while away on the district. I trust I shall be able to do something for the ADVOCATE this year. But few of our people take the church papers, and it is difficult to inspire them with a love of reading. The want of money, high taxes, quarterage claims, etc., are excuses hard to get over.—More religion and more money will, I think, enable me to send you a respectable number of names.

Wishing you happiness and success in every field of operation, I remain

Your's in Christ,

D. S. MCDONALD.

RITUALISM.—The Dean of Carlisle preached a sermon in the cathedral of that city recently on Ritualism. It was a sequel to a discourse upon the same subject delivered in the cathedral on the previous Sunday. At the close of his argument the dean said if he had believed, with some fond and foolish people, that the divisions of the Church of England were only a slight squabble about a little decoration, about a little more music, a little more singing, a little more dress, he should consider it as "hay, straw, and stubble," not worthy of consideration, but he believed in the depths of his heart this thing meant much more. He believed the nature of it was deep-seated in the artifices of Satan, in the mysteries of iniquity and corruption. He would not say it was a work of the Church of Rome, but of the dark ages; and whether it be a part of the whole—every fragment of drapery, every unusual bowing and crossing of the hands, the taking of the Lord's Supper in the hollow of the hand, or bowing to the altar—it was downright idolatry. Why would a man going down the steps of the communion table bow to the table? He must believe there was something there. What was it? It was because he believed the elements of bread and wine had been turned into the body and blood of Christ; it was because he thought a sacrifice had been offered there. He believed that in all these things, which appeared to some childish, there was a certain thrusting out of a bud, which would lead by and by to a flower and fruit; and the seeds of superstition and darkness must be the result. These men were "causing division among us." Avoid them! Don't go near them, don't go out of curiosity to see their bedizened altars and their gorgeous vestments. It is all superstition and idolatry, the whole of it. He condemned no man individually; but inasmuch as those who represented that system reviled Protestantism—told them that their Protestant martyrs were merely political offenders—laughed at the Protestantism by virtue of which Victoria sits upon the throne, and by virtue of which he occupied that pulpit—he solemnly declared he believed Ritualism to be a deep-seated heresy, proving itself to be so by its stretching out its hands to go to its mother Rome, and to its sister the Grecian Church, while it turned away from Protestantism. Protestantism was a protest against the very thing that Ritualists wished to introduce. They asked for liberty: liberty to do what? Liberty to introduce popery into the Church of England. They should have no such liberty so far as all honest ministers of Christ could oppose them, by fair argument in open court, and by every means which God had given them. He had been watching them for these forty years, he had never ceased to do so, and with his dying breath he should do so still.—*Christian Times.*

AN INTERVIEW WITH KING THEODORE.—"Doffing my hat and shoes, leaving the latter on the threshold, I made a bold advance into the interior of the hut; but great was my surprise when, instead of finding anywhere the outward paraphernalia of Oriental royalty I beheld the famous Theodore, the renowned warrior and absolute lord of a great dominion, dressed in his cotton shirt and trousers, and these not over clean, seated, not on a throne, but on a low divan, raised about a foot from the ground. Thinking at first that it could not be the king himself who was seated before me, the profound bow with which I entered was rather uncertainly directed. His request by indication that I would be seated reassured me, and doubling my legs up in the Oriental manner, I squatted down among the rest. We were now well supplied with arracky and tedge (honey wine) in the drinking line, as well as with a plain breakfast of teff bread and stewed meat, to satisfy the more solid demands of hunger. In the meanwhile the king, who, supping arrack all the time, chatted away very pleasantly in Amharic with the missionaries, plying them with questions in theology, or discussing their recent successes in mortar-making. His appearance was that of a man about forty-five, of middling stature, and possessed of a well knit but not over-powerful frame, conveying more the idea of being tough and wiry than of strong physical developments. His complexion is dark, approaching to black, but he has nothing of the negro about him. His features are altogether those of an European. His head is well formed, and his hair is arranged in large plaits extending back from the forehead. The forehead is high, and tends to be prominent. His eye is black, full of fire, quick and piercing. His nose has a little of the Roman about it, being slightly arched and pointed. His mouth is perfect, and the smile, which during the conversation continually played upon it, was exceedingly agreeable, I may say fascinating. He has very little moustache or beard. His manner was peculiarly pleasant, gracious, and even polite, and his general expression, even when his features were at rest, was one of intelligence and benevolence. On the whole, the physiognomist would find no trace of fierce passion except in the lightning glance of his eyes. I watched for the keen shot of light coming from them at times, and reflected upon what he could be capable of, but they did not strike me as treacherous eyes. I felt that he could act savagely under irritation."

A DAY WITHOUT A NIGHT.

W. W. Thomas, late United States consul at Gothenburg, in a letter from Norway, thus describes that far northern country, and one of its particular phenomena:

"Imagine a high table-land rising three thousand to six thousand feet sheer above the sea—one vast rock, bleak and barren, covered with snow, swept with rain, frozen in winter, sodden in summer—the home of a few reindeer and Lapps, and you have Norway proper, nine-tenths of the Norway that is shown on the map. But the rock is not whole; it is cracked apart here and there, and fissures show like slender veins over the country. The sides of these ravines are steep as the cleft left by an ax, and their depths are always filled by a foaming brook or river tumbling along from the drenched table-land above to the sea. I have looked from the bottom of one of these valleys and seen the perpendicular rock rise like a strip of blue ribbon. Wherever in these dales there lies a bit of earth 'twixt rock and river, there the Norwegian peasant has built his cot; and it is on such bits of earth that inhabited Norway is situated, and here lives its 1,200,000 people. The land just around his door gives the Norwegian potatoes, rye, barley, and oats; his cattle climb the steeps above for every stray blade; for the rest he depends upon the sea and river. Were it not for the excellent fisheries along this northern shore Norway would be uninhabitable.

"One night in July, 1865, Hon. H. Campbell, late minister of Stockholm, the two Messrs. Buckley, of Birmingham, and myself, landed on the shore of a northern fiord in latitude sixty degrees north. We ascended a cliff which rose 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. It was late, but still sunlight. The Arctic ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet. The sound of its waves scarcely reached our airy look-out. Away in the north the huge old sun swung along the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock in our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the wave—a bridge of gold running due north spanned the waters between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunset and sunrise you ever saw, and its beauties will pale before the most gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven, and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on its beat, the colors changed to those of the morning; a fresh breeze rippled over the fiord, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day."

TO ROAST A TURKEY.—Wash the turkey very clean, and let it lie in weak salt and water over night. When ready to put to roast rub it dry in the inside, and sprinkle in a little pepper. Make a stuffing of two-thirds wheat bread and one-third corn bread, rubbed fine, and softened with butter and beaten yelk of egg, and seasoned with salt, pepper, parsley and celery. Mix the stuffing well together, and fill the turkey. Rub the breast of the turkey with salt, pepper and butter. Have water and lard in your dripping-pan, and baste often. It will require three hours to roast. Pea fowl and Guinea fowl are roasted and dressed in the same way. Cranberry-sauce is almost indispensable with this dish. Celery, too, usually accompanies it.

CONVERSION OF MICK HEALY.

The bishop of Cork, Ireland, gives the following account of the conversion and happy death of Mick Healy, an Irish peasant of the Roman Catholic church:

'Well, Mick, why don't you now pray to the Virgin Mary?'

'Because it is not in the Book,* your reverence.'

'To whom only should you pray, Mick?'

'To God only, your reverence.'

'Why don't you now confess your sins to Peter and Paul, Mick?'

'Because it is not in the Book, your reverence.'

'Mick, why don't you call the Virgin Mary 'Refuge of sinners, your life, your hope, your advocate, and the gate of heaven,' as Roman Catholics do?'

'Because it is not in the Book, your reverence.'

'Who is the refuge of sinners, your life, your hope, and your advocate, Mick?'

'The Lord Jesus, your reverence.'

'How do you know, Mick?'

'Because it is in the Book, your reverence.'

'Why, Mick, don't you worship the host which the priest holds in his hands, as the Roman Catholics do?'

'Because it is not in the Book, your reverence.'

'Why are you not now satisfied with Latin prayers? why don't you keep the holy water in the house, the blessed clay, and the blessed candles, Mick?'

'Because it is not in the Book, your reverence.'

'Why don't you believe in purgatory, Mick?'

'Because it is not in the Book, your reverence.'

'Why don't you believe that the bishop of Rome is the head of the church, and the vicar of Jesus Christ, Mick?'

'Because it is not in the Book, your reverence.'

'Why don't you believe that fasting, and penance, and giving alms can make satisfaction for your sins, Mick?'

'Because it is not in the Book, your reverence.'

'Mick, why don't you believe that the Virgin Mary has power in heaven, and that we ought to seek her intercession?'

'Because it is not in the Book, your reverence.'

'Mick, why don't you believe, as Roman Catholics do, that the Church of Rome is the mother and mistress of all churches, and that if we don't belong to her we can't be saved?'

'Because it is not in the Book, your reverence.'

'How do you find out what church teaches the truth, Mick?'

'By the Book, your reverence.'

'How do you know that the Church of Rome leads people astray, Mick?'

'By the Book, your reverence.'

Here is an account of the dying scene:

The dying peasant, gathering up all his strength, said, in answer to his son:

'Priest, Micky, trash! mass, trash! litany of the saints, trash! purgatory, trash! praying for the dead, trash! help of the Virgin, trash!'

Then he spoke of Christ and the Spirit. He said, 'Christ was all and everything the sinner could want.' 'I am,' said he, 'a sinner, a great sinner, and Christ is all and everything to me.' 'Roman Catholics will be trying,' said he, 'to get to heaven their way, but they won't be able; there will be a bush in the gap.' This phrase is taken from the language of shepherds, alluding to the difficulty of sheep getting into a field, where the only entrance to it is stopped up by a thorny bush; it is commonly used in Irish to convey the idea of a difficulty that cannot be got over.

'Are you happy, father?' said his son, thinking, perhaps, according to the false teaching of the Church of Rome, that he could not be happy if he died a Protestant.

'Micky, jewel,' said the father, 'no king ever went to his throne so happy as I now am, going to my Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ!'

* Mick Healy called the Bible 'the Book.'

DR. BORING COMING TO GEORGIA.—It will be very gratifying to many of our readers to know that our honored and much-loved friend, Dr. Jesse Boring is, in a few weeks, coming back to Georgia. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* announces that "Professor Miller has been transferred to the chair of Clinical Medicine in the faculty of Atlanta Medical College, and Professor Jesse Boring, of Galveston, Texas, who, in 1855 and 1856, with eminent success filled the chair of Obstetrics and diseases of women and children in this institution, has been again elected to that position, and will make his home in Atlanta before the opening lectures in May." Dr. Boring's old friends, and their "name is legion," will cordially welcome him home.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

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SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

To Subscribers.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

Notice to Subscribers.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

The China Mission Proposition, to wit: *One dollar* and your initials; children, twenty-five cents:

J. C. K.	$1 00	W. H. F.	$1 00
R. J. H.	1 00	Mrs. W. H. F.	1 00
G. G.	1 00	W. F. F.	25
Mrs. G. G.	1 00	G. B. F.	25
E. J. W.	2 00	Dr. N. A. W. D.	5 00
J. K. R.	1 00	R. B. M.	2 00
S. P. W.	2 50	F. F. C.	1 00
R. W. W.	2 50	M. E. C.	1 00
J. T. M.	2 00	E. A. C.	1 00
J. H. M.	2 00	J. M. P.	1 00
J. V. P.	1 00	H. O. P.	50
L. T. P., by catching mice at 50 cts. a dozen	25	W. W. P.	25
		Coaster	1 00
A. M. W.	1 00	Mrs. B. F. A.	1 00
C. H. W.	25	G. H. W.	25
S. H. C.	2 00	W. W.	25
Mrs. J. J. L.	1 00	Dr. J. J. L.	1 00
S. L. L.	25	E. R. L.	25
H. I. L.	25	L. K. L.	25
A. P.	1 00	W. H. M.	1 00
Three ladies of Shreveport	3 00	Mrs. M. S. and others	1 25
Mrs. E. R. R.	2 00	Rev. J. M. M.	2 00
		Col. J. B. S.	2 00

Mr. Editor: If "we are to reach Heaven by the way of China," we will start to-day.

C. W. C.	$1 00	C. L. C.	$1 00

OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

We are now sending out as fast as we can our new catalogue. It contains not only a list of our new publications, with the prices annexed, but also of many other valuable books which we are prepared to supply. In it will be found complete lists of our Sunday school catalogues, both of our own publication and eclectic. We also furnish with it the late Annual Exhibit of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, that our brethren everywhere may know precisely what we are doing. The proposition we made to all the preachers that they buy sixty dollars' worth of our books for the purposes of relieving the Publishing House of its old indebtedness, with a list of the names that have accepted the proposition, together with an appeal to the church, is also contained in it. Any preacher who may not receive the catalogue in a few days will please notify us, as the printed appointments do not always give us the preacher's post office.

A. H. Redford, Agent.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Messrs. David Landreth & Son, No. 21 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, advertise in this week's Advocate. Every year adds to their reputation for furnishing fresh and genuine garden seeds. We have received this year, as last, a most excellent assortment from them.

Messrs. H. T. Merrill & Co., No. 119 Madison street, Chicago, have sent us "My Mother's Song" and "The Little Gem."

OUR SPIRITUALITY.

Those who love Jerusalem, only less than they love God, are concerned for the spiritual life of the church. The form of godliness may exist without the power, and be held strenuously, whilst the power is denied. Churches grow from other forces than the divine life within them; and after this life is enfeebled or nearly extinct, they often continue to expand in numbers. They build larger and finer church edifices, wealth is devoted lavishly, and the outward and visible signs of prosperity are greater than before.

In zeal we find that spirituality is no gauge. Nowhere do we see greater activity and greater sacrifice than where the work of the Spirit in the heart is but little considered, if not altogether unknown. The devotion of bigotry and superstition shames the inertness of those who pretend to a better knowledge, and a truer experience of the way of salvation. These are facts which observation and history continually attest; all outward progress and consuming zeal, where the living fountain is dried up. Spiritual death is not marked by the decay of aggressive force, nor by religious indifference. The love of Christ has ceased to be the constraining principle, but another set of motives has taken its place. Churches that were planted and nourished by the Holy Spirit, and that were developed upon the laws of spiritual life, glide into formalism and error. Their expansion is no longer from the force of the inward spiritual life, but from accretions which the want of it attracts.

There is nothing wonderful nor strange in the influence and attractions of an unspiritual religion. It meets the demand of men for something upon which to build their hopes for eternity, and harmonizes with the stupid instincts of human nature. Salvation by the eye, the ear, the pocket, and by the operation of prelacy and sacraments, is easier than agonizing to enter in at the straight gate. That the kingdom is within us is a truth that men in general do not care to know. The outside symbols are as near as they wish to come to God. There is attraction in a system that saves without inward crucifixion, and requires no struggle of soul. Sentiment and taste, exhibited in worship, such as architecture, music and paintings may embody, will keep up a church, and crowd it with attendants. The same is true of an idea which may possess a whole denomination, though that idea be foreign to the gospel. The churches in the North are an illustration. The political element has obscured and driven out the charities of the Redeemer. They have adjusted every thing and set their sails for the wind that is blowing. Spiritually apostate and dead, they are yet prosperous. Their schools and churches are endowed and built upon a scale of great magnificence, their missionary treasury is full, revivals and increase of membership go on. One kind of life and power has given place to another. The creed of party has usurped the doctrines of the gospel, and those churches are more popular and more prosperous on this account. It is a better religion for the times, and this sort of gospel suits the ear of the multitude.

There is a strong repellant force in spirituality. This will be exhibited in churches, and the more uncorrupt and evangelical they are, the more will they repel. Truth, mixed and perverted, draws many to itself, who have never been moved by the pure gospel. Make the gospel as nearly after man as possible; make it outward, political, material, and man will take to it. A church really spiritual throws off and expels those who are not spiritual. Those who feel the need of some kind of religion, but are unwilling to conform to a high standard of holiness, will go where they can find what they seek. Certain characters and classes were generally unmoved by the preaching of Christ and the apostles. These found in Judaism and paganism what they preferred to the doctrine of the cross. Had Paul compromised in this matter he would have secured many converts who were offended by the doctrine of the cross. One of the safe-guards of our spirituality lies in this tendency to repel. Another is in the expulsive power of the same principle. Just as a vigorous plant or tree, from the vital forces from within, is continually casting off dead and useless matter, so the spiritual life of the church throws off the decayed and dead material which it can neither vitalize nor assimilate. "They went out from us, but they were not of us."

When these processes are suspended there is danger that the powers of life will be overwhelmed and destroyed. The attempt to modify this free and healthful action, by lowering the conditions of admission, or by an attempt to retain members who have no earnest desire for deep personal piety, must end disastrously. And it is doubtful whether there is any real gain in making the accessories of worship factitiously attractive. When the gospel succeeds on its own merits, it is true success; but an interest which is excited by the mere accessories of worship is of doubtful utility. We have been in churches where we have felt that if the fine music, the stately liturgy and the robed prelacy were taken away, there would be nothing left. The soul of religion, the power of godliness, was not there. The maintenance of our spirituality at its highest point is the first consideration. Adaptation to the tastes of the world, and to the standard of worship in other churches, at the expense of this principle, can be no gain. Class meetings and prayer meetings, and the old-time altar exercises, will do more for us than "Sunday services" or operatic music. The golden mean in the external appointments is desirable, and this to be observed with regard to the spiritual life which it excites and expresses. Anything which smothers or extinguishes, in ever so slight a degree, ought to be rejected.

Churches are subject to transition from simplicity and spirituality to elaborate forms. The decay of inward life often impels to seek in these the remedy for a spiritual decline which has actually begun. The reaching after liturgical and artistic expedients is, indeed, a confession of effeteness in spiritual power. Hence the serious omen there is in certain straws which are wafted about us. These indications are more alarming as symptoms than as causes. Greater than all other expedients to enable us to keep ahead of the times, and to hold our position, is the rekindling of the primitive flame. This is the point to which we have come, or to which we may soon arrive, where to exist at all, we must yield to the transition into lifeless make-shifts and popular expedients, or fall back upon the great central idea of a direct and powerful baptism of the Holy Ghost. We hesitate to conclude that our spirituality is generally declining, but the examples in other, as well as in our own family of churches, stand as warnings. Methodism, with the spirit taken out of it, is like the finest wines that have lost their tine; there is nothing so loathsomely flat and dead. Hence our existence depends upon keeping up the unction and freedom of spiritual life, or of passing into other forms of progress and success. The latter will bring us into the valley and shadow of death; whilst the former will put palms of conquest and victory in our hands. If the melody and song of former days is dying out, it may be for want of the spirit which inspired them; and if the liveliness and pathos of our love-feasts and other social meetings are diminishing, it is probably from the same cause. These all were the effusions of that inspiration which quickened us into being as a church. Through them, as well as through the pulpit, the spirituality of the church made itself felt; and it must be by the fresh and continual breathings of this blessed Agent that they can be preserved in their original efficiency. Our spirituality is the talent committed to us, and its preservation and improvement is largely the measure of our accountability as the stewards of God.

CHURCH of ENGLAND OVERTURES.

While the High-church bishops and deacons are warning their flocks against the "sects," the Evangelical bishops and clergy of the Church of England are making formal overtures to the Wesleyans for a reunion. It is unquestionable that many of the leaders of this church are on the way to Rome, and the Evangelical members of it are ready to strengthen themselves by some vital element from without. A convocation was held in York Minster, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, in February last, which embraced the bishops and clergy of York, Durham, Carlisle, Ripon, Chester, and Manchester. The following resolution was moved by Archdeacon Hamilton:

That, whereas there now exists a very general desire for Christian unity, and the causes which led to the formation of the Wesleyan body as a distinct community are sensibly diminished, it is the opinion of this house that an attempt should be made to effect brotherly reconciliation between the Wesleyan body and the Church of England; and, therefore, with a view of promoting this most desirable object, a committee of this house be appointed to enter into communication with the president of the Wesleyan Conference, and to invite him to procure the nomination of an equal number of that body to meet such committee for the purpose of considering the possibility of a thorough reunion between the Wesleyan community and the Church of England.

This motion was seconded by the Archdeacon of Carlisle and ably supported by the Bishop of Ripon.

After several speeches were made in favor of the resolution, some of the speakers urging that the church had greatly erred in driving the Wesleyans away, the bishop of Ripon rose and stated that while union with the Wesleyans was a consummation greatly to be desired by the Anglican Church, he was satisfied that any effort to bring it about would be in vain. In the present state of the English Church he was convinced that *any proposal for union would be rejected by the Wesleyan Conference.* The bishop of Carlisle said he concurred in the remarks which had been made by the bishop of Ripon and others. He said that with the greatest pain. No doubt, if the Wesleyans were represented there they might say, "Look to yourselves; see if even upon your episcopal bench there are not serious doctrinal evils which must be removed before we can rejoin you."

The correspondent of the *Richmond Christian Advocate* gives an account of the convention. He says that all were not of the same mind with the bishop:

"One looked at the Wesleyans as the representatives of the largest and most fatal schism which the church had known for the last two centuries; he had denounced them from the pulpit as guilty of the worst kind of 'sheep-stealing,' and he believed the teaching of the Wesleyans was doing infinite harm to the progress of spiritual truth. Another was opposed to the 'Wesleyan doctrine of conversion,' and hoped 'such practices would never be introduced into the Church of England,' though he frankly confessed that it would be better to seek for a union with the Wesleyans than with the corrupt and fallen churches of Rome and Greece. In view of these and other uncomplimentary speeches which were made by some of the clergy present, it is not at all surprising that the House refused to go, as one of them not very elegantly expressed it, 'cap in hand,' to ask the Wesleyans to return to their mother church; but it is remarkable that such a discordant body could pass unanimously the following amendment to the motion:

"'That whereas the union of all faithful Christians is earnestly to be desired, and many of the causes which originally led to the separation of the Wesleyans from the Church of England are sensibly diminished, this House would cordially welcome any practical attempt to effect a brotherly reconciliation between the Wesleyan body and the Church of England.'"

Such a proposition for union between the youthful vigor of Methodism and the chronic Old Mother of England, who is hardly able to carry her big prayer book, should be treated as a young itinerant was who married a mother in Israel seventy years old: the brother was dropped.

Jas. A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street, bookseller and stationer, advertises his excellent, we may say brilliant, stock of scientific, literary, law, medical, school and theological books in this number of the Advocate. There is too much to be said in favor of Mr. G.'s store and enterprise for us to attempt it seriously in any ordinary notice; only this much, he deserves the patronage of the public because of the intrinsic merit of his establishment.

Where to Plant Peach Trees.—After several years' experience and close observation the writer has found that those peach orchards planted upon an elevation, having a height greater than the surrounding lands, produce a crop of fruit each year, while those planted in ravines or depressions, or on level land, usually fail two years out of three. —*California Spectator.*

Almond Cakes.—Rub two ounces of butter into five ounces of flour and five ounces of powdered lump sugar. Beat an egg with half the sugar; then put it to the other ingredients. Add one ounce of blanched almonds, and a little almond flavor. Roll them in your hand the size of a nutmeg, and sprinkle with fine lump sugar. They should be lightly baked.

THE REVOKEMENT.

General Grant has revoked the order which removed Street Commissioner Baker. Baker had become an unfaithful steward; he wasted the goods of the corporation, and said to its employees, "Take thy bill, and sit down quickly and write"—in truth, he used the unrighteous mammon "wisely," that is, so that when they should take away from him his stewardship he would have neither to dig nor beg. By order of Gen. Hancock, Baker was put out of office; but General Grant now comes in and "commenda" Baker "because he had done wisely;" for the children of *this* generation are wise.

This restoration to office of this unfaithful office-holder is a very noticeable thing. The *Washington Chronicle*, the chief organ of the Republican party, displays the order and the fact of Baker's reinstatement at the head of its columns, double leaded. Gen. Grant's oversight and authority extend to the sewers of this city, and reach from the President's Cabinet to the Street Commissioner of New Orleans. By the same bayonets he puts back Mr. Stanton in the War Department and Mr. Baker in the stewardship. This restoring act was necessary to demonstrate the absolute, all-searching power with which the Military Bill has invested the General. It required Baker to demonstrate Grant.

But it occurs to us that the conqueror of Vicksburg and Richmond could not have consented to supervise the offal-ducts of a Southern city without some inward struggle. It was at least a considerable descent from those lofty concerns which are supposed to fill the brain of the chief military man in the government. Then we supposed that tried service would have secured high respect, if not mutual friendship, between officers who stand in the official relation which Gen. Grant and Gen. Hancock bear to each other; and that when it became a question between any officer who stands high in rank and repute and a Mr. Baker, that Mr. Baker would have to make a good, a very good, and a very strong showing to be reinstated in his stewardship against the remonstrance of that officer. And one asks, what is the pressure which has induced this strange determination in Gen. Grant to override the Commander of the Fifth Military District and this immense volume of public opinion? It cannot be gold, for his salary and the patronage of his position offer him all of that his heart can wish. It can only be the offer of the Presidency by the Radical leaders—the nomination upon the condition of an absolute surrender to them upon his part of all his influence and power before the election and after his accession to office. Hence he blindly obeys the direction of the managers of the Radical policy. He consents to force Gen. Hancock out of the command of this district by using Baker. If Gen. Hancock remains here the Radicals will be defeated in Louisiana and Texas. We do hope that the President will not relieve him, and that the General himself will consent to sympathise with the South, and to share the injustice which she is now receiving at the hands of a successful and despotic party. He will find it to be the shortest road ever yet discovered to enviable fame and position. He already has the favor of the majority of the people of the North; now he can secure the undivided admiration of the people of the South. The *Washington Chronicle* and the impeachment Jacobins are quite sure of winning this strong position by the Baker movement; they therefore emblazon it before the public. But as Mr. Stanton did not insist upon the imprisonment of Mr. Thomas, we hope that Gen. Hancock will consider the difficulties of General Grant's situation, and will not insist upon being relieved.

As this Street Commissioner business indicates that Gen. Grant has been fully accepted by the Radical leaders as their candidate, it also demonstrates that a death-blow has been given to the aspirations of the Chief Justice. It is no easy matter to shelve such a man as Mr. Chase at any time; one whose services as Secretary of the Treasury did more to secure victory to the Federal cause than its armies in the field. And we doubt not that until a very late period he was the choice of the party. But recent Democratic victories have so alarmed it that things must be precipitated, and the bargain closed with the General; the War office must be secured, and the Executive department must be wrested out of the hands of President Johnson. Whether this vital necessity will be considered a sufficient apology to Mr. Chase for leaving him out in the cold we can discover by watching the course of the Chief Justice in the impeachment trial. We hope that the contending ambition of unscrupulous men will be overruled by Divine Providence to the triumph of the principles of law and justice.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

The Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, South, met at the Central Church in this city, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, Bishop Doggett presiding. The Rev. J. S. Martin was elected secretary, and Rev. James E. Armstrong and Rev. W. G. Coe were chosen assistant secretaries.

Bishop Doggett addressed the Conference in a speech of rare excellence, pathos and power. We regret our inability to furnish a full report of the bishop's remarks. He congratulated the Conference upon meeting once more in Baltimore, the cradle of American Methodism, and where the church of our fathers had won her earliest and grandest achievements. The allusion to the peculiar trials through which the Southern Church had been called to pass produced a strong impression. In the midst of it all the Church had maintained its purity and vigor, and to-day presented a grander and sublimer spectacle than ever before. The Southern Church is a martyr Church—a martyr to poverty and to persecution from a quarter from which it should never have come—from members of our own household, who had themselves dissolved the bond which had bound us together. Our success, under the circumstances, had no parallel in the history of American Methodism.

About two hundred members are in attendance. For the first time in the history of the Baltimore Conference the lay element is recognized, and a number of the most intelligent gentlemen from Maryland and Virginia occupy seats as lay delegates.

An interesting feature of the occasion is found in the fact that an unusually large number of distinguished ministers from other Conferences are in attendance. Bishop Early, of Virginia; Bishop Wightman, of Charlestown, S. C.; Dr. A. L. P. Green and Dr. McFerrin, of Nashville; Dr. Wiley and Rev. Mr. Cunnyngham, of the Holston Conference; Dr. Head and Rev. Mr. Peterson, of Richmond, Va.; Rev. R. A. Holland, of Kentucky, and others.

In our next we will give a more extended report of the proceedings of the Conference.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

The *Clarksville Chronicle*, of the 7th inst., says of Bishop Marvin: This distinguished divine preached in the M. E. Church, of this city, last Sunday morning and evening, to very large congregations. The sacrament was administered, a greater portion of the audience participating. He also preached Monday and Tuesday nights. The bishop is an eloquent, logical and powerful pulpit orator.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary Booker, on the 25th of February, 1868, by Rev. W. E. Ballard, Mr. Lionel D. Kent to Miss Mellie L. Booker, all of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. Barfield, Dr. J. H. Phores, of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, to Miss Emily E. Barfield, of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana.

OBITUARIES.

Henrietta M., daughter of the Rev. George Stewart, was born August 19, 1836, and died December 31, 1867, at Summerville, Lee county, Alabama.

She was trained in the fear and admonition of the Lord, and in early life professed religion, and joined the Methodist Church. She was married to the Rev. B. S. Williams, of the Alabama Conference, March 24, 1859. Brother W. was a diligent, laborious, and devoted minister of the gospel. Sister W. was to him a help-mate indeed in his great work. With him she submitted to the sacrifices, bore the crosses,

and endured the trials of the itinerant life. Those among whom their lot was cast will testify to her consecration of heart and life to the work of doing good.

A spell of sickness, the first year of her married life, made strong inroads on her naturally delicate constitution. In 1863, after a lingering illness, Brother W. died. Her health grew worse and worse, until death came to her relief. She turned away from her husband's grave, to return, after a few years of suffering to lie down by his side to await the resurrection.

Sister W. had qualities of mind and heart which made her an ornament of the Christian life. Her views of duty were clear. She understood the principles of our holy Christianity, and could see the rules of these principles in their application to the various stations and relations of life. She was a safe counsellor. She studied the word of God as "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction," etc., and to its teachings she would appeal for the decision of all questions of duty. She had great fixedness of purpose—no wavering, no turning to the right or to the left. To please God was her aim—to serve him her delight. Her earnestness of soul manifested itself in the great interest with which she regarded the progress of the kingdom of God. She sought to understand the work, and was in sympathy with the workmen in the vineyard of the Lord. The invisible world was a reality to her, and her faith was its substance and evidence. Her mouth was filled with thanksgiving and praise. No complaints against the providence of God were uttered by her. She believed that "He doeth all things well."

Perhaps nothing tries the faith of a mother more in a dying hour than to know that she is to leave her children orphans in a cold world. What confidence in God is that which enabled her to commit them into His hand, assured that He will be a father to them! Sister W. left her two little children in the school of God, and to Him intrusted their training for usefulness and heaven. She bore her sickness with Christian fortitude. In pain and suffering she quietly prepared for her change. She frequently spoke of death, and always with calmness. In the final conflict she entered not the battle with a shout, as one anxious for the fight, but stood patiently and firmly against the advancing foe, able to say: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." Her end was peace. W. M. MOTLEY.

EDWARD D. ROBINSON, son of M. Robinson, of this city, after a lingering illness, died on the 10th ult., in the 22d year of his age.

Edward was born on the 17th of August, 1846, dedicated to God in baptism, in the January following, by the writer of this brief notice, who knew him well ever since. He was always a good boy, and grew up to be an estimable young man, free from those pernicious habits that often ruin the youth of the present day. He was pleasant and agreeable to all his associates, which endeared him to many, and which was manifested in their kind attentions to him during his last illness. He was remarkable for his veneration to his seniors, and kindness to those younger than himself. At his country's call, when but a boy at school, and away from home, like other ardent minds, under the pressure of a pure patriotism, he answered to the demand, entered the army as a common soldier, and served with fidelity the remainder of the "bootless struggle." Being of a delicate constitution, and exposed to much suffering and hardship, he contracted the disease—consumption—that caused his early death.

During his last illness he made a profession of religion, united with the church, and received the holy communion a few days before his death, and from that time forward to the last moment of life he was happy in God.

The day before his death the family were summoned to his bedside, and on taking leave of them, exhorted each by name to meet him in heaven. Calling for his Bible, which lay near, he read with distinctness and composure the 23d Psalm, seeming to signify thereby his mission was ended, and expressed himself ready to go at the bidding of God. The next morning his happy spirit, without a struggle or a groan, took its flight to heaven, exchanging the society of a bereaved and sorrowing circle for that of angels and God. What a consolation to the heart-stricken parents! What a warning to those of that deeply afflicted family who are yet living without God! May the Lord sanctify this sad event to their good, so that the vows and promises of that solemn hour may never be forgotten.

T. W. D.

Died, near Macon, Mississippi, January 18, 1868, Mrs. E. PRATT, aged 42 years.

The deceased was born in the city of Tuscaloosa, and was for years a consistent member of the M. E. Church South. Her death was a triumph, and her last words were those of solemn and affectionate counsel to husband, children and friends. Being particularly kind and attentive to the wants of God's servants around her, ministers of all denominations found a genial and welcome retreat amid the hospitalities of her home.

She was indeed always ready for "every good word and work," and now she "sweetly sleeps in Jesus, and her works do follow her." J. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Columbus District will commence in Brooksville on Thursday, April 23d.

All traveling and local ministers and official members of the church are members of the district meeting, and are specially invited to attend.

Preachers in charge will please bring up the bishop's collection, if practicable.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Macon, Mississippi, April 16th to 19th.

All itinerant and local preachers, and all the official members of the Quarterly Conferences, are members of the district meeting, and are earnestly requested to attend. The preachers in the district will please raise their bishop's collections, if possible, and bring it up to Macon with them. Bishop Wightman has promised to be with us. S. H. COX, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar. 21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem	28, 29
Woodville	Apr. 4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill	11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer	18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem	25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's, Mey	2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water	9, 10
Wilkinson circuit	16, 17
Kingston circuit	23, 24
Natchez	30, 31

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist. — Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar. 14, 15
Bogue Chitta ct., at Monticello	21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr. 4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater	11, 12
Wesson, at Beauregard	18, 19
Hazlehurst ct., at Providence Camp Ground	25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatin	May 2, 3
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant	9, 10
Meadville circuit, at ——	16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 21, 22
Perryville	28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr. 4, 5
Tuscaloosa	11, 12
Havanna	18, 19
Greene	25, 26
Eutaw	May 2, 3
Forkland	9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne	16, 17
Brush Creek	23, 24
Marion	30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Alexandria District — La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Atlanta and Montgomery circuit, at Atlanta	Feb. 15 16
Alexandria circuit, at Pelestine	22 23
Evergreen circuit, at Big Cane	February 29 and Mar. 1
Spring Creek circuit, at Laird's Chapel	7 8
Harrisonburg circuit	21 22

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.

Shubuta, at Shubuta	Jan. 25 26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb. 2 3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley	9 10
Bladon, at Mt. Zion	16 17
St. Stephen's and State Line, at State Line	23 24
Oktibbee, at Oak Grove	March 1 2
Butler, at Butler	8 9
Belmont, at Belmont	15 16
Gaston, at Coke's Chapel	22 23

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb. 2
Mobile, St. Paul's	9
Whistler	15 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill	22 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March 1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel	7 8
Citronelle, at B. Meadowe	14 15
Pascagoula, at Salem	21 22
Bay Shore, at Mossy Point	28 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April 4 5

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Washita District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan. 25 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb. 1 2
Homer circuit, Homer	8 9
Haynesville circuit, Haynesville	15 16
Farmerville circuit, Tennessee church	22 23
Vernon ct., Longstraw	February 29 and Mar. 1
Minden circuit, Minden	7 8
Bossier circuit, ——	14 15
Bienville circuit, ——	21 22
Louisville circuit, ——	28 29
Mount Lebanon, ——	April 4 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Dryades street German Church	Feb. 2
Quarterly Conference, Jan. 31	
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers	9
Baton Rouge	16
Morena street	23
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Mar. 1
Felicity street	8
Carondelet street	15
Jefferson City and La. avenue	22
Gros Tete	29

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhope.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ——.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ——.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ——.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ——.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present. L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Columbus District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan. 11 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia	18 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville	25 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb. 1 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville	8 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope	15 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon	22 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge	29
and March	1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville	8 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton	15 16
Athens, at Athens	22 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant	29 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE. Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Under the patronage of the Mobile Conference.

W C I Richardson, M A, late Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology in the University of Alabama, President.

Mrs Kate Richardson, Co-principal.

Mrs M U N Stafford former principal of the Alabama Female Institute, Belles Lettres.

Mrs Hortense Lodes, (widow of Gen. Robert E Rodes,) Musical Directress.

Miss Ellen Guild, School of Design.

Miss T M Walker, Primary Department.

RATES.—In compliance with the resolution of the Mobile Conference, Tuition has been reduced thirty per cent. in this institution for the term just commenced.

Tuition in Primary Department, $3 per month. In Collegiate Department, including Latin and Vocal Music, $6 per month. Drawing, Painting and Music extra.

Board, with room furnished, $20.

The above, with washing and lights, $25.

Boarding pupils received at any time during the year, and charged only from time of entrance.

BENEFICIARIES.—Daughters of all ministers of the gospel, engaged exclusively in the exercise of their holy calling, are entitled to instruction, in the regular course, free of charge.

For circular of particulars address the President, or F. F. HEMPHILL,
mar14 3m Secretary of Local Board.

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds.

PRIVATE FAMILIES WHO AIM to raise vegetables of the best quality only need run to be reminded that "figs do not grow on thistles," nor that from good seed alone can good vegetables be obtained.

Seeds may, indeed, grow freely enough, but unless they prove good in every respect it were better they had not grown at all. The seeds offered by us being mainly the produce of Bloomsdale, raised under our own personal supervision, with the aid of years of practical experience, we are enabled to speak with entire confidence as to their quality, and of the reasonable probability of satisfactory results.

☞ We have but few "Novelties" to offer. Our experience, obtained at some cost, is that out of the multitude of that class of vegetables advertised for sale, in most cases the *good* are not new, and the *new* are not *good*. Sensible, staple, well-known sorts are in the main the most reliable.

Purchasers who do not reside within ready access of the city, nor near merchants or druggists who vend our seeds, can be supplied by mail, postpaid. Priced Catalogues, for family use, with the *Rural Register* for 1868 (abounding in useful hints) will be mailed without charge, to all who apply enclosing a three cent stamp. DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth st.,
mar14 5t Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A QUESTION

FOR EVERYBODY,

and that includes

You, Reader!

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES!

2,860	In One Day	that is,
1,908	In One Day	
2,164	In One Day	
1,707	In One Day	
2,039	In One Day	
1,618	In One Day	21,312
2,017	In One Day	
1,712	In One Day	In only 10 Days!
1,931	In One Day	
2,676	In One Day	
&c., &c., &c., &c.		

EXPLANATION.

The above figures give the exact number of *Subscribers* received per day, for ten days past, by the publishers of the *American Agriculturist*, and the work has gone on in the same ratio for a long time. The circulation went up to 150,000 last year, and the subscriptions so far this year are very largely in excess of that or any previous year!

What Does it Mean?

Why, simply this, that the former readers, who have tried and proved the *Agriculturist*, are so convinced of its great value that they not only continue taking it for themselves, but induce their friends and neighbors to take it also.—Could there be any better evidence of its real value?

An Edition of 159,000

copies was required in 1867. At the rate of increase for a month past the subscription list of the American Agriculturist for 1868 will reach 200,000 to 250,000.

1,000,000 Copies,

at least, and probably 3,000,000 copies, would be wanted this year if everybody should take the Agriculturist who would be profited by its perusal, ten times the small cost.

The Truth Is,

nowhere else can you get so much real value for so little money as you find in the American Agriculturist—so much for yourself—so much for your wife—so much for your children—whether you live in the city, or in a village, or in the country—whether you be farmer, or gardener, or mechanic, or merchant, or minister, or lawyer, or whatever be your pursuit.

Of Engravings,

the Agriculturist contains a large number (350 to 400 in each volume,) the most beautiful and instructive published in any journal in this or any other country. The cost of the engravings alone exceeds Ten Thousand Dollars each year. They are finely executed, beautifully printed, and are both pleasing and instructive. The engravings are alone worth a great many times the subscription price of the paper.

Of Original Information,

For the *HOUSEHOLD*,
For the *CHILDREN*,
For the *ORCHARD*,
For the *GARDEN*,
For the *FARM*,
&c., &c.,

the Agriculturist is packed brim-full. It is not a cheaply-gathered, scissors-and-paste-make-up of a paper, but the publishers employ a large force of the most intelligent and practical first-class men to be found in the country. These all devote their time and energy to gathering from every possible source just such information as the people need. It is their ambition and pride to print no line that is unreliable, and to condense the greatest possible amount of useful information into the least possible space. That they succeed in doing this is fully proved by the immense number of persons that continue year after year to take and read the American Agriculturist. It has now entered upon its Twenty-seventh year, and enjoys a circulation probably exceeding the combined circulation of all other rural periodicals, not only in this country, but in the world!

Reader,

You are invited to TRY the American Agriculturist for 1868. You will find it to pay, and pay well. It costs but $1 50 for the whole year, or four copies for $5. Its immense circulation divides the cost of editing, engravings, type setting, office expenses, etc., among so many that it can be supplied at this low rate. TRY IT!

You Want It,

Your Wife Wants It,

Your Children Want It,

AND

You Can Easily Get It

OF

ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
Publishers,
245 Broadway, New York.
mar7 1mr

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received; and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
No. 17 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETS, Floor Oil-Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE, DAMASKS, Reps, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush and Moquette.
mar14 1y

JAMES A. GRESHAM,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

62 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.,

Would respectfully call the attention of those in want of *FAMILY BIBLES*.

He has Harding's celebrated edition, with places for portraits, and containing Brown's Concordance, the Psalms in Meter, a Dictionary of dates, the Apocrypha, Indexes, Tables, etc. Prices range from $1 to $15, handsomely bound. Also various other editions of the Holy Scriptures.

Methodist Hymn Books in all styles of binding.

The Methodist Pulpit South, containing portraits of many of her distinguished clergymen.

Those living in the country in want of books, either law, medical, school or miscellaneous, can have their orders filled at the lowest Northern prices by addressing

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
Bookseller and Stationer,
mar14 3m Lock Box 847, N. Orleans P. O.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS speak their own praise wherever planted.

If the reader of the above wishes to *test* Landreth's Seeds, in comparison with the best he has ever used, and cannot conveniently obtain them from merchants or druggists of his neighborhood, a package of fifty papers, judiciously assorted, sufficient for the use of a small family, will be mailed, postpaid, and safe carriage insured, on the remittance of $5.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth st.,
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$100 A MONTH

SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR Agents, male or female, in a new, pleasant, permanent business; full particulars *free* by return mail, or sample, retailing at $4 50, for 50 cents. A. D. BOWMAN & CO.,
48 Broad street, New York.
[Clip out and return this notice.] fe22 3m

AGENTS WANTED.—WE WANT first-class agents to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

Extraordinary inducements to good salesmen. Further particulars and sample work furnished on application to W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; or Saint Louis, Missouri. fe15 3m

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE with my patent *Stencil Tools*. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circular will explain. Address
A. J. FULLAM,
fe15 1m Springfield, Vermont.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

JAMES M. PUTNAM,

General Commission Merchant and Custom-house Broker,

BELIZE.

Consignments of Western Produce, Groceries, and merchandise solicited. ja25 1y

FRANKLIN SEMINARY.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.

His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.

The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches	$20 00
Higher Branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc	30 00

French, extra.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.
Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

On the 9th of January next we begin our Spring session. We invite those seeking Collegiate advantages to consider ours. To our Southern friends, desiring repose and exemption from many of their peculiar annoyances, our location and surroundings are especially attractive. One hundred and fifteen dollars will cover the expenses of a session of five months, including tuition, board, fuel, room rent, washing and contingent fee. A catalogue or other information can be obtained by addressing,

E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
[dec 7] Emory P. O., Va.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN ARTIST.

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

An instrument by which any person can take correct likenesses or photographs. This instrument, with full instructions, sent by mail for one dollar. Address

C. H. AMES & CO.,
ja 11-2m 181 Broadway, New York

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St., Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

AGENTS WANTED.

MALE OR FEMALE, EVERYwhere, to sell our new and splendid engraving, entitled "From Shore to Shore," suggestive of life's journey from childhood to old age. A perfect gem. Address H D RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass. mar7 4tr

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere mar7 4tr

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!—The address of one or two persons of either sex in every town and village, who desire a good and profitable employment

Address S C THOMPSON & CO,
mar7 4tr 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass

PRICE ADVANCED—PAR AND INTEREST.

The Central Pacific Railroad,

THE BEST AND PRINCIPAL PORtion of the *NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT*, is being rapidly carried forward by an unprecedented working force, and it is reasonably certain that the continuous overland railroad connection from New York to San Francisco will be made in 1870.

The United States Government furnishes, upon a subordinate and contingent lien, half the means for constructing the main stem line; and besides an absolute grant of 12,800 acres of valuable public lands per mile, the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received from California sources donations and concessions worth more than $3,000,000. The available resources of this company are therefore abundant for the purpose, amounting to $77,000,000 on the first 726 miles of the line, including loans secured by a first mortgage upon the whole property, to the same amount only as the United States subsidy bonds.

The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the Central Pacific to be the

Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

In consequence of the large and rapidly increasing demand, the price of these bonds has been advanced, and the company are now offering for sale a limited amount of their

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds,

Principal and interest payable in gold coin, in sums of $1,000 each, at par, and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

These bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of safety, reliability and profit in a greater degree than any other class of corporate securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.

Investors will bear in mind the following advantages:

I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.

II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 were more than four times the annual interest engagements.

III. The hard part of the work is now done, and the prospects of rapid completion are favorable.

IV. The company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.

VII. The lands promise to be of immense value. 37,638 acres having been already sold.

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

IX. Both the aggregate amount of issue and their standing in Europe will insure for them continued activity and a high rank among standard securities.

At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

Holders of Government securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, descriptive pamphlets, maps, etc, furnished on application at the

Office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William St., N. Y., and of

Fisk & Hatch,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVT SECURITIES,
and financial agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
fe15 5t No. 5 Nassau street, New York

NEW FRUITS.—NEW PLANTS.

SUPERIOR AND VERY DESIRable; also Trees and Vines, best kinds, at very lowest rates. Send stamp for catalogue to W C STRONG, Brighton, Mass mar7 4tr

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York mar7 1yr

WATERS'S FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, Agraffe Treble, Iron Frame and overstrung Bass, will stand any climate *Melodeons; Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs*,

The best manufactured, warranted for six years

Second hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Organs at great bargains Prices from $50 to $225 Monthly Installments received for the same. Illustrated catalogue mailed Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New York

ja11 2m HORACE WATERS & CO.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT pain, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge.

Address Drs. BABCOCK & SON,
dec7 3m 700 Broadway, New York.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

OUR PLAY-HOUSES.

BY FELICIA H. ROSS.

Through the fiver-few, that flowered
All along the crooked lanes;
Through the orchards, close embowered,
Through the sunny barley plains,
Where the swarthy reapers, shouting, loaded
up the heavy wains.

Through the woods where leaves a-shaking
Sent a murmur on the wind;
And a sparrow, hall-awaking,
Sung the dream that filled his mind:
Looking for our rocky houses, so we left the
world behind.

Lo! we found them, set in mosses,
By a softly-humming brook;
Flat and massive, rough with bosses,
Like the shields the giants took
As they sallied forth to battle, while the ground
beneath them shook.

Swift we brought, for their adorning,
Mosses from secretest dells,
Poppies wet with dews of morning,
Buttercups and bluest bells,
And we rifled brook and dingle for their bright-
est stones and shells.

Doors we had, both wide and stately,
Hung with wreaths of ivy green;
Beds of flowers, planted straightly,
With their tiny walks between,
Sloping, terrace after terrace, to the water's
crystal sheen.

Never palace floors were muffled
With a carpet soft as ours,
And the breeze, that by us ruffled,
Brought a dash of locust flowers;
While a mocking-bird was singing, singing all
the summer hours.

Slowly, o'er the meadow's level,
Lower, redder, dropt the sun;
Then we made a royal revel,
For the wondrous work was done,
Bird, and bee, and saucy chipmunk, we invited
every one.

Banquet hall and feast were splendid,
Fire-flies hung on every spray;
But if all the guests attended,
We could never surely say,
For an owl, among the hazels, hooted, and we
ran away!

THE GOLDEN RULE.

"Uncle Joseph, Uncle Joseph, please tell us what makes every one like you so well?"

This was asked by some half dozen bright eyed, eager-looking little fellows, who clustered around a white-haired old man, with a very pleasant face. Indeed, Father Time had left his marks there deep and strong; but it was a very true and clear letter of praise, that those who ran might read.

Uncle Joseph answered, "Why, boys, what has come over you to ask me such a question as that?"

One little boy answered, "Well, uncle, I'll tell you. We were talking with father about you, and I asked him what made everybody like you so well; and he told us to come to you; he thought you would tell us the secret. Now please do."

Then the old man said—

"Well, boys, this is the secret: I have always tried to do by others as I would wish others to do by me. This is a good rule and very easy to understand, and those who practice it cannot be very far out of the way. I was always a quiet, thoughtful boy, and perhaps for that reason was more inclined to think of others than some of these wide-awake little fellows are.

"But look here, boys, you come and sit with me under the shade of this beautiful elm tree, and I will tell you what happened to me when I was quite a young man, which I think has made a life-long impression upon me.

"Well, to begin, as the story-tellers say, when I was a young man I lived far away from here, in a hilly country, and very near where I lived there was what is called a mountain gorge, which was some ten feet wide. Now to get on the opposite side one must travel some four or five miles; so the neighbors concluded to have a bridge built, and each one that crossed pay toll, and in that way to pay for the bridge and keep it in repair. As I lived nearer to the bridge than any one else, they voted that I should be toll-gatherer. This was not a very arduous task, as there was not a very great deal of travel in that region, and very seldom any one wished to cross the bridge after ten o'clock at night. O, I must not forget to tell you there was a gate at one end of the bridge which was kept locked at night, and no one could cross without they came and roused me up; but I always kept a light in the window to guide the traveler to the house.

"One day we had a heavy pouring rain all day, and as night came on, instead of stopping, it seemed to increase in violence. The wind blew hard, and I thought to myself: This is, indeed, a fearful night; but it isn't probable there will be any travelers out to-night; however, I put my light in the window and went to bed about ten o'clock. I cannot say how long I had slept, when I was aroused by a heavy knocking at the door. I got up and opened it as soon as possible. There stood a man who seemed to be completely drenched with rain. I asked him to come in, but he said, 'Young man, I am very anxious to cross the bridge to-night, and would like to have you open the gate for me.' I tried to persuade him to come in and stop till morning; but he said he could not think of it, as he had a child on the other side who was very sick, and he felt that he must go. So I took a lantern and the key, and went out to let him go across; but when we got where the bridge had been, we found it was blown away. Then the stranger gazed in astonishment, and exclaimed, 'What shall I do? What shall I do? I fear my child will die before I can get to it.'

"Then I said, 'Friend, there is a place a few rods above here where I have often waded across in pleasant weather. If you will get upon my back and trust yourself with me, I can get you across safely.' He said, 'Willingly, willingly, young man, if you are disposed to undertake it.' So I took him upon my back, but as the water was quite deep I had to use a great deal of caution and care; but at last I got him safely upon the opposite bank. When I put him down he offered me a well-filled purse. I thanked him and said I wished for nothing but the regular fee. As I spoke I looked toward him, and a halo of light seemed to surround his head as he repeated these words—'*Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me,*' and he was gone.

"How I got back and into bed again I have no recollection. In the morning when I got up my light was burning in the window as usual. The rain had ceased, and I looked out to view the ruin caused by the late storm, when low and behold! there stood the bridge, apparently as strong and defiant as ever. Then I knew my labor of love had been 'all a dream;' but, boys, it left an indelible impression upon my mind, and after that I was more inclined than ever to do good as I had an opportunity.

"I hope you will profit by the secret I have told you. Try to do as you would be done by; it is a very easy rule to follow. If you are inclined to do wrong just stop and think, Would I like to have another do so to me? That will decide it, and then you must do the right thing.

"Boys, I am an old man now; but let me tell you that I never found anything that would yield better than the practice of the Golden Rule."

A WORD ABOUT COOKING.—Cooking is not merely "the art of providing dainty bits to fatten out the ribs," as the sorrowful old proverb has it; it is the art of turning every morsel to the best use; it is the exercise of skill, thought, ingenuity, to make every morsel of food yield the utmost nourishment and pleasure of which it is capable. To do this, or to legislate for the doing of it, does not depend on the amount of money spent; the same qualities of character are demanded, whether the housekeeping be on a large or a small scale.

A woman who is not essentially kind-hearted cannot be a comfortable housekeeper; a woman who has not judgment, firmness, forethought, and general good sense, cannot manage her house prudently or comfortably, no matter what amount of money she may have at her command; a woman who has not an eye for detecting and remedying disorderliness and carelessness cannot keep her house fresh and pleasant, no matter how much money she may spend on furniture and upholstery. It is not money, but management, that is the great requisite in procuring comfort in household arrangements.

Of course, nobody asks impossibilities; none but the Jews ever yet succeeded in "making bricks without straw," and even they found it difficult, and lamented wearily; but the woman with limited means may make her things as perfect after their kind as the woman with ample means, only she will be obliged to put more of herself into the management, and this element of personality has a charm which no appointments made through the best staff of servants can possess—it is a luxury that money cannot buy, and generally hinders. The luxury of completeness must always depend on the individual care and skill of the mistress. That a thing should be perfect after its kind is all that can be required.

Bacon and venison lie at opposite ends of the economical scale; but if the woman whose means allow her to procure bacon only is careful to have it as dressed and served that it is as good as bacon ought to be, she has attained the only perfection required at her hands; and it is the higher qualities brought to bear on a common action which give to the result a beauty and value not its own. We are all so much creatures of imagination that we think more of the signified than of the actual fact. When a man sees his table nicely set out he believes in the goodness of his dinner in a way that would be impossible with the self-same dinner on a soiled tablecloth with a slovenly arrangement.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Agricultural Policy of the South.

The opinion here given of the proper course to be pursued by Southern landholders may ruffle the pride of some, and may conflict with the ideas of others, as to the policy to be pursued in the material reconstruction of the South, but the writer, as one of the sufferers himself, trusts he may be excused for the utterance of honest opinions dictated by the deplorable condition to which the planting States have been reduced, not only by the ravages of war, but also by the industrial paralysis in which they have been held since their subjection.

That the entire agricultural system of fourteen States has been partially, or completely overthrown, and that another, more in accordance with their future condition, is to be adopted, it is mere folly to deny, and the sooner we make up our minds to accept the situation, and make the best of it, the better for all.

Under the new system the first and most obvious change to be made is in the extent of landed estates. These in most instances are far too large, and though it may wound the honorable pride of the holder to alienate even a portion of his ancestral acres, he had better part with that portion by his own act than to lose the whole under the hammer of the sheriff. To sell a part to obtain capital wherewith to cultivate the remainder is obviously the true policy; but can this be done? Can it be of general application? We fear not, for where all are sellers, where are the buyers to come from? Under present circumstances we cannot get them at the North or abroad, for *neither capital* nor *labor* will seek a country whose *political status is undefined*. What is the best course to pursue? Why, clearly to reduce the number of cultivated acres to an extent proportioned to the diminished labor, and increase the mowing and grazing land. The system of inclosures should be done away with entirely, and every man be compelled to take care of his own stock; but if this be too abrupt a change we should at least get rid of the cross-fencing by keeping the grazing lands in a permanent pasture, and this, by the way, makes the best grazing. The older the sod, the richer the grass, is in Europe an agricultural maxim. Another thing to be done is to aim at greater diversity of production. Southern agriculture has been too long running in one groove. Why should we confine ourselves to four or five staples when we might have a dozen? Let us by stringent legislation get rid of the thousands of useless curs which infest the land, and we will produce more and better wool and mutton than the Northern States. The whole of our middle region, along the Blue Ridge, is the best dairy region on the continent. Most of the Northern States, including Wisconsin, are becoming large growers of hops, at remunerating prices, and yet there are hundreds of gardens in Virginia and Maryland in which hop vines have been flourishing from colonial times to the present, without care or attention.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

EFFECTS OF SHADE ON THE GRAPE VINE.—The roots of the grape vine require to be cool and shaded from the sun. In the forest the wild vine climbs to the tops of the loftiest trees in search of sunshine and exposure to rain and dew, but its roots are damp, being imbedded in the moist leaf mold, the debris of the foliage which has been accumulating for centuries, and they are frequently within reach of water.

This year we noticed a vine which had been planted against a high board fence, and had not grown much for two years, put out most extraordinary shoots, some of them being eight or ten feet in length. The apparent cause of the luxuriant growth was the shading of the roots by a boarded seat of an arbor, which was placed over them, a space being left between the seat and the fence for the vine to send up its shoots. By this means the roots were shaded from the sun, but were accessible to rain, and were kept in a desirable state of moisture.—*Western Rural.*

NEW POINT IN A GOOD COW.—"Dairyman," in the *Practical Farmer* for September, presents a point in choosing a cow which is new to us, but there is certainly sound philosophy in it. Other things being equal, he considers a cow which brings her first calf at a season of the year when feed is fresh and tender and most productive of milk, as the month of June, worth twice as much as one that brings her first calf in winter. He says he saw a very promising half Alderney heifer which took a premium at the Pennsylvania State Fair, for which the owner asked $60. He offered to give the price provided she was to calve in June, but finding she was to calve in February, $30 was all he would offer for her.—*Wis. Farmer.*

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Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

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When was it established? 1850.
Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Dorcmus, D D.
Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.
What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.
What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.
What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.
What are the terms of membership?
The payment of $30 at one time constitutes a life member.
The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.
The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.
The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.
The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.
Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.
Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word; no tampering with the text; no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y.

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Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos.	60
" " Preparatory " "	40
Fuel, for Boarders, " "	10
" " Day scholars, " "	5
Music on Piano, " "	50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each,	0

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

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Primary Department	20 00
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Music and Piano	25 00
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Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00

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Incidental Fee	2 50
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Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

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oct13 1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited but few variations since our last issue. The principal exception to this remark is in our leading staple, which has recovered from the unfavorable reaction it suffered on Friday last. The sales at the same time have been to a moderate extent, being restricted by the small supply offering, and buyers standing aloof toward the close. Sugar and molasses have been dull, with limited receipts and a light demand. The movement in Western produce also has shown but little activity, and few changes in prices. Operations in some branches of trade have been checked by the decline in City Treasury notes, and the reluctance of holders to convert them into national currency at the ruling rates, while all purchases at wholesale have to be paid for in the latter.

Cotton.—We noticed in our last report that, after an unusually limited business, the market closed on Friday evening at a falling off of fully 1c. from the previous advance, Ordinary being quoted at 19 to 20c., Good Ordinary at 21 to 21½c., Low Middling at 22 to 22½, Middling at 23 to 23¼, and Strict Middling at 24c., since which, under the influence of the highly favorable telegrams from Liverpool, the decline has been recovered. On Saturday the movement commenced with a revival of the demand and a better feeling generally, while operations were restricted by the moderate supply offering, and the advanced pretensions of factors, many of whom contended for 1c. over the ruling rates of the previous day. The sales nevertheless reached 5,000 bales, at irregular prices, indicating on the whole an average recovery of ½c. of the previous decline. On Monday stimulating accounts from Liverpool gave an additional impetus to the demand, and although the offerings continued limited, 4,750 bales changed hands at a further improvement of fully 1c, Low Middling closing at 23½ to 24c., and Middling at 24¼ to 25c. On Tuesday the market opened with a disposition on the part of factors to adhere to previous rates, which were quite above the views of buyers for shipment, and although at a later hour the former manifested a disposition to make concessions to a fair extent, yet it failed to renew the movemment, and the business was confined to 600 bales, at an average falling off of ½c. from Monday's figures, closing so nearly at a standstill that quotations are nominal.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 10,350 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 11,589 bales, against 12,886 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 1,297 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 484,267 bales, against 591,061 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 291,200 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 148,711 bales to Great Britain, of 55,881 to France, and of 121,462 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21 to 21½
Good Ordinary	— to 22½
Low Middling	— to 23½
Middling	— to 24¼
Strict Middling	— to 25

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	13150	
Arrived previously	536032	549182
		564438
Exported past three days	24930	
Exported previously	440122	465052
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		99386

Sugar.—The supply is limited, but the demand is only in a jobbing way. We quote:—Inferior 10c. per lb., Common 12, Fair 13¾, Fully Fair 14¾, Prime 14, Choice 16, Yellow Clarified 16½, and White 17.

Molasses.—The receipts are light, but sell slowly. Cuba reboiled commands 66c. per gallon, Louisiana reboiled 70 to 85, Common, not reboiled, 60, Refinery reboiled 70 to 85, Golden Syrup $1 to $1 10 per gallon.

Flour.—There has not been much demand since our last review, but the stock on hand being small, and the receipts (especially of Double Extra and the grades below) light, holders are firmer in their views and are asking higher prices. The principal sales on Saturday and Monday were confined to 2,500 barrels, ranging from $9 to $15 50, according to quality.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, March 10, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	8c to 12
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$45 to 60
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	25 to 30
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	15 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 10
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$4 00 to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	2 50 to 3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	1 50 to 2 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 20
Yearlings, per head	10 to 12
Calves, per head	— to 12

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	0 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₽ yard:		
Kentucky		18
East India	20	
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₽ lb	8	
Bran, ₽ 100 lbs	1 70	
Bread, ₽ 100 lbs.: Pilot		8 50
Crackers		9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₽ M	16 00	
English, Fire	32 60	33 00
Candles, ₽ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	24½
Chocolate, No 1 ₽ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₽ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₽ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₽ ton		10 00
Western, ₽ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₽ lb	14½	17
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₽ ton	13 00	
Hulled, ₽ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₽ lb	33	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₽ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₽ bbl	4 75	
Dyes, ₽ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₽ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₽ doz, Western	28	
Feathers, ₽ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₽ box		1 60
Herrings	65	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₽ bbl	20 00	
No. 2	16 00	17 00
No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₽ lb	4	6
Flour, ₽ bbl:		
Superfine		10 20
Extra	10 50	14 50
Fine	8 00	9 25
Fruit, Prunes, ₽ lb		20½
Figs, Drum	20	22
Dried Apples	5	6
Currants, Zante		15
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₽ box	none	here
Layer	4 20	
Hem's Sicily ₽ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₽ box		
Oranges, La. ₽ 1000	24 00	26 00
Sicily ₽ box		3 00
Glass, ₽ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 00	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₽ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	3 00
Canada	3 00	
Oats	78	80
Corn, shelled ₽ bushel	1 00	1 05
Beans, ₽ bbl	18 00	19 00
Hops, ₽ lb	55	65
Gunpowder, ₽ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₽ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₽ ton	18 00	
Northern		
Louisiana	—	
Hides, ₽ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	10
Kip Skins		
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₽ piece		
Iron, Pig ₽ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₽ lb	5	6
English, ₽ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₽ lb	7	10
Sheet	8½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₽ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₽ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	85
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	70	90
Moss, ₽ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do.	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₽ lb	5½	6
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₽ bbl:		
Tar	3 50	
Pitch		3 50
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	3 25½
No. 2	2 75	
No. 3	2 50	
Spirits Turp ₽ gallon	70	72½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₽ gallon	1 30	1 35
Coal Oil	50	
In cases	65	
Cotton Seed, Crude		70
Refined		85
Tanners' ₽ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₽ ton	none	here
Cottou Seed		37 50
Meal		40 00
Provisions, ₽ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₽ lb	15	16
Tongues ₽ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		26 00
Prime Mess		
Hog, round, ₽ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₽ lb	15	
Do., canvassed	17	18
Sides	14	16
Shoulders		12
Green Shoulders		11
Lard, Prime, in tierces	16	
in kegs	10½	
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	56	58
Western	25	45
Cheese, American	12	20
Potatoes, ₽ bbl	4 50	
Onions		
Green Apples	5 00	6 00
Rice, ₽ lb, Louisiana	0½	11½
India		10½
Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₽ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₽ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 80	1 90
from store	1 90	2 00
coarse, cargo	1 50	1 60
from warehouse	1 70	1 80
from store	1 80	1 90
Turks island, ₽ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₽ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₽ lb:		
In the city	10	17
Havana, White	15½	16½
Yellow	14	15
Brown	12	13½
Tobacco, in bbds, ₽ lb:		
Bales & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	0	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₽ lb	60	80
Balling	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₽ lb	25	28
Burry	9	12
Louisiana, Native	14	15
Texas, [@] Metino	18	10

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CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

In every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

REV J F BELLAMY,
REV J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

E L OARY, M D.

mar7 3m

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O as , A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
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The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 9.
WHOLE NUMBER.....671.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

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OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

LOUISIANA STATE ELECTION.

RATIFICATION OF THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION.—RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

Gen. Hancock has issued the following order, fixing the 17th and 18th days of April next for the election to ratify the new State Constitution, and prescribing certain regulations under which the election is to be conducted:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST.,
New Orleans, La., March 11, 1868.

Special Orders No. 55.

[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

3. Whereas, A convention recently assembled at New Orleans, La., in compliance with Special Orders No. 166, from these headquarters, dated October 21, 1867, did in pursuance of the act of Congress mentioned in said order, proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government for the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, The acts of Congress provide that the election for the ratification of said Constitution shall be conducted by the officers or persons appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General; said election will be held in the State of Louisiana, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., on the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868, at which the registered voters of said State may vote for or against the Constitution submitted to them by said convention:

I. Commencing fourteen days before the election, Boards of Registrars will, after having given reasonable public notice, revise at the places where the boards are in session, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list. The boards will also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by law, and who have not already been registered. *See Section 7, Supplementary Act of July 19, 1867.*

Upon completion of the revision of registration, the Boards of Registrars will immediately proceed to make up their precinct poll books—for this purpose they will use the precinct books used at the last election, making the necessary corrections. They will also forward to these headquarters a tabular statement, giving the number of persons registered (white and colored) during the revision; the number rejected (white and colored;) the names of the persons refused registration and stricken from the rolls will be given with statement, showing the causes therefor.

II. The polls will be opened at every voting precinct in each parish at the places designated by law. No person will be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the registry list. The election will be by ballot. "Those voting in favor of the Constitution shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote, as aforesaid, the words, 'For the Constitution,' and those voting against the Constitution shall have written or printed on such ballots the words, 'Against the Constitution.'" Each ballot presented by a colored voter will be marked "Colored," by one of the judges of election. Poll books will be kept of the names of the voters as at ordinary elections in the State. As each voter presents his certificate one of the judges will indorse on it "Voted," with the date, and signed by one of the commissioners.

III. The Boards of Registration of each parish will be superintendents of and will conduct the election, and will see that all the necessary preparations are made for properly conducting the same; that due and efficient notice is given of the time and object of the election, commissioners appointed, proper ballot-boxes prepared, etc.

If, from any cause, any of the Registrars of a parish fail to perform the duty incumbent upon them, either at the revision directed in paragraph one, or at the election, their places will be filled by the clerk of the District Court, or recorder of the parish or assessor of the Parish Court, in the order named, provided they can qualify according to law. If vacancies cannot thus be filled, the remaining portions of the Registration Board will fill them with persons who can duly qualify, notifying this office of the same.

IV. The election at each precinct will be presided over by the three commissioners, who will be sworn in the same manner as the registrars. Should only two of the commissioners be present they shall appoint a third; should only one be present, he shall appoint another, and they together shall appoint a third.

To carry out this commissioners are authorized to administer the required oath.

V. At the close of the election the commissioners will carefully count and make duplicate returns of the result of the election; stating, also, in four separate lists, respectively, the number of white voters for, the number of colored voters for, and the number of each, against the Constitution. The ballots will then be replaced in the ballot-boxes, which will be sealed, and together with the registration and election records, will be carried by one of the commissioners to the court house, or place designated, and turned over to the Board of Registrars.

The board will then carefully count and make duplicate returns of the votes cast, in the manner prescribed for commissioners of election, and will see whether the vote of each precinct corresponds with the record of the commissioners.

The ballots will then be replaced in the ballot-boxes, which will be sealed, and together with the registration and election records will be turned over to such parish officer or member of the Registration Board as said board may select, who will receipt therefor, and will be held responsible for the same. Each member of the board will make affidavit to the correctness of the returns, one copy of which will then be brought by some member of the board to the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, at New Orleans; the other copy will be retained by the board until further orders.

VI. The Boards of Registrars and Commissioners will see that a full and fair opportunity is given for depositing his ballot to every man entitled to vote, and will generally do everything that is requisite to secure a full and impartial expression of the opinions and wishes of the registered voters.

VII. If from any cause the elections in any of the precincts cannot be held, as for instance the inability to procure properly qualified commissioners, the Boards of Registrars will give timely notice to the voters thereof as to where they shall vote in an adjoining precinct, in their own parishes.

VIII. No persons shall act as commissioners or registrars under this order who are candidates at the election for any office.

IX. The sheriff of each parish is made responsible for the preservation of good order, and the perfect freedom of the ballot at the various election precincts in his parish. To this end he will appoint a deputy—who shall be duly qualified under the law of the State—for each precinct in the parish, who will be required to be present at the place of voting during the whole time the election is being held. The said deputies will promptly and fully obey every demand made upon their official services in preserving the peace and good order by the Commissioners of Election. Deputies appointed in accordance with the foregoing will be paid the same as commissioners, on accounts approved by the registrar, out of the reconstruction fund.

As an additional measure to secure the purity of the election, each commissioner and registrar is hereby clothed, during the election, with authority to call upon the civil officers of the parish to make arrests, and in case of failure of the aforesaid civil officers, are empowered to perform their duties during the election. They will make full report of such failures on the part of civil officers to the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District.

X. All places where intoxicating liquors are retailed will be closed on the days of election, and such sale of liquors is prohibited during said election days.

XI. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by law; and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities fail to preserve the peace.

XII. When the returns shall have been received at the headquarters of the Fifth Military District, the result of the election will be published by the commander thereof.

XIII. Persons who convey returns to the headquarters of the Fifth Military District will be paid at New Orleans reasonable expenses incurred in making the journey and returning.

XIV. In case of questions arising as to the right of any individual to be registered, the person deeming himself aggrieved is entitled to his appeal from the decision of the board, and the boards are directed to make a full statement of the facts in such cases, and to forward the same to these headquarters without unnecessary delay.

XV. Should Congress enact hereafter that at the approaching election votes shall also be cast for State and other officers, the same registrars and commissioners will act under this order for the election of said officers. In such an event orders will issue from these headquarters, notifying the qualified voters that such an election is authorized.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major Gen. Hancock.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

Sunday was a day of more than ordinary interest in Baltimore; and the session of our Conference is an important investment for the cause of genuine Southern Methodism in this latitude. The Baltimore Conference held the anniversary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society on Saturday evening at the Central Church. It was numerously attended, and resulted in a handsome contribution to the treasury, amounting to nearly one thousand dollars. The second General Missionary meeting was held on Tuesday evening in Trinity Church.

Bishop Wightman, Dr. A. L. P. Green, of Tennessee, and Rev. G. W. E. Cunnyngham, of the Holston Conference, addressed the meeting. The speeches were admirable, and singularly happy in presenting the claims both of the Home and Foreign field. Dr. Sehon and Dr. McFerrin, the two secretaries, were both present. Dr. McFerrin managed the collection with his usual tact, energy and earnestness; and there being no appeal, the people surrendered at discretion. The best feeling prevailed throughout. Everybody, at a late hour, returned, highly gratified with the result. The Sunday school mass meeting came off on Sunday afternoon. Here again our wise and philosophic friend, Dr. Green, of Nashville, was perfectly at home among the children. Suffice it to say, that in the judgment of all we have heard speak of it, his speech was the best on the subject they had ever heard. We claim the Doctor as a member of our Conference *ex officio*. Long may he live to bless the church by the wisdom of his counsels and the power and pathos of his evangelical preaching.

Bishop Doggett ordained two ministers on Saturday and fifteen on Sunday. The congregations were very large. Those at the New Assembly Rooms, Central and Trinity were immense—multitudes being unable to get inside of the spacious buildings. Bishop Doggett preached at Central Church, and Bishop Wightman at Trinity. The ordination of elders took place in the evening at Trinity church, on which occasion the Rev. A. Holland, of Kentucky, preached a sermon remarkable for its purity and power. The Rev. W. E. Munsey preached in New Assembly Rooms—fully sustaining his great reputation as a modern evangelist. The pulpits of many of our sister churches were occupied by the ministers of the Conference; and the reports from all which have reached us are most satisfactory. Bro. Holland preached again on Monday night in the Central Church. It was a most successful effort, which was fully appreciated by the large audience in the generous contribution which followed. This collection was for the worn-out preachers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers—amounting to nearly $800. This, added to the amount contributed on Sunday, will make the handsome sum of $1,000. It is hoped the stewards will be able to pay the entire claim, *dollar for dollar*, which has not occurred in the last twenty years!

The great Sunday school celebration at Trinity Church was the most interesting we have ever attended. We hope the pastor, Rev. C. H. Hall, will give us a full report of this grand affair. The collection amounted to $1,178, to be applied to the missionary and superannuated preacher's funds. The most beautiful feature of the occasion was the presence of the Bible and Sunday school classes, who had, by their own efforts, raised this magnificent contribution.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

PAPER made of New Zealand flax is highly spoken of in London.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OPENING OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Another day's excitement in Washington, equal to any that has been witnessed here since the impeachment began in earnest nearly four weeks ago. The adoption of the ticket system kept the crowd from thronging inside of the capitol building, and secured comfortable seats to the favored few. But in the avenues and at the hotels and street corners there were scenes of excitement amounting almost to a tumult from 10 o'clock this A. M. until 6 this evening, as news or rumors from one or the other end of the capitol was received and discussed. Nothing like it has been witnessed here since the most critical period of the war, when dispatches from the front telling of decisive battles were received and talked over.

ENTRANCE OF JUDGE CHASE.

Promptly at 1 o'clock Chief Justice Chase, in his judicial robes, entered the chamber by one of the side doors. Mr. Wade recognized him and announced that the hour had arrived for the Senate to resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment, and thereupon vacated the chair, which the Chief Justice quickly filled.

PROCLAMATION TO KEEP SILENCE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then made a proclamation, as on former days, commanding all persons to keep silence while the Senate of the United States is sitting for the trial of articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. He utters this in a clear, loud voice, which resounds through the chamber in comforting contrast to that of the Chief Justice, which is heard not at all in the galleries, and scarce two seats off on the floor.

AN IMPATIENT PROSECUTOR CHECKED.

Mr. Howard, impatient of formalities and ceremonies, and anxious to proceed with the regular business of impeachment, immediately rose with a motion that the House of Representatives be informed that the court is in session. But the Chief Justice checked him with the reminder that the journal of the last day's proceedings must be read, and Mr. Forney came forward and read it.

A NEEDLESS MOTION MOVED.

'Now,' said Mr. Howard, rising after the journal had been read, 'if it be in order, I move that the Secretary be directed to notify the House of Representatives,' etc. The order was then adopted, but its execution was unnecessary, for the managers, with the exception of Mr. Butler and Mr. Stevens, were waiting just outside the main entrance door of the Senate, with about twenty members of the House at their backs, ready to march in at a moment's notice. They entered, Bingham and Boutwell arm in arm, followed by Logan and Wilson, and then Williams, and walked down the aisle to the table arranged for them, to the left of the presiding officers, where they seated themselves.

THE AMERICAN 'COUTHON' BROUGHT IN.

Mr. Stevens soon after entered, borne upon his chair, through a side door. He looked about as he has looked any time these three years—no nearer dead than when he has been reported about to step into the grave, and no more alive than when enthusiastic friends have predicted another period of useful public service for him. He sat at the table with his brother managers, but took no active part in the proceedings.

ADDITIONAL SENATORS SWORN.

During the day the Chief Justice, at the suggestion of Mr. Grimes, now directed the Secretary to call the names of those not yet sworn as members of the court, that they might come forward and be qualified. Messrs. Edmunds, of Vermont, Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Vickers, of Maryland, were called and responded. Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, were called, and did not respond. They have not yet returned from campaigning in the East.

RETURN OF SUMMONS.

Next the Secretary was directed to read the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms, which he did, as follows:

The foregoing writ of summons, and the foregoing present, addressed to me, were duly served by me on Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at the Executive Mansion, his usual place of abode, on Saturday, March 11th, inst., at the hour of 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

(Signed) GEO. S. BROWN,
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

MR. JOHNSON CALLED TO ANSWER IMPEACHMENT.

The Chief Justice directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to call the accused, and Mr. Brown, from his position at the right of the chair, called out the President's name three times, 'Andrew Johnson! Andrew Johnson! Andrew Johnson! Appear and answer to the charge of impeachment, exhibited against you by the House of Representatives of the United States.'

Immediately, and as if in response to this citation, the main door of the Senate chamber opened, and many expected to see the President enter, but it was Gen. Butler instead, who walked quickly up to the table, around which his associates were seated, and sat down.

PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL APPEAR.

After an interval of about half a minute Reverdy Johnson rose and said that he understood the counsel for the accused were present. He moved that they be admitted to the chamber. The motion was not formally put, as before the Senator had fairly taken his seat Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis and Nelson, the President's counsel, entered, and were seated at a table opposite to that provided for the managers and to the left of the chair.

ENTRANCE OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE.

At about half-past 1 o'clock a large number of members of the House appeared outside the door of the chamber. Mr. Washburn was at the head of the procession, and a little delay in obtaining official recognition irritated him so much that he inquired in an angry voice, audible to the galleries, 'Where's the Sergeant-at-Arms?' That functionary was quickly at hand, and the members of the House of Representatives were announced by him to the Senate. They entered and took what seats were vacated in the lobbies and elsewhere, which were not sufficient to accommodate them all. Washburne, Colfax and McPherson seated themselves prominently in the aisle in front of the chair. Ashley limped about the floor with the aid of a stick, and with the air of a man who had done it all, and knew he had. It was worth while to see him look at the galleries with a consciousness of his own importance beaming out of him and bristling all over him.

INITIATION OF IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

In response to a request from the Chief Justice, Mr. Stanberry rises to put in his reply on behalf of the President. He is the President's chief counsel, and when he rises all eyes and ears are turned toward him—an old gentleman of fine appearance, tall and stately. He is well known to every Senator as an able lawyer, and all are afraid that he will make a good defense for the distinguished client. He reads from manuscript his authority to act as counsel, with his associates, J. S. Black, Wm. M. Evarts, B. R. Curtis and Thomas A. R. Nelson, and concludes by asking forty days in which to file his reply. At the suggestion of the Chief Justice he reads another paper which sets forth at length the reasons why the forty days should be granted, and then takes his seat. There are whisperings among the Senators as he does so, which can easily be interpreted into a dissent from his request.

Mr. Bingham rises in reply to Mr. Stanbery. It is his first speech in the case, and all are anxious to hear it. He acquitted himself well, speaks to the point, objects to the length of time asked by the defense, and pleads a rule of the court, which seems to require that the reply be ready to-day. Mr. Curtis, a low-sized, heavy-set man, and not unlike the President in general appearance, except that he is much younger, rises in response to Mr. Bingham, and makes a short speech, which shows him to be a keen lawyer and good orator. He reads the rules of the court differently from Mr. Bingham, and cannot possibly see how Mr. Bingham can give construction so prejudicial to his client—to this particular one.

In the midst of this discussion Mr. Edmunds offered a proposition that the reply of the President be put in on the 1st of April, the replication of the managers on the 3d, the trial to commence on the 6th. This is not well received by the advocates of impeachment. They evidently object to so long a time, and want the matter to be pushed to a conclusion as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, on behalf of the managers, replied to Mr. Curtis. He spoke briefly, but to the point, and insists that the President's reply should be filed to-day.

Mr. Stanbery again rises, this time with manuscript or notes. He shows by a short speech that he has been refreshing his memory on the impeachment of the President, alludes to the Star Chamber proceedings, and asks if the court is going to copy after the unjust and summary disposition in such an important case as that now before them.

The debate occupies about an hour; at the expiration of which time, on the motion of Mr. Morton, of Indiana, the court retires for consultation. The Senators, on the adoption of Morton's motion, withdrew to the marble room, where they discussed the question of the length of time to be allowed the President. They were absent two hours. The Senate chamber during the recess was the scene of great confusion, noise and chattering in the galleries and on the floor. It was not unlike the bustle and rustle of an intermission between the acts of an opera multiplied by ten. Mr. Bingham and Mr. Stanbery talked pleasantly together, as if they were on the same, instead of opposing sides. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Nelson were formally introduced to the House managers, and the whole spectacle was like a very social gathering. To a member of the House, an old friend, Mr. Stanbery said: 'We have asked for forty days, but we don't expect to get it. But they may go ahead if they like; we are ready for them any time.' This, considering the plea of unreadiness he had just put in, astonished those who happened to hear it. The two hours were passed as two hours of anxious waiting always are. People wondered what was the matter, and if the Senators would ever return. But at fifteen minutes to four they did return, and the galleries were instantly hushed into silence.

PRESIDENT GRANTED TEN DAYS TO ANSWER.

The Chief Justice took the chair and announced that the court had overruled the motion for forty days, and had determined that the President should file his answer on the 23d of the month. About one in twenty of those present were able to hear the words of the Chief Justice, but all soon understood their purport.

END OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Sherman offered a proposition that the trial commence on the 6th of April, to which Mr. Wilson moved an amendment substituting the 1st of April.

Mr. Butler rose and spoke about half an hour, urging the pressing necessity of a speedy disposition of the trial. He was replied to by Mr. Nelson.

Finally, at half-past 5 o'clock, a motion of Mr. Conkling's prevailed, that the President file his answer on the 23d, and the trial proceed as soon thereafter as the replication of the managers can be filed, which, according to the opinion of Mr. Butler and others, means the 24th. And so ended to-day's proceedings in the Court of Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President was engaged to-day with his counsel—but few visitors were admitted.

Brownlow telegraphs that he does not want Federal assistance.

The Alabama Legislature is to meet thirty days after the passage of the new act. The second section of the old bill is omitted in the new one.

The McCardle opinion, it is said, is prepared, Miller and Swayne dissenting.

The opinion is said to be strongly adverse to the constitutionality of the reconstruction act, but it is doubtful whether it will be promulgated before the bill forbidding it becomes a law.

Judgment cannot be rendered after the act removing jurisdiction becomes a law. (See Chism vs. the State of Georgia.)

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned to-day. The closing scenes last night and to-day were very discreditable.

After the ceremony of signing the constitution was gone through with the Conservatives, having refused to sign it, retired from the hall. The capitol bell was ordered to be rung in honor of the event.

The floor was cleared, and the black and white Radicals joined hands, forming a circle, and commenced a sort of corn-field dance, singing such songs as "Old John Brown's soul is marching on," and "We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree."

While the latter song was being sung a young rebel looker-on shouted "three cheers for Jeff. Davis," which was responded to by a few persons in the lobby and gallery.

This occasioned a momentary jar, but the Convention's hilarity was soon renewed and kept up until the members were exhausted.

THE EVENING PRAYER.

BY ERNEST WARE.

Father! the burning wheel
Of parting day rolls down the radiant west
To distant eyes that wake, while mine in rest
Thy gentle hand shall seal.

Now through the darkening height,
Whence dimly peers the timid twilight star,
Sweet contemplation wafts my soul afar,
Toward thee, unfading Light!

Now on her reverent prayer
Then brighter beamest than the face of noon,
Yet softer than the footfall of the moon
Along the sleeping air!

Thy day-beams all abroad
So fair illume the pathway of the cross,
She cannot choose but count her gains as loss,
And urge her way to God.

Her love, no taint and cold,
A worthless smoke, with sin and weakness blent,
Thy glory catching, mounts in swift ascent,
An incense-cloud of gold.

Now sweet before thy throne
To wrap her soul in sheltering robes of grace,
To gaze upon the brightness of thy face,
And call thee all our own!

We linger, love, and weep,
Till, many a gem aglow along the sky,
Thou over grateful heart and weary eye
Dost spread the veil of sleep.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A BISHOP for THE PACIFIC COAST.

MR. EDITOR: Some of the evil effects of an obstinate adhesion to usage, not because it involves a principle, but simply because it is a usage, are beginning to be realized in the trouble and expense of episcopal visitations to the Pacific coast.

Two weeks ago, in Dr. Hamilton's study, in Mobile, I had a conversation with Bishop Andrew on the subject of electing a bishop for California, and at that time could not understand why it was not done at the last General Conference held in New Orleans.—Bishop Andrew's letter in the *Nashville Advocate*, and a re-reading of the *General Conference Daily*, have given me light on this subject.

Dr. Fitzgerald and his associates in the General Conference from the Pacific Conference made a specialty of this one want of the work they represented. Early in the session of the Conference they brought the matter privately before a number of the leading members of the General Conference, and were assured that they should be gratified in a demand so reasonable, proper and necessary, and were told to select their man, and they should have him. They made their choice.

Thus stood the case up to within a short time before the adjournment of the General Conference—a time too short to repair the omission. The report of the Committee on Episcopacy startled the delegation from the coast by recommending the election of six new bishops without reference to the condition and wants of localities, and utterly ignoring the prayer of those brethren. When that report was brought in the General Conference refused to adopt it, and determined upon the election of four more bishops instead of six. But there was no modification of the report favorable to the coast.

Rev. J. G. Jones, of the Mississippi Conference, offered a resolution proposing to elect another bishop, to be ordained before the adjournment of the Conference. This resolution, no doubt, looked to the wants of the Pacific coast. It was rejected, however, upon the ground that it would have the appearance of electing a bishop for a particular place—the practical introduction of diocesan episcopacy.

There was no doubt of the need for such a bishop resident in California. There was no doubt of the trouble, expense and risk of episcopal visitation to the coast by any of the existent bishops. The only barrier was the apparent innovation. This objection coming from a body that had already introduced some six or eight radical and important changes of church polity, and changes which were to be submitted to the test of time and experiment for their utility, strikes some of us not in the General Conference as strange. The same Conference continued the exceptional rule in favor of the pastors in New Orleans, as directly opposed to "usage" as an exceptional rule placing a resident bishop in California. Having introduced changes in which there was doubt and problem of utility, and having modified the rule of a subordinate pastorate, would it have been a too great perversion of usage to send a head pastor to a place in which his presence and services were a profoundly *felt* want—one which would save the church much expense, and the college of bishops or some member of it much risk and pain of travel, and one which may cost us the Pacific Conference? And will not the coming future repair the evil and the injustice done these brethren? We imagine the members of the General Conference will not soon forget the speech of Dr. Fitzgerald on this subject.—And though it failed of its purpose then, we expect it will yet reach its point.

I, for one—and many with me—am glad to see Bishop Andrew standing to his position on this subject. Old as he is, and superannuated in view of his bodily infirmities, his eye, in looking anxiously over the great, broad and still widening field of Southern Methodism, brings with it the capacity of a prophet and a seer, and his counsels should be heeded, in the fear of God and the love of our church, more than ever, for the reason that we may not much longer retain them. His advanced thoughts in Methodistic economy and progress are great beyond that of the great body of the church, in proportion as his duties and experience are in advance of ours. May the future speedily realize all the practical benefit of his prayers and hopes.

THOS. S. ABERNETHY, JR.

MARCH 7, 1868.

IMPROVED MALLEABLE IRON.—Mr. J. Hargreaves, of Appleton Widnes, Warrington (England,) has been some time investigating the causes of loss of metal when malleable iron is made from cast-iron, with the object of reducing that loss as much as possible. The loss of weight caused by the abstraction of carbon, silicium, sulphur, etc., is of course unavoidable, so far as the elimination of those elements themselves are concerned. But when silicium is present, whether in combination with the iron or in the form of sand adhering to the pig, the formation of oxyd of iron is required to effect its separation, in the form of tap cinder or basic silicate of iron, and this oxyd is obtained at the expense of the metal. The sand which adheres to the pig thus causes a loss of from three to seven times its own weight of iron. Not only is there this loss caused by oxydization, but the time, labor and fuel required to effect it is thrown away. It is, therefore, desirable that the presence of silicium, whether in the form of sand or otherwise, should be avoided. To prevent the loss of metal from this cause (generally amounting to from three to six per cent.) the iron is run from the blast furnace into beds of granulated or powdered iron ore. By this not only is the loss of metal reduced, but the time, labor and fuel required to puddle it are also appreciably diminished, the iron is somewhat improved, and the production of tap cinder diminished. The improvement has been patented. Makers of malleable iron will readily appreciate the improvement. To iron-founders it is also of importance, as they avoid the loss of weight and depreciation of quality consequent on the presence of sand, and a smaller amount of flux is required in the cupola. We understand that there is no expense required to put it in operation, except the difference between the cost of sand and small iron ore.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE SPECTRUM TEST.—So delicate is the spectrum test in determining the presence of certain metals that it is possible to recognize in this way the 1-60,000th part of a grain of potassa or baryta; the 1-1,000,000th of a grain of lime or strontia; the 1-60,000,000th of a grain of lithia, and the 1-160,000,000th of a grain of soda. Dr. Letheby, a distinguished London chemist, has detected by this means the presence of blood in the stains of linen which had been laid away for seventeen years.—*Scientific American.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHAT ABOUT CONFERENCE.

SITTING NO. IV.

And now we come to the "cabinet." Usually at the close of the first morning's session the bishop requests: "The presiding elders will please meet me at my room at —— o'clock." And when the bishop gets those gentlemen closeted in due form the cabinet is in session. Who are the presiding elders? They are semi-bishops, chosen for their piety, discretion, devotedness, experience of church economy and capacity for ecclesiastical enterprise; for their brotherly kindness as men of "devout minds;" in a word, for their ability to preach, to preside, to counsel, to travel, to endure "hardness," and to do all the work of a Methodist preacher. They are the best abused class of late among us. Many "constitution menders," planning various improvements, and modifications and reforms, restive under the old regime, and impatient for experimental legislation, heave away at the presiding elder as the impassable barrier. Many "sir oracles," who would have no utterances less mysterious and magnificent than their own to issue from their metropolitan shrines, would with depreciating modesty fain forbid a presiding elder to "ope his mouth." Many "lions," rampant in the hearts of the people, divide with growling reluctance a part of the "royal share" with a presiding elder. Many a covetous disciple, splenetic under the conviction of duty to support the denominational system of ministerial supply, vents his violent complaint at the cumbrous, expensive, unnecessary office of presiding elder—as a fifth wheel in the machinery.

They are the best advised class among us. The bishop advises them, and they advise one another; and the preachers advise them, and the stewards advise them, and the people advise them, and their wives often advise them. They ought to be safe in such a multitude of counselors.

They are the most self-sacrificing class among us. They are away from home three-fourths of their time. They travel in all kinds of weather and stop at all sorts of places. They are not the recognized pastors of any particular flock, and miss all those endearing attentions and delicate recollections that hover about a parsonage. They cannot rejoice and weep with their own, distinctively, at the births and marriages and funerals of their people. They are expected to preach "powerfully," despite the fatigue of travel; to have the unction of prayer upon them, independently of the irregularity of habits into which they are forced, and to administer ordinances unceasingly without respect to the "weakness of the flesh." And after all these painful privations and exhausting travels and labors, their pecuniary remuneration is often meagre and insufficient. There is a compensation, however, derived from this office that is peculiar and precious. The presiding elder has a wider scope and a more extended opportunity for the use of his "credentials sacred," and he is called upon to impress and mould ministerial character by official association with the preachers of his district, and by bringing forward and training in some measure candidates for orders. Those who wish to see a presiding elder properly at work will find a model intimated in the sketch furnished in the fifth, sixth and seventh chapters of "Post Oak Circuit." "A judge of the United States does not make the circuit of his courts with greater consciousness of the importance of the interests committed to his care than did Brother Blackman make the round of his district."

Thus it is with a presiding elder—as he is seen. In the "cabinet" he is not seen, but he is there nevertheless. The invisible is felt.

There is a fascination about the "cabinet" of an annual Conference, as there is about every interest conducted with dispatch and privacy. The *expose* of the "cabinet" in the announcement of appointments is generally the exciting *finale* of the session. To the uninitiated, especially, the "cabinet" is full of interest. We watch the faces of the presiding elders and try to read them. Some of them seem pleased and jubilant; some of them look sorry and puzzled. Some of them catch up a preacher about the door, or take him by the button in the Conference room, or spirit him away into a corner and squint their eyes and talk solemnly. Some of them smile in your face with unwonted glee, or grip your hand with an unusual pressure, or absolutely hug you in an ecstacy of personal kindness. Look out! my young brother, when a presiding elder warms thus toward you. It is significant. We have never been a member of the cabinet, and therefore cannot avouch the precise programme of business. We suppose, however, the order to be about as follows: When the members are all snugly shut within the bishop proposes prayer for divine guidance, assistance and wisdom. He then lectures the presiding elders upon the importance of keeping in mind the interest of all the preachers and people, and not those only of their own districts; and of ruling out every motive of selfishness, prejudice, etc., that would in any wise antagonize the general good. Under this appeal the most religious and candid ones melt down and quietly burn up a great deal of stubble that they have been accumulating; while the more obdurate and strategic sink their finesse and planning a degree or two out of sight. We suppose the bishop then takes the list of appointments and the division of the territory of the preceding session as the basis of operations, and first inquires if there are any modifications to be made in reference to the limits of the districts. This question is easily settled, we imagine, with now and then a little skirmishing between interested parties, by forming new districts, or by altering and amending the old, as is deemed expedient. Next comes the "tug of war," in deciding how the appointments are to be filled. We reckon that for the sake of system and that the interest of the whole church may be kept in view, the bishop takes up the districts in succession, and fills one or two appointments in each, as he proceeds—like the husbandman that plants a row across the whole field, and thus back and forth, at a measured distance. The work goes bravely on for a round or two, when suddenly progress is arrested. Presiding elder 1 wants a man he cannot get, or presiding elder 2 does not want a man he can get, or the bishop has received "a communication," and there is a pause—a pause sometimes eloquent, like that which distinguished the style of Wirt, if we are to judge from the sensation produced. Suddenly young "hot spur" is on his feet in vehement utterance and sweeping declaration; the point is relieved and business goes on. This is one phase of the "cabinet." There is another halt; what now? Why this brother must be changed according to statutory demand, and has a large family, or a sick and helpless wife, and there is no place open that would exactly suit him. He has been in a healthy region. If he goes down the country his family will be ruined. He is comfortable where he is. There is no parsonage over yonder, and but a slim chance for a support. It is a long way to move a man in his circumstances, and he is not able to meet the expenses of the trip. There is grave consultation, anxious interest, earnest sympathy, tearful silence. This is another phase of the "cabinet." The progress now is "full sad and slow," but still business advances. A hem! a hem! is answered to the name last called. Here is a knotty, impracticable piece of timber, that cannot be "fitly framed," and the builders reject it. The bishop tugs and pulls at the "brethren" and entreats them to do something with this brother; the presiding elders puzzle over him and sound him, but there comes the dead echo of a "*gum log*," and they do nothing. "Old charity" has this refused brother on his conscience, and is struggling to solve the problem: what shall I do with him? The bishop and the rest of the brethren relax, but "old charity" is held firmly in the grip of duty, until he consents to try that "brother." This is a groaning phase of the "cabinet." Meantime the bishop has been learning about the presiding elders from preachers, laymen, etc., and while sitting as responsible umpire in the "cabinet" has brought all his sagacity to bear

> "To keek through every other man
> Wi' sharpen'd, slee inspection."

Under the conviction that he ought to make some changes he drops a hint accordingly. Such a flutter there is in the "cabinet." How irresistible almost the inclination to say: "Bishop, is it I?" This is a startled phase of the "cabinet." But the imagination of an outsider is very fruitful about this permanent institution—the cabinet of an annual Conference. We would like to have a photograph of the different phases of a cabinet during the session. I believe I will study the art of writing with light if the Montgomery Conference will consent to let me have free access to its "cabinet." See what a group we had at Opelika! Bishop Wightman in the centre; then commencing at the right hand and passing round, you would have M. S. Andrews, D. M. Hudson, T. Moody, L. M. Wilson, J. T. Curry, W. A. McCarty, J. B. Cottrell, L. G. R. Wiggins, A. West—a distinguished "nine," and not a D. D. among them!

B. F. PERRY.

IT IS SURPRISING, says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, that so little notice has been taken of the remarkable movement that has been going on in Paris and other parts of France for the improvement of the education of the girls of the higher and middle classes. Some little time ago a certain number of parents, dissatisfied with the quality of the instruction given to their daughters in convents, began to send them to attend the lectures of a few able men, who taught various subjects as a matter of private enterprise. Of course the government soon stepped in, not to put down the proceedings, but to direct and extend them; and M. Duruy lost no time in effecting a connection between these teachers of young ladies and the University of Paris. A regular course of instruction was fixed upon, including mathematics, natural history, French history, etc., and the first course was commenced at the Sorbonne itself, on the 1st of December. Crowds of young ladies were present, including two nieces of the Empress Eugenie. A similar system is already at work in thirty or forty provincial towns, and several thousand girls are already receiving this new and more thorough kind of teaching. But France has its Archdeacon Denison, and it was not to be supposed the Bishop Dupanloup would be behind his brother churchman in England in denouncing secular education as the bane of orthodoxy. In a vigorous pamphlet, entitled "M. Duruy et l'Education des Filles," the bishop has fallen foul of the new abomination with even more than his usual vehemence of phrase. "Our girls," he exclaims, "have hitherto been educated upon the knees of the church; we are now going to pass them into the arms of the university." He professes himself, also, as being frightfully scandalized at the circumstance that in provincial towns the class-rooms are to be in the Mairie, where the youthful students may positively be looked at by policemen, pompiers, sergens de ville, and other profane personages, as they go to their lessons or return home. However, the bishop's onslaught is a failure. Some few parents have been scared by his denunciations, but the scheme has gained the notoriety it needed, and the Archbishop of Paris has quietly snubbed the opposition by speaking of it as a "noise." Of the importance of the movement there can be no question. Even if every girl in France should be taught to regard Charlemagne as the French sovereign of a French empire, and to believe that Napoleon won the battle of Waterloo, it will be a gain to the country that they should be subjected to some sort of training higher than that combination of worldly and pious frivolities which has been too often the best education at their command.

A 'REAL IMAGE' stereoscope has been produced in Paris. In the ordinary stereoscope the observer places his two eyes opposite two lenses, and sees the virtual images of two pictures apparently at the same place. In the 'real image' stereoscope the observer stands about two feet from the instrument and looks at a frame containing a single large lens. He then sees—just in front of the lens—a real and inverted image of each of the two pictures, the union of which forms the appearance of a solid figure or 'ghost' in the air, between himself and the apparatus.—*Am. Artisan.*

ANECDOTES OF GENERAL LEE.

In all his official intercourse and private conversation General Lee never breathed a vindictive sentiment toward the enemy who so severely taxed his resources and ingenuity, and put against him so many advantages in superior means and numbers. He had none of the Yankeephobia common in the Southern army; he spoke of the Northern people without malevolence, and in a style that deprecated their political delusions rather than denounced their crimes, and he generally referred to the enemy in quiet and indifferent words, quite in contrast to the epithets and anathemas which were popularly showered on 'the Yankees.' On one occasion a spectator describes him riding up to the Rockbridge Artillery, which was fiercely engaging the enemy, and greeting his son Robert, who as a private soldier was bravely working one of the guns. 'How d'ye do, father?' was all that Robert had to say as he continued his duty at the gun; and General Lee replied quietly: 'That is right, my son; drive these people back.' At another time, in sight of the enemy on the Rapidan, General Lee was standing near his lines conversing with two of his officers, one of whom was known to be a hard fighter and a hard swearer, but a cordial hater of the Yankees. After a silence of some moments the latter officer, looking at the Yankees with a dark scowl on his face, exclaimed most emphatically, 'I wish they were all dead.' General Lee, with the grace and manner peculiar to himself, replied, 'How can you say so, General? Now I wish they were all at home attending to their own business, and leave us to do the same.' He then moved off, when the first speaker, waiting until he was out of earshot, turned to his companion, and in the most earnest tone said, 'I would not say so before General Lee, but I wish they were all dead and in—!' When this 'amendment' to the wish was afterwards repeated to General Lee, in spite of his gooduess and customary reproof of profanity, he could not refrain from laughing heartily at the speech, which was characteristic of one of his favorite officers. His scanty meals were the occasion of some thoughtless jokes and many comic anecdotes. In his tent meat was eaten but twice a week. His ordinary dinner consisted of a head of cabbage boiled in salt water, and a pone of corn bread. The story is jocosely told that on one occasion a number of gentlemen having appointed to dine with him he had ordered his servant to provide a repast of cabbage and middling. An unusually small bit of middling garnished the dish—so small that the polite guests all declined middling, and it remained on the dish when they rose from the table. Next day the General (remembering the untouched meat) ordered his servant to bring 'that middling.' The man hesitated, scratched his head, and finally said: 'De fact is, mas'r Robert, dat ar middlin' was borrid middlin', and I done give it back to de man whar I got it from.'

PAPER FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.—In building houses it has become a common practice for the builders to buy the doors and windows already made. It is now proposed to supply them in like manner with the walls and ceilings, in the form of slabs, to be used as a substitute for lath and plaster. These slabs are made of cane fiber—a cheap material obtained from the cane of the Southern cane-breaks, by disintegration effected by the explosive force of steam, and costing about ten dollars a ton, mixed with clay, resin, size and other cheap materials. The cane fiber is also made into paper of various kinds.

The following advantages are claimed for this new building material:—In a few hours all the walls and ceilings of a house can be put up by nailing them to the ordinary battens upon which the laths are nailed. The work can be done as well in winter as in summer time, and no drying is required. The fibrous slabs do not warp, crack, break, peel, shell, crumble nor decay; and they keep out damp, heat and cold better than lath and plaster. They are somewhat similar but asserted to be superior to the panels or wainscoting found in many palaces and mansions in England. Their cost is said to be less than half the cost of common lath and plaster. It is proposed to make them fire-proof and water-proof, that they may serve for the roofs and outer walls of houses better than clapboard and shingles.

According to estimates which have been made, the cost of an ordinary cottage house will be very much less than the present cost of a frame house of the same size; and it is claimed fibrous slab houses can be erected in less than one-fourth of the time now required to erect other houses.—*American Artisan.*

From the Popular Science Review.

THE SCIENCE OF A SNOW-FLAKE.

BY ROBERT HUNT, F. R. S.

"Thick clouds ascend; in whose capacious womb
A vapory deluge lies, to snow congealed.
Heavy they roll their fleecy world along,
And the sky saddens with the gathered storm."

The poet of "The Seasons" was a close observer of natural phenomena, and no one described more lucidly than Thomson did the varying aspects of the year. But whenever the poet attempted the part of a natural philosopher he invariably failed. The lines quoted above are a fair example of that imperfect knowledge of science which Thomson possessed; indeed they may be said to exemplify the kind of information which was common amongst the educated classes at the commencement of the eighteenth century.

In the capacious womb of the clouds the vapory deluge *does not lie* to snow congealed, even in the utmost severity of a winter snow-storm. The retention of water-vapor in the air, and the condensation of it into clouds, or fog, or in its precipitation as dew, rain, hail, snow or hoar-frost, are processes very different from that which—even with the utmost practical license—can be understood by a vapory deluge to snow congealed. The lines which follow are however so true to nature that they must be quoted as an example of beautiful descriptive poetry, well adapted to be the motto to the present essay:

"Through the hushed air the whitening shower descends,
At first thin wavering; till at last the flakes
Fall broad and white and fast, dimming the day
With a continual flow. The cherished fields
Put on their winter robe of purest white."

It appears necessary, especially for the benefit of the younger class of our readers, who may be induced to give a little attention to the wonders of a snow-flake this winter, that the conditions, as far as they are known, under which water is disseminated through, and held suspended in the air, should be examined.

Around the earth, like "a great green serpent twining," we have the wilderness of waters called the sea. The ocean covers about three-fourths of the surface of the globe, or it occupies nearly 110,849,000 square British miles, and, equally over both sea and land, the vast atmospheric ocean flows. If we place perfectly dry air, contained in a bell-glass, over water, we shall find that water-vapor will rapidly ascend and diffuse itself through it—the quantity being regulated by the temperature of the apartment in which the experiment is made. At all temperatures, down to that at which water freezes, the air takes up water-vapor; and this process is facilitated by the constant movements of the sea and the currents of the atmosphere. Therefore, we learn that the envelope surrounding this earth is an atmosphere of permanently elastic fluid, mixed with aqueous vapor in constantly varying proportions, the variations being regulated by the temperature. Meteorologists have found it necessary to a clear understanding of the phenomena which are brought under their consideration, to study the conditions which would prevail if the atmospheric elastic fluid—air—existed in a perfectly dry state. The air does not derive much heat from the sun rays passing through it, but it is warmed by its contact with the earth; and this heat is conveyed from particle to particle—this process being known as convection, the act of carrying or conveying. The solar rays fell with different degrees of intensity on the equatorial and polar regions; we have in the former the maximum and in the latter the minimum of heat absorbed from the sun. As a particle of air becomes heated it expands, and becoming specially lighter than the particles above it, it ascends, giving place to the colder and heavier ones. Thus the heating power of the sun becomes the mainspring of all the motions of the atmosphere, and, indeed, of those of the ocean. From the lands under the equator an upward current of air is thus generated, and the space occupied by the air thus removed is supplied by currents of colder air flowing in from the poles. The aerial currents are complicated by the motion of the earth and by other conditions, which cannot be considered here. Sufficient for the present purpose that we understand that they are, in the main, the result of processes of heating and cooling which are regulated by an unvarying law.

The habitudes of an atmosphere of pure aqueous vapor have also been, necessarily, the subject of close and attentive study; but we have to consider only the habitudes of a gaseous atmosphere mixed with vapor, that vapor being derived from the oceanic waters in the first instance, and from the evaporation, which is constantly going on over the land, of the waters which have fallen from the air. Dr. Dalton discovered that the evaporation of water has the same limits in air as in a vacuum. Hence it is only necessary to know the quantity of vapor which rises into a vacuum at any particular temperature—the same quantity rises in air. Thus the vapor which rises into a vacuum at 80 deg. has a tension equal to one thirtieth of the usual tension of the air. Or, if water at 80 deg. be allowed to diffuse itself into dry air it increases its bulk by 1-30th if the air is free to expand, or it increases its tension by 1-30th if the air be confined. The spontaneous evaporation of water is therefore influenced by three circumstances. 1st. By the previous dryness of the air.—for the air will only, under any circumstances, hold a given, and now well-determined, quantity of moisture. 2d. By warmth—the higher the temperature the more considerable is the quantity of water-vapor which rises into an accessible space; therefore humid hot air contains a much greater portion of moisture than humid cold air. 3d. The evaporation of water is greatly accelerated by the constant removal of the air from its surface. Currents of air—winds—are favorable to evaporation, because each portion of air takes its quantity of water-vapor; it is removed, and another portion sweeps on to take its dose of humidity. The atmosphere may be regarded as a series of concentrated zones of air, each one having, according to its distance from the earth, its own density and its own temperature; therefore each zone will possess its peculiar capacity for water-vapor. Air, for example, may become saturated with water-vapor within a short distance of the surface of the land and sea, and remain perfectly transparent—free from cloud. This belt of air being warmer than the belt above it, rises; and as it parts with its warmth, which it will do by expanding as the pressure is diminished, and also by its contact with colder air, some of the vapor is condensed and clouds are formed.

It has been determined that over the land the cloud region varies from about three to five miles, but this is greatly influenced by the configuration of the land itself. Over the sea this region of vapor is more constant. Balloon ascents have shown that over England the cloud region has a thickness varying from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, and that the temperature at the top is not lower than it is at the bottom, notwithstanding its thickness.

The influences which effect—and are constantly disturbing the solution of water in air—its retention as invisible vapor, or its precipitation or condensation as visible vapor or cloud, are numerous; but if it be distinctly understood that these influences are dependent upon solar and terrestrial radiation it will suffice for the present purpose.

When a condensation of vapor takes place, if the temperature of the air be above 32 deg., the matter condensed is liquid, or in form of *rain*. If the drops of rain pass through a stratum of air, having a temperature below the freezing-point of water, they are frozen into ice, and form *hail*. If a band of humid air, having a temperature sufficiently high to maintain the vapor in its transparency, is brought into contact with a cold belt of air—that is, below the freezing point of water—the vapor is frozen as it is condensed, and each particle forms a spicula of ice, and these spiculæ combining form *snow*. When, by a reduction of temperature, a condensation of vapor takes place, a multitude of infinitely fine drops form a cloud, a mist or a fog. These minute particles of water descend very slowly through the air, and if they enter into a stratum of air—which, being warmer, has a capacity for imbibing vapor—they may be, and often are, rapidly re-absorbed, and the cloud which they produced may disappear.

ORANGE CONSERVE.—Take six large ripe oranges, strain the juice upon a pound of powdered sugar, and beat it up with a quarter of a pound of fresh butter. Mix them gradually with seven well-beaten eggs, stir the mixture hard, as in making cake, and when it is quite light and smooth put it into a porcelain kettle and simmer it over a slow fire, stirring it all the time until it becomes thick like honey. Put it warm into small jars with tight-fitting covers; seal them closely, and keep in a dry, cool place. This preserve is very nice as a substitute for the fresh fruit in making orange tartlets, puddings and sandwiches. Good brown sugar may be used instead of the white. For lemon conserve the receipt is the same, using only three or four lemons, and adding the yellow rind, grated, to the other ingredients.

A NORTH CAROLINA rebel was relating how "the Yanks" fired upon his company, while marching through a thick wood. They gladly obeyed an order to lie down, but there was nothing to shield them from the terrible volleys of the enemy. "Why didn't you get behind a tree?" asked a listener. "Tree," replied the rebel, "there wasn't trees enough for the officers."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHINA CORRESPONDENCE.

BY REV. YOUNG J. ALLEN.

SHANGHAI, China, Jan. 7, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The Christmas and New Year's holidays have passed, and we have cleverly entered upon the new year. It is the custom in Shanghai, among the Americans in particular, to devote New Year's day to "calls." The ladies all expect it, and in compliance with the old Dutch custom, transferred here from New York, the gentlemen, with scarcely an exception, avail themselves of it to visit their lady friends, and thereby liquidate old scores and renew friendly relations for another year. The inattentions of the past are thereby atoned for, and the future friendship and good will of estimable friends secured. In a strange land like this, where we are all so far separated from our homes and loved ones, such courtesies constitute a delightful episode in our history, as well as a most pleasant introduction to the new year. Mrs. A. had the pleasure of entertaining about forty calls, while I received the congratulations of the season from about thirty Chinese Christians and literary gentlemen. (Inclosed I send you a Chinese visiting card.)

It is customary here also to spend the first week of the new year in prayer, which is denominated the "week of prayer."—Heretofore it has been held from house to house and confined almost exclusively to the missionary circle, but this year it was resolved to spend it at the most central foreign church in the community, and thereby allow all, both merchants and missionaries, the privilege of attending. The services began yesterday in Union Chapel. Most gracious influences usually attend these meetings, and results the most pleasing follow. All denominations come up to them—sects and prejudices are ignored, national and state lines repudiated. We meet as Christians, esteem each other as brethren, and together address our petitions to Him who is the God and Father of us all.

The heathen as yet have not learned of the great diversity which obtains among Christians in the West. They know of but two sects—the Romanists and Christians—and when they behold us thus unite, and see the harmony, peace and love which characterize the intercourse of the brethren, they never suspect the distraction and ill will which too often prevail among Christians in our respective native lands.—Christ prayed that we might "all be one, as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they may also be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." God forbid that we should ever by a sectarian spirit, in the presence of the heathen, cause them to doubt the holy origin of our faith, and turn away in unbelief, to perish in their sins.

The native Christians also had a called meeting of the various churches here, and resolved to unite with us in keeping the week of prayer.

The past year has been characterized by considerable persecution, but in nearly every case the wrath of our enemies hath redounded to the praise of God and the progress of our work. Perhaps if we had more of it our churches would thrive better.

Unusual success is reported from nearly all the stations along the coast. The number of native agents or evangelists has been greatly increased, and numerous cities in the interior are now being occupied as stations. "Forward" now seems to be the watch-word from Canton to Pekin.

Several consuls have interpreted the treaties as favorable, or at least not opposed, to missionary effort in the interior, distant from the treaty ports, and insist that missionaries have a right to occupy where they please. In consequence, attention is now being concentrated upon cities and towns hitherto unoccupied. The results are favorable, and a new era of progress seems now to be dawning upon us.

In the meantime a great number of new missionaries from England and America have arrived, and many others are on the way, to supply the pressing demand that now calls for more laborers in this vast field.

The church at home has long prayed for access to idolatrous China. Access, abundant and wide, is now extended. Is the church prepared to enter and realize it? I fear China is now far better prepared for the reception of the gospel than the church is to give it to her. We have the utmost liberty, and Christianity is free from proscription. Our chief obstacles at present arise not from the government nor from its missions, but from the native depravity of the human heart and the cumbrous growth of superstition which centuries have matured in the midst of the people. We are free to combat error with truth, and there are none who dare molest us or make us afraid. Surely under such circumstances we should now cease to pray for access, and go to work. Our prayers are answered. Let us therefore thank God and accept the answer with the obligations it entails.

Our mission is waiting with grievous impatience to hear the church say:

"Forget the paths already trod,
And onward urge thy way."

How much longer shall we be required to stand still? The return of many of our native church members to their homes in other cities opened up to us wonderful opportunities to follow them and introduce the gospel, but alas! our inability to move has lost, and is still losing, many of our finest opportunities for good.

My school closed the day before Christmas, and will not resume again till about March. I know not yet whether I shall be able to continue in charge. I much prefer being at liberty to devote my entire time to the regular mission work. But unless speedy remittances arrive I shall be compelled to accept the school for another year, provided I have the offer.

Thanks for another file of your excellent paper, just to hand, per Pacific mail.

Yours truly,

YOUNG J. ALLEN.

SCIENTIFIC RASCALITY IN COMMERCE.—It is no longer a secret of the chemist's laboratory that clear, golden sirups can be made from starch and sulphuric acid; that delicious wines and brandies can be made from beet-root; that a barrel of peanuts can be transformed into excellent coffee; that lard can absorb an enormous quantity of water in certain conditions; that in fact there seems no limit to the adulterations that an intelligent and dishonest chemist can practice upon his fellow-men. All these marvels of chemical science have in these latter days become degraded into mere tricks of trade, and their chief beauty is in their capacity to enable unscrupulous dealers to lighten the pockets and destroy the stomachs of the confiding and consuming public. Concerning the article of champagne, a writer in the Portland (Maine) *Star* tells us that it is made from a thousand different substances—even from refined petroleum. Yes, from the fiery benzoles a sparkling, bubbling, foaming champagne can be produced which will delight the eye, tickle the palate, gladden the heart momentarily—but quicken our paces toward the graveyard. This is a new use for petroleum, which those who have been experimenting with it as an agency for generating steam little dreamed of. Who can say that the Pennsylvania oil territory, now considered mostly worthless, may not some day be regenerated into the great champagne-producing country of the world.—*Cincinnati Journal of Commerce.*

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

FROM WACO TO AUSTIN.

BY BISHOP M'TYEIRE.

The roads are smooth and firm and black and dustless and undulating, and the view grand. With a bright sky above, and a bracing atmosphere breathing over the rolling expanse of earth, the chest swells with deep inspirations, and you feel that mere existence is a luxury. Away to the left skirts the timber of the Brazos bottom—a river affording much rich land. Here and there are thin belts of timber following closely upon a ravine, or solitary live-oaks stand-ling sentinel, which the mirage and the imagination easily convert into grotesque shapes; moving herds of cattle and horses are hardly ever out of view. On our right come occasionally in view the "mountains," as they are called, though nowhere else would they be so dignified—a rough, gritty upland, which affords cedar for the farms and firewood, a refuge for the stock when northers blow, and sends out beautiful streams across the plains to the Brazos and its tributaries, and down to the sea. We keep this hilly region to our right for three days, sometimes coming within a mile or two of it, or nearer. Our road might be named the Piedmont road. We cross little and big Lavaca, (or Cow Bayou,) Elm Creek, Leon, Lampasas, Salado, and San Gabriel. Rivers, and streams of smaller note and name, before reaching the capital of the State. Here is land enough, it would seem, for everybody to have a homestead. So rich a soil they will not work through it in life, or be buried below it in death; and cheap—from 25 cents to $1 per acre. Settlements, as a general thing, are near the hills, for convenience to water and wood and to break off northers, and with limitless range in the rear; but houses and well-cultivated fields may be seen far out.

What would most farmers think of hauling rails to build their fences ten or fifteen miles? It is sometimes done here. Nor is this such a bad business. The owner of a cedar brake—of forty or a hundred acres of timber—at that distance can make a trip in two days, or less time. Selecting the season when roads are hard, a wagon will bring 200 rails, or more—as much as it can bear. The strong ox teams are no expense for feed. A cedar fence, once laid, is there for a generation. One was shown me on the Colorado, in good order, that had been built twenty-four years, and never reset. The best fences I have seen any where are on these prairies—straight, strong, and utterly defiant of stock. So the fire-wood is brought at idle times, which is the most of the time.

Speaking of cedar reminds me that the owner of a glade or brake, near a rising town, has a mine of wealth, so useful is that beautiful and durable wood for building. A friend told me a cedar house-log 16 feet long, and in size 5 inches from bark to bark, brought him 75 cents—the purchaser cutting and hauling; rafter-poles 15 cents, and so on. His two sons were then off at college, on this wise. He said to them: "Boys, the negroes are gone. You ought to be educated. You have lost valuable time. I have no money for you; but there's my cedar brake and my teams." The boys went to work, and in four months had $600 in gold. Noble young men, their education, fitting them for manhood's toil and responsibilities, begun and advanced largely before they got to college! They will be heard from. I would tell their names, but I observed, as my friend narrated this domestic affair of honor, his good wife (like a gentle Southern mother) gave him a half chiding look, which said, Now, father, why did you tell that on the dear boys?

I am satisfied that prairie lands will become an object to the white labor era, now setting in. Already the German farmers have decided it, and will pay $5 or even $10 per acre for prairie lands, of which a sod has not been broken, if convenient to their settlements; they stick to their settlements, and affect colonies.

Take land of the same fertility, or less, and less durability, that is timbered: how much labor in getting rid of the undergrowth, burning brush, girding trees and cutting them, and log-rolling—to be repeated for several years in succession; heavy and costly work, this. It is easier and cheaper to bring the wood you want to prairie land, and to remove the wood you don't want from timbered land. The superior adaptedness of the former to labor-saving machinery, for breaking up, planting, cultivating, and gathering the crop, is evident. No roots or stumps to dig out or break up, or wait on till they rot. The farmer, with his gang plow, may run a furrow all day long without a jolt. Mounted on the sulky cultivator, one man with a double team will do the work of two or three, with little fatigue. The patent reaper and mower would rejoice over these plains. Capable of sustaining a heavy population, those outlying wastes must, by and by, present a very different scene. These blank spaces will be filled up, and these solitary places be made glad, by human voices and habitations.

CATHOLICS IN CHINA.

The Roman Catholics have a large and flourishing mission at Chau Kiang. Just about the time of my visit one of the Reverend Fathers was going the "rounds," reclaiming and confirming those who had been lost during the rebellion. Within a few days, in that city, he had reconfirmed the startling number of eight thousand. In Nankin I visited their chapel, which was attended by a Shanghai native as priest in orders. He informed me that they had only succeeded in gathering a Sunday congregation to mass of about four hundred. They have large schools everywhere, and their funds seem to be inexhaustible, as if from spontaneous resources. A recent calculation by one of our ablest and best missionaries has established the otherwise incredible fact that the Chinese expend annually on their native purgatory, feasts to spirits, *Ya Kyu*, offerings for the dead, and their public All-Soul-pacifying processions, the astounding number of *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars*. According to Chinese estimate there are eighty million families in the empire, each one of which, they say, spends on an average at least one dollar and a half in purely private devotions to their dead ancestors. Here, Mr. Editor, is the potent secret of Romish influence in China. They cannot denounce ancestral worship, and they do not wish to do so, farther than is necessary to conform it to a similar system in their own church, and it is by diverting this *Rio de la Plata* from its native sea into the gulf of Rome that gives them such an inexhaustible command of the resources of this people. Accommodating and zealous, what will they not do! Not content with the resources of the land, they not only sought, but actually have been made recognized officials, with power to govern their growing heritage. A bishop ranks with a governor, and an ordinary priest, foreign, with the magistrate of a third-class city. The poor Protestant, distanced and aghast, beholds from afar the gigantic strides of this Mother of Error. She will soon have accomplished the compass of the earth.

"*Magna est veritas, et prævalebit*" is a good motto, but uttered under such circumstances of disparagement, it sounds almost as much like the voice of despair as of faith. The *latter*, however, lays hold on the throne of the Immutable, and even though it be delayed till the bursting glories of the Apocalyptic vision, waits and expects judgment to come and God to vindicate his own *eternal truth*.—*Rev. Y. J. Allen to Nashville Christian Advocate.*

SUCCESSFUL SHIPMENT OF FRESH GRAPES TO THE EAST.—The Stockton *Independent* says: In November last George S. Harkness, of this city, packed a few bunches of grapes in tin boxes, hermetically sealed up in the same, and sent them, by G. S. Ralph, to friends at Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Michigan. Yesterday Mr. Harkness received a letter written by Mr. Ralph, under date of December 13th, 1867, in which the writer says: 'The grapes kept first rate. When I opened them they were fresh and nice. Be sure it made the eyes of the folks stick out to see them. I took the large can to your brother's. When I tell the truth about grapes in California, they think I am stretching facts a little—not a little, but a good deal; so I will have to reduce my stories so as to have them believe me.' The fact that grapes can be sent East, in good condition, has been satisfactorily demonstrated.

SULPHUROUS ACID IN SURGERY.—A writer in the *Medical Times and Gazette* says he has found sulphurous acid one of the best means for promoting the speedy union of parts which have been divided during surgical operations, and of great service when applied to wounds in general. He became convinced that an antagonism exists between sulphurous acid and pus, and the success which attended the application of the former in several cases which he cites as having come under his own notice, confirmed him in the belief that the existence of pus is not only an unnecessary but a preventable accident. Sulphurous acid is superior in efficiency to carbonic acid, and is free from the objections applicable to the latter.—*American Artisan.*

STAINS in marble caused by oil can be removed by applying common clay saturated with benzine. If the grease has remained long enough it will have become acidulated and may injure the polish, but the stain will be removed.

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Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

THE CHINA MISSION PROPOSITION, to wit: *One dollar* and your initials; children, twenty-five cents:

J. C. K.	$1 00	W. H. F.	$1 00
R. J. H.	1 00	Mrs. W. H. F.	1 00
G. G.	1 00	W. P. C.	25
Mrs. G. G.	1 00	G. E. B.	25
E. J. W.	2 00	Dr. N. A. W. D.	5 00
J. K. R.	1 00	R. E. M.	1 00
S. P. W.	2 50	F. B. C.	1 00
R. W. W.	2 50	M. E. C.	1 00
J. T. M.	2 00	E. A. C.	1 00
J. H. M.	2 00	J. M. P.	1 00
J. V. P.	1 00	H. C. P.	50
L. T. P., by catching mice at 50 cts a dozen	25	W. W. P.	25
		Cousin	1 00
A. M. W.	1 00	Mrs. R. F. A.	1 00
C. H. W.	25	G. H. W.	25
S. H. C.	1 00	W. W.	25
Mrs. J. J. L.	1 00	Dr. J. J. L.	1 00
S. L. L.	25	E. R. L.	25
H. I. L.	25	L. K. L.	25
A. P.	1 00	W. H. M.	1 00
Three ladies of Shreveport	3 00	Mrs. M. S. and others	1 25
Mrs. E. R. R.	2 00	Rev. J. M. M.	2 00
		Col. J. R. S.	2 00

MR. EDITOR: If "we are to reach Heaven by the way of China," we will start to-day.

C. W. C.	$1 00	C. L. C.	$1 00

CITY MONEY.

Our friends are forwarding us considerable New Orleans city money, having no idea that this money has gone out of circulation as a general thing, and is worth *twenty five per cent.* less than greenbacks. We credit them accordingly. A three dollar city bill is worth only $2 25, if *you can pass it.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. L. DENNIS & Co., 99 Poydras street, cotton and Western produce commission merchants. Mr. D. is well known here and in St. Louis, and we can heartily recommend this house to all our friends.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—Our readers will notice a whole column of our paper taken up with the merits of this journal. We can for once say that a most extravagant looking statement is a true one. This is undoubtedly the cheapest paper we know of. It has in it every week three excellent engravings, a vast amount of original matter, and in its department is the highest authority we know. Every farmer ought to have a copy. It is published by Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. Price $1 50 per annum.

WE shall never die. The limitless expansion of eternity is before us. We have plenty of time; plenty of eternity. He that believeth doth not make haste. He is careful. He is working "for the forever," like the old artist in the times of living Greece. What can not be accomplished to-day, by earnest, faithful toil may be done to-morrow

THE PRIDE OF LIFE.

It may improve us to imagine what must be the temper and mind of those exalted beings who live in the immediate presence of God. From the glimpse which the Scriptures give of that "innumerable company," their radiance, their swiftness and their power, we might suppose them often engaged in the contemplation of their own personal beauty, reach of understanding, and transcendent position of honor. We well know what we should think and feel if raised to such a nature and glory. We should be consumed with pride. The fate of those angels who became dizzy upon the heights of heaven with the thought of their own greatness would be our fate. Those who stand in the nearest rays of the Godhead feel themselves to be only media of the divine Light; they see not themselves for gazing upon the glory which passes through and through them. Every rich endowment of their being instantly refers itself back to the one only Source of good. Their highest thought is to "minister." In all that is said of them in the Scriptures we see not the slightest color of vaunting, though they are often employed to do the work of gods. Whether sent to guard the body of Moses, or to wipe the death-sweat from the brow of the Saviour, or to roll back the stone from his sepulchre, they are still the soul of humility. We do not recollect any exception to this characteristic of the holy angels.

Far different is it with that gifted though fallen angel, who embodies in himself so much of what men are, and of all that they wish to be. Possessing, it would seem, an inalienable right to the loftiest powers, he vaunts them in the presence of the Creator himself; as if not received, but self-evolved, he appropriates to his own glory that which was given him to enhance the glory of God. He is the Leviathan of pride. His success in the seduction of Adam increased that self-conceit which was already immeasurable. The first chapter of the first inspired book (Job) opens with the view of this dark-minded "angel of light" as he confronts heaven—"the accuser of our brethren." And in this wonderful epic the Almighty uses the arm of a single human being to defeat and humble this enemy of our race. We know that great successes afterward, through long periods of human history, revived this proud spirit. He seeks an early opportunity to measure powers with Jesus of Nazareth—the Son, as limited and conditioned by humanity. In this contest the impetuosity of Satan increases with each defeat, until his own nature stands out free of all disguise. He vaunts himself the master of all kingly resources, the possessor of a universal crown. Jesus, in the majesty of a pure manhood, refutes and repels this boaster, and in holy indignation places him beneath his feet.

This pride, that is so purely Satanic in its origin, "savors of the things that be of men." Alas! that we do not the rather imitate the unfallen than the fallen angels. Man seems overwhelmed with the affluence of the earth, the sky, the sea, the myriad-moving air, the floods of light, and thought, and sound, that are made tributary to him. The things he can handle, and wield, do and undo, the boundless good, the immeasurable evil, the waves of pleasure or pain that he can set in motion, intoxicate him with the thought of the fullness of his own life. All his powers of reason, his ideal-creatings, his volume of love or wrath, his raptures and sympathies, all conspire to exalt him in his own eyes, until he forgets the weakness that accompanies, surrounds, constrains and limits him to the condition of a mortal. It is as if he could not check the tremendous impulse which was given him when out of nothing he came into the world. The hand that made him is hidden from his sight, the ray that ought to lead his eye back to God, the source of his life, has been refracted; and he stands without seeing the whence, where, or whither of his being, as if he lived, but was never made. With this thought of life, and without the thought of its Creator, he swells; it constitutes his pride, his idol, his center—the ever-recurring consciousness of self. In this one universe of his own—what he has and is—he dwells. And in this "palace" "the strong man keeps his goods."

But a terrible defeat awaits this mind of self: either when in the region where all shall see as they are seen, or in this world under the convicting and demonstrating light of the Spirit of truth. A creature as wholly dependent as man must be instructed sooner or later in the folly of pride. The example of Christ, the beauty of the holy angels, the great lessons of an earthly Providence, the teachings of the word, and the direct influences of the Spirit equally conspire to that great design of the Almighty, *"That he may withdraw man from his purpose, and hide pride from man."*

Vermilion Letters from China.

We were delighted to receive a vermilion card and a letter for the ADVOCATE, from the Rev. Young J. Allen, our missionary in China. He has been favoring the *Nashville Christian Advocate* with a highly interesting and instructive correspondence. We had begun to feel quite uneasy at being so immensely outstripped by that admirable sheet long ago. There was the powerful Doctor himself, at the helm, and Bishop McTyeire occasionally taking his watch, sometimes both of them at the wheel; then letters from Bishop Andrew, Bishop Wightman, Bishop Kavanaugh, Bishop Marvin, and in fact all the bishops—why it seemed as if the whole intellect of the church was pouring that way. But when added on to that there appeared letters from Dr. Sehon, letters from Dr. Green, letters from Dr. McFerrin, and the whole foreign missionary correspondence besides, we began to feel like the Queen of Sheba when she saw the lions that stood on the steps of Solomon's throne. Well, it is all very natural for wise and good people to go in squads; they like each other, develop each other, strengthen each other, and they stick to each other. As to instance: Johnson, Burke and Goldsmith; the Wesleys, Fletcher and Whitfield; Clarke, Benson, Watson and Bunting. Only let these intellectual princes remember the parable, "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends," etc. Fortunate it was that we did not quite give over, for the tide seems to be turning. Bishop Andrew came to our relief last week, and cheered us mightily—and if he only knew how much, or we could find time, in a cosey letter, to tell him how much good he did our soul and body, we should feel quite sure of another from him shortly. And now here comes a delightful letter from one of our noble Southern missionaries. Well, we feel now like St. Paul did at the Three Taverns, and we shall venture hereafter to give these letters a heading after our own fancy, in the hope that many will follow, until we shall one day see a book published by our Nashville House, called "Vermilion Letters from China."

NEW BOOKS.

We have received from Messrs. Blelock & Co., Canal street, the following new publications:

PEN PHOTOGRAPH OF CHARLES DICKENS. Loring, Boston, 1868.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES, by C. Maringnault, of South Carolina. Blelock & Co., 450 Broome street, New York, 1868.

INTO THE LIGHT, or the Jewess. Loring, publisher, Boston, 1868 12mo.

This is after the ideal of the works of "Charlotte Elizabeth." It is written in elevated style and is full of pure sentiment. A very interesting story, admirably told, which will hold the attention and improve the heart of the reader.

ECCE ECCLESIA. Blelock & Co., 453 Broome street, New York, publishers. We will notice this work fully hereafter.

REV. DR. SEHON.

The Baltimore Conference and the meeting of the Foreign Missionary Board both occurred in Baltimore during the first week of this month. We propose next week to give more of these interesting items. We learn by the *Episcopal Methodist* that our Missionary Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Sehon, has resigned, after twenty years' service, the most arduous post in the church. Few men possess the natural gifts of the Doctor, his noble presence, easy address, and inspiring tones. He is, when stirred, as able to command an audience as any preacher of the West. We recollect his first coming to Baltimore, and the crowds which attended him at old Light street. He gave us the first idea of the Western orator as a distinct class. His countenance had more life in it and diffused more through the audience than most men have in their sermons. During the General Conference here he flamed out in one glorious passage at the Conference Lovefeast, which swept everything before it, and revived in our thoughts that first grand impression. Like the noble Bascomb, and too many, alas! of our sons of thunder, the Doctor has had to struggle with the narrow income of a Methodist preacher, which in many instances increases with years its contractile power until it nearly presses the soul and fire out of a man. But we hope that the necessary leisure the Doctor may now have will enable him to right his bark, and spread a grander sail and have a more prosperous voyage than ever. We give the Doctor's letter in full:

RESIGNATION OF DR. SEHON.

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1868.

To the Board of Foreign Missions:

DEAR BRETHREN: I would beg leave respectfully to tender you my resignation as the secretary of this board, to take effect from the 1st of June next. Let me assure you that I am not impelled to this step by any want of interest in the great cause in which we are engaged.

The General Conference nor the Board, at the time of the creation of this office, did not conceive the great difficulty which now exists in collecting funds from the great pressure and universal want of money in our country. From this and cause all the benevolent institutions of our country suffer. None more so than the cause of missions, and especially that department of which you have control. I am anxious, therefore, if possible, to lessen the expenditures of the Board, and feel unwilling to continue in the receipt of the salary allowed me, after the close of the present quarter. The condition also of my private affairs imperiously demands more of my time and personal attention than I can possibly give and discharge the duties of this office, as I ought and as I desire. At no period of my history as missionary secretary have I been more anxious that the great work for which we labor should meet with that encouragement and success which it merits and its importance demands.

For near twenty years I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to discharge the duties of this office; and it is with feelings of the most painful regret that I now return to you the trust with which the church has so long honored me. Official separation from you shall occasion in me no abatement of interest in our common desire to carry the Gospel to all who need its blessed influence and saving power.

I shall retire with the most cherished and grateful recollections of the former board, and the sincerest regard and affection for each member of the present board; and I hereby return you my thanks for the uniform kindness and friendship shown me.

Your's truly, E. W. SEHON.

DR. C. J. BICKHAM.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of this gentleman, which is renewed in our columns this week. New Orleans is greatly blessed in the number of its excellent physicians, and we believe that Dr. Bickham stands amongst the most eminent for skill in the profession. We have known him for a good while in the relation of a friend and family physician, and can commend him to those who need a medical adviser.

GEN. HANCOCK has been directed by the President to report in person at Washington, and left yesterday evening by the Jackson Railroad. It will be remembered that when Gen. Grant interfered with his appointments in this district he requested to be relieved, though it was understood that in consideration of the earnest desire of our people that he should remain in command here, the President concluded not to comply with that request. Since then, however, the condition of public affairs both here and at Washington is changed, and the presence of tried patriots, such as Gen. Hancock, at the Federal capital, may be considered a matter of paramount importance.—*N. O. Times, March 18th.*

DR. NEWMAN ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

The Black and White Constitution disfranchises certain parties for participation in the late rebellion:

1. "Those who held office, civil and military, for a year or more under the organization styled the Confederate States of America."

2. Those are disfranchised "who registered themselves as enemies of the United States."

3. "Those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion."

4. "Those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles, or preached sermons during the late rebellion."

5. "Those who voted for or signed the ordinance of secession in any State."

None but those coming under these respective classifications are disfranchised; but are allowed to purge themselves of their disloyalty by subscribing and publishing a degrading recantation. Those who joined the Radicals before the close of the past year are *ipso facto* redeemed, as well as any persons who conscientiously regard themselves as supporters of reconstruction.

We notice that the fourth class gives especial pleasure to the president of the Thompson Biblical Institute of this city. In his last issue the Doctor says, "The Hon. Rufus Waples has placed the whole country under great obligations to him for including in his article on disfranchisement 'those who in the advocacy of treason preached sermons during the late rebellion,' and that this disfranchisement shall continue until such shall place on file in the office of Secretary of State 'a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid or comfort he may have given it.'"

After congratulating Mr. Waples for putting in a clause which possibly Mr. Waples might congratulate him for furnishing, he spreads out in a column of ordinary invective against "such ministers as Messrs. Palmer, Walker and Keener," but "trusts that Palmer and Walker will write their confession and be restored to citizenship under that government they have so ignominiously failed to destroy." With what sincerity he urges these gentlemen to become citizens the reader can estimate by the following choice extract. Speaking in this same paper of other rebels, the President of the Thompson Biblical says:

"As the negro cannot change his skin nor the spotted dog his spots, neither can these natural rebels change from disloyalty to loyalty. It is bred in their bones. We read of some devils who go not out but by prayer and fasting; * * * but as to the devil of secession, he refuses to go out because there is no swine filthy enough to receive him."

We think if the Doctor will get his friend, the Rev. Thomas W. Conway, to go with him and stand about, that it will supply the desideratum, and not require much fasting.

The Doctor need not go to the rebels for the illustration of his rough paraphrase. It can be found much nearer home. If the theological students of "The Thompson Biblical Institute" will apply to its eloquent president for a pew in his church, they will indeed find, notwithstanding the "Institute" and his avowed principles, that, practically, the "negro has *not* changed his skin, *nor* the spotted dog his spots." He sends the colored people out of the body of his church up into the organ-loft, but greatly admires that article of the Constitution which forces the children of whites and blacks to sit side by side in the public schools!

We are not surprised that his congregation in his new church has dwindled to eighty-five persons on a fair Sabbath morning, and that even the colored people and the military give him a wide berth. He attributes his thin audiences to the intensity of the rebel sentiment. He remembers the halcyon days of Butler and Sheridan, when he stood in Carondelet street church, in stolen plumes, under the great flag, and had a large congregation, when in the fullness of his zeal he cried out:

"And now let our neighbor suffer the word of exhortation. These are not the times for church controversies, but for mighty, constant action for the salvation of a lost world."

Since then things have greatly changed with him. But we think that it is a good sign when in so large a community a man who affects to be the politician is left to preach to empty seats.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Farmerville Circuit, La. Conference.

MR. EDITOR: Very little is known among the readers of the ADVOCATE of this pine woods region. In this immediate vicinity Methodism has scarcely a name. In the village of Farmerville the Baptists have the only house of worship. The Presbyterians and Episcopalians have no membership at all, while the Methodists have barely an organization at all. In the parish I suppose we have five hundred members. Very many of them take the *New York Day Book*, some the *Metropolitan Record*, and some the *Lacrosse Democrat*, but very few take the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—too poor for that! I could name a goodly number of Methodists in other communities who patronize such papers as the *Day Book*, the *Record*, and *Democrat*, but are too poor to subscribe for their church paper.

The first Quarterly Conference for this circuit was held in Farmerville on the 22d and 23d ult. Rev. Samuel Armstrong, P. E., was present. The congregations were unusually large for the place—very orderly and attentive. There were no accessions to the church. The Quarterly Conference licensed Joseph Lane Borden to preach. He is a young man of earnest piety, fine attainments, and gives promise of much usefulness. Rev. J. H. Stone, assigned to this circuit by the Annual Conference, failing to accept, the presiding elder has employed Rev. H. T. Lewis, the principal of the Farmerville Classical School, to supply the work as best he can without interference with his other engagements. The circuit has only a few appointments, though extending over most of the parish.

This is a hilly, broken country, abounding in fine streams of pure water; and though the soil is poor, the people manage to plant with no mean success. More attention is given to grain and stock raising than in the alluvial portions of the State, and there is therefore more independence among the people; and whether commission merchants "advance" or not, they are able to carry on their planting successfully. In this country of sand and hills a hand will cultivate easily double as much as in the swamp lands, so that what is lost in the quality of the soil is in a great measure made up by the quantity cultivated. The white population is largely in excess of the black, and from present indications the entire vote will be given in opposition to the Black and Tan Constitution whenever it is submitted for their approval.

Your's,
UNION PARISH.

THE CONSTITUTION.

REFUSAL OF CERTAIN MEMBERS TO SIGN THE PROSCRIPTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE INSTRUMENT.—RADICAL OBJECTIONS.

It was not to be expected that the Constitution framed by the Black and Tan Convention would receive the sanction of the enlightened citizens of this State, but it is something so totally unlooked for that the most powerful reasons against its ratification should come from certain members of that body, that we cannot conceal our astonishment. Messrs. Cooley, Dearing, Harrison and Ferguson not only refuse to sign that instrument, but have put forth a paper which cannot but open the eyes of the more considerate of the Radical party, and the folly of such legislation as that which characterized the so-called Reconstruction Convention of this State.—*N. O. Times.*

The following protest of Messrs. Cooley, Harrison, Dearing and Ferguson was ordered to be spread on the minutes:

I refuse to sign the Constitution adopted by the convention for the following reasons:

1. Article 13, of title 1, Bill of Rights, violates the rights of private property; and this, to do that which legislation has always failed to effect, viz: social equality, and a social equality which is abhorrent to all our traditions, and repugnant to the laws of nature.

That this violation of the rights of private property, for the above purpose, was deliberately designed and intended, is evident from the proceedings of the convention. Article 13 was hurriedly passed under the operation of the previous question, which prevented all amendments, so that, with a view of testing the sincerity of delegates who disclaim the intention of forcing social equality, I offered the following proviso to the article No. 14: "*Provided*, Nothing contained in article 13 shall be construed to give greater rights to any persons, of whatever race or color, than are now possessed by persons of the white race."

This proviso was almost unanimously voted down. Thus the colored delegates declared positively and emphatically that they were

not satisfied for themselves with the rights now possessed by white men.

This article, so subversive of all the rights of property and designed to force such an unjust and unnatural equality, bears the number thirteen. It is hoped by the undersigned the usual misfortune which is said to attend that number may not fail when this Constitution is submitted to the people of Louisiana for ratification.

2. The Governor of the State, under this Constitution, is only required to be twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the State for two years preceding his election. I believe the chief magistrate of a great State like Louisiana should be more than a mere youth, and possess a better knowledge of its laws, traditions and necessities than can be acquired in the space of two years.

3. Contrary to the custom in every State, and therein following the example of the Constitution of 1864, the present Constitution allows the Lieutenant Governor a salary of three thousand dollars per annum for the performance of no other services than those of presiding officer of the Senate for sixty days! This is an unheard-of and extravagant waste of the moneys belonging to a people already ruined, and that, merely to gratify a set of vampires on the public treasury.

4. Article 75, in prescribing the qualifications of the judges of the Supreme Court, only requires that the lawyers appointed to that bench shall have practiced law for three years in the State. It is a notorious fact that our system of laws cannot be mastered in three years; and that in such a short space of time only a rudimentary knowledge of it can be acquired. This article was adopted with a view of filling our supreme bench with lawyers who have only recently been practicing in our State. These latter will be less competent at the end of three years' practice with us, than one who began the study of the law with *our* system, because during those three years they will have two very difficult tasks to perform: to learn a new system and forget an old one. The last bulwark for the security of titles in this State will be a bench totally unfit by previous education to understand, and consequently expound our laws.

5. The qualifications of practice for two years in this State, required by the district judges, by article 84, is not sufficient, and when I reflect that these judges are made elective by the people, who at the best are totally unqualified to appreciate the merits of a lawyer, I cannot help the conviction that such a system, with such qualifications required, will overthrow completely the object of a judiciary. In fact, the State will have judges, but not a judiciary.

6. The Constitution has adopted partially the old probate judge system, simply adding to the jurisdiction of our ancient parish judges some matters properly belonging to the ordinary civil jurisdiction of courts. But all successions are required to be opened and finally settled in the parish courts. (See Art. 87.) And for a court having to pass upon the most difficult questions under our laws, there relating to matters of successions, the judge is made elective by the people; and he is required to possess no qualification, except that he shall be a citizen of the United States. Even the nominal qualification of "learned in law" was stricken out. And I heard delegates say this was done to enable the freedmen to hold the place of parish judges.

7. Independently of the above specific and detailed objections, I have a general one to the whole judicial system established by this Constitution. I refer to the elective system adopted. The evil effects of that system have been too severely felt by the people of this State to permit me ever to consent to its re-establishment.

8. Article 99, regulating the exercise of the elective franchise and the right of holding office, is anti-republican, in direct conflict with the principles already established in the title of the "Bill of Rights," and will disfranchise a large class of the people of this State; and that class is composed of the very material which past events have proven to us we must draw from if we wish competent men to manage the affairs of State. The condition upon which they are offered the exercise of the elective franchise and the capacity to hold office is unjust, illiberal, ungenerous and humiliating, and unworthy of being considered as emanating from an American head and American heart.

9. The oath of office required by Art. 99 is simply an absurdity, and exhibits in its clearest light the total incapacity of the members of the convention to fulfill the mission confided to them. What security will the colored race have in the oath of an office if the Constitution which he himself has made does not afford it to them?

10. The system of public education adopted in the Constitution, Article 134, will defeat the ends proposed by its advocates; besides being unjust to the white people of the State, who will be called upon to pay ninety-nine one-hundredths part of the funds to carry it on. It is also another attempt to establish, by law, the social equality of all classes and colors. I believe the system will work irreparable injury to the colored race—because the whites will never mix with them or allow their children to go to the same schools—and without the help of the whites they cannot establish and carry on a system of public education.

11. Because by Art. 124 abolishing tacit mortgages for the future, as well as those existing in the past (the latter after a certain time,) the Constitution violates the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits the divestiture of vested rights and the impairing of obligations. And also, because the same articles by requiring that every species of privilege, without any distinction whatever, and of whatever amount, shall be registered to be effectual, will cripple and paralyze commercial operations, and thus ruin the commercial industry of the State.

12. Because the schedule reports certain laws—and from these laws certain rights have already accured to private individuals; which repeal is a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

13. Because the ordinance attached to the Constitution is unjust and unfair—calculated to open every door to fraud and corruption—and merely intended to secure the election of certain parties to office, without consulting the general good.

Generally, I would state, I accepted a position in this body with a view of doing all the good I could for the people of this State, black and white, believing it best to accept the situation as I found it; and believing also, the freedmen of the State could be made to understand their best interests. I have been sadly deceived.

W. H. COOLEY,
Delegate from Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge.

We, the undersigned, concur in the reasons assigned by Judge Cooley for refusing to sign the Constitution, and adopt them as our reasons for refueing to sign the said Constitution.

GEO. W. DEARING, Jr., of Rapides.
THOS P. HARRISON.
G. W. FERGUSON.

PORCELAIN, capable of being blown and pressed or rolled like glass, is made in a Philadelphia factory.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Dr. Keener, at Carondelet Street Church, on the 18th instant, in this city, Mr. WALTER L. KEIRN to Miss CLAUDE R. DURDEN, all of Mississippi.

By the Rev. Joseph D. Newsom, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th ult., Mr. W. C. CHATHAM, of Carrollton, to Miss NERRY CLOWER, of Holmes county, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

Died, of pneumonia, at his residence in Carroll county, Mississippi, November —, 1867, THOMAS J. STANFORD, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Brother Stanford joined the Methodist Episcopal Church early in life, but for his want of religious association he gave up for a time all claims to religion. After years of backsliding he returned to the church of his early choice, and together side by side with his wife presented himself a candidate for church membership, and during the last ten years of his life was a faithful member of the church of Christ. He was never a very active member—leading in the religious enterprises of the church—but was always steadfast and true to his profession, and was admired for his stability by those who knew him best. His death was as his life, quiet and peaceful.

JOS. D. NEWSOM.

MRS. EMMA, wife of A. M. Armstrong—formerly Miss Wright, of Greene county—was born at Livingston, Sumter county, Alabama, November 21, 1836, and died in Gainesville, Alabama, January 19, 1868.

Left without a mother at a tender age, she often referred with gratitude to the infinite kindness of her aunt, Mrs. Dorough, who embraced her at once by adoption. In this pious family her character was so carefully formed that, without being able to fix the time or place of conversion, she ever "adorned the doctrine of God, her Saviour, in all things." In religion she was settled, hopeful, without being demonstrative. Christianly endurance and cheerfulness were touchingly manifested in her last affliction. For weeks she suffered meekly, without complaining. In her character there were strength and tenderness, admirably fitting her for the relations of wife and mother. Her precious children, a little boy and girl, are too young to appreciate the solid goodness they have lost, while the husband alone is to bear the bitterness of his grief. From childhood she was a Methodist, and loved the courts and altars of the sanctuary. She felt that prayer was a necessity of her being, and in a life of singular devotion she leaves an example to her loved ones who follow on. She left no last words to record, but what is worth much more to the living—a good name, a precious memory, a saintly life. Of so earnest and pure a one it may be said: "She is not dead, but sleepeth."

W. H. A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Columbus District will commence in Brooksville on Thursday, April 23d.

All traveling and local ministers and official members of the church are members of the district meeting, and are specially invited to attend.

Preachers in charge will please bring up the bishop's collection, if practicable.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Macon, Mississippi, April 16th to 19th.

All itinerant and local preachers, and all the official members of the Quarterly Conferences, are members of the district meeting, and are earnestly requested to attend. The preachers in the district will please raise their bishop's collections, if possible, and bring it up to Macon with them. Bishop Wightman has promised to be with us.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's		
S. H.	Mar.	21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem		28, 29
Woodville	Apr.	4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill		11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer		18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem		25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May	2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water		9, 10
Wilkinson circuit		16, 17
Kingston circuit		23, 24
Natchez		30, 31

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar.	21, 22
Perryville		28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr.	4, 5
Tuscaloosa		11, 12
Havanna		18, 19
Green		25, 26
Eutaw	May	2, 3
Forkland		9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne		16, 17
Brush Creek		23, 24
Marion		30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Dryades street German Church		Feb. 2
" Quarterly Conference, Jan. 31		
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers		9
Baton Rouge		16
Moreau street		23
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma		Mar. 1
Felicity street		8
Carondelet street		15
Jefferson City and La. avenue		22
Gros Tete		29

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Alexandria District — La. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Atlanta and Montgomery circuits, at Atlanta		Feb. 15, 16
Alexandria circuit, at Palestine		22, 23
Evergreen circuit, at Big Cane		
February 29 and Mar.		1
Spring Creek circuit, at Laird's Chapel		7, 8
Harrisonburg circuit		21, 22

FRED. WHITE, P. E.

Butler District—Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF APPOINTMENTS FOR 1868.

Shubuta, at Shubuta	Jan.	25, 26
Clarke, at Liberty Chapel	Feb.	2, 3
Choctaw, at Pleasant Valley		9, 10
Bladon, at Mt. Zion		16, 17
St. Stephen's and State Line, at State Line		23, 24
Oktibbee, at Oak Grove	March	1, 2
Butler, at Butler		8, 9
Belmont, at Belmont		15, 16
Gaston, at Coke's Chapel		22, 23

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb	2
Mobile, St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15, 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22, 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March	1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7, 8
Citronelle, at B. Meadows		14, 15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21, 22
Bay Shore, at Mossy Point		28, 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4, 5

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Washita District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan.	25, 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb.	1, 2
Homer circuit, Homer		8, 9
Haynesville circuit, Haynesville		15, 16
Farmerville circuit, Tennessee church		22, 23
Vernon ct., Longstraw		
February 29 and Mar.		1
Minden circuit, Minden		7, 8
Bossier circuit, ———		14, 15
Bleuville circuit, ———		21, 22
Louisville circuit, ———		28, 29
Mount Lebanon, ———	April	4, 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once, as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar.	14, 15
Boguechitta ct., at Monticello		21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr.	4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater		11, 12
Wesson, at Beauregard		18, 19
Hazlehurst ct., at Providence		
Camp Ground		25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatin	May	2, 3
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant		9, 10
Mesdville circuit, at ———		16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhope.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ———.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ———.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ———.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Columbus District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11, 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18, 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25, 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1, 2
Cookaville, at Cooksville		8, 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15, 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22, 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge		29
and March		1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8, 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15, 16
Athens, at Athens		22, 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29, 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

TIMS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. L. DUNNICA. G. P. HARRISON.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 39 Poydras street, New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following brands of flour, all guaranteed to give satisfaction:

McCutcheon, Gordon & Co. choice XXX. W Rosborough & Co, choice XXX. Sucker State choice X. Sparta Mills choice superfine.

All orders from the country accompanied by the money will be carefully filled at the lowest market prices. J. L. DUNNICA & CO.

sep22 1y

DR. C. J. BICKHAM,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

680 *Magazine St., between Philip and First Sts.,* NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours—From 11 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. je29-1y

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds.

PRIVATE FAMILIES WHO AIM to raise vegetables of the best quality only need not to be reminded that "figs do not grow on thistles," nor that from good seed alone can good vegetables be obtained.

Seeds may, indeed, grow freely enough, but unless they prove good in every respect it were better they had not grown at all. The seeds offered by us being mainly the produce of Bloomsdale, raised under our own personal supervision, with the aid of years of practical experience, we are enabled to speak with entire confidence as to their quality, and of the reasonable probability of satisfactory results.

☞ We have but few "Novelties" to offer. Our experience, obtained at some cost, is that out of the multitude of that class of vegetables advertised for sale, in most cases the *good* are not *new*, and the *new* are not *good*. Substantial, staple, well-known sorts are in the main the most reliable.

Purchasers who do not reside within ready access of the city, nor near merchants or druggists who vend our seeds, can be supplied by mail, postpaid. Priced Catalogues, for family use, with the *Rural Register* for 1868 (abounding in useful hints,) will be mailed, without charge, to all who apply enclosing a three-cent stamp. DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth st., Philadelphia.

mar7 1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A QUESTION

FOR EVERYBODY.

and that includes

You, Reader!

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES!

2,800	in One Day	
1,068	in One Day	
2,164	in One Day	
1,707	in One Day	that is,
2,030	in One Day	
1,618	in One Day	21,312
2,617	in One Day	
1,713	in One Day	in only 10 Days!
1,931	in One Day	
2,070	in One Day	
&c., &c., &c., &c.		

EXPLANATION.

The above figures give the exact number of *Subscribers* received per day, for ten days past, by the publishers of the *American Agriculturist*, and the work has gone on in the same ratio for a long time. The circulation went up to 150,000 last year, and the subscriptions so far this year are very largely in excess of that or *any* previous year!

What Does it Mean?

Why, simply this, that the former readers, who have tried and proved the *Agriculturist*, are so convinced of its great value that they not only continue taking it for themselves, but induce their friends and neighbors to take it also.—Could there be any better evidence of its real value?

An Edition of 159,000

copies was required in 1867. At the rate of increase for a month past the subscription list of the American Agriculturist for 1868 will reach 200,000 to 250,000.

1,000,000 Copies,

at least, and probably 3,000,000 copies, would be wanted this year if everybody should take the Agriculturist who would be profited by its perusal, ten times the small cost.

The Truth Is,

nowhere else can you get so much real value for so little money as you find in the American Agriculturist—so much for yourself—so much for your wife—so much for your children—whether you live in the city, or in a village, or in the country—whether you be farmer, or gardener, or mechanic, or merchant, or minister, or lawyer, or whatever be your pursuit.

Of Engravings,

the Agriculturist contains a large number (350 to 400 in each volume,) the most beautiful and instructive published in any journal in this or any other country. The cost of the engravings alone exceeds Ten Thousand Dollars each year. They are finely executed, beautifully printed, and are both pleasing and instructive. The engravings are alone worth a great many times the subscription price of the paper.

Of Original Information,

For the	*HOUSEHOLD,*
For the	*CHILDREN,*
For the	*ORCHARD,*
For the	*GARDEN,*
For the	*FARM,*
	&c., &c.,

the Agriculturist is packed brim-full. It is not a cheaply-gathered, scissors-and-paste-make-up of a paper, but the publishers employ a large force of the most intelligent and practical first-class men to be found in the country. These all devote their time and energy to gathering from every possible source just such information as the people need. It is their ambition and pride to print no line that is unreliable, and to condense the greatest possible amount of useful information into the least possible space. That they succeed in doing this is fully proved by the immense number of persons that continue year after year to take and read the American Agriculturist. It has now entered upon its Twenty-seventh year, and enjoys a circulation probably exceeding the combined circulation of all other rural periodicals, not only in this country, but in the world!

Reader,

You are invited to TRY the American Agriculturist for 1868. You will find it to pay, and pay well. It costs but $1 50 for the whole year, or four copies for $5. Its immense circulation divides the cost of editing, engravings, type setting, office expenses, etc., among so many that it can be supplied at this low rate. TRY IT!

You Want It.

Your Wife Wants It.

Your Children Want It.

AND

You Can Easily Get It

OF

ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
Publishers,
245 Broadway, New York.

mar7 1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

AGENTS WANTED.

MALE OR FEMALE, EVERYwhere, to sell our new and splendid engraving entitled "From Shore to Shore," suggestive of life's journey from childhood to old age. A perfect gem. Address H B RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass! mar7 4tr

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere mar7 4tr

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED!—The address of one or two persons of either sex in every town and village, who desire a good and profitable employment

Address S C THOMPSON & CO, mar7 4tr 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass

NEW FRUITS.—NEW PLANTS.

SUPERIOR AND VERY DESIRAble; also Trees and Vines, best kinds, at very lowest rates. Send stamp for catalogue to W C STRONG, Brighton, Mass mar7 4tr

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 10 Bond st., New York mar7 1yr

JAMES A. GRESHAM,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

93 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.,

Would respectfully call the attention of those in want of *FAMILY BIBLES.*

He has Harding's celebrated edition, with pieces for portraits, and contains Brown's Concordance, the Psalms in Metre, a Dictionary of dates, the Apocrypha, Indexes, Tables, etc. Prices range from $4 to $15, handsomely bound. Also various other editions of the Holy Scriptures.

Methodist Hymn Books in all styles of binding.

The Methodist Pulpit South, containing portraits of many of her distinguished clergymen.

Those living in the country in want of books, either law, medical, school or miscellaneous, can have their orders filled at the lowest Northern prices by addressing

JAMES A. GRESHAM,
Bookseller and Stationer.
mar14 3m Lock Box 847, N. Orleans P. O.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS speak their own praise wherever planted. If the reader of the above wishes to *test* Landreth's Seeds, in comparison with the best he has ever used, and cannot conveniently obtain them from merchants or druggists of his neighborhood, a package of fifty papers, judiciously assorted, sufficient for the use of a small family, will be mailed, postpaid, and safe carriage insured, on the remittance of $5.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON.
Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth st.,
mar14 5t Philadelphia.

$100 A MONTH

SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR Agents, male or female, in a new, pleasant, permanent business; full particulars *free* by return mail, or sample, retailing at $4 50 for 50 cents. A. D. BOWMAN & CO.
48 Broad street, New York.
[Clip out and return this notice.] fe22 3m

AGENTS WANTED.—WE WANT first-class agents to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

Extraordinary inducements to good salesmen. Further particulars and sample work furnished on application to W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; or Saint Louis, Missouri. fe15 3m

TO PARENTS AND SCHOOLS.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY QUALified by experience and education, desires to take charge of a Select Female School. Her system comprises the customary English branches, French, Music, etc.

Terms—$40 per month and board.

Satisfactory references given. Address immediately "MISS A.," care of Rev. L. R. Redding, A. M., Whitworth Female College, Brookhaven, Miss. ja 4-6t

BOTANIC DRUG STORE.

A fresh supply of all the various Thomsonian Medicines and Preparations.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the

PHYSICIAN'S DRUG STORE.

S. B. ALBERS, Agent, 251 St Charles st.
Opposite Tivoli Circle, New Orleans.
[dec 14-1y]

AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP

Combined with Glycerine recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children. Use

CALGATE & Co., N. Y.

Sold by all Dealers. 6m

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July					1	2	3	4
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Aug.							1
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Sep.			1	2	3	4	5
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Oct.					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received; and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

"WHAT ARE YOU GOOD FOR?"

BY MRS. EMILY H. MILLER.

"What are you good for, my brave little man?
Answer that question for me if you can;
You with your fingers as white as a nun,
You with your ringlets as bright as the sun.
All the day long, with your busy contriving,
Into all mischief and fun you are driving.
See if your wise little noddle can tell
What you are good for?—now, ponder it well."

Over the carpet the dear little feet
Came with a patter to climb on my seat;
Two merry eyes, full of frolic and glee,
Under their lashes, looking up unto me;
Two little hands, pressing soft on my face,
Drew me down close in a loving embrace;
Two rosy lips gave the answer so true—
"Good to love you, mamma—good to love you."

THE HEAVENLY BEAUTY.

"Tu whit, tu whit, tu whoo! An owl out in broad daylight, as sure as you live!' cried Dick Perkins.

Poor little Mittie Williamson shrank back; how could she pass that group of teasing boys!

'Ah, ha! The sun blinds her eyes,' cried another of the boys, 'she can't see which way to steer. Allow me to present you with some spectacles,' he added, advancing with a pair of green goggles.

'Flat noses are handsome,' cried another, 'but not at present in fashion; these slate-pencils, now, might assist you in improving its shape.'

'Just wait a moment, ma'am, while I get a yard stick to measure your month,' added another.

'Oh, give me a lock of your most dazzling hair,' said still another, 'to light my cigar with. I've just used my last match.'

But Mittie was out of hearing now, having taken to her heels as soon as she had fairly passed the unmannerly boys.

'O, what a dreadful looking child I must be!' she kept saying to herself as she raced along. 'An owl—O, dear! Blind eyes—O, dear! Flat nose, and a mouth a yard long—and then *my hair!* O, dear, dear, dear!'

'Hey day! and what's the matter now?' cried cheery brother John, as Mittie's doleful face appeared in his room a few minutes after. 'Something terrible has happened, I know. Tell me quick! Is the house on fire? Or have you broken your arm? Or is father threatened with tic-doulonreux? Out with it, my dear!'

But Mittie didn't laugh, as John intended she should. She only took a low stool, and seating herself by his couch—he was a cripple—turned her face solemnly toward him, and said, 'There, John, look at me, and tell me what I look like.'

"Well, Mittie,' said John, after a careful survey, 'I really can't think at this moment. Something mournful; a widow at the grave of her third husband, perhaps, or 'Sorrowing Beauty,' or—'

"Now, John,' interrupted poor Mittie, 'you are only laughing; tell me *truly, do* I look like an owl?'

'Well, *truly*,' Mittie,' said John very kindly, for the tears were gathering in Mittie's eyes, 'I do not think you do. But tell me all about it, that's a dear,' he added, drawing her closer. 'You know I'm your confident, now Bessie Briggs has gone away.'

So into the ear of good, kind brother John, Mittie poured all her woes.

'Now, Mittie,' said John, when she had finished, 'we'll look this matter over calmly. We are certainly not a handsome family. Look at me; see my crooked nose, and my freckles, and my red hair. I am not handsome, am I?'

'Well, perhaps you are n't,' said Mittie slowly, after a long look, 'but you are the best brother I have in the world, if you are n't.'

Which he certainly was, for she had no other.

'And you like me just as well?'

'O, John,' cried Mittie, with her arms round his neck, '*like* you!'

'The only one of our family,' continued John meditatively—he was used to Mittie's caresses—"that could lay any claim to beauty was our dear mother, Mittie. Perhaps others might not have thought her beautiful, but I did; and you have her smile, dear, so be comforted. But even she had a large mouth. Ah, I remember so well one day, when I was worrying about my looks, just as you are to-day. She came and leaned over the sofa where I lay, and smoothing my much-abused red hair, said, 'Well, John, what is it?'

'So I told her that I was such an ugly looking person that I wanted to choke myself.'

'Well, John,' said she kindly, 'I know this seems like a great trial to you.—I was troubled in the same way once myself.'

'You,' I cried. 'Why, mother, you are a perfect beauty!'

She smiled an amused smile when I said that, but that was all, and then she went on:

'At one time, John, I went to a fashionable city church. I used to worry then about my looks, and about my dress; and as there were many ladies in the church, far more lovely, and far more richly dressed, than I, my Sabbaths were often spent in real misery as I contrasted myself with them. One Sabbath, as I was about to enter the church, a poor little deformed girl pulled my dress.

'Can I go in there?' asked she.

'I looked at her a moment before I answered. Such a fright as she was, John; her back so crooked, her face so sallow, her clothes so poor, that I hesitated; but there was such an eager look in her poor sunken eyes that my good spirit came to my aid, and I said, 'Yes, dear, you can, come right along with me,' and I took her hand and led her into our pew. Such a look of delight came over her face as she gazed around the church, and took in one object of interest after another, that I was more than repaid for the slight sacrifice I had made.

'But the music seemed to be the chief charm; she sat and drank it in like so much elixir. I never should have known her face for the same one that looked up at me so piteously. They sang for the second hymn that one beginning,

"And must this body die,"

to a wondrously sweet tune. By that time I had forgotten to look at the child. A beautiful lady had just come in, and I was watching and envying her, when suddenly I felt a vigorous pull at my dress again: 'O listen!' whispered the poor child, the tears rolling down her cheeks. The choir was singing these words:

"Arrayed in glorious grace
Shall these vile bodies shine;
And every shape, and every face,
Look heavenly and divine."

'I looked at the poor little deformed girl in amazement. Could it be that she understood those words, and was so deeply touched by the thought that her poor little 'vile body' should be 'arrayed in glorious grace,' or was it the sweet tune that so affected her? Whatever it was, she said no more, but sat perfectly quiet, apparently listening intently to the sermon, till the service was over. Then I said, for I must own I was curious, 'Did you like the hymn very much?'

'Yes'm,' said she quietly.

'Will you tell me why?" I asked as kindly as I could.

'I shall look like her, up there,' said she, pointing to the lovely lady.

'In heaven, do you mean?'

'Yes'm.'

'And are you hoping to go there?' I asked, wonderingly.

She fixed her large eyes full on my face. 'The Lord Jesus died for just such crooked ones as me,' said she. And before I could think what to say next she was gone. I had almost forgotten this circumstance, when over a year after, as I was walking out, I came upon a group collected on the sidewalk.

'What is it?' I asked of one of the people.

'A little hunchback run over and killed; would you like to see her, ma'am.'

I shrank back; but just at that moment they raised the body upon a litter to carry it away, and I saw it was the same little girl that went with me into the church a year before. And as I went on I found myself humming involuntarily—to the same sweet tune that the choir had sung a year before—the words:

"And every shape, and every face,
Look heavenly and divine."

And often, and often, afterward, I thought of that poor little deformed child, who had so early exchanged her crooked shape and wan little face for one heavenly and divine; and that sweet tune, and those beautiful words, were so much in my mind that at last I came to take them as a sort of watchword, so that when I found myself growing envious and wishing for earthly beauty, they would almost always help me to think that if I could gain that heavenly beauty, it would far excel any thing on earth.'

'That's the beauty *she* tried for, Mittie,' continued John, 'and now she is arrayed in glorious grace,' and I hope I've taken her watchword, and am trying, by following in the footsteps of my Master, to gain that same heavenly beauty. What if you should try with me, Mittie?'

'O, John,' said Mittie, 'I'll *try!*'

And so Mittie's ugly trial turned into a beautiful blessing.—*Tracy Towne, in Advance.*

ROBERT HALL, hearing some worldly-minded person object to family prayer as taking up too much time, said that what might seem a loss will be more than compensated by that spirit of order and regularity which the stated observance of this tends to produce. It serves as an edge and border, to preserve the web of life from unravelling. "The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked; but He blesseth the habitations of the righteous."

SATAN can never undo a man without his aid; but a man may easily undo himself without Satan.

CONSCIENCE, be it ever so little, a worm while we live, grows suddenly to a serpent on the death bed.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WORK FOR MARCH.

OATS.

If the sowing of oats be made the first work for the plows the comparatively light labor will suit better the condition of the team. It is of very great advantage to have the crop sown early, and the earliest time should be taken for it that the ground may be found dry enough to work. A bushel and a half to two bushels of seed should be sown on ground prepared by last year's cultivation, and put in with a light furrow. If grass seed is to be sown, sow on the fresh turned ground, and unless it be in very good heart, sow with it a hundred weight per acre of some good superphosphate, and follow with the roller.

BARLEY.

Barley needs very much the same treatment as oats, and succeeds best on a rich, light loam. If the ground be not rich, it must be well manured with some good fertilizers. There is no danger to this crop of over-manuring, as the grain fills out well, even when the straw falls. It is a better crop to sow grass seeds with than oats.

CLOVER SEED ON WHEAT.

If clover seed have not been sown in February wait now until frost is out of the ground, and it is dry enough for the roller to operate. Sow when the ground is cracked upon the surface, and before it is dried too much with the March winds, and follow immediately with the roller.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Let no time now be lost in getting tobacco seeds sown whenever the ground may be dry enough. After preparing and sowing, have the ground very firmly trod, and covered with oak or other open brush, which may remain until it becomes necessary to pick the grass from the beds.

PLOWING SOD LAND.

The great work of the season is plowing, and much of the success of the whole year's operations will depend on the thoroughness and completeness with which it is executed. The tobacco land should be first broken, and should be so well turned that the turf may be thrown down where it will not be reached again during the season. This rotting turf will be a source of moisture as well as nourishment for the crop during the driest summer weather. The corn field should be well turned, and immediate preparation of the surface follow, just preceding the planting. This matter of thorough preparation in advance of planting should not be overlooked.

The continual deepening of the surface mould should be kept constantly in mind in our regular plowings, as the object of every one should be the permanent improvement of his land. We should not be satisfied in an ordinary soil with less than seven inches, and should aim to approximate twelve. Soils which would make an exception to the rule of deep plowing at once should at any rate be gradually deepened. This exception is only in case of some deleterious principle, which needs exposure to the influence of the atmosphere, and in this case fall plowing is to be preferred.

We cannot overestimate the value of a good depth of soil, for our summer crops especially. In the case of the all-important corn crop, the firing and burning which so shortens the crop in a season of protracted drought would cease almost to harm it in a sufficient depth of mould.

Any well-turfed land, except of the very lightest kind, will need a three-horse team to break it well, and provision should be at once made for sufficient strength of team for doing the work effectually and in good time. Plows, gearing and every other requisite should be renewed or repaired, that the season's work be not delayed unnecessarily.

MANURES.

Manures of every description will command the attention of the farmer. Composts that have been unmoved a long time should be well turned. Carting out manures and spreading upon the ground where needed should be carried on at all convenient seasons. Commercial fertilizers that may be needed, including lime, plaster and ashes, should be procured and safely stored until needed. We need not urge the importance of the amplest supply that circumstances will allow.—*American Farmer.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Gardener's Monthly* says he tried six varieties of strawberries last season and found the Hovey's Seedling to produce the sweetest and highest flavored berry.

A LARGE deposit of phosphates has been discovered near Charleston, S. C., which it is believed is destined to add immensely to the wealth of that section, as it is said to be equal in value to Peruvian guano.

THE PERCHERON HORSE.

"It is well known that after the defeat of the famous Saracen chief Abderame by Charles Martel, on the plains of Vouille, there fell into the hands of the victors a magnificent cavalry, since more than 300,000 infidels were killed on that day, and the horses which they rode were, like themselves, from the East. Upon a division of the spoil a large number of these were assigned to the men of La Perche, of Orleannais, and Normandy, who composed the bulk of the French forces, and they must necessarily have left in their progeny indelible traces of their blood.

"La Perche, like all Christian countries, furnished, as is well known, her contingent of fighting men to the crusades, and the chronicles cite several Counts of Bellesmer, Mortagne and Nogent, barons and gentlemen of that province, who, with many of their vassals, made pilgrimages to the Holy Land.

"The Abbe Fset, in a letter addressed to the Congress of Mortagne, July 16, 1843, and in his great work upon La Perche, cites in this connection a Lord of Montdonblean, Geffroy IV., and Rotrou, Count of La Perche, as having brought back from Palestine several stallions, which were put to mares, the produce of which was most carefully preserved.

"The small number of the sires, their incomparable beauty and manifest superiority, must have led to the *in-and-in* breeding so much deprecated by breeders; but the qualities of the sires became indelibly fixed upon their progeny.*

"The Lord of Montdoubleau was, it is said, the most zealous of the advocates and breeders of the new blood, and being the most zealous, was the most successful; hence it is the Montdonbleau stock is to this day the best in Perche. The Count Roger, of Bellesmer, imported both Arabian and Spanish horses, as did Gorozc, the Lord of Saint Cerney, Conrville, and Courserdult; these are historical facts which have their importance. Like chronicles, it is true, exist for other provinces; for Limousin, for Navarre, for Auvergne (the land of noble horses,) also for Brittany and Maine, but in the latter not the least sign of Eastern blood is perceptible. The fact is the Crusaders from all the French provinces naturally brought back with them more or less of the Eastern blood, which they had learned to appreciate on the plains of Palestine—but the truth is, it has not been preserved there, and that we in La Perche should be so fortunate, after so many centuries, as to be able to show the traces of it, should stimulate us to its careful preservation.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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*"Bakewell created his famous sheep and cattle by 'in-and in' breeding."—ED.

CANDLEING EGGS.—This operation of looking through an egg by means of a candle placed behind it is called candleing an egg, by poulterers, who have taken advantage of its transparency in order to ascertain its soundness. From a mere trade practice it has risen to the dignity of a scientific manipulation, and a more perfect apparatus has been made for detecting the changes going on in the eggs, at different periods of incubation; also in assisting in researches on the formation of monstrosities by coating portions of the shell. Carbonnier's apparatus consisted of a hollow cylinder, in the centre of which was powerful light. The *Bulletin de la Societe d'Acclimatation* has lately published the description of another plan, which consists in a screen sliding in a groove cut in a block used as a pedestal. This screen, which is of wood, has a longitudinal slit in a vertical direction, behind which is a lamp, the light of which is imprisoned so as to fall on the egg placed in front of the slit. In large egg-hatching establishments eggs are generally candled on the tenth day of incubation.—*American Farmer.*

THE GUANO TRADE.—The imports of Peruvian guano at this port during the past year have again assumed the dimensions which characterized the trade in the article previous to the late war, and which during the continuance of the war was entirely lost to the city. During the year just closed 23 ships and barks arrived from the Chincha Islands, bringing 30,175 tons. There have also been received 1,320 tons from Bolivia, 9,083 tons from Navassa, 750 tons from Rodunda, and from other islands in the Atlantic 2,820 tons—in all 44,148 tons; besides we have received coastwise from Eastern ports an aggregate of 2,000 tons, chiefly Peruvian. Of Navassa, the imports are slightly in excess of the previous year. This article is used almost entirely in the manufacture of other fertilizers.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IN THE vicinity of Monroe, Mich., farmers and gardeners have planted, within three years, 37,000 grape vines.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A J Wright, A M, President
Mrs A A Wright, Principal,
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Miss Anna M Ross
☞ Miss C A Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.
Other Instructors will be announced.

☞ This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J WRIGHT,
D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 21

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October, 2d, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education.

Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session. $360.

PAYMENTS.—$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, $75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability,

W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 3-6m

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Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

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SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Camp street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J. E. C Bonemus, D.D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field; collections at public meetings and anniversaries; Appropriations of the surplus funds of its Auxiliaries; the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $30 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S.: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body, all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free, a25 1y.

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MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session of this institution for the present year will open on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction and comfort. The Institution is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, and is in the enjoyment of a large patronage.

TERMS:

Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at time of entrance; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in gold or its equivalent	$67 50
Tuition and Incidental Fee, in currency	25 00
French	15 00
Music, with use of instrument	37 50

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

The daughters of travelling ministers of the Louisiana Conference are charged no regular Tuition.

Young Ladies designing to board in the Institution will each bring a pair of blankets, a pair sheets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet or spread; and must furnish towels and lights.

For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
aug 10-3m Mansfield, La.

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The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.

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The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 4, 1868; closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

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july-13-tf

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

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The next session will open on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1867.

There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.

The building is large and well arranged; the play ground ample; the location healthy.

The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed $125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one pair of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address

REV. H. F. JOHNSON,
jy-13-6m Pres't Whitworth Female College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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feb 2

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From the N. O. Price Current.

The principal feature of the market since our last issue is the increased movement in our leading staple, the sales of which have been on a very liberal scale, at fuller prices. Every other department has been characterized by continued dullness. The receipts of sugar and molasses have been trifling, and the movement in Western produce has been of the usual moderate extent, and principally confined to the jobbing trade. The excitement with regard to City Treasury notes has subsided. They have ceased to circulate as currency, and when taken in trade it is only at a discount approximating the ruling rates in the money market, or when nominally at par at enhanced prices for goods sufficient to cover the discount.—There is an unsurmountable repugnance among the people to return to these issues as a currency, and the city government will have the difficult problem to solve how to provide ways and means for its expenditures, and yet continue to receive its own obligations in payment of taxes.

Cotton.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed at 20 to 21c. for Ordinary, 22 to 22¼ for Good Ordinary, 22½ to 23 for Low Middling, 23½ for Middling, and 24 for Strict Middling, since which, with favorable accounts from Liverpool and anticipations of a further advance in that market, the demand has been unusually active, and prices have slightly improved. On Saturday the movement commenced with a manifestly better feeling, a more general inquiry, and at stiffer rates, but it was not until a later hour, after the receipt of the morning cables, that the demand was fully developed, buyers coming forward with unusual spirit, and, notwithstanding the advanced pretensions of factors, taking 11,400 bales at an advance of ¾ to 1c. per lb. on Friday's currency. On Monday operations were resumed with continued activity, and during the early part of the morning from 3,000 to 4,000 bales changed hands at a further advance of ¾c., when later news from Liverpool, not being up to public expectation, buyers refused to go on unless at easier prices, and the business for the rest of the day was at ¼c. less than the figures realized at its commencement. The sales at the same time were again on a liberal scale, amounting to 7,400 bales, the closing rates being 23¾ to 24c. for Low Middling, and 24¼ to 24¾ for Middling. On Tuesday the market opened inanimate, with only a limited inquiry, mostly at lower rates than factors were willing to accept, and, the subsequent accounts from Liverpool proving quite discouraging, the demand continued languid throughout the day, the business being confined to 3,000 bales, at figures indicating an average decline of ¼c. Prices, nevertheless, showed considerable irregularity, strict Low Middling selling as high as 24c., and Middling at 24¼c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 21,800 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 9,553 bales, against 11,589 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 2,036 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 504,660 bales, against 606,938 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 302,972 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 144,024 bales to Great Britain, of 54,290 to France, and of 120,013 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21 to 21¼
Good Ordinary	22½ to 23
Low Middling	23¾ to 23¾
Middling	24¼ to 24¾
Strict Middling	— to 25

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	10143	
Arrived previously	560548	570601
		585947
Exported past three days	12947	
Exported previously	476309	489256
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		96601

Sugar.—The supply of Louisiana sugar is very light, but the demand is only local. We quote: Fully Fair 14½c., Prime 15 to 15¾. Choice 16 to 16¼, Yellow Clarified 16½ to 16¾, and White 17¼. Cuba sugar is selling in small lots at 12¾ to 13¼c. per lb. for Nos. 12 and 13, 13½ to 14c. for No. 14, and 15¼ to 16c. for Nos. 18 and 20. One hundred boxes sold on private terms, and fifty boxes No. 13 at 13¼c. per lb.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, March 17, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	8c to 12
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$65 to 80
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	45 to 65
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	25 to 40
Hogs, per lb gross	8 to 12
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$4 00 to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	2 50 to 3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	1 50 to 2 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 26
Yearlings, per head	10 to 14
Calves, per head	10 to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	...	18
East India	20	...
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	...
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 70	...
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	...	8 50
Crackers	...	9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	...
English, Fire	32 00	33 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	...	21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17½	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	...	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	...	10 00
Cooperage, ₩ barrel:		
Western	...	55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	17
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	13 00	...
Hulled, ₩ bushel	...	...
Copper, Brasiers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	...	...
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American	...	21
Russia	30	...
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 00	4 85
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	...	3¼
——St. Domingo	4	...
Fustic, Tampico	5	...
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	28	...
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	...	1 60
Herrings	65	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	...
——— No. 2	16 00	17 00
——— No. 3	...	13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	...	10 25
Extra	10 35	15 00
Fine	9 00	9 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	...	20½
Figs, Drum	20	22
Dried Apples	5	6
Currants, Zante	...	22
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 20	...
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	...	...
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	24 00	26 00
——Sicily ₩ box	...	3 50
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	...
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 00	3 00
Canada	3 00	...
Oats	75	77
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 00	...
Beans, ₩ bbl	18 00	19 00
Hops, ₩ lb	60	65
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	...
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	18 00	20 00
Northern	...	...
Louisiana	...	...
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	...
Kip Skins	...	...
Dry, country	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece	...	...
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	...
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime	...	...
Rockland, &c	1 75	...
Cement	2 50	...
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	65	85
Muscovado	...	...
Refinery, Reboiled	65	85
Mess, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	...
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	6
Wrought, German	15	20
——English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 75	4 00
Pitch	4 00	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	5 00
——No. 2	3 25	...
——No. 3	2 50	...
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	...	65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 30	1 35
Coal Oil	46	...
——in cases	60	67
Cotton Seed, Crude	...	70
——Refined	...	85
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	...	35 00
Cotton Seed	...	35 00
——Meal	...	...
Provisions, ₩ bbl.:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	24 50	24 75
Prime Mess	...	...
Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	15	...
Do., canvassed	17½	19
Sides	13	14½
Shoulders	...	10½
Green Shoulders	...	10
Lard, Prime, in tierces	15½	...
——in kegs	16	...
Fair, in tierces	...	...
Butter, Northern	56	58
——Western	25	45
Cheese, American	10	20
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 90
Onions	6 00	8 00
Green Apples	3 50	6 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6½	11½
India	...	10½
Carolina	...	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 75	1 80
——from store	1 80	1 90
——coarse, cargo	1 50	1 55
——from warehouse	1 65	1 70
——from store	1 70	1 80
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	13	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	14½	17¼
Havana, White	15½	16¼
——Yellow	14	15
——Brown	12	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	25	...
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	27	50
Burry	10	14
Louisiana, Native	16	...
Texas, Merino	22	24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

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in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLLER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Coller's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the yeer 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Coller, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer/

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Rev J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Coller's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Coller can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Coller

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O as , A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

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THE TYNG CENSURE.

A large audience of our church-going people assembled at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, March 14, to hear the public reprimand pronounced on Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr. The facts in the case have already been published, and it remains only to describe the scenes at this sacred edifice yesterday.

About 11 o'clock the street in front of the church was filled with carriages, whose precious freight was deposited on the sidewalk fully one hour before the time named for the commencement of the "exercises," "performances," or whatever they may be called. The reverend pastor of the church evidently anticipated what he really had, a lively time, and took the precaution to have a posse of police present. These dignitaries, club in hand and *hats on*, preserved order so far as they had the right to interfere, but they failed to suppress the "titter" among the youthful portion of the assemblage while waiting for the reverend performers to commence. Little family parties took possession of the pews, and after seating themselves comfortably commenced a sort of "telegraphing" about the appearance of things in the church and the merits of the case generally. Some thought the eloquent young divine about to be reprimanded the most innocent of men, while others thought the dignity of the profession and the sacred name of the church required that it be so. Young people laughed and joked, to the evident disgust of mammas and papas, who looked solemn over their eye-glasses at what they deemed the ill timed levity of youth.

The middle aisle of the church was kept clear to about half its length. The end next the door was filled by a crowded throng, mostly men. After the hour thus spent had passed away, some six or seven solemn-looking clergymen, dressed in white gown with black trimmings, appeared on the altar. They quietly took their places on either side of the bishop of the diocese (Potter,) and knelt down to pray. This having been done, the bishop produced a large pile of manuscript with a black cover, from which he read with emphasis the "reprimand" delivered to the erring Tyng. Whenever he alluded to "the Methodist meeting house at New Brunswick" the greater portion of the audience indulged in suppressed laughter, while others treated it with a suppressed sneer. The bishop went on, however, in a clear, distinct tone, until he reached the concluding paragraph, which he read standing, as follows:

"And now the God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, the Great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting Covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight; through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

Before the last accents of the "Amen" had died out, in a nervous manner, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., rose in one of the front pews to read a protest, the manuscript of which he held in his hand. The two first words — "Right Reverend"—had scarcely been uttered when the rector, Dr. Houghton, commenced a prayer.

Voices: "Don't shake him off."

Dr. Potter: "Go on, go on."

Dr. Houghton continued to read. [Hisses in a low tone.] The prayer was continued; the Rev. Tyngs both standing up in amazement at the ungenerous, if not unjust manner in which they had been "choked" off. Prayer having been over, the officiating clergy turned to leave the altar and go into the vestry. The crowd gathered around young Tyng. Some shook him warmly by the hand, others merely looked on. An effort was made to get him to speak, but the rector, who still remained, said he would not allow it. The excitement now became great. The police attempted to clear the aisle, but in vain. Loud words became louder. "Another meeting will be held," said one. "When and where?" asked another. "In —— Church," was the reply. The police again interfered. The reporters became excited, and rushed into the vestry for the names of those most prominent in the scene. Young Tyng became disgusted at the unseemly noise in a house devoted to the service of God, and cleared out. The two parties of which the congregation was composed, each disputed the right of the other to indulge in such proceedings. The organist at length came to the rescue, played something, nobody knows what, and drowned the noisy debate among the crowd. The work of the Metropolitans now became easy, and they did at length succeed in restoring order.

On the sidewalk the discussion about the merits and demerits of the proceedings was commenced, and little knots remained there talking the matter some time longer. Evidently the discussion has not yet reached its end, church canons and rules to the contrary notwithstanding. There were no blows struck.—*New York News.*

Mr. Justice McLean on the Case of McCardle.

The Radicals claim that their reconstruction acts, constituting military governments and military commissioners in the South, are justifiable upon the ground that the Southern States, being, as they affirm, mere conquered territory, are liable to be treated and governed at the pleasure of the conquetor. They deny that the prohibitions of power contained in the Constitution are operative, or that the guaranties of a trial by jury, and its accompanying safeguards, are applicable. If the Constitution in all its parts is applicable, it is perfectly plain that a naked military commission cannot be sustained.

On this point the opinion of a Republican judge may not be unworthy of attention. We refer to the opinion of Mr. Justice McLean—an opinion applauded to the echo by the Republican party. It will be seen that this jurist maintained that even in case of *conquered territory* the government set up by Congress must be agreeable to the Constitution. Hear what he says on this head:

"In organizing the government of a Territory, Congress is limited to means appropriate to the attainment of the constitutional object. No powers can be exercised which are prohibited by the Constitution, or which are contrary to its spirit; so that whether the object may be the protection of the persons and property of the purchasers of the public lands, *or of communities who have been annexed to the Union by conquest or purchase*, they are initiatory to the establishment of State governments, and no more power can be claimed or exercised than is necessary to the attainment of the end. This is the limitation of all the Federal powers."

Another opinion, given at the same time, and universally admired by the Republican party, was that of Mr. Justice Curtis.

After quoting Judge Marshall, to the effect that the "government possesses the power of acquiring territory, either by conquest or treaty," Mr. Curtis says:

"And I add, it also possesses the power of governing it when acquired, not by resorting to supposititious powers, nowhere found described in the Constitution, but expressly granted in the authority to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States."

On the subject of limitation he remarks:

"In common with all the other legislative powers of Congress, it finds limits in the *express prohibitions on Congress not to do certain things*; that, in the exercise of the legislative power, Congress cannot pass an *ex post facto or bill of attainder*; and so in respect to each of the *other prohibitions* contained in the Constitution."

These citations are, we think, sufficient to meet this assumption of an unlimited power to deal with the Southern States on the plea that they are conquered territory. Even in that case the Constitution applies, and the reconstruction acts are void. These opinions, and that of Chief Justice Chase in the Milligan case, lay the axe at the root of the tree. They effectually dispose of these statutes, and settle the case of McCardle.—*National Intelligencer.*

BODILY PAIN is a chain, preventing easy or enlarged movement, and had weather a jail, closing the door against all egress.

But patience—patience that comes of Christian faith—transmutes the chain into the golden cord of a divinely-appointed lot, and the fettering into free submission, and converts the otherwise prison into the accepted abiding place.

This patience is the product and proclamation of the Lord's spirit, and where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.

IT is announced that the financial embarrassments of the Illinois State University have forced the Board of Trustees to offer the grounds and buildings of the institution for sale.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE M'CARDLE CASE.—IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The decision in the McCardle case goes over to next term by a vote of 6 to 2.

Ground of postponement—pending legislation affecting jurisdiction.

The defeat of the Arkansas Constitution is by actual votes cast against it.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—1 P. M.—Court about organizing. Routine, similar to that of last session, will occupy the next hour.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There has been no official announcement regarding the intentions of the Supreme Court in the McCardle case.

In the original, Georgia vs. Grant *et al.*, ordered that notice of motion for preliminary injunction be served on the parties, returnable before Friday next.

IMPEACHMENT SCENE.—More fashion in the galleries to-day. Confusion regarding procedure was almost painfully evident. Chase had his hands full restraining Howard, Drake and others from amending the motions of managers on either side, and, failing there, moving to table them. The effect of the President's answer was somewhat overwhelming.

Stanton's parroting the President in saying "public considerations of a high character induced him to retain his office," excited a quiet grin between Washburne, of Ill., and Schenck, of Ohio. The utmost gravity prevailed, the countenances of the impeachers evidently lengthening as the answer proceeded to its close.

The votes to-day indicated nothing beyond the desire of the Republicans to hurry the matter through. Republicans who are regarded as certain to vote finally according to evidence and law, voted against 30 days after replication.

The managers insist, mainly on the ground of public interest, that the unfortunate disagreement between the two branches may be removed, that the trial be pushed through, so that peace may be restored to the country.

Logan was spokesman of the managers to-day. His House style contrasted strangely with the quiet eloquence of the President's counsel.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President's answer covers seven columns.

During the session, to-day, Butler apologized for inadvertently calling the Senate "Court." The President's counsel habitually say "Mr. Chief Justice" and "Court," the managers "Mr. President" and "Senate."

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President has issued an order appointing Brevet Major Gen. Robert C. Buchanan to command the Fifth Military District, vice Hancock, relieved.

Gen. Buchanan will leave here directly to assume command. He was born in Maryland, appointed from the District of Columbia in July, 1830, and made Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry; appointed colonel 1st Infantry, February, 1864; breveted brigadier and major general, March, 1865. He resides and has been on duty here for some time.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following is the general replication to the President's answer agreed upon by the Board of Managers of the House:

The House, having considered the answer and plea, reply that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in manner and form as charged, anything in his answer to the contrary notwithstanding.

The House is ready to make this good when the Senate is ready to hear.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House adopted the managers' replication—115 to 36.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Impeachment proceedings were very tame. Negroes are still entirely excluded from the galleries. The public proceedings occupied half an hour before and ten minutes after the two hours' private session, much to the dissatisfaction of the audience.

In private session Mr. Conkling moved an amendment to Mr. Johnson's motion for ten days, reducing the time to Monday next. The vote was 28 to 24. The Republicans who voted for more time were Anthony, Corbett, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Norton, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull and Van Winkle.

The veto of the bill muzzling the Supreme Court was considered in Cabinet to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In secret session of the Senate Johnson modified his motion, giving the President ten days by making the trial commence on the 2d of April.

Williams moved that the consideration of the application be postponed until managers had opened the case and submitted their evidence. Yeas, 9; nays, 42. Yeas—Anthony, Chandler, Dixon, Grimes, Harlan, Patterson, of Tennessee, and Williams.

Mr. Sumner moved that the Senate proceed with the trial from day to day, but withdrew the motion. The order was finally adopted as follows: That the Senate commence the trial on Monday, the 30th of March, and proceed therein with all convenient dispatch, under the rules of the Senate sitting for the trial of impeachment.

It is noticed that Wade don't vote.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—About fifty German emigrants of both sexes, brought to Baltimore by the Bremen Line, passed here, en route for their new homes in Virginia. They are to be followed by some ten thousand, who will seek homes in the South.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In his veto of the bill muzzling the Supreme Court, the President says the same reasons which led him to approve the first section compel his disapproval of the second. The first section protects the right of property from erroneous decisions by inferior tribunals, and provides uniformity by appeals to the Supreme Court. The second section removes this protection, heretofore enjoyed, in questions involving liberty and life. He cannot assent to a measure which proposes to deprive any person restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any treaty or law of the United States, from the right of appeal to the highest judicial authority known to our government. "To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" is one of the declared objects of the Federal Constitution. He objects strongly to the retroactive features of the second section, maintaining its inharmoniousness with the spirit and intention of the Constitution. He speaks of the Supreme Court as combining wisdom and impartiality to a greater degree than any other authority known under the Constitution. Any act which may be construed into an attempt to prevent or evade its decisions will be held by a large portion of the people as an admission of the unconstitutionality of the act on which its judgment may be forbidden or forestalled, and will check that willing acquiescence so necessary to the harmonious execution of the law. The President apologizes for his brevity, which want of time compels.

The Michigan Republican State Convention recommended General Grant for the Presidency. The resolutions strongly denounce the policy of President Johnson, indorse his impeachment, and say that Andrew Johnson has proved himself one of the greatest criminals of the age; and with devout thankfulness his time for further mischief is so short—in any event less than a year—we consign him to deliberate judgment, impartial history, to indignation of outraged humanity, and to the righteous retribution of that God who is the author of all rightful civil government.

LONDON, March 25.—The House of Commons passed the bill abolishing church rates.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Thaddeus Stevens declares that the public debt is $4,000,000,000, and admits that the whole financial management of the country is essentially corrupt and rotten.

Large amounts of duplicates have been already redeemed. So uncertain was the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that Stevens made his report independent and regardless of it. It is currently stated that these fraudulent bonds are afloat in large amounts in Europe, and are now floating upon that market.

Every facility has been afforded the perpetrators of these frauds, who are very generally and justly believed to be in close partnership with the chief managers of the public Treasury.

The following facts were taken from the *suppressed reports* of the Treasury Department.

NO RECORD KEPT OF PARTIALLY SPOILED IMPRESSIONS.

The chief of the Currency Printing Bureau, to whom have been regularly returned the partially spoiled impressions of bonds and notes, or bonds or coupons, as the case might be, has failed to keep a record of the partially spoiled impressions so delivered to him, and has not accounted for the perfect notes, bonds and coupons thereon, which in the aggregate must, at a moderate estimate, amount to a total of many millions of dollars, since not less than 1,000,000 of such sheets were returned to him. (Testimony of M., December 18, 1868.)

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS CONCEALED IN A CUPBOARD.

Ten thousand dollars in fractional currency were found stowed in the cupboard of the chief of the Currency Printing Bureau. This amount had been delivered to him some months before it was discovered, and he had failed to hand it over to the treasurer or otherwise account for it. (Affidavit of M.)

DISAPPEARANCE OF BANK NOTE PAPER.

Thirty thousand stripe, each capable of printing two notes of the denomination of one hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars, clipped from the paper prepared for the first series of interest-bearing notes, and suffered to lie about the Printing Department until they mysteriously disappeared. These strips would print six millions, sixty millions or three hundred millions of dollars. (Testimony of G. G. & T., pages 2, 3 and 4.)

ALTERATION OF BOOKS.

In May, 1864, the chief of the Currency Printing Bureau caused his official books to be so altered as to show a liability to the government of two thousand dollars less than it actually was. (Testimony A., page 5.)

SQUANDERING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Two individuals in the Currency Printing Bureau have squandered some three hundred thousand dollars of the public moneys in furtherance of their private interests, while the same was ostensibly spent for public service. (Suppressed reports to Mr. Fessenden by a clerk specially charged with the investigation of the affair.)

DEFICIENCY OF FIFTY FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

On the 26th of November, 1864, the chief of Currency Printing Bureau made a false return to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he failed to account for fifty-four millions of dollars of government securities that had been manufactured by him. (Testimony B., page 89.)

A DEFICIT OF SIXTY MILLIONS FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

In addition to the fifty-four millions of bonds hereinbefore mentioned as unaccounted for, the accounts of the chief of the Currency Printing Bureau with the Treasurer showed a deficit in November, 1866, of sixty millions fractional currency.

ELECTROTYPING PLATES.

A bond plate was sent to New York, and suffered to remain there two weeks in the hands of an expert for the experimental purposes in electrotyping.

There were employed for weeks in the Treasury Department, at first surreptitiously, parties to experiment in the making of electrotype plates—duplicates of fractional currency, bonds, notes, etc. The name of the principal expert engaged in this business was not to be found on any official pay-roll in the department.

There were made in the department a variety of electrotyped plates—duplicates of the government plates of fractional currency, bonds, etc.—also the matrix or moulds of fractional currency, notes, bonds and coupons.

REDEMPTION OF DUPLICATE COUPONS FROM ORIGINAL PLATES.

Coupons from the original plates have, to the amount of millions of dollars, been presented and redeemed at the Treasury. The exact amount and the denominations of these duplicates may be readily ascertained upon investigation at the proper departments of the Treasury.

ISSUE OF EXTRA COUPONS, AND NO RECORD KEPT.

Extra coupons of the five-twenty bonds, third and fourth series, have been issued separate from the bonds, and no descriptive record ever made of them, thus rendering it easy to issue millions of duplicates of the same, and have them redeemed without detection; large amounts of duplicate seven-thirty coupons have already been redeemed by the Treasury, while their corresponding originals were never issued.

The duplicate coupons of 5 20 bonds and the 7-30s redeemed and sent to the registry are known to be from the original plates in the department.

IT has been legally decided in England that a stamped fac-simile of a signature bears the same value as the written one.

DISRAELI.

The political career of Mr. Disraeli thus far is one of the most extraordinary in English history. Of Jewish parentage, unaided by family, wealth and connections, he has by his own peerless genius confronted the sneers of the world heaped upon his race, and fought his way up, first to literary reputation, and then to political influence and power, until now he is at the head of the mightiest commercial nation on the face of the globe. His face is stamped with the impress of power, and his whole countenance indicates his towering ambition. His eyes seem ever fixed on some distant glittering height, and this ability and ambition, based on self-appreciation, exhaustless patience, and unflinching industry, *must* work out the grand result—world wide fame.

Mr. Disraeli never forgets—never allows others to forget—that he is of that race whence all our prophets came, and of which Jesus Christ himself was born. If we could imagine that face glowing with *divine* inspiration, as it is with intellectual power, we might fancy another Isaiah with lips touched by burning coals from God's altar. On one occasion, when taunted with being a descendant perhaps of the thief on the cross, he replied, in proud and soul-stirring words, "My blood thrills with the traditions of my race! My ancestors were lords of the tabernacle and princes in Israel when his were naked savages in the woods of northern Germany."

With aristocratic sympathies thus running back through kings, and princes, and patriarchs to the plains of Mesopotamia, it is not surprising that Mr. Disraeli should ally himself with the party supporting the royal prerogative, the conservative rather than the reforming party, in English politics. Yet so cautious, so sagacious, so clear-sighted a politician is he, that he makes just concessions enough to soothe the popular mind. Indeed, in 1839 he advocated the extension of suffrage to the whole body of the educated class, without regard to property. But this measure was defeated in the House of Commons.

Mr. Disraeli is one of the finest instances of the power of industry and preseverance in conquering the obstacles in the path of an aspirant for political honor and distinction. Four successive attempts to enter Parliament were failures, but on the fifth he achieved the great object of his ambition. His first speech called forth only laughter and ridicule in the House. He closed it with these famous words: "I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." For two years he was silent, and when he again opened his mouth in Parliament his speech was listened to with attention, and he was warmly applauded for its ability.

In person Mr. Disraeli is of medium size, with intensely black eyes and glossy raven hair. He dresses with artistic elegance and perfection in the finest of velvet and broadcloth; gems of rare value adorn his person, and he never appears but in exquisite toilette. In public, the air of solitariness ever hangs about him.

Mr. Disraeli was born in London in 1805, and is the elder son of Isaac Disraeli, author of "Curiosities of Literature." He was educated at a private academy in London, and while very young became the clerk of an attorney, where he remained three years. Weary of this drudgery, and aspiring to higher position than he could hope for in the legal profession, through his father's distinguished friends he obtained admission into the best societies in London. Here he soon became a decided favorite on account of his personal beauty, his elegant manners, and his brilliancy in conversation. When nineteen he visited Germany, and on his return to England entered upon his literary career, which was remarkably brilliant and successful. Ambitious of political as well as literary renown, after repeated failures he at last obtained a seat in Parliament, and has gone on up, conquering one obstacle after another, until for years he has been the leader of the House of Commons and minister of finance in the English cabinet.—*American Phrenological Journal.*

"THE WONDER-WORKING WIRE."—Within three days after the delivery of the President's last message the editorial comments of the London *Times* were read in this country.

IN THY GOOD TIME.

BY C. F. H. PARKER.

In thy good time, dear Lord, in thy good time,
I shall find rest,
Far from the strife and tumult of the world,
In regions blest.

After the heat and turmoil of the day,
The quiet night,
With fragrant breeze, while silver stars look down
With softened light.

After the heat and burden of life's day,
The quiet grave;
Rest for the aching frame and aching head,
Where sweet flowers wave.

After the storm upon the billowy deep,
The gentle calm—
Fierce winds are hushed, and soothing gales steal down
Like healing balm.

After the storms upon life's billows deep
I shall find peace—
That blessed peace, in realms of holy joy
Where sorrows cease.

In patience, Lord, I wait for thy good time,
When thou wilt come
To take me to thy everlasting rest,
My heavenly home.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MILTON, March 11, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: In all communities the spirit of the people is judged of by the nature of the improvement made. A new bar-room lays the foundation for a harsh sentence, a new jail for the expression of a horror—a fear of criminal conduct. So of a new hotel, of commercial prosperity, new colleges, new academies and new churches, for a vigorous spiritual and intellectual advancement. Upon this principle we judge that the little railroad town of Pollard is on the advance to a more thorough state of civilization. In this town of about five hundred inhabitants, and twenty-two members of the M. E. Church South, you can see, east of the A. and F. Railroad, a new and neat little building, recently finished by that people as a house of worship for that God whom Paul declared to the Athenians. It is capable of accommodating about three hundred persons. Then upon this new church, neatly painted, there is a new bell, of as fine a tone as you hear in the great Crescent City; and on the stand lies a new Bible and hymn book—apocrypha, ritual and all—and all around are new lamps, "trimmed and burning," (when you come this way, stop and see, and *preach*,) giving as brilliant a light as you could wish; and, during service, a new congregation, well-behaved and intelligent. Now what does this mean but that Pollard is improving? Nothing new which you are sorry to see—but that which is so calculated to inspire hope of success and ultimate bliss.

But is this new church paid for? Yes, sir; paid for as all churches should be—before they are dedicated. What a blunder to dedicate a house to God upon which the carpenter holds a lien—dedicating to God the property of some one beside the one offering it in dedication.

True, Pollard did not do it at all; but the treasury of Mobile wealth opened to our assistance. The bell, the book, and some of the money came from them. Now this was truly a noble act—an appropriation to God. I think this is that kind of "scattering" that "maketh rich." May the Master give our friends in Mobile ten thousand for one!

Pollard has heretofore been embraced in the Escambia mission, Montgomery Conference, which, owing to the crippled condition of our finances, was left by the last Conference to be supplied. The supply was not made, or, if made, was not forthcoming, and a certain one of the Alexander Coppersmith sort, taking this as an indication of Providence, hurried down from the region of the North Star and proposed to take the church, house and all, under the cover of his loyal wings; but not without the usual list of falsehoods and slanders. But there being too much religious firmness there to allow the church to be so easily bent, and too much sense to allow any credit to the statements made in the absence of a preacher, the church called a meeting, and in that meeting the communicated proposition of the cold climate clergyman was submitted by one of the members, and the vote taken. Result: nays, all; ayes, none.

Here you see the result of the spirit of religious firmness, diffused there during the last year by Brother Carter. And as a further result, they now have a pastor, and are "clothed and in their right mind."

This church is in a prosperous condition, and I am inclined to think that it is owing, in part, at least, to the fact that the church is not in debt. All the churches within my knowledge that are in debt are in a torpid condition, and all that have gone to the Northern church, under my own knowledge, have gone there to get their debts paid. It is no wonder that one should pray to be preserved from poverty; but when wealth is used for purposes of aggression, as is the case with the world and worldly-minded churches, it is well for those troubled with the evil to pray for deliverance from riches. "Who will rise up with me against the evil doers, and who will stand up against the workers of iniquity?"

Your's truly,
J. A. PARKER.

JONESBORO', Ala., March 2, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I have been with this people three years, amidst great affliction. They are a generous, noble people when they have the means; but, like many others, they have been reduced by the late war to poor people.—Once they were well off, and it is difficult for them to adapt themselves to the situation. I have been made to feel sorry for many of them often; but the Lord knoweth what is best.

We have just closed our first quarterly meeting. It was a refreshing time to all. Bro. W. L. Thompson, our presiding elder, was with us in the spirit of his Master, stirring up stewards and other officials in good style. The plans for the ensuing year are all on foot, with a lively prospect of success for the present year.

There is one thing I desire to mention through the columns of the ADVOCATE. It is this: how does it come to pass that Jasper district is a mission work?—a district composed of eleven appointments, and but three missions in it proper, and yet the presiding elder has to be sustained by the Missionary Society. Why is this?

I would suggest to the district stewards to assess the work to cover all expenses for the present year, and let every preacher take hold of the matter, and see if, by the aid of others, we cannot make Jasper district self-sustaining, and let our missionary money go where it ought to go—to liquidate our debt and sustain those fields that are unable to help themselves.

F. T. R.

A letter received from Rev. B. B. Ross says:

"Got $10 10 for China mission at Cotton Valley, on Sunday, by appointing five young ladies, on Saturday, at church meeting, to get twenty-five cents from each member on Smithson's plan. Will get $5 or $6 more there, and $50 on the circuit, mayhap. The young ladies did all the work in a few minutes on Sunday morning. This was the church (New Hope) where Charlie Hurt began to roll on the missionary ball, in 1851, that sent Belton to China and others to California—the year when Tuskegee circuit raised $2,925 for missions, and Enon circuit $2,950! Enon got ahead by the preacher in charge having Dr. N. B. Powell's *carte blanche* for any amount to get beyond Tuskegee in this good work. But enough."

Demoralising Influences in ths School Room.

The sense of boing invested with authority is apt to be accompanied by a feeling of self-satisfaction; hence, as the world is finding out, unchecked authority is dangerous. Having authority to do a deed, a man is likely to consult his own judgment finally as to the rightfulness of the deed; and the premises of his judgment are wont to be made up too much from his own feeling and too little from justice. The Golden Rule is a law that operates in communities of equals, where each can exercise force upon the others, rather than in communities where there is individual or class rule. The principle of justice that is in man develops into character under the chastening influences of a force from others that represses his tendencies to injustice, and welcomes his tendencies to do what is just. Apply those principles to the conditions of the school room. The teacher, says Mr. Abbott, must sustain in the school the position of a monarch. He does so in fact. Parents, commissioners, boards of education, the community, serve as a check only in extreme cases. And when a case is brought before them the teacher is, save in rare instances, formally protected and adjudged innocent.

The assumption, conscious or unconscious, that what the teacher pnrposes to be carried out, whether questioned or unquestioned by the pupils, is an example of egotism or a warning against it, which will either be imitated and will develop in the characters of the pupils, or else will be regarded by them with contempt. The latter condition is, especially, a fruitful source of disorder. Let a teacher lose the respect of his pupils, and his authority will be laughed at, save where he can excite fear. Thus the law of force becomes the law of the school. A teacher, in whom this sort of egotism is developed in considerable degree, will likely be observed to be boastful of his faculty of seeing in a good many places at once. The abuse of power has divested him of opportunity to trust to pupil honor. Pupils are the mice and he is the cat. If pupil honor remain, it will manifest itself as in the mouse toward its fellow mice. But pupil honor under such influences is quite likely to wane before the practice of pupil artifice. We might enumerate many other phases of demoralization which will ensue from this abuse of power alone.

Scenes are enacted in many school rooms which are of extremely demoralizing influence. Let us relate a few facts. A male teacher of a large school of little boys seized one of the number, the other day, and pulled him upon a table, face downward, and thrashed him, while the eyes of all the children were staring at the act. The deed was done with the unreasoning, sudden and violent fierceness of vengeance. Had one boy done it to another it would have brought the doer to a severe ordeal of lecturing and punishment. Had a big boy done it to the little boy the doer would have been called a bully. Had a man done it in the street he would have been called a brute. Vengeance, bullying, brutality, was the example. One day a lady came to us to ask if we would teach her two boys privately. They had been attending the public school, she said, and she had taken them away because they complained that the teacher, a man, was accustomed "to strike the boys' heads together." We were disposed to be incredulous until a fact came to light in another school. A young lady, who had just entered upon her work there as a teacher in the primary department, came home filled with indignation, and related the following: The principal, a man, was sitting at a desk writing. A glass partition separated the room from another, in which was a large class of small boys. Some of these boys moved from their seats about the floor. The teacher saw them through the partition, and sprang into the room. He seized two of the boys and "knocked their heads together, and then flung one of them hard against the wall." "He did it angrily," she added. Now, what must be the effect of such scenes upon the staring school? Want of self-control, absence of deliberation, lack of good judgment, anger, malice, brutality, are among the elements of the example—an example set by one the pupil is taught to look up to as a superior being, a model in all things—to one, almost, who cannot sin. Either the pupil will learn to do likewise, or will be so disgusted that he will learn little or nothing from such a teacher.

To enumerate other examples is unnecessary. Demoralizing influences are at work in many of our schools. Not in marked degrees in all. There are teachers who are characterized by calm, deliberate action—action which, though authoritative, is not arbitrary. From such we could learn. And there are teachers who would be thus, but are not. The existence of these demoralizing influences suggests the question of how they should be eliminated. The general answer is, let the teacher's authority be put more under check. How? Is the special inquiry. We reply, let parents, commissioners, boards, the community, yes, and let teachers too, recognize the principle that absolute authority in the individual is not trustworthy. Let more attention be given to reports from pupils of scenes similar to those we have related, and let no report pass without occasioning strict inquiry; and if the report be found to be true, let the teacher be formally convicted of it and exposed. Exposure is the great cure-all. Abuses grow where complaint is suppressed. Let teachers feel, in their sphere of duty among the young and weak, over whom they are set to rule, the force which men feel in their daily contact with men—the force of equal power in others demanding the acting out of the Golden Rule.—*Whittemore Tufts.*

From the British Honduras Colonist.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

CATTLE LANDING, Feb. 22, 1868.

MR. JAS. M. PUTNAM—*Dear Sir*: Knowing that there are reports derogatory to lands you represent, and also to you and others, who have published letters in reference to this colony, we take pleasure in stating that we have examined carefully much of the land lying between the Rivers Rio Grande and Moho, and find, in our estimation, one of the finest countries that can be imagined, affording more facilities for a planting community than we have ever seen anywhere else. We believe that a thousand families can find eligible sites and room on this tract for homesteads. We are informed that the Moho River has five feet six inches in low water, and seven feet in the rainy season on the bar at the mouth, and depth for any steamboat from the mouth to the first rapid, fifteen miles up. The Rio Grande has two feet six inches water on the bar in the dry season, and four in the wet, and good navigation for fifteen or twenty miles. Houses are being erected for the temporary use of emigrants, until they can locate on their homesteads, on the bay shore, at a beautiful location heretofore known as the "Cattle Landing," where there must be a town of considerable importance when the back-country is settled up. Here is the best landing place on the coast anywhere south of Deep River. A bluff of seven feet in height on the beach, rises thence until at a distance of about 100 feet back it attains an elevation of fifteen feet (where we have a lot for a warehouse for the use of settlers,) and for eight miles back there is now scarcely any water but such as is running in beautiful creeks, with rocky beds, and water clear as crystal and cool enough to be quite palatable. The location we have selected for a settlement is about four or five miles back of "Cattle Landing," between the Rio Grande and Moho Rivers, and is accessible by track-path over high rich country, possessing the superior advantage of available water communication all the year by both these rivers, and is withal in close proximity to mountains. Land is being surveyed for 27 families, some of whom are on the spot, and the rest are awaiting in Belize for preparations to be made for their reception here next week. A full party of engineers, running three transits, are now in the field under charge of J. E. Smith, C. E. One entire township between the Rio Grande and Moho Rivers is now nearly surveyed, and accompanied by full field notes. Surveys will also be made, without delay, of such lands as may, in future, be in demand. We would also state that we have seen but few bottle flies between those rivers, and very few sand flies, except on the sea-shore, and as to mosquitoes, we have seen more on one acre of ground in some of the woods in the United States than we have found on fifty here. The report has prevailed to some extent that all the land this side of the mountains is flat and swampy and overflowed; so far as we have examined, the above report is incorrect. It is true there is swampy land, and some of it overflowed, but the proportion is perhaps as small as any country where the coast is not mountain-bound. Some of us have examined some other portions of the colony, say Manatee, South Stann Creek, and between Middle River and Golden Stream, where we have seen some very good lands and very good settlements. Some of us arrived here during the prevalence of the cholera, and a portion of our emigrants suffered from the disease, and six died, but it has entirely subsided, and the present health of the country is equal to that of any we have ever seen. We are of opinion that there are fewer poisonous reptiles here than any new country we have ever known. In some places in this country there is an insect called "bottle fly," similar to the "buffalo gnat" of the States, that is very annoying in the day time, but does not stir after sunset. There is another insect called the "sand fly" that is very much like the small "black gnat" of the States, that is found mostly on the sea-shore; it is troublesome at night as well as day time, but it is believed here that when the vegetation is cleared away these things will abate. Messrs. Young, Toledo & Co. have donated lumber to floor a church, which will be built as soon as we can get our crops planted, when we will have facilities for religious worship, schools, etc., etc. In conclusion we take pleasure in saying that so far as our observation enables us to judge, the circular published by Mr. J. P. Harrison, of New Orleans, and yourself, does not in the least exaggerate the many advantages presented by British Honduras to an industrious and intelligent agricultural people.

Your's truly,

LEVI PEARCE,	formerly of	Madison Co.,	Miss.
F. M. PEARCE,	"	"	"
J. A. WATROUS,	"	Monroe,	"
HORACE HATCH,	"	"	"
A. WARD,	"	Harrison,	Texas.
A. H. HATCH,	"	Morehouse Pa.,	La.
C. J HATCH,	"	"	"
J. E. HATCH,	"	"	"
E. C. DEXTER,	"	"	"
JAMES FOLEY,	"	Natchitoches	"
G. W. SHERROD,	"	"	"
DANL. BROWN,	"	"	"
W. WILLIAMS,	"	Caddo	"
W. G. WILLIAMS,	"	"	"
JAS. GRAY,	"	"	"

A WONDERFUL FRENCH TOY.—"THE PROLIFIC TOP."—Toys are being much improved in France; there is now in a shop in the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, a wonderful top for sale. It is called the *Toupie prolifere*, or "prolific top," and is extensively advertised in the French journals as "a real gem, a prodigious toy, full of surprises and bizarre transformations—in fact, a real fairy." This top is divided into seven parts, the chief or principal of which—the rotary apparatus—"absorbs" the others, and then casts them out animated with its spinning properties. This top swallows pieces of money, and spins on its head, its tail, its side, and on the edge of a saber. (Our readers will remember that this latter performance was effected by the Japanese troupe which performed in this city not long ago.) Another trick with this top is effected by spinning it on a mirror, which gives an interesting experiment in catoptrics. With this "physical phenomenon" are combined a number of mechanical contrivances for performing some astonishing tricks depending on the laws of equilibrium. The "prolific top" is the invention of M. Ferdinand Cauniere, 50 Gallery Vivienne, Paris.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SIR R. CARDEN lately, in sentencing a man named Louis Blanc, charged with smuggling tobacco, thought proper to say he was sorry the prisoner bore so distinguished a name, and to make an allusion, doubtless meant to be complimentary, to the great French refugee now living in England. *The* M. Louis Blanc wrote to Sir R. Carden, to state incidentally that he was not a smoker of tobacco, and to deprecate the allusion to himself. It has already borne its fruits. The *Precurseur d'Anvers* tells its small world that "Louis Blanc, French political refugee, has been condemned in London to a fine of 30*s.*, or, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment, for the offence of smuggling tobacco," and M. Louis Blanc has been obliged to write a second letter of explanation, this time to *l'Independance Belge*. The *Star* thinks that Sir Robert's ill success is another convincing proof that the language of compliment is not natural to the adult male of the British islands.

IN a few weeks the period will expire which Talleyrand stipulated in his will should elapse after his death before his memoirs were to be published. He died on the 17th of May, 1838, at his celebrated house, or rather palace, Rue St. Florentin, where he received Alexander of Russia. The world looks forward with impatience to the appearance of these volumes, as furnishing the key to much that history as yet has failed to elucidate of the revolutionary movement in France. Above one hundred portraits of celebrated revolutionists will be published with the memoirs, which will be edited either by the Academy of Moral and Political Science, or by the Academie des Belles Lettres.

ZOOLOGICAL CARGO.—A strange cargo lately arrived at Liverpool from Hamburg. It consisted of the largest elephant in Europe, weighing ten tons; two fine dromedaries, a gorilla, a cub lion, and other zoological specimens. The whole was valued at thirty-five thousand dollars.

ONE would suppose that Scotland would be the locality least likely to furnish volunteers to the papal army. Yet the first detachment of the volunteers from the United Kingdom to the papal army consisted of fifty Highlanders, forty-seven of whom were over six feet in height.

AN English paper notes a singular coincidence. The Edinburgh workmen's life-boat, stationed at Port Logan, N. B., saved on the 17th of December last, the crew, consisting of fifteen persons, from the barque Strathlevan, of Glasgow. On the 16th of December, 1866, when the life-boat was being exhibited in Glasgow, on the way to its station, the wife of the captain of the Straithlevan, accompanied by her children, went to see the boat, and put an offering into the subscription box. Exactly one year after, on the 16th December, 1867, the captain's vessel was wrecked, and on the following morning he and his men were providentially rescued by the very boat which his wife had contributed to support.

THE POPE, by a recent decree, has accorded to the Cisterclan monks, known by the name of Trappists, derived from that of the monastery where the illustrious De Rance effected his celebrated reform, a grant of the ancient and celebrated Abbey Delle Tre Fontana, at Rome, with the three churches belonging to it. Thus the Trappists recover possession of a convent of their order which the Cistercians occupied from 1140 to 1825, a space of 685 years.

A LEARNED shoeblack has recently turned up in the London police courts. He claims to be the son of a deceased Polish count named Maconski, and though only eleven years old, knows English, French and Polish perfectly, and is learning German. He had been employed as a shoeblack by the managers of the East-end Industrial school, but had absconded with his earnings and sold his uniform and the implements of his occupation.

TUNNEL UNDER THE INDUS.—The work of tunneling under this river at Attock commenced more than five years ago, and, afterward abandoned, has been resumed. The entire length of this railway tunnel will be 7,215 feet. Its greatest depth below the entrance will be one hundred and eighty-two, and the distance between the bed of the river and the roof of the tunnel twenty feet.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS.—Of the total number of 142,547 children between the ages of six and eighteen within the city limits, 53.5 per cent. are in her public schools; 17.4 per cent. in private and parochial schools; 14.6 per cent. at work, and 14.5 per cent. in idleness. The children between six and eighteen are usually estimated at 18 per cent. of the whole, which would give for Philadelphia a total population of 784,000.

THE Paris Exhibition building, which so lately housed not only the art products of the world, but its principal potentates, and which cost eleven millions of francs, has been sold for one million ten thousand. The Emperor would willingly have allowed it to stand, but Marshal Niel wanted the ground for the reviewing of troops, and the building is to be taken down.

AN English lawyer has forsaken the gown and bar to invent and perfect a flying machine. He proposes "to convey passengers through the air by a steam bird, or a flying steam engine fitted with wings flapped by the action of steam." A patent has been taken out for this contrivance, but the machine is not yet ready to be put in operation.

THE mysterious disappearance of Mr. Speke, a brother of the explorer, is creating the greatest excitement in London, judging from the English papers of February the 8th. If the gentleman is alive, he owes it to speak out at once. As several hundred people are engaged in working up the case, the mystery will probably be explained before long.

NAPOLEON AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—A deputation from the English Bible Society had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon recently, and presented him with a copy of the Bible. The Emperor made a brief address to the gentlemen of the deputation, in which he declared that it was his first rule to protect all religions.

THE Charleston *Mercury* calls attention to the fact that there are tracts of original forest, containing the best quality of ship timber, left in South Carolina, and advises the citizens of that State to go into the lumber trade.

THE tinning of pins is effected by boiling them for a few minutes in a solution of one part bitartrate of potash, two of alum, and two of common salt in ten or twelve of water, to which some tin filings or small lumps of tin have been added.

AN English statistician reports that in 1865 the chief mineral-producing countries of the world yielded 359,587 pounds of gold and four million pounds of silver.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

NO. VIII.—PROPHECY.

Prophecy has been called a monumental miracle. Miracles which consist in sudden suspensions, deviations from or controlments of natural laws, are confined to a brief period of time and to a limited locality; but prophetic miracles extend over centuries, and empires and continents. Prophecy embraces a wide range of subjects, and runs as warp through the woof of all history, from Adam in the garden to ourselves, on whom the ends of the world have come. Individuals, cities, races, empires and religions are its themes, and to this may be added the end of time, the general judgment, and final destiny of the virtuous and the vile.

The force of prophetic evidence consists in this, that no uninspired sagacity can foretell events that depend upon the human will for their fulfillment. Seasons, tides, eclipses, and like events, that are the result of the regular operation of natural laws, may be foretold upon the hypothesis that nature and its laws will continue unchanged. But events that depend for their execution upon human agency cannot be certainly foretold by any intelligence but that which sees the end from the beginning. From historical analogies and precedents we may guess and assume that history will repeat itself, and that what has been will be; but there is no certainty, and not the slightest foresight as to details. If, then, it can be shown that future and far distant and most surprising events, embracing a great variety of subjects, were foreseen and predicted not only as comprehensive results, but in their most minute details, we prove that those who wrote these predictions wrote them under the immediate influence of divine inspiration, and consequently establish the claim of the Bible to be a revelation from God.

We shall, out of a multitude of prophecies, select only two as sufficient for our purpose—the prophecies in relation to the Jews, which we shall just now consider, and the prophecies in relation to Christ, which must be the subject of our next article.

While the Jews were yet in the Arabian wilderness, between Egypt and Canaan, before they came into possession of the land which had been promised four centuries previous, and before they were properly a kingdom at all, Moses foretold the various wonderful and terrible destiny that awaited them as a nation, as a sad retributive consequence of their wicked forgetfulness of God. Many of these predictions in relation to the calamities, defeats and captivities were fulfilled, in a measure, by the invasions of the Egyptian, the Syrian and Assyrian kings. The ten tribes composing the kingdom of Israel, as distinguished from the kingdom of Judah, were carried into captivity by Shalmanesor, king of Assyria, 254 years after its separation from the kingdom of Judah. About 134 years after the captivity of Israel, Judah was carried into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon; this captivity continued 70 years. All the particulars of these invasions and captivities were clearly and minutely foretold. We shall, however, confine ourselves to a consideration of those prophecies that were made by Moses 1,500 years in advance of their fulfillment. These prophecies are recorded in the 28th chapter of the book of Deuteronomy, and their fulfillment may be found in Josephus Tacitus, and in all modern history.

In regard to the final invasion and overthrow of their kingdom, and the destruction of their capital, Moses predicts, in the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy, that the nation that was to do this thing was to be "from afar." Italy was distant from Judea, and a portion of the legionaries employed in the siege of Jerusalem were brought by Vespasian from Britain, the utmost western limit of the Roman empire.

Further, this invading and conquering people were to come "swift as the eagle flyeth." These people came in ships, and the emblem on all the Roman standards was an eagle, to express the swiftness of their conquering march. "A nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand." The Latin language was utterly unknown to the Jews. This nation was to be of "fierce countenance." No soldiers were bolder or grimmer than the iron-clad legionaries of Rome. When Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, saw the grim and undaunted faces of the Roman warriors, as they lay dead upon the field of dreadful fight, he was so impressed with their warlike look that he exclaimed: "Oh, that these men were my soldiers, or I were their king." Moses predicted that this nation would utterly destroy them, and so they did. All the towns of Galilee were laid in ruins; then Jerusalem was last invested. Moses predicted that in the soreness and straitness of the siege tender and delicate women, in the ungovernable rage of hunger, would feed upon the bodies of their own children, and so authentic history tells us they did. Moses tells them they would be destroyed until "few in number." During this last invasion and memorable siege 1,200,000 perished by pestilence, famine and the sword. In the reign of the Emperor Trajan, about A. D. 100, multitudes of Jews were destroyed. In A. D. 130 the armies of the Emperor Adrian massacred vast numbers, and utterly scattered and broke them.

Moses predicted that they should be carried in ships into Egypt and sold into bondage, "until no man would buy them." So it was. Ninety thousand were carried thus into Egypt, until the slave market was glutted, and none found to purchase. Moses told them they should "be plucked from off the land" which they were then going to possess. This has been steadily fulfilling for 1,800 years. The Romans, the Saracens, the Christians and the Turks have held and ruled Judea from the days of the conquering Titus until now, and the Jews have never since had a distinct national polity.

Moses told them they should be "scattered among all people."—This wonderful prediction has been most wonderfully fulfilled. The Jew inhabits all large islands, all continents, all zones—lives in all climates, speaks all languages. He is found from the poles to the burning line, from China to Britain, from Canada to California, from Labrador to La Plata, from Spitzbergen to the Cape of Good Hope—wherever the earth bears a plant. Moses tells them that they should find no rest for the soles of their feet, their hearts fearful, and their lives hanging in doubt, everywhere oppressed and wronged. The fulfillment of these wonderful predictions embraces a wide range of history, no inconsiderable part of it for 1,800 years past. The heathen nations, the Mohammedan, and the so-called Christian nations have united to oppress and wrong these unhappy people. They have been oppressively taxed, their goods have been confiscated, they have been incarcerated in dungeons, they have been banished from every nation in Europe, and from some several times over. The Crusades—those blind wars of fanaticism—resulted in the murder of countless thousands.—The fanatical and rapacious populace of every land have outraged and insulted the "tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast."—Tyrannical laws in nearly all lands have denied to them citizenship and civil rights. Yet, after all, in accordance with prophecies, they have been wonderfully preserved—like the bush on fire, but never consumed. Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome have passed away; and while no modern people can trace their ancestry, no one doubts the Jews around us are the descendants of Abraham.

W.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.—The expenses of the government, the present year, according to Secretary McCulloch's report, is $346,729,129, and his estimate for 1868, $392,269,226. This last sum will be, if divided evenly, eighty dollars for every voter in the country.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

MR. EDITOR: Of late my mind has been variously exercised in reference to some plan by which the minutes of our Conferences can be published and circulated. This exercise was partly superinduced by the reception, a few days since, of only eight copies of the minutes of the Montgomery Conference to distribute among six churches. However, this was the best our worthy secretary could do with the money placed in his hands for this purpose. How to dispose of the few copies to the best advantage was a question. At last I decided to furnish the preachers and stewards as well as I could. The distribution was gratis, notwithstanding the money was paid in the outset by the writer, and I knew not how to commence selling so few copies.—Whilst traversing my field of labor I have been presenting the subject to the members of our church, and find all willing and anxious to pay enough beforehand to insure a copy, which, at the present price of publishing and mailing, will amount to about fifteen cents per copy.

In order to secure a larger publication and wider circulation of our minutes let the following items be observed: 1. Before the preacher of each charge leaves his work to attend the session of the Annual Conference let him present the subject to the members of the church, and all others concerned, and receive fifteen cents from each one desiring a copy of the minutes. 2. Let the preacher prepare a list, embracing the names and amounts of all who subscribe to this fund, which will guide him or his successor in distributing the minutes. 3. At the Conference let a committee be appointed for the purpose of receiving the number of subscribers and amounts paid from each charge, and turn both over to the secretary, or some one designated by the Conference. 4. As soon after the Conference session as convenient let the secretary have the minutes published, and mail the requisite number to each charge in the Conference—the post office in each charge, or the nearest thereto, having been furnished with the money and number of subscribers. Thus all can soon obtain the official reports of the Annual Conference, and thus a correct history of our operations and statistics will be secured to our membership.

The above is written more in the desire of awakening interest upon this subject than of prescribing any specific mode of operating.

A. DOWLING.

GUIZOT.—We have studied the works of this distinguished man, but are indebted for our first knowledge of his personal character and history to a sketch in the *Watchman and Reflector*, from Rev. E. de Pressence, D.D. From it we condense the following items: Guizot's father was beheaded during the reign of terror; but he was carefully trained by his pious and intelligent mother. He made his debut as a tutor in Paris. "He published several articles in the papers, which attracted some attention. There he met Miss Menlan, a young lady of rare worth and great distinction, who supported her family by her pen. In this task M. Guizot aided her in the most delicate manner, sending articles under her name to the journals in which she used to write. Some years later she became his wife. He is small in stature but noble in appearance." He has always been an early riser and an indefatigable worker, and though now eighty, is enthusiastic as ever. He lives at a beautiful country home, surrounded by his loving and admiring children and grandchildren. He is almost as famous for his oratory as for his writing. Best of all, Guizot is an earnest champion of the religion of Jesus.

Of all our Western lakes, Erie is the shallowest, having an average depth of about 100 feet. Huron and Michigan have an average depth of 800 *feet*.

THE number of single women in England is 1,587,000—nearly all between twenty and forty years of age.

From the Student.

THE MICROSCOPE IN EDUCATION.

Assuming that scientific instruction is to form an essential portion of the education of the future, the possession of at least a moderate quantity of philosophical apparatus will be regarded as necessary by all families raised sufficiently above want to afford its purchase, and the most popular and available instrument is assuredly a *microscope*, from the range of information it is able to impart, and from the continuous pleasure so easily procurable from its use.

In the selection of such an instrument, regard of course must be had to the state of the intended purchaser's pocket; but it may save loss of money and vexation of spirit if we caution those who are about to enter upon microscopic pursuits, not to imagine that the lowest-priced instruments can possibly prove satisfactory. A microscope that will not show all ordinary objects *well*, bringing out their beauty, as well as their structure, will soon be voted a tiresome and unsatisfactory machine. Only advanced students can make any good use of the refinements of the most costly instruments, and of the most elaborate apparatus, but if only three or four pounds is given for a microscope with a couple of powers, a bull's-eye condenser, and a few *et ceteras*, it will infallibly be found insufficient and inconvenient within six months of its acquisition, if it is kept in constant use.

Families should not too readily grudge the price of a good instrument, as it will last their lives; and it is not a little barbarous and absurd to find costly finery in a house destitute of appliances for the cultivation of the mind.

Let us suppose a microscope bought—what is to be done with it? Here we fall back upon the tendency of the times toward scientific education. Every one ought, for example, to know some at least of the elementary truths of anatomy and physiology. Foolish people fancy that such matters are only fit for those who may be destined for medical pursuits; but every one is interested in the preservation of health, and it is absurd that society should bring up men and women entirely ignorant of the nature of the human frame. Even a baby may be regarded as a complicated piece of philosophical apparatus, which it is folly to commit to the charge of a *curator* who has not the remotest idea of *how it goes*.

With the aid of a microscope, and a few well-selected preparations, sound elementary knowledge of the nature of bones, muscles, nerves, lungs, skin, etc., may be easily and very agreeably obtained, and the ideas thus communicated will not only enlarge the mind, but furnish useful hints for practical conduct all through life. It will be found that when objects of the kind referred to are seen, books relating to them will become interesting, although they might prove most wearisome to plod through without such aid.

When once the simpler elements of physiology have been mastered, a multiplicity of objects in the lower ranks of organic life become of great interest. Portions of insects, exemplifying the means by which they are enabled to do something like what man does with a different apparatus, in the way of locomotion, food catching, digestion, etc., rise in value as objects of study or amusement just in proportion to the range of physical or physiological knowledge previously acquired.

It will be conceded by all acquainted with the matter that a course of microscopic instruction of the kind indicated should be regarded as an indispensable feature in every civilized educational scheme.

Passing from the animal to the vegetable kingdom, a great deal of important information, furnishing food for reflection, may be obtained, by directing the microscope to readily accessible plants. Those who do not intend to study botany as a science ought yet to know the appearance and functions of the principal organs by which plant-life is carried on. Stamens, pistils, pollen, vessels of different descriptions, seeds, tissues, and cells of plants, ought to be familiar things to all who have any pretence to education, and though mere reading about may be perplexing and wearisome, seeing them properly exhibited under the microscope rarely fails to instruct and delight.

The vegetable world offers an endless succession of beautiful microscopic objects, and their dissection involves no unpleasant processes or disagreeable tasks. To know plants only as they appear to the unassisted eye is to have but a slight and feeble acquaintance with their larger varieties only, for multitudes of the most exquisite forms of vegetation can only be seen by the microscope's aid. In the green slime or scum upon stones or ponds, in moulds, mildews, etc., what elegant shapes and charming tints appear; and what astonishment seizes the mind when the eye first sees undoubted plants move about and change their shapes like the Euglenæ, as if stimulated by a purpose and impelled by a will.

If the microscope is used simply as a plaything, it soon meets with the fate of other playthings, is being thrown aside. More rationally employed, it provides a constant stimulus to inquiry. The observer finds his curiosity excited first in one direction and then in another. To explain one thing he wants to know a little chemistry, to understand another a little physiology, and so forth from day to day.

When the microscope is merely made to serve the purpose of an elegant amusement it is by no means to be despised, nor ought those who so employ it to be ridiculed for their taste. Looked at from a recreational point of view, microscopy is well worth taking up, though we certainly advise its employment in a more studious spirit, and in a systematic way. Indeed, the more it has been used for study, the more it may be used for amusement, because the observer, who has acquired an extensive range of information, will be much better qualified to develop its recreational capacities than can possibly be effected by a comparatively uninstructed practitioner.

Fresh objects will, as a rule, be more interesting than slides, and living ones are preferable to dead; but there are many things, such as details of structure, that can only be seen in well-made preparations; and any one who buys a microscope should learn how to prepare all ordinary slides, for which abundant instructions are given in well-known works.

In families much interest is easily excited by illustrations of the structure of ordinary things in regular use, and but little skill is required to make thin slices, sections, and other preparations necessary for their display. A little practice will easily lead to the discovery of the powers and modes of illumination best employed. It is best to begin with the lower powers, and though an object may be transparent enough for transmitted illumination, it is often worth trying it also by reflected light. Bodies, again, that are opaque in a mass become translucent in their sections, and many which present no beauty with ordinary illumination become splendid with polarized light.

We shall, from time to time, furnish beginners with information which will assist them in microscopic pursuits; and when papers refer to subjects that may at first sight seem a little beyond their reach, they will frequently find that the difficulty may be made to vanish with much less trouble than they suppose.

Without any prejudice in favor of particular pursuits or peculiar methods of instruction, we feel bound to give a preference to plans which bring truth home to the eye, and with this view it is impossible not to regard the microscope as one of the foremost instruments for the communication of knowledge, equally adapted to class teaching and to private study. No better investment can be made than in a good microscope, a binocular one being preferable.

A FACT FOR TEETOTALLERS.—Dean Stanley has just published a new book on Westminster Abbey. Like everything he does, it is delightfully written, with a finish of style which is in these days rare. In looking over it pages I came upon a fact which I had either forgotten or never known—probably the latter. I should imagine that the fact is little known, for it would have been ridden to death by this time if it had been within reach of teetotal intellects. The Dean has to speak of Harry the Fifth, whom he describes as up to his time the greatest of English kings. Then he goes on to say that this great king—the Prince Hal of fame, who had caroused with the Falstaffs of his age, and knew the worth of good wine—would, had he conquered France, have destroyed all its vines, that he might put an end to drunkenness.—*Once a Week.*

THE New York *Times* says that if it were not for a few earthquakes, railroad accidents, murders, boiler explosions and such like, we should be tempted to think that the millennium was at hand. Only think of an army contractor being sentenced to five years of penal servitude for attempting to swindle the English government in some matter relating to the Abyssinian expedition. Attempting mind you, not succeeding.

A SINGULAR will case has come before the Roannes courts. A. M. Pitro died last year, and left his property to his heirs on condition of their spending £1,500 sterling in erecting a bronze monument on his tomb representing Death, under pain of forfeiting, in which case it would go to the sick poor of the town. The heirs wish to evade this somewhat insane clause.

MORE than five thousand Japanese are said to have destroyed themselves during the past twelve months.

Provisions of Special Order No. 40 Defined.

HOW STATE NOTES SHALL BE RECEIVED FOR TAXES OR OTHER PUBLIC DUES.

The following important order was issued on Tuesday morning by Gen. Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., March 16, 1867.

Special Orders No. 59.

[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

4—1. Special Orders No. 40, current series, from these headquarters, is not to be construed to apply to taxes or other public dues previous to the year 1867, all of which taxes or other dues may be paid in State notes or warrants on the treasury of the State, issued under the laws of the State, including like warrants issued, or to be issued, under said orders, for this year.

II. It is further ordered, that all State notes now in the treasury, or received for taxes or dues, after this date, shall be immediately destroyed by the treasurer, in presence of the Governor and Auditor of State.

III. Whenever, under Special Orders No. 40, a sufficient sum shall have been collected to satisfy the purposes expressed in said order, and for the period specified therein, any further receipts into the treasury may be applied to the liquidation of other obligations impaired by said order, as if the same had not been issued.

IV. Paragraph IV. of Special Orders No. 40, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Major-Gen. Hancock.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ENGLISH JUSTICE.—It has, I believe, been gravely asserted by a Russian author that whenever a Russian has his pocket picked in England he is always sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, whilst the thief is allowed to go free. However absurd this assertion may seem, there is, or at least there may be, some ground for it. It is related that some years ago, before the Criminal Justice Act came into operation, the captain of a Russian merchant vessel, whilst passing through Cheapside, had his pocket picked and his handkerchief stolen. The supposed thief, a lad, was arrested and taken before a magistrate. He was committed for trial, and the witnesses had to be bound over to appear that day fortnight and give evidence. The form of recognizance is to appear or to forfeit one hundred pounds sterling to the Queen. To this the Russian objected. His vessel was to sail next day for Odessa. Her crew was on board, and by the terms of his charter-party he must sail. The magistrate had no choice. He could not try, neither would he discharge the prisoner. The Russian must enter into the recognizance or go to prison. The latter alternative he preferred, for then the owners of the vessel would know he was not to blame; and thus to prison he was sent. On the other hand, the friends of the prisoner, alleging his innocence, went before a judge at chambers, and procured his liberation on bail. At the termination of the fourteen days the sittings at the Central Criminal Court were held. The Russian captain was brought up in custody. The accused, forfeiting his bail, did not appear whereupon, without explanation, the Russian was discharged after having suffered fourteen days' imprisonment. Surely a foreigner would be justified, if he judged our law by its anomalies, in doubting its wisdom and justice.—*Once a Week.*

METEOROLOGISTS have labored hard to verify the popular belief regarding the moon's influence on the weather; but their researches have generally led to negative results. Mr. Park Harrison, one of the latest and most persistent inquirers into the subject, has, however, just arrived at a more positive conclusion, one which is interesting as a matter of science, and curious because it is paradoxical. The collation of a large mass of observations has revealed the fact that, when the moon is at first and third quarter, the temperature at the earth's surface is respectively above and below a certain average, so that there is manifested a tendency in the moon to warm the earth at first quarter, and cool it at last quarter, slightly, it is true, but still perceptibly. Now, at first quarter the sun has been shining a short time, and at last quarter a long time on the face of the moon turned toward the earth. Hence—and here is the paradox—the cool moon warms the earth, while the warm moon cools it. A perfectly philosophical explanation can, however, be given of the anomaly. The fact is that the moon, by warming the upper regions of the atmosphere, lightens or evaporates the clouds floating therein; the earth's heat is thus permitted to radiate and pass away into space, and the lower strata of the atmosphere in consequence become cooled. This effect reaches its maximum at the time of the moon's third quarter, and falls to its minimum at that of the first quarter, and hence the comparatively high and low temperatures at these times.—*Once a Week.*

KANSAS has a plain thirty miles long, and fifteen miles wide, covered with a crust of salt from one to four inches thick.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

THE CHINA MISSION PROPOSITION, to wit: *One dollar* and your initials; children, twenty-five cents:

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GLAZE THE CIRCUIT.

Our preachers must not let their people live in the dark. To introduce this ADVOCATE into a family is like putting a glazed sash in an old-fashioned log house. It lets in the light on bleak, cloudy days, and is a perpetual joy. There is more civilization in window glass than there was in all the hieroglyphics of Egypt. To deliberately suffer a Christian family to live on, in these stormy, stirring times, without knowledge of the battle now waging between truth and error, Christ and Belial, is to consign them to the centuries of the Pyramids. Where is that powerful preacher that can supply the place of a whole newspaper, by a monthly appointment, who proposes to be the light and window-sash of the whole settlement!

Whoever wants an appreciative, wide-awake audience, let him sow gladness by introducing into every farm-house on his work the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. *Glaze the whole circuit*; don't let the world turn round without the families knowing it.

THE BALTIMORE COFFEE TRADE.—The *Sun* says that the total imports of coffee during the past year were 289,778 bags, of which 266,926 bags came direct from Rio de Janeiro, 1,220 bags from Lagnayra, 581 bags from other foreign ports, and 21,061 bags from coastwise ports. This is in the aggregate the largest import of coffee ever made into the port of Baltimore during any one year.

TRANSPLANTING.

In spiritual as in natural husbandry this is a critical operation. Many trees and plants die under it, many more are withered and stunted, and are sickly and unfruitful, whilst a few are improved and do better for the change. The same is true of the spiritual process. Members of our churches are moving from one section of the country to another. What effect have these changes upon their religious welfare?

Some are culpably negligent about taking their letters, and others who take them fail to hand them in, and to unite with the church where they have taken up their residence. This is a common and great evil, a sin not of small magnitude—this negligence and indifference about their relations and duties, which those who were members of the church exhibit in their new homes. We have known instances where the interregnum between taking a certificate and depositing it has been used for a little relaxation, such as theater-going, and other diversions and practices incompatible with the Christian profession and discipline.

Sometimes people defer uniting with the church on the ground that their sojourn is temporary, or from other flimsy reasons it is delayed, until the certificates of membership are worn out or lost, or become so old that they are ashamed to produce them.

The experiment of living out of the church, for ever so short a time, is dangerous. It is like taking a tree from the soil and expecting it will retain its life without being immediately reset. If life is preserved, it has sustained an injury that may never be wholly cured. How much harm negligent Christians sustain by the presumption of living for a time out of the church cannot be estimated. And the loss to them is greater from the fact that the restraints and helps of their old associations are broken off, and they are now amongst those who do not know them as the children of God. In their old homes they were known as members of the church; the watchful solicitude of pastors and brethren were thrown around them; but in their new domicils they are not recognized as of the household of faith, and cannot be until they exhibit their credentials and publicly connect themselves with the people of God.

It is here that many have fallen and have been lost to the church and to heaven. They have been torn away from long accustomed religious associations, and before new ones are formed the sap and life of their religion is gone. All the records of backsliding and apostacy attest the fearful danger of delay in renewing our fellowship with the church. However specious the reasons for it, and plausible at the same time, there is serious risk in it. It is a temptation of the devil, and the disposition to yield to it forebodes shipwreck and ruin. From long and careful observation we are convinced that many souls are lost from this single cause, and that multitudes of members are lost to the church by changes of residence and the failure to promptly renew their religious communion.

But where the letter is duly deposited, how often does it prove to be a nominal thing? We watch the result very much, as the gardener watches a tree that has been taken from some other soil. Will it live and will it flourish as it once did? It is not uncommon to see those who in their former homes were pillars of the church, the backbone of its enterprise, and active and zealous in every duty, become cold and useless in the church whither they have removed their membership. There are reasons for this, in the fact that they are strangers, and that time is needful for the growth of new ties, and even of Christian friendship and sympathy. Everything at first is strange, cheerless, sometimes repulsive. A religious home-sickness comes over the soul, and great spiritual discouragement.

These disadvantages would be much lessened if the pastors and most experienced members of our churches better knew the "heart of a stranger," and would exhibit peculiar interest in those who come from other and distant charges. In most of our churches there is a lamentable defect in this respect. Pains is not taken to make the newcomer feel at home, and to supply the society and sympathy which are so needful, and which his heart is yearning for. This consideration, which ordinary courtesy not less than Christian benevolence would seem to require, is often utterly wanting. Nobody takes the stranger by the hand, nobody visits his family, and it requires a wonderful amount of faith and self-assertion to maintain the old standard of spirituality under such untoward circumstances. Of most of our charges the confession is a true one, "we are verily guilty concerning our brother." Often do we leave choicest and most sensitive spirits to languish and struggle in unfriendly neglect, when a little genuine kindness and encouragement would have cheered and saved them.

The jeopardy of the process would be diminished by more love and faithfulness on the part of the pastors and people, but it would not be altogether removed. There is danger at best, and he who changes his membership must be on his guard. He must become rooted and grounded as soon and as thoroughly as possible. Watchfulness and diligence and prayer are needed more than ever. Temptations to neglect church duties will be strong, and in alliance with the shock which the disruption of old habits and associations has occasioned. Where we are not so long and well known there may be a tendency to relax in circumspection toward the world; and the social enjoyment which is not immediately found in the church may be sought in the world and its unlawful pleasures. The only safety is in a most hearty entrance upon the duties and service of God, and the diligent improvement, especially, of the social and devotional meetings of the church.

By this process of transplanting we have seen the most vigorous and fruitful dwindle, and lead a half withered and barren life. It is with prayerful solicitude that we notice the process and look after the result. Does the transplanted member take vigorous root and deep hold of the soil? Is there no sign of loss or blight? And how great the relief when at length the crisis passes, and there is a healing and knitting of all the fibres, and the member, enrolled as having "joined by letter," becomes as a "tree planted by the rivers of waters?" At a time when there is so much shifting and changing of both temporal and spiritual homes, the effect upon our religious interests and welfare should be carefully examined, and the dangers to which we are exposed should be exhibited and averted.

PERSONAL.

We have been recently favored with the presence and ministrations of distinguished brethren: Revs. Dr. Marshall, Dr. Watson, of Memphis; Thos. Abernethy, jr., P. M. Goodwyn, and A. E. Goodwyn. The Rev. Dr. J. Hamilton is now in the city, just returned from a trip to Key West and Cuba, in search of health.

LIEUTENANT WARREN, an officer of the Royal Engineers, has for some time past been engaged, at the expense of an English society, in making extensive explorations on the site of the Temple of Solomon, in Jerusalem, and has already made some startling discoveries. He has, it is stated, established by actual demonstration that the south wall of the sacred inclosure which contained the Temple is buried for more than half its depth beneath an accumulation of rubbish — probably the ruins of the successive buildings which once crowned it—and that if buried to its foundation the wall would present an unbroken face of solid masonry of nearly 1,000 feet in length, and for a large portion of that distance more than 150 feet in height.

STOPPING THE PAPER.

Editors often apologize to subscribers for stopping the paper, assuring them "that no affront is meant." So tender are they that they give notice, one, two, three—look out! "when you see the *cross-mark* on your paper," know that its end is nigh. This is doubtless well meant, but there is another side to be considered. It may annoy a few persons to have a paper stopped when the year is out, but it is a positive luxury to others. Suppose a man discovers soon that the weekly for which he has paid is not the thing he wished for, that the editor's taste does not suit his, nor his opinions, nor the type, nor anything about the sheet, yet here it comes, certain as fate, once a week, if not oftener, postage going on, dragging its slow length through an entire year! What a relief to know that there is an end even to a newspaper! Now imagine the state of mind in which that subscriber wakes up to the fact that it *has not stopped!* He writes, and the post master writes; but still it comes. He remembers the law that if the paper is not refused, the subscriber is held responsible for the subscription price, and he *does* refuse it; but it *won't stop!* Suppose it should run on this way all the year, and the year after, and so on, and in fact *never stop!* Stopping a paper is somewhat like trying to stop a Dutch alarm clock which has been set to go off one hour before day, on a cold winter's morning, the party having concluded not to get up; or the stopping of a bagpipe that is practicing on an upper floor, or a locust blast on a hot day, or five hundred frogs in the neighboring slash, or the hand-organ at the door of the "Living Skeleton." One subscriber, poor fellow, writes on the margin of a returned ADVOCATE, "*Mr. Editor, please don't send this paper any more.*" Ah! thought we, what an agony does that simple sentence unfold; who can tell how long the poor fellow has been trying to get his message through! Evidently he is almost exhausted, but fortune has at last favored him, and relief is at hand; we can now afford him a purer satisfaction than he has ever received from us before.

To stop a paper when the year is out, the money out, and the work fairly done, is the greatest pleasure we have—next to that of renewing a cash subscription. We hope that all exhausted subscribers will not charge us, but the mails, with insensibility if their paper still keeps coming.

A CONSCIENTIOUS AGENT.

Now as long as there is type, printer's ink and paper, a hard-working agent shall have this paper, for no man so certainly pays for it. And we only wish that we could afford to send it out broadcast into every poor Methodist family; but alas! poverty is not confined to agents, and readers, and country places. A poor man on a hard pavement is the perfection of poverty. We commend the spirit of the following letter to all our friends, in "country sparse and city full."

MADISON, March 15, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I had been wondering for some time how I should get money to pay for the ADVOCATE, and wondering too whether you would stop it at the time if I did not pay up to the time. Well I did not get the money to spare from pressing wants. Time expired 20th January, but the ADVOCATE came on to the 15th February. Still no three dollars to pay for it, and then its visits ceased and left us all sad. The little ones said: "Pa, did you get the ADVOCATE to-day?" The answer was: "No, no ADVOCATE to-day."

At the post office again, and lo! the ADVOCATE. A smile. Glad to see you, old friend. Let's see! "H. Copeland, agent." Well, that is by appointment, by authority. And I wish that would help over the other great difficulty. I have been trying to be agent all the while, but with—I need not say how little success. I wish I could send you—well, I don't know how many subscribers and the money, but I cannot—I cannot. But I am not done trying, nevertheless; if there is a chance for one you shall have that.

H. C.

THE Treasury building at Washington will cost about $5,000,000.

CUTTING THE KNOT.

The impeachment of President Johnson by the Senate is a foregone conclusion, if we may judge from the summary temper so far shown in the trial. Gen. Butler, who is a *magna pars* of the occasion, did not see why "the court should not proceed at railroad speed." We suppose a certain amount of inconvenience and delay must be endured by the impeaching managers through the solemnities and judicial forms necessary to give an expression of deliberate and constitutional justice to the proceeding. But it is evident that there will be no weakness displayed by that forty-two majority in going straight through to the end. The House attends in mass during the trial to strengthen the purpose and secure the determined will of the Republican caucus. All those hindrances which spring from authorities, precedents, literal constructions, and the spirit and letter of constitutional law, which usually force the flow of justice into its own deep, rocky channel, will be suffered moderately, nothing beyond. Doctor Curry, editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, speaking of the impeachment, says: "The time has come when this thing must be settled," and "*if the knot cannot be untied it must be cut.*"

And this we conceive to be the solution of the whole matter. The Radical Republicans cannot "untie" the knot, and they are now about to cut it. Justice is still arrayed in ermine, and seated in the chair of the Senate chamber, and the scales are still displayed, but to secure due weight it is urged that a sword be added to the arguments of the prosecution. No one can doubt that Dr. Curry's suggestion will be fully adopted. And the President now stands not so much at the bar of the Senate as at the door outside of the War Department. It is not the genius of the managers of impeachment that he has to fear, nor the strength of the indictment, nor the awe inspiring Chief Justice, nor the consciences of the court, but the sword which has been wrested out of his hand, and is now turning every way before the eyes of the country.

President Johnson, standing on his defense, represents in his person the Constitution of Washington, Madison, Adams, and the principles of the revolution of '76. His condemnation and expulsion from office will mark the transition from a government by public opinion to one of sheer force. The sword of the Macedonian which divided the Gordian knot first discovered its edge at Chaeronela upon the liberties of Greece. And henceforth all questions of personal right will receive a solution equally simple and forcible as that which Alexander introduced at Gordium, and which from that time to the present has served the purpose of all men who have become impatient of the restraints and difficulties which justice and religion equally oppose to the ambitious and the violent. In the Northern journals, both religious and secular, this is the spirit of the greater number, "*cut the knot.*"

Such a result could hardly have been imagined, that in two years the party which carried through the war would have consolidated all the powers of this Republic in a caucus; that before it, as in the vision of Daniel, the three departments should fall which have always been cited as the concurrent essential parts constituting the stronghold of our liberties. But so it is; the two houses of Congress only record and go through with the policy of the caucus; the Supreme Court only affirms its decision; and presently the Executive will only execute its will. Without check, without respect to popular will, to tradition, to usage or to Constitution, it will have but one law of procedure, that which the spokesman of the great organ of Northern Methodism has announced as worthy of Congress and the occasion—"*That which cannot be untied must be cut.*"

ONE clergyman in Boston took five hundred dollars in marriage fees during two days.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

We take from the *Times* the following report of the commencement exercises of the University of Louisiana, Medical Department:

There was a large attendance on the morning of the 10th instant, more especially of ladies, at the Lyceum Hall, to witness the graduating exercises of the above named college, and the character of the entertainment fully sustained the expectation of the visitors.

The graduating class consisted of about forty students, whose general appearance indicated that they had not misimproved their time, and who, to judge from the visitors in attendance, must have awakened a warm interest in their success among a large number of friends. The faculty of the college occupied the stage, an excellent band enlivened the occasion with its music, and the exercises altogether were of a character to make the day long remembered (as it doubtless will be) by each of the new professors of the healing art.

The conferring of the degrees was performed by the Hon. Randall Hunt, with an explanation of the meaning of the honor, and with a dignity of manner that lent additional might to his words. The valedictory on the part of the faculty then followed, and was delivered by Prof. Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., who explained the aims and objects of the medical profession with a force of reasoning and an earnestness of manner which favorably impressed every listener with the extent of the speaker's information and his familiarity with his subject.

The valedictory address of W. H. Watkins, which was justly received with applause, closed the intellectual portion of the exercises. The following were the list of graduates in medicine:

Wm. H. Watkins, La.; Thos. K. McNeil, La.; Yves R. LeMonnier, La.; Wm. S. Kendall, La.; Albert J. Roberts, La.; Peter Fairly, Miss.; Robt. J. Magee, Miss.; Jno. L. Beavers, Miss.; Geo. C. McCallum, Miss.; Frank Malhiot, La.; Sam'l H. Dockery, La.; Smith W. Compton, Texas; Jno. T. Kennedy, Texas; Jas. C. Loggins, Texas; Amos Graves, Miss.; Jas. J. Hall, La.; A. Ducatel, La.; Elijah A. Cox, Miss.; Nathaniel W. Bonton, Tenn.; Jas. E. Lay, Texas; Elbert A. Banks, Ga.; Henry D. Downman, Ala.; Jno. K. McLeod, Miss.; Joseph R. Lutere, Ky.; Wm. E. Crook, Ala.; Oscar P. Aubert, Ala.; Wm. J. Lamkin, Miss.; Elias B. Thompson, Ala.; Robt. W. Thompson, Texas; Jno. W. Ross, Tenn.; Bernard H. Dinkgrave, La.; J. Bridges Johnson, La.; Elisb H. Wells, Texas; Robt. B. King, Ark.; Joshua O. Johnson, La.; Joseph S. Pugh, La.; Leander W. Gregory, La.; Robert Field, Miss.; Jno. Hutchins, Miss.; Jno. S. Petty, Ala.; Edward S. Burford, Tenn.; Isham G. Wilson, Ala.; Frank H. Dennis, Ala.; Chas. H. Kelly, La.

Graduates in Pharmacy—Chas. U. Gaudet, La.; Jas. R. Hastings, La.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Prof. J. W. Mallet.

WE WOULD call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the new patent pianos, by Messrs. Raven & Bacon, New York, whose improvement is thus referred to by the New York *World*. Musical opinions given by this journal are considered very valuable, as they are made by critics of eminent talent:

Messrs. Raven & Bacon, who for a generation past have made an excellent piano-forte, have greatly improved the volume and quality of tone in their instruments by the application of a new principle described as the "combination sounding-board.

To express in brief the nature of the improvement, the sounding-board is doubled in that portion of the case occupied by the plate, and only the lower one is affixed to the sides of the case, while the upper or ordinary sounding-board is supported upon the other.

Between the two boards there is a space of about six or eight inches, which forms a vibratory chamber resembling that of the violin. The top board being freed from contact with the case at one end, vibrates with scarcely any restraint, and the lower board also contributes its quota of sonority to the whole. As a matter of course, the vibrating surface being nearly or quite doubled, the tone of the instrument is effected to the same extent, and it not only becomes powerful, but pure. A more flute-like treble and middle register has perhaps never been heard. The improvement is substantial to all appearances, and will command attention mainly because, like the overstrung bass, it violates no law in the construction of the instrument, but is a legitimate development of a fundamental principle.

MR. STANTON.—Secretary Stanton's nerves are very susceptible. The alarm he betrayed at the supposed nitro-glycerine plot gave them a severe shocking, and some Washington wags, induced by the success of that hoax, have lately perpetrated another that far surpasses it in absurdity. The phantom evoked this time to disturb his slumbers in the War Department was the terrible Mosby. A detective, employed to bring the garrison early notice of any movement of its Presidential enemy, was induced to believe that Mosby, the famous rebel guerrilla, had organized a force in the country adjacent to the Potomac river to surprise and capture the War office. Thereupon the utmost alarm and consternation seized the Secretary; he ordered out immediately the additional guard of seventy-five men who remained under arms in the corridors for two nights, another batallion was sent to garrison Long Bridge, where they spent the same length of time in the cold listening for the ring of guerrilla boots. The rear of the building was strongly barricaded, and now the only entrance to the timid old lady is through the 12th and 44th regiments of Infantry, with the 5th Cavalry as pickets, and numerous ante-rooms filled with spies and police. We have not yet learned whether his food is tasted beforehand on suspicion of poison, or whether he sleeps in a sheet of mail, but all this will doubtless come in time. Evidently the terrors that haunted Richard's dreams were but faint to those that cluster around Stanton's couch in the War Department.—*N. O. Times.*

ANOTHER COLENSO DECISION.—It seems to be impossible to divest Bishop Colenso of his hold upon the see of Natal. A suit has long been in progress in the Colonial Court, brought against him as trustee of the property of the church in Natal, and at last a decision has been rendered in his favor. A correspondent of the *Cape Argus* says the judge holds that at the time of the issue of the bishop's letters patent the colony had not independent legislative powers. He does not, however, go so far as to say that in every respect the letters patent are valid to confer coercive jurisdiction, but adopts the decision of the Privy Council that the Church of England in the colony is a voluntary association, and obedience on the part of the defendant is by express or implied contract, so long as he claims to be a member of that association. The other judges concurred, making the opinion unanimous. This is certainly an extraordinary state of things. Here is a bishop who has renounced his faith, and there is no power to say of him "his bishopric let another take."

AMERICAN INVENTION IN ENGLAND.—About two years ago a new mode of making wells was invented in this country. It consisted simply in driving a tube into the ground until water was reached. This invention has been patented in England, and is now coming into use there. The British government has recognized the merit of the invention by ordering a large number of tubes for the military expedition now fitting out for the release of the English captives in Abyssinia.

OBITUARIES.

THE LATE E. B. VAUGHAN.

When a good man dies—when one who has been eminent in all the relations of life, who as a citizen has been patriotic, useful and upright, as a Christian zealous circumspect and benevolent, as a parent and husband attentive, provident and kind—has been summoned by the hand of death to slumber with his fathers, his obituary should be written and read, not so much to pay a tribute to departed worth—to cast, as it were, a wreath of flowers upon his venerable ashes—as to hold forth his life as an example to be followed by those who would journey worthily through the pilgrimage of this world.

Such a man was E. B. Vaughan, whose loss our community is now deeply mourning, and for such reason is this brief, far too brief, obituary tribute rendered to his memory.

Mr. Vaughan was a native of Virginia, where he was born in February, 1798, but at an early period of his manhood came to Alabama. He first settled in Madison county, then in Marengo, but afterward removed to Tuscaloosa, with whose interests he was identified for nearly the third of a century. As a citizen he felt a deep interest in and contributed largely to the prosperity of Tuscaloosa. In his death the community lost another of those few old and loved citizens (God bless them!) who link Tuscaloosa of to-day with the Tuscaloosa of the past.

As a Christian no man ever kept his garments more unspotted from the world. In early life he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was ever a "burning and a shining light." His place in the sanctuary was always filled, save when sickness confined him to his house. In the prayer meeting, the class meeting, the Sunday school, and all the other appliances of the church, he ever manifested a deep concern. Sunday after Sunday the worshipers in the Methodist Church will turn their eyes, dimmed with the tears of remembrance and regret, to the place in which this loved patriarch so long sat.

"Can that man be dead
Whose spiritual influence is upon his kind?
He lives in glory, and his sparkling dust
Has more of life than half its breathing moulds."

He was remarkable for his large-hearted benevolence—not that kind of charity which seeks to obtain the applause of man—but that simple, pure love to fellow-creatures upon which the choicest smiles of heaven love to light and linger. Industry, frugality and uprightness had brought abundance to his door, but he regarded himself as God's almoner, and forgot not the beautiful lessons of charity which the sacred Scriptures had instilled into his heart. Many a widow's sad heart was relieved, many an orphan's tear wiped away, or changed into a smile of gladness, by his quiet, unostentatious charity—that charity which scarcely permitted the left hand to know the doings of its fellow.—The fire upon many an humble hearthstone has burned more brightly from his presence.

His death was a fitting seal and close to such a life. For seventy years had he journeyed righteously through the world and when the voice of the "Master of Breath" said to him, "Come up higher," he cheerfully and gladly obeyed the summons. The bright rays from the many virtues that gemmed his long life converged to the focus, the grave, and lit up the footsteps of the departing Christian, through the "valley and shadow," into the perfect day of heaven.

His funeral ceremonies were sad and impressive. The Constitutional Union Club attended his remains, mourning their loved president and departed patriotism. The church was thronged with his fellow-citizens, whose moistened eyes and saddened hearts responded to the beautiful and solemn sermon preached by Rev. William Armstrong.

E. B. Vaughan is indeed dead, but his memory shall live and be revered, as long as goodness shall be respected in this community, by us and our descendants.

"That man lives greatly,
Whate'er his fate or fame, who greatly dies,
High-flushed with hope where heroes shall despair."

Dust of the valley, press lightly on the bosom of the dead patriot!

B. F. M.

Rev. ROBERT H. ARMISTEAD departed this life, at his home on Red river, in Desoto parish, on the 19th of February, 1868.

Bro. A. was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, on the 26th of August, 1807. Here he grew to manhood and married. Soon after he sought a home in the then far West, and settled in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, about the year 1828. There he resided many years. He moved to Desoto parish in 1854, where he resided until his death. Bro. Armistead joined the church and embraced religion at Sharon church, in Amite county, Mississippi, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Angell, in 1843. His conversion was a sound and bright one, and his commission to preach the gospel may justly be dated from the same happy occasion, for straightway he commenced exhorting his kindred and friends to seek the Lord, and from that good day he has been laboring in his Master's vineyard. Brother Armistead had not the advantages of an early education, nor that of an early training in the "way of life." But the good Shepherd called him. He heard and obeyed, and, according to the ability given him, has been doing good service in the ministerial army ever since.

Bro. Armistead was ordained deacon on the 9th of December, 1849, by Bishop Capers, at Natchez, Mississippi, and was ordained elder on the 16th of December, 1855, by Bishop Kavanaugh. He never joined the Conference, preferring to do the work of a local preacher, and as such he preached every Sabbath in the month. He preached without money and without price, and proclaimed the glorious gospel of Christ in the highways and hedges; and, though dead, his works will follow him, and in his crown there will be many stars, arising from solitary places, the abodes of the humble poor. Though over three-score years, he appeared to enjoy robust health until his last illness. The writer was present at some of his last appointments, and he appeared as full of zeal as in the days of yore.

Bro. Armistead left a wife and three children, the latter of whom are all grown and married, an aged brother and many relatives.

B. H. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Columbus District will commence in Brooksville on Thursday, April 23d.

All traveling and local ministers and official members of the church are members of the district meeting, and are specially invited to attend.

Preachers in charge will please bring up the bishop's collection, if practicable.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Macon, Mississippi, April 16th to 19th.

All itinerant and local preachers, and all the official members of the Quarterly Conferences, are members of the district meeting, and are earnestly requested to attend. The preachers in the district will please raise their bishop's collections, if possible, and bring it up to Macon with them. Bishop Wightman has promised to be with us.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Opelousas District.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pattersonville	Apr.	22, 23
Franklin		24, 25
New Iberia		
Washington		29, 30
Opelousas	May	2, 3
P. Brule and Mallet		5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas, commencing Friday, May 1st. All the traveling preachers in the district and as many of the local preachers and official members as possible, are expected to be present.

A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar.	21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem		28, 29
Woodville	Apr.	4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill		11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer		18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem		25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May	2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water		9, 10
Wilkinson circuit		16, 17
Kingston circuit		23, 24
Natchez		30, 31

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

New Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Dryades street German Church	Feb.	2
Quarterly Conference, Jan. 31		
New Orleans circuit, at Algiers		9
Baton Rouge		16
Moreau street		23
Thibodeaux circuit, at Houma	Mar.	1
Felicity street		8
Carondelet street		15
Jefferson City and La. avenue		22
Gros Tete		29

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar.	14, 15
Bogueehitta ct., at Monticello		21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr.	4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater		11, 12
Wesson, at Beauregard		18, 19
Hazlehurst ct., at Providence Camp Ground		25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatia	May	2, 3
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant		9, 10
Meadville circuit, at		16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhope		
Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at		
Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union		
Jacksonville station, second Sunday and Saturday before) in March, at		
White Plains circuit, third Sunday and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains		
Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at		
Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at		

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Columbus District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Columbus	Jan.	11, 12
Crawfordville, at Artesia		18, 19
Brooksville, at Brooksville		25, 26
Trinity, at Bigby Valley	Feb.	1, 2
Cooksville, at Cooksville		8, 9
Columbus Circuit, at New Hope		15, 16
Yellow Creek, at Mt. Vernon		22, 23
Caledonia, at Pleasant Ridge		29
	and March	1
Bridgeville, at Bridgeville		8, 9
Pickensville and Carrollton, at Carrollton		15, 16
Athens, at Athens		22, 23
Bexar, at Mt. Pleasant		29, 30

My address is Gainesville, Alabama.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Washita District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan.	25, 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb.	1, 2
Homer circuit, Homer		8, 9
Hayneville circuit, Hayneville		15, 16
Farmerville circuit, Tennessee church		22, 23
Vernon ct., Longstraw		
February 29 and	Mar.	1
Minden circuit, Minden		7, 8
Bossier circuit, ———		14, 15
Bienville circuit, ———		21, 22
Louisville circuit, ———		28, 29
Mount Lebanon, ———	April	4, 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar.	21, 22
Perryville		28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr.	4, 5
Tuscaloosa		11, 12
Havanna		18, 19
Green		25, 26
Eutaw	May	2, 3
Forkland		9, 10
Greensboro and Newberac		16, 17
Brush Creek		23, 24
Marion		30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb.	2
Mobile, St. Paul's		9
Whistler		15, 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill		22, 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March	1
E Shore & Fish River, at Grice's Chapel		7, 8
Citronelle, at B. Meadows		14, 15
Pascagoula, at Salem		21, 22
Bay Shore, at Mossy Point		28, 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April	4, 5

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FRAGRANT TOILET SOAPS are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the *Standard* by dealers and consumers.

☞ Sold everywhere. mar28 3m

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Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

J. L. DUNNICA. D. P. HARRISON.

J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

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All orders from the country accompanied by the money will be carefully filled at the lowest market prices. J. L. DUNNICA & CO.

sep22 1y

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PRIVATE FAMILIES WHO AIM to raise vegetables of the best quality only need not to be reminded that "figs do not grow on thistles," nor that from good seed alone can good vegetables be obtained.

Seeds may, indeed, grow freely enough, but unless they prove good in every respect it were better they had not grown at all. The seeds offered by us being mainly the produce of Bloomsdale, raised under our own personal supervision, with the aid of years of practical experience, we are enabled to speak with entire confidence as to their quality, and of the reasonable probability of satisfactory results.

☞ We have but few "Novelties" to offer. Our experience, obtained at some cost, is that out of the multitude of that class of vegetables advertised for sale, in most cases the *good* are not *new*, and the *new* are not *good*. Substantial, staple, well-known sorts are in the main the most reliable.

Purchasers who do not reside within ready access of the city, nor near merchants or druggists who vend our seeds, can be supplied by mail, postpaid. Priced Catalogues, for family use, with the *Rural Register* for 1868 (abounding in useful hints,) will be mailed, without charge, to all who apply enclosing a three-cent stamp. DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth st.,

mar14 5t Philadelphia.

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A QUESTION

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and that includes

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2,800	in One Day	
1,968	in One Day	
2,191	in One Day	
1,707	in One Day	that is,
2,050	in One Day	
1,618	in One Day	21,312
2,017	in One Day	
1,712	in One Day	in only 10 Days!
1,931	in One Day	
2,676	in One Day	
&c.,	&c.,	&c., &c.

EXPLANATION.

The above figures give the exact number of *Subscribers* received per day, for ten days past, by the publishers of the *American Agriculturist*, and the work has gone on in the same ratio for a long time. The circulation went up to 130,000 last year, and the subscriptions so far this year are very largely in excess of that or *any* previous year!

What Does it Mean?

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An Edition of 159,000

copies was required in 1867. At the rate of increase for a month past the subscription list of the American Agriculturist for 1868 will reach 200,000 to 250,000.

1,000,000 Copies,

at least, and probably 3,000,000 copies, would be wanted this year if everybody should take the Agriculturist who would be profited by it, perusal, ten times the small cost.

The Truth Is,

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For the *CHILDREN*,
For the *ORCHARD*,
For the *GARDEN*,
For the *FARM*,
&c., &c.,

the Agriculturist is packed brim-full. It is not a cheaply-gathered, scissors-and-paste-make-up of a paper, but the publishers employ a large force of the most intelligent and practical first-class men to be found in the country. These all devote their time and energy to gathering from every possible source just such information as the people need. It is their ambition and pride to print no line that is unreliable, and to condense the greatest possible amount of useful information into the least possible space. That they succeed in doing this is fully proved by the immense number of persons that continue year after year to take and read the American Agriculturist. It has now entered upon its Twenty-seventh year, and enjoys a circulation probably exceeding the combined circulation of all other rural periodicals, not only in this country, but in the world!

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Your Wife Wants It,

Your Children Want It,

AND

You Can Easily Get It

OF

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Publishers,
245 Broadway, New York.

mar7 1mr

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ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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APR.				1	2	3	4
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MAY						1	2
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	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received; and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From Chambers' Journal.

JACK-FROST.

Jack Frost is a workmanful artist indeed;
Builds castles with pinnacle on the smooth enclosed glass;
Leaves flowers wherever his bright foot does tread,
And spreads a white carpet all over the grass.

He climbs to the top of the tall forest tree,
And crowns it with gems when the green leaves are gone;
How lovers of beauty and wonder are we
If we prize not his work, so tastefully done.

He breathes on the wind-dimpled streamlet, and lo!
A bright shield of silver gleams on his soft breast!
Across the broad river his arms he doth throw,
And its fast-flowing waters are hushed into rest.

If accurate and strange are the pictures he draws,
With a pencil of beauty forever he goes,
Would seek in his works to find out any flaws,
Would try to improve the warm tint of the rose.

Upon mushroom he lets beauty shine,
His fingers so nimble, so skilful and free,
More over, and quickly with jewels they shine,
And look fair, as we dream elfin bowers to be.

I love him, although from a bow that's unseen
He lets loose his swift-winged arrows of sleet,
As I cross the wide heath—their sting, sharp and keen,
But renders my cot, when I reach it, more sweet.

He comes to my garden, where Robin sings sweet
On the fence that is covered with roses in spring,
And makes it a palace of crystal complete,
Where fairies might dance in a jewel-wove ring.

He icicles fringing the bucket all worn,
That stands on the brink of the old woodland well,
Look brighter than dew-drops upon a May morn,
That gleam in the roses that grow in the dell.

Then come, O Jack Frost, from thy bleak Northern home,
Thou beautiful jewel-robed wandering sprite;
Show thy skill on the windows of my little room,
And spread o'er the meadows thy carpet of white.

From the Little Chief.

JEANETTE'S SELF-DENIAL.

A story is found in the German of a little girl named Jeanette, who once went out to see a grand review. She found a capital place from which to see the soldiers pass, and was looking to see them march, when she noticed a poor old woman in the crowd, behind her, trying very hard to get where she could see the soldiers. Jeanette pitied her, and said to herself, "I should like to see the soldiers march, but it isn't kind in me to stay in this seat and let that old woman stay where she can't see anything. I ought to honor old age, and I will."

So Jeanette called the old woman, and placing her in the nice seat, fell back among the crowd. There she had to tip-toe, and peep, and dodge about, to catch a glimpse of the splendid scene, which she might have seen fully and easily if she had kept her place. Some of the people said she was a silly girl, and laughed at her. Was she sorry for giving it up? No! She was glad, because she knew she had given pleasure to a poor old woman. Thus Jeanette was rewarded in her heart for her kindness to old age.

A few minutes later a man covered with lace elbowed his way through the crowd, and said to her, "Little girl, will you come to her ladyship?"

Jeanette followed the man to a platform within the crowd. A lady met her and said, "My dear child, I saw you yield your seat to the old woman. You acted nobly. Now, sit down by me. You can see everything." Thus Jeanette was rewarded a second time for honoring age by denying herself. You are glad, are you not? You admire her conduct, don't you? and will you not strive to imitate her?

If you do not, I think you need to take a lesson, not only from Jeanette, but also from the pure and blessed Jesus. He so denied himself as to leave his heavenly throne and come to earth to die for sinners. Surely we ought for his sake to deny ourselves little pleasures, when by doing so we can add to the enjoyment of the poor, the sick, or the aged. If you will, your heart will grow glad under the smile of Jesus; and if no rich lady or gentleman reward you here, yet in the great fatherland above Jesus will say to you, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of one of these, ye did it unto me."

"Swear not at all." Lay aside all by-words which seem harmless in themselves. Such words not only savor of profanity, but they are always ungrammatical and inelegant. A true gentleman, or a true lady, or a Christian scholar, uses no by-words.

It is said the Island of Jeddo, in Japan, is rich in iron and coal deposits.

SCIENTIFIC.

ELECTROPLASTIC.

Under this title the art of depositing metals in molds is generally known on the continent of Europe, while in England it has been known by the name of electro-typing; but probably the best name (for it is electro-casting, in contradistinction to pyro-casting, or cast-by-heat, as in ordinary founderies. The first idea of this art was suggested to Mr. Daniel on the invention of the galvanic battery which bears his name. M. Jacobi took up the suggestion, and produced some small castings of seals and other small objects; the process being so simple, it was extensively practiced by amateurs as an amusement. These castings were all on pure copper, as other metals were found too expensive for the process; indeed, even yet, when the process has been introduced into the fine arts, copper still is the metal that is mainly used.

The only other metals that have been electro-cast are silver and gold, but these to a very limited extent. The process of electro-casting in silver is a very slow process as compared with that of copper, notwithstanding that the equivalent of silver is nearly twice that of copper, and the electro conductivity of silver is also greater. The difference in the rapidity of deposition in favor of copper is owing, no doubt, to the difference in electro-conductivity of the solutions in which they are dissolved, sulphuric acid and water, in which copper is usually dissolved, being a much better conductor of electricity than cyanide of potassium and water, in which silver is usually dissolved. This is very evident when the same solution is used for both metals; the deposition of copper then is not half that of silver with the same current of electricity. Gold can be electro-cast more rapidly than silver, cyanide of potassium dissolved in water being used as the solution, which might have been expected, as its equivalent is greater than that of silver. Hither to these three—copper, silver and gold—have been the only metals that have been successfully electro-cast. It has often been attempted to deposit some white alloy which might serve as a base for electro-silvering, but hitherto without success. Ordinary German silver has been deposited, but the process is so slow, and, moreover, a considerable heat has to be maintained, so that for more than a simple coating it has not been successfully used. A white alloy for the above purpose is still a desideratum. From experiments that have been made, there appears no doubt that this desideratum will be supplied before long, but it will not be of the precise composition of ordinary German silver, but tin will take the place of nickel. There seems to be no doubt that pure tin could be electro-cast if we could make those solutions which give a regnline deposit conduct electricity more freely. We have seen some experiments made in this direction also, wherein there is every probability of success. At present many articles are electro-cast in copper which are intended to be electro-silvered, such as jewel-cases, work-boxes, tea-caddies, ink-trays, etc.; in fact, all such articles as are highly enriched by sculptured ornamentation and electro-silvered, this process being much cheaper than pyro-cast German silver, as all such castings require the use of the chisel and graving tool, besides smoothing and polishing, which electro-castings do not. There is no metal that will pay for pyro-casting and finishing but silver or gold, and even these, if done in quantities, are much more cheaply done by the process of electro-casting.

In the process of electro-casting copper there is nothing to be desired. It is very simple, and easily managed; in fact, when once fairly started, it will almost work of itself, and is less expensive than any alloy can possibly be, but the drawback exists in the metal itself, in it being so readily oxydized. Not that there is any difficulty in silvering it—that is now easily enough done—but it is after the article is silvered that the defect of this metal appears. Unless the coating of silver is very thick it is soon cleaned off, or if by accident it should receive a blow on any salient part, the silver might be taken off, and the red copper would appear, which soon turns to green and black by contact with the atmosphere. But ordinary German silver is subject to a similar objection; even common plated spoons and forks of this metal soon become very unsightly, and not only so, but even poisonous, if great care be not taken; so that a white alloy containing but a small proportion of copper would be a great acquisition for all electro-plate goods, but more especially for electro-castings in the finer branches of the art.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

It takes 6,480,000 pounds of cotton to supply the daily demands of the cotton mills of the world.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CLOVER AS MANURE.

It has been justly remarked that the red clover plant is the foundation of successful farming. The remark will apply to all portions of the country, except it be to the neighborhood of cities where land is worth several hundred dollars per acre, and where stable manure may be obtained in abundance for the growth of garden crops and other high-priced products. Agricultural chemists, as well as observing farmers, have given it as their opinion that the manure of animals fed on good clover hay is worth five times as much per load as manure from straw fed animals. Taking it as granted that the estimate is approximately correct, it is obvious that the turning under of a green crop which produces such rich manure must in itself add greatly to the fertility of the soil. If a ton of green clover is worth five times as much for fertilizing purposes as a ton of common yard manure, made by animals fed on straw or timothy hay, and with straw litter largely intermixed, then a good crop of clover might be rated in value about as follows: Two tons of stalks and leaves, estimated when converted to dry hay, would be equal to at least four tons of the green material; and half this amount in roots would be two tons more—the whole, six tons, multiplied by five to bring it to the standard of common manure, would show a heavy crop of clover to be worth thirty tons of ordinary yard manure. This estimate may not be strictly correct, and it cannot always be, as yard manure varies much in its value according to age, amount of straw or corn stalks used, and mode of heaping or preserving. But let the estimate be varied so as to meet the differing circumstances, and it will still be seen that clover possesses eminent advantages. The influence which the roots possess in loosening and rendering mellow the heavy soils in which they grow is one of great importance—assisting, as it does, the diffusion of the manure of the leaves and stems through the soil in the process of decay.

During a recent visit to the nurseries of Geneva, New York, we had occasion to observe the great efficiency with which clover manuring was managed in preparing ground for planting trees. The comparatively small quantity of manure furnished by the village rendered the mode of enriching by clover an absolute necessity, and the excellent, healthy and vigorous growth of the young trees proved its great value. The crop is plowed under when in full blossom; if done sooner, there is too much succulence and not enough substance; if later, the stems have become too hard and woody, and do not become so well pulverized in decay, nor diffused through the particles of the soil. Before plowing the crop is well harrowed, which not only lays the plants flat on the ground, but draws them in the same direction as the course of the plow, allowing the sod to carry its own crest of plants when inverted. A log chain attached to the forward part of the plow, and to the right handle, and hanging in a loose loop between these points, and dragging on the ground, assists in completely turning under the otherwise straggling plants. It is thought best not to turn them under with a very deep furrow; and rolling the furrows flat immediately afterward prevents the drying of the leaves and stems, and hastens decay and intermixture. As young trees require a good depth of soil, the sod is again inverted with a larger plow, or to a greater depth, after the lapse of several weeks.—*Country Gentleman.*

TOBACCO.

Whenever the tobacco is soft enough to admit of being handled without breaking, the work of stripping off the leaves and tying, in preparation for market, should be carried on with no loss of time. Early in the season a press of other work is very apt to cause the stripping to be postponed, and if the crop be a large one, the getting ready for market is too long delayed. Great care should be observed in the proper sorting and handling. On each plant there will be usually three or four sorts, which should be put each in its separate allotment. In taking down the crop for stripping do not allow the sticks to be thrown to the ground, but handed down with care. The bundles are to be neatly tied, and then, while held in one hand, pressed by the other against the breast of the stripper into the shape it is intended to have when taken out of the hogshead for inspection. It shows better when pressed into a fan-like shape. This is very quickly done by passing the hand over it; then the bundle is to be laid down with care, not thrown down. It is an easy matter to make it keep this shape throughout the preparation for market. The value of the crop is much enhanced by neatness in handling it, and attention to such little matters begets a habit of care very essential to the successful planter. On the close of a day's work all done during the day is to be laid in bulks of two rows, with the tail somewhat lapping, and with no weight upon it but a few tobacco sticks. The floor of the house is to be cleared up, the sticks put out of the way, and the tobacco stalks preserved under cover. It is a common practice, and a most wasteful one, to throw them out of the door, and expose them to the washing from the roof. From an estimate made with some care, we have found the stalks from twenty acres of tobacco worth for manure about as much as a ton of Peruvian guano.—*American Farmer.*

WORK FOR MARCH.

Give every attention to the making of hot beds for raising tomatoes, egg plants, early squash, cucumbers, melons, etc.

Asparagus.—Continue to make new beds, fork over lightly, and dress the old beds with salt at the rate of about one pound to the square yard.

Beans.—Toward the end of the month a small sowing should be made of the early six weeks or any other kind of the early string varieties.

Beets.—Sow upon a warm, sheltered border as early as the ground is in a favorable condition.

Cabbage.—Plant out from the autumn-sown beds and make sowings of the early and true drumhead varieties for late summer and autumn use.

Cauliflower.—Plant out the young plants upon a warm border or moderate hot-bed, and protect by mats, etc., during cold days and nights. Make plantation of those which have been kept in frames during the winter.

Carrots.—About the middle of the month sowing of the early horn, and toward the end the long orange and Attringham may be made.

Celery.—Sowings of the early white and red solid should now be made upon slight hot-beds.

Horse Radish.—Plantations of this most useful and neglected plant may now be made.

Lettuce.—Sow for succession the early kinds, and plant out those which have stood the winter, for use in April and May.

Onions.—The main crop should be sown as soon as the condition of the soil, etc., will admit—and as it is a crop of some importance, we offer a few words of advice. The ground having been plowed or trenched during the autumn or winter, is allowed to remain in that state until in a good condition to work, when it is leveled down and marked out into beds 3½ or 4 feet wide, with spaces 18 inches wide. Before the seed is sown the beds are raised somewhat above the ordinary level by the soil from the 18 inch spaces, and when the surface has become perfectly dry the seed is sown and the beds rolled or trodden down until they appear as hard as a gravel walk. A thin coating of soil is then strewn evenly over the whole, and the roller passed over the beds. The beds being narrow, enables the operator to weed, hoe and clean with facility and without injury to the plants. The advantages of the above method of raising onions are: the plants having a greater depth of soil than usual, they grow with greater sturdiness than those highly manured upon low ground, while the elevation of the beds enables the sun to penetrate a considerable depth into the earth, thereby slightly checking late growth, and of course inducing early maturity.

Peas.—Early in the month sow early kinds, and toward the end, champion of England, advancer, etc.

Parsnips should be sown as early as practicable.

Parsley.—Sow very early.

Potatoes.—Plant for the principal crop not later than the end of the month.

Spinach.—Sow to succeed that sown in the autumn.

Salsify.—Scorzenera and radish should be sown as early as circumstances permit.

At the time of stirring the soil between any of the crops, strew a little soot close to the stems of the plants, which will prevent slugs and insects harboring there and eating them off under the surface of the soil, which they are very apt to do in the early part of the season. Use the hoe and cultivator between the winter standing crops, and keep every part of the garden clean and free from litter.—*American Farmer.*

In Benton county, Indiana, there is a farm of 24,000 acres, owned by Messrs. Fowler & Earl. They design it to be used entirely in preparing cattle for market. When the whole tract has been brought into proper condition it is expected 8,000 cattle can be fed on it.

The Texas *Gazette* says they have made no crops in that region, but that game is plentiful at their very doors. Going back to the wilderness!

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A J Wright, A M, President
Mrs A A Wright, Principal
Miss E Smith, English
Miss Anna W Rose
Miss C A Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.
Other Instructors will be announced.

The Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1841 and has always stood at the head of excellence. It has been under the present management four years. The course of study is a full one, and upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The primary pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The grounds are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70.00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J WRIGHT.

D G Hemphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 21

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October, 24, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education.

Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms: Board and Tuition per session. $300.

Payments.—$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, $75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 3-6th

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LADIES AND GENTS,

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BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

The Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made.

Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building.)

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1851, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $1200, or $2,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

nov 17 1y

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Established in 1837.—

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.

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Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. jel8 1y

KNIGHT & CO.,

Dealers in

PLANTATION, MILL, & WOOD-WORKING

MACHINERY,

And Agricultural Implements.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles peculiar to our business, and through our agents in the North and East, can fill promptly, and at a small advance above manufacturer's prices, all orders for articles in our line not usually kept in this market.

The great change in our labor system necessitates a corresponding change in the Implements used, and we have prepared ourselves to offer the latest improved

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both for Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, at prices that will warrant their purchase.

Also, LEEDS & CO'S Sugar Kettles, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, &c; and will contract for any kind of work done at their establishment, at their prices.

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nl7 1y

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

25 Peters, formerly Front Levee,

Corner Customhouse street,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Camp street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Dolemus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members: Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $30 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y.

HENDERSON A. MORSE,

ATTORNEY at LAW,

—and—

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Every sort of Gun and Pistol Repairing attended to, by J. E. BAILEY,

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MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session of this lastitntion for the present year will open on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction and comfort. The institution is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, and is in the enjoyment of a large patronage.

TERMS:

Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at the commencement; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in gold or its equivalent	$67 50
Tuition and Incidental Fee, in currency	25 00
French	15 00
Music, with use of Instrument	37 50

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

The daughters of traveling ministers of the Louisiana Conference are charged no regular Tuition.

Young Ladies designing to board in the Institution will each bring a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet or spread; and must furnish towels and lights.

For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
aug 10 3m Mansfield, La.

SOULE UNIVERSITY,

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.

O H McOmber, A M, Pres't, and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.

Gen. J C Moore, A M, Prof. of Mathematics,
Rev. B F Kavanaugh, M D, Prof. Biblical Literature and Moral Science.
T H Kavanaugh, M D, Prof. of Natural Science
B F Brown, A B, Principal Preparatory Department.
B V Lunn, Librarian.

The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 4, 1868; closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

SHORT TERM OF FOUR MONTHS.

Collegiate	$24 00	Preparatory	$20 00
Elementary	16 00	Primary	13 00

LONG TERM OF SIX MONTHS.

Collegiate	$36 00	Elementary	$24 00
Preparatory	30 00	Primary	20 40

Modern Languages, (extra) $4 00 per month.

No Incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at $15 00 per month. Tuition due upon entrance in Specie — a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other—Address—O. H. McOmber, Pres't., Choppell Hill, Texas.
july-13-tf

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

BROOKHAVEN, MISS

128 miles from New Orleans, on N. O. J & G. N. Rail Road.

The next session will open on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1867.

There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.

The building is large and well arranged; the play ground ample; the location healthy.

The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board; tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed $125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one pair of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address

REV. H. F. JOHNSON,
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Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

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feb 2

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no material change to notice in the general market since our last issue. A fair but not active business has been done in the wolesale trade in dry goods, etc., but in other departments there has been but little animation. The sales of our leading staple have been restricted by moderate receipts and supplies, and factors holding at a fraction above the limits of pending orders. Operations in sugar and molasses have been confined to the local trade, and although Western produce has shown rather more animation, still the movement in it has been of limited extent.

Cotton.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed at 21 to 22c. for Ordinary, 23 to 23½ for Good Ordinary, 24 for Low Middling, 24¼ for Middling, and 25 for Strict Middling, since which the demand has been limited, buyers refusing to go on at the ruling rates, and factors equally reluctant to give way. On Saturday the movement commenced with some disposition on the part of buyers to come forward at slight concessions from quoted rates, but, so far from meeting them freely, factors were, if anything, more stringent in their pretensions, and the business was consequently confined to a few parties, who took 2,300 bales at full prices. On Monday there was less inquiry, and buyers generally being compelled to stand aloof by the high prices asked, the sales were confined to 2,100 bales, more than half of which was taken by one party. On Tuesday there was but little change. A few factors were willing to sell at easier prices, and accepted figures ¼c. less than quotations, but most of them, on the strength of light receipts, adhered to their previous pretensions, and hence there was very little scope for buyers, unless they were willing to pay the prices asked, and the business was consequently restricted to 750 bales, part at the rates of the previous day and part at a reduction of ¼c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 5,150 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 9,358 bales, against 9,553 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 195 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 521,470 bales, against 619,062 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 319,783 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 165,489 bales to Great Britain, of 49,982 to France, and of 129,414 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	21	to 22
Good Ordinary	23	to 23½
Low Middling	24	to —
Middling	24¼	to —
Strict Middling	25	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	9624	
Arrived previously	578760	— 588384
		603640
Exported past three days	17805	
Exported previously	499740	— 517545
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		86295

Sugar.—The supply is light, but the demand is only in a jobbing way, at 12 to 13c. per lb. for Common to Low Fair, 14¼ to 14¾ for fully Fair, 15 to 15¼ for Prime, 16¼ for Choice, 16½ for Yellow Clarified, 17 for White, and 13¼ to 14 for Seconds.

Molasses.—The receipts are light, but they sell very slowly at 60 to 85c. per gallon for plantation, and 75 to 85 for refinery reboiled. Golden Syrup commands 81 to $1 10 per gallon. Cuba molasses is quoted by the cargo at 56 to 57½c. per gallon.

Flour.—We note a fair demand, light supplies and a firm market since our last review, but at slightly easier prices for Double Extra and the grades below.—There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 5,000 barrels, at $10 to $10 12½ per barrel for Superfine, $10 50 for Single Extra, $10 62½ to $10 75 for Double Extra, $11 50 to $12 30 for Treble Extra, and $14 to $14 75 for Choice Extra. On Tuesday there was less demand, and prices ruled more in favor of buyers.

Butter.—Choice Western is in light supply and moderately fair request. Sales of Goshen are restricted by the high prices which holders, under instructions from shippers, are now asking. We quote Western at 30 to 40c. for medium grades, and 40 to 45c. for choice. Goshen, 50 to 60c. per lb.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, March 24, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$60 to 70
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	35 to 45
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	25 to 30
Hogs, per lb gross	10 to 12
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$4 00 to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	2 50 to 3 50
Sheep, 3d " "	1 50 to 2 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	10 to 14
Calves, per head	10 to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales at the Time.)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	13 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	14 00
Spades	11 00	13 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	21	..
East India	..	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 00	..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	..	6 50
Crackers	..	9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	16 00	..
English, Fire	32 00	33 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17	23½
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	..	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	..	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	30	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	12 00	..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	..	4 75
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	..	3½
——St. Domingo	4	..
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	18	20
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	..	1 60
Herrings	65	75
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	..
——— No. 2	16 00	17 00
——— No. 3	..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	9 75	10 00
Extra	10 62	10 90
Fine	9 00	9 25
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	17	18
Figs, Drum	20	22
Dried Apples	7	8
Currants, Zante	..	14
Almonds, soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 25	..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	..	..
Oranges, Lat ₩ 1000	24 00	26 00
——Sicily ₩ box	..	4 00
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	..
" 10 x 12	3 90	4 00
" 12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 90	3 00
Canada	3 00	..
Oats	76	77
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 00	1 02
Beans, ₩ bbl	15 00	20 00
Hops, ₩ lb	60	65
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	18 50	19 50
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	15½	17½
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	..
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	17½	18½
Pelts ₩ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	6	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime	..	..
Rockland, &c	1 75	..
Cement	2 50	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	85
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	..
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	6
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 75	4 00
Pitch	4 00	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	4 00	4 50
——No. 2	3 25	3 50
——No. 3	2 50	..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	..	60
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 30	1 35
Coal Oil	48	50
——in cases	60	65
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	70
——Refined	..	85
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	..	35 00
Cotton Seed	..	35 00
——Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	26 25	26 50
Prime Mess	..	..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	15	..
Do., canvassed	18	19
Sides	14	15½
Shoulders	..	12
Green Shoulders	..	11
Lard, Prime, in tierces	16½	17
In kegs	17½	..
Fair, in tierces	..	..
Butter, Northern	55	60
Western	25	45
Cheese, American	19	20
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 75	5 25
Onions	7 00	8 00
Green Apples	5 00	7 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	5½	10½
India	..	10½
Carolina	..	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	1 75	1 80
from store	1 80	1 90
coarse, cargo	..	..
from warehouse	1 65	1 70
from store	1 70	1 80
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 05	2 15
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	14	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	11	15
Brown	12	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters	25	..
Choice and Selectons	17	60
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	23
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	27	30
Burry	10	11
Louisiana Native	16	..
Texas, ½ & ¼ Merino	22	25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No 3 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

ATLANTA, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1866, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable.

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Rev J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y MOORE

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN P BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

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july 27 tf O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BRAZILIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

NITHEROY, Brazil, Feb. 10, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I believe it is nearly six weeks since my last letter was written. At that time we were just beginning to have real summer weather, as it is usually in this part of the empire.

Since the 10th of December the thermometer has generally ranged, in the shade, from 75 to 95, not often outside of these figures either way; indeed not often up to 95 in the shade. But while in the sun one feels its power more sensibly than in Alabama or Mississippi, when the sun shines with unclouded brightness, the heat to one exposed to its rays is very oppressive, while in the shade it is quite pleasant. This marked difference is caused by the breezes which are so common and so refreshing, and our nights are rarely ever so warm as to interfere with the most pleasant rest. Indeed, we commonly need cover the latter part of the night.

At this season of the year hands laboring in the field need three hours at noon, as they frequently cannot work much on account of the heat. On the other hand, a large proportion of our days are cloudy, and when this is the case it is usually pleasant.

The seasons continue, thus far, with the same uniformity as regards rain. There has been but one period since I moved to my farm, in September last, in which we have been more than a week without rain enough for growing crops. From the 1st to about the 17th of January we had no rain, and it was very hot, and all kinds of vegetation suffered considerably—much more than it would in the cotton States in the same length of time.

I have several lots of growing corn, some of it nearly matured, and others of various ages, down to some just up, and it all looks well, and for a month past all kinds of vegetation has been growing with real tropical luxuriance. Of late we have thunder showers almost daily, and the hardest rains I have yet seen in Brazil, one or two of which made us think of the rains in our native land.

PEOPLE RETURNING TO THE STATES.

I think a large majority of those who come here from the South come without any idea of ever engaging in any kind of manual labor; yet four-fifths of them land here without money, or nearly so, and of course without work they are soon in want and destitution. Hence very many of these are anxious to get back to the States.

There is one other cause which is no doubt very potent with many of our best people who return to the States—I mean the tricky, cunning and unprincipled character of many of the Brazilians, especially about the city of Rio. I doubt if there is a city in America which has a larger per centage of this class. They are so utterly devoid of all principle that you can place no confidence in them. On the other hand, it is but just to say that in Rio there are honorable and noble-hearted men, who have never failed in their substantial kindness to all sober Americans, and I have never known of a case in which a sober man was refused assistance when he asked for it. Some have been aided who have foolishly wasted what was first lent, and on second application have been rejected. But industrious, sober business men can readily obtain assistance, and they can buy property on good terms, on credit, when they have a small per centage in cash.

In the interior the intelligent class are all, or nearly all, anxious for our people to settle among them, and they are very kind to those who do so, doing many things for them free of all charge. You will perhaps remember that I have before expressed the opinion that our people had better settle in the improved districts of country than to go into the wilderness. I am still fully satisfied of this.

WANT OF SUCCESS AMONG AMERICAN EMIGRANTS.

That our people at home may understand how a large proportion of the false and foolish stories about Brazil get into circulation by returned emigrants, I will state a few facts which have come within my own knowledge. Of all the young men, and the number was large, who came out on the Catharine Whiting, in July last, I know of but *one*, and I think he was the *only one*, who went promptly to work, and kept at it. That one was a boy of sixteen years of age. A very short time after landing he went to a gentleman in Rio, who had been a friend indeed to scores of our people coming here, and in two or three days this youth was engaged as a plow boy, at one dollar per day and board, with an American planter who is some thirty miles from the city. In a short time his employer arranged for him to work only four days in the week, without any diminution of pay, and recently he has taken him from the plow and placed him in charge of a part of the hands on the plantation, and with increased pay.

FENCING AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

Of the first I will just remark that one-fourth of the expense needed for fencing in the States will suffice here. Hedges are easily and rapidly made, and wherever the bamboo grows it is used, and is the cheapest rail timber in the world. You get the canes from thirty to eighty feet in length, and tie them to posts with the Sipo vine, or nail them on, and you have a fence for years.

Nearly all buildings in the empire that are intended to be comfortable are built on this wise: a frame roughly put up, answering to the size of the house intended, is the first thing. This is then covered with rough lattice work inside and out, leaving a hollow space in the middle, in proportion to the desired thickness of the walls. This space is then filled with dirt, stones, broken brick, etc., mingled with mortar, and the mortar made to completely cover the lattice work; and afterward this is nicely plastered and covered with tile. Houses thus built will stand for ages.

I have just recieved the appointments of the preachers of the Mobile Conference, through the kindness of Brother Spillman.

It was comforting to my heart to look once more upon the list of familiar names, with which my own has been identified for the last twelve years. A Methodist preacher never knows how much he loves his brethren until he becomes separated from them. Next to his wife and children they live in his brotherly recollections. May God bless with his richest gifts and blessings the brethren of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences, and carry them and their sufferiug charges through the days of darkness and suffering that are upon them now.

Fraternally your's,
J. E. NEWMAN.

MR. JAMES A. RAYNOR, president of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, who has been here for a week, and has obtained all the legislation requisite for the construction of that work over the bayous, rigolets, government lands, etc., leaves in the morning, and will be in New Orleans a couple of weeks. He wants a little additional municipal legislation from Mobile, but speaks favorably of the prospects of his road. Every one asks here: "What in the world is the reason the Opelousas Railroad is not continued or completed to the Texas line?"—*Washington Correspondence N. O. Times.*

THE London *Star* reprints Grace Greenwood's admirable account of Mr. Dicken's readings in Philadelphia.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lord Radstock, a sort of Rev. Creamcheese, is preaching in Paris drawing-rooms to audiences of ladies in full dress.

During the past one hundred and fourteen years there have been thirty-five administrations in England. The longest was the first Pitt administration, which lasted seventeen years and eighty days. The shortest was the first of Lord John Russell's three terms, lasting only ten days. The average is about three years and a quarter. Lords Russell and Derby were each three times Premier, the Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Pitt, the Duke of Portland, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Palmerston twice each, and fifteen others once each.

THE ALABAMA CONSTITUTION.

House.—After unimportant proceedings the Alabama bill was resumed and discussed at great length. A motion to table was defeated by 30 to 103. A motion to strike out the second section was carried—74 to 33. Stevens' amendment granting universal suffrage was defeated without a division. Spaulding's substitute was adopted—77 to 54. It declares the Montgomery constitution the fundamental law of the provisional government. The officers recently elected shall qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duties on the 1st of May. The governor may convene the legislature elect under said constitution. The legislature shall possess all powers conferred by the Montgomery constitution. The legislature may submit the Montgomery constitution to the qualified electors with or without amendments. When the majority of the electors qualified under the act of Congress of March 23d, 1867, have adopted a constitution and the legislature has ratified the fourteenth article, the said constitution may be presented to Congress for approval. The law to provide a more efficient government in the rebel States shall remain in force in Alabama, except as modified by this act, until Alabama is admitted to representation.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL RESUMED.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1868.—Chase entered and opened court—the usual formalities followed—journals read. Chase said: The managers will now proceed in support of articles of impeachment.

Butler spoke until 4 o'clock—concluding to a comparatively thin house. The seats provided for members of the House were entirely vacant, and the galleries were by no means crowded.

Wilson commenced the evidence, which is entirely documentary, and he was interrupted in the middle of the President's reasons for suspending Stanton by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Adjourned.

House.—The New Jersey resolutions, withdrawing assent to the fourteenth article of the Constitution, was presented. Mr. Boutwell objected to their reception, as they were not respectful, in this, that they charged the House with usurpations.

The hour of half-past 2 having arrived, the House went into Committee on Impeachment.

After their return, on motion, the New Jersey resolutions were returned to the person who presented them, as disrespectful and scandalous—Halsey, Hill and Moore, of New Jersey, voting aye; Haight, no; Sitgrave absent.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The final vote on the Alabama bill, after adoption of substitute by 77 to 54, was 102 to 29—a strict party vote, except Williams, of Pennsylvania.

The order relieving Gen. Hancock from command of the Fifth Military District, and his assignment to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, was promulgated today. Gen. Hancock is here, and will assume command to-morrow, headquarters Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Impeachment ticket holders are dissatisfied again to-day. After the reading of the journal it was universally expected that Chase would take some kind of a stand, but nothing of the kind happened. Butler read his speech; it was a dreary affair, lasting three hours. At its close Wilson commenced reading certified copies of Johnson's oaths, Stanton's commissions, and kindred matter. The proceedings to-day appear to have made no impression on the public. Curtis took notes of Butler's speech. Stevens is much disgusted at not being able to open the prosecution.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Senate.—Nothing prior to court. Reading the journal was omitted and evidence was proceeded with until Stanberry objected. Chase sustained the managers. Drake objected when Chase maintained he had a right to make preliminary decisions, subject to appeal. Drake appealed, and the managers were sustained. Butler said he was glad the issue arose when the ruling was in their favor. The defense took no part in the contest.

A motion to retire prevailed, Chase voting aye to decide a tie, Doolittle and Saulsbury, of the Democrats, only voting nay. After three hours' absence they returned, when Chase announced that the decision was that he should decide questions of evidence and preliminary questions subject to appeal to the Senate. Adjourned.

House.—Nothing of importance done beyond passing Tax Conference report.

THE M'CARDLE CASE.—DETAILS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Judge Black called the attention of the Supreme Court, to-day, to the non-action in the McCardle case. It will be up again to-morrow, and notwithstanding the well ascertained fact that six of the judges are for McCardle, the case will be postponed.

Judge Grier submitted the following paper:

"This case was fully argued in the beginning of this month. It is a case which involves not only the liberty and rights of the appellant in this case, but of millions of our fellow-citizens. The country had a right to expect that it would secure the immediate and solemn attention of this court. By the postponement of this case the court will subject themselves—whether justly or unjustly—to the imputation that we have waived the performance of the duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and waited for legislative interposition to supercede our action and relieve us from responsibility. I can only say, '*Pudet hæc opprobia dici et non potuisse repelli.*'" (We are ashamed such opprobrium should be cast upon the court, and that it cannot be refuted.)

The Supreme Court has postponed the argument in the McCardle case until next term.

Gen. Hancock issues an order to-day assuming command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters in Washington.

The division embraces the Departments of the East, of Washington and of the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—*Supreme Court*—The McCardle argument was postponed on motion of Carpenter, who was not prepared.

The impeachment managers made a tremendous effort to-day, saying that should the point go against them they would feel compelled to retire and consult the House. When the decision was announced, Butler said the managers desired to retire for consultation to settle the evidence taken to-day.

The President's friends seem in excellent spirits. It has transpired that the President changed the form of appointment blanks to conform to the tenure of office act after that law passed.

Gen. Morehead characterizes the interview between Stanton and Thomas as somewhat jocular—no hostile manifestations.

Butler volunteered his services to repeat, for an inaudible witness, but the defence objected.

The vote in private session sustaining Chase was 31 to 19.

In the Supreme Court a motion was made to advance the case of Martin and McGill, but was denied. It was appealed from the Circuit Court of Florida. It is a murder case, and the court suggested a remedy in the shape of an application to this court for a habeas corpus and writ of certiorari against the District Court. Counsel took no action on the suggestion. This case is similar to the McCardle case.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following are the proceedings had in private session to-day:

Chase stated that the question was upon Drake's appeal from the chair—that the chair had power to rule in questions of evidence.

Henderson moved to postpone the question for the modification of the rules. Conness called for the yeas and nays—suspension carried by 32 to 18. Henderson then moved to amend rule seven so as to read as follows:

The presiding officer upon the trial shall direct all forms of proceeding while the Senate is sitting to try an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not specially provided for, and may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which rulings shall stand as the judgment of the Senate unless some member shall ask that a formal vote be taken, when it shall be submitted to the Senate for decision; or he may, on his own motion, in the first instance submit any such question to the vote. Adopted—31 to 19.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Martin and McGill case, in which the Supreme Court suggested a remedy, involves death before the next term of the Supreme Court.

Court adjourned to Monday next, and after rendering opinions will adjourn to the first Monday in December.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—*Senate.*—No legislative session. At 12 o'clock the impeachment trial began.

The Supreme Court adjourned until Monday, when this term will close.

The Senate galleries are not crowded.

Two circuses in the city compete successfully with the impeachment exhibition.

Sumner's motion that Chase had no right to give the casting vote, yesterday, was defeated by 21 to 29.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Butler takes the lead almost entirely with the managers. He is their emergency man. The practice is very sharp—precisely after the manner of police courts, except that the thrusts are more keen.

The Senate in executive session rejected John Hancock as Steadman's successor.

Gen. Hancock received his department officers to-day.

Chinese Minister Burlingame has arrived at San Francisco.

The President's counsel have summoned the following witnesses; John McGinnis, of New York; Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio; Bart. Able, of St. Louis; Gen. James B. Steadman, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, and Gen. Lovell Rousseau.

Efforts to Impeach Washington.

ISSUES BETWEEN GEORGE WASHINGTON AND CONGRESS.—IMPEACHMENT PREVENTED BY THE PEOPLE.

The trial of President Johnson recalls the attempts made in 1795 to destroy the character of President Washington, with an intention, had it succeeded, to impeach him. The parties combined to accomplish these objects consisted of:

First. The opponents of the funding scheme of Alexander Hamilton.

Second. The partisans of the French Directory.

Third. The opponents of the excise law.

This combination assailed Washington with a bitterness and vigor never since surpassed in this country. The vials of party wrath were poured out against him through a malignant press. We are told by Chief Justice Marshall: His military and political character was attacked with equal violence, and it was averred that he was totally destitute of merit either as a soldier or statesman. The calumnies with which he was assailed were not confined to his public conduct; even his qualities as a man were the subjects of derision. That he had violated the Constitution in negotiating a treaty without the previous consent of the Senate, and embracing within that treaty subjects belonging exclusively to the legislature, was openly maintained, for which an impeachment was publicly suggested; and, that he had drawn from the treasury, for his private use, more than the salary annexed to his office, was asserted without a blush. This last allegation was said to be supported by extracts from the treasury accounts, which had been laid before the legislature, and was maintained with the most persevering effrontery.

In addition to the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania, which Washington believed to have been "fomented by the self-created societies who were laboring to effect some revolution in the government," the President was embarrassed by divisions and dissensions in his cabinet, and a want of fidelity on the part of some members of the cabinet, and was also confronted by a serious dispute with the House of Representatives, arising out of his refusal to comply with a resolution of the House requesting the President to lay before it the instructions, correspondence and other documents relative to the treaty with Great Britain, negotiated by Mr. Jay. His biographer, Washington Irving, says:

"Washington, believing that these papers could not be constitutionally demanded, resolved, from the first moment, and from the fullest conviction of his mind, to resist the principle which was evidently intended to be established by the call of the House; he only deliberated on the manner in which this could be done with the least bad consequences."

Washington, in his answer, after observing that to admit the demand would establish a dangerous precedent, concluded by declaring that "as it was essential to the due administration of the government that the boundaries fixed by the Constitution between the different departments should be observed, a just regard to the Constitution and to the duty of his office forbid a compliance with the request."

This decided answer subjected President Washington to numerous misrepresentations and fabrications, which, says Marshall, "were with unwearied industry pressed upon the public in order to withdraw the confidence of the nation from its chief." Among all these difficulties President Washington pursued the even tenor of his way, but that his magnanimous heart received a deep wound from these persecutions and misrepresentations there is ample evidence in his letters.

To Jefferson he writes: "Until the last year or two I had no conception that parties would or ever could go to the length I have been witness to; nor did I believe, until lately, that it was within the bounds of probability, hardly within those of possibility, that while I was using my utmost exertions to establish a national character of our own, and wished, by steering a steady course, to preserve this country from the throes of a desolating war, I should be accused of being the enemy of one nation, and subject to the influence of another; and, to prove it, that every act of my administration would be tortured, and the grossest and most insidious misrepresentation of them be made, by giving one side of a subject, and that, too, in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket."

Again, we are informed that when the minister of the French republic set the acts of the United States government at defiance and threatened the executive with an appeal to the people, and the latter, notwithstanding the indignity thus offered to their chief magistrate, sided with their aggressors, and exulted in open defiance of his national policy, he became weary and impatient, and being handed one of those scandalous libels in circulation called "The Funeral of George Washington," wherein the President was represented as placed upon a guillotine, a horrible parody on the late decapitation of the French King, "burst forth," writes Jefferson, "into one of those transports of passion beyond his control; inveighed against the personal abuse which had been bestowed upon him, and defied any man on earth to produce a single act of his since he had been in this government which had not been done in the purest of motives. He had never repented but once having slipped the moment of having resigned his office, and that was every moment since. In the agony of his heart he declared that he had rather be in his grave than in his present situation; that he had rather be on his farm than to be made emperor of the world; 'and yet,' said he, indignantly, 'they are charging me with wanting to be a king.' From Randolph, Secretary of State, he demanded an explanation of his statements to the French minister (contained in an intercepted dispatch of the latter to his government) which reflected on the purity of conduct as well as fidelity of the secretary to his superior. The explanation was promised, and Mr. Randolph resigned on the spot."

The country finally took the alarm, and came to the defense of the President. The General Assembly of Maryland passed a unanimous vote to the following effect: That "observing with deep concern a series of efforts, by indirect insinuation or open invective, to detach from the first magistrate of the Union the well-earned confidence of his fellow-citizens, they think it their duty to declare their unabated reliance on the integrity, judgment and patriotism of the President of the United States."

Meetings were held in every part of the Union to express the public feeling in the matters referred to in this communication. The result was that the character of the illustrious Washington came out of the ordeal without a stain upon it, and the people, although they did not all espouse his views, avowed their readiness to support him in the exercise of his constitutional functions.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A YEAR IN HEAVEN.

A year uncalendered—for what
Hast *thou* to do with mortal time?
Its dole of moments entereth not
That circle, mystic and sublime,
Whose unreached centre is the throne
Of Him before whose awful brow
Meeting eternities are known
As but an everlasting *now!*
The thought removes thee far away—
Too far beyond my love and tears;
Ah! let me hold thee as I may,
And count thy time by earthly years.

A year of blessedness—wherein
Not one dim cloud hath crossed thy soul;
No sigh of grief, no touch of sin,
No frail mortality's control;
Nor once hath disappointment stung,
Nor care, world-weary, made thee pine;
But rapture, such as human tongue
Hath found no language for, is thine.
Made perfect at thy passing; who
Can sum thy added glory now?
As on and onward, upward, through
The angel ranks that lowly bow,
Ascending still from height to height,
Unfaltering, where rapt seraphs trod,
Nor pausing, 'mid those circles bright,
Thou tendest inward *unto God!*

A year of progress in the lore
That's only learned in heaven! Thy mind,
Unclogged of clay and free to soar,
Hath left the realms of doubt behind,
And wondrous things, which finite thought
No brain essayed to solve, appear
To thy untasked inquiries, fraught
With explanation strangely clear.
Thy reason owns no forced control,
As held it here in needful thrall;
God's mysteries court thy questioning soul,
And thou may'st search and know them all.

A year of love—thy yearning heart
Was always tender, even to tears,
With sympathies, whose sacred art
Made holy all thy cherished years!
But love, whose speechless ecstacy
Had overborne the finite, now
Throbs through thy being pure and free,
And burns upon thy radiant brow.
For thou those hands' dear clasp hast felt,
Where still the nail-prints are displayed;
And thou before that face hast knelt
Which wears the scars the thorns have made!

A year without thee!—I have thought
My orphaned heart would break and die
Ere time had meek quiescence brought,
Or soothed the tears it could not dry.
And *yet I live* to faint and quail
Before the human grief I bear:
To miss thee so! then drown the wail,
That trembles on my lips, in prayer.
Thou praising, while I weakly pine!
Thou glorying, while I vainly thrill!
And thus, betwixt thy heart and mine,
The distance ever widening still.

A year of tears to me!—to thee
The end of thy probation's strife,
The archway to eternity,
The portal of immortal life.
To me the pall, the bier, the sod—
To thee the palm of victory given.
Enough, my heart—thank God! thank God!
That thou hast been *A year in Heaven!*

ANONYMOUS.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

THE GREAT REVIVAL IN SELMA.

SELMA, Ala., March 23, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The wonderful and glorious religious movement now stirring this community, it seems to me, ought to be known and published abroad for the encouragement of Christians everywhere, proving, as it does, the fact that God has not deserted the land we love.

It commenced in a conference of prayer held by the ministers of the three principal churches—the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. It was then and there resolved by these clergymen to unite in a series of meetings in the Methodist church. The meeting proved a success immediately.—The church was crowded nightly to overflowing, and sinners became convicted. The number of anxious inquirers for the way of eternal life gradually increased, until they were numbered by the hundred.

The members of these three churches were aroused to work for Christ. A morning prayer meeting was established, which soon became remarkable for the large attendance, and the presence of those who are seldom found in such a gathering. A young men's prayer meeting was appointed for half-past 5 P. M., which also achieved great success. Young and old left their places of business and repaired to the prayer meeting. The ladies also have appointed a prayer meeting.—These are not cold and formal meetings, but assemblies for earnest prayer that God would convert souls and save the people. This is not all. Little bands of praying men, now meet through the day in different parts of the city, in upper rooms, each praying for some special individual. This city has never before been made such a scene of prayer. Men stop each other on the streets, visit each other in places of business, to converse on the great subject of immediate personal salvation. This work is going on night and day. The oldest residents here declare they never have seen anything like this religious movement. In consequence the revival has broken out with powerful effect.—The whole community is stirred. Hardly an individual can be found who is not thinking seriously on the great subject of salvation.

Sinners, so hardened that no hope hitherto has been entertained that they would ever come to Christ, have been reclaimed and brought to know the Saviour in the pardon of their sins. In two weeks seventy-four have been added to the churches, besides a large number who are just delaying to take this step until they become better satisfied with their condition of acceptance with God.—There is no abatement in the movement. Every one feels that God is working, that the power of the Holy Spirit is displayed in our midst. What is remarkable about this great work is the fact that there is no undue excitement about it, no scenes of wild commotion about the altar; but it moves on calmly, quietly, while the work is deep, thorough and wide-spread.

Men are in earnest. The churches are aroused. The ministers preach with the power of the spirit. We cannot tell when the meeting will stop, for there seems to be no end as yet. Men are ceasing to grumble and mourn over the dullness of the times and the deplorable state of the country. These things are forgotten in the absorbing theme of salvation through Christ.

Your's, &c.,

A. D. McVOY.

BRIDGEVILLE, Ala., March 9, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I have been holding church meetings on my work, and find that they afford a fine opportunity for presenting the claims of our church papers, and especially our Conference paper. Some say they will give me their subscription as soon as they can procure the change.

We were blessed with gracious revivals at most of the appointments on this circuit last year, and I would remark that they were revivals that have left their impress upon the people—that waked up a spirit of prayer. Prayer meetings were established in communities that had hitherto been without these strengthening means of grace, family altars erected that had not been erected before, and some that had been pulled down rebuilt, with the resolve that they should not be broken down again. One hundred and forty-three white and thirty-nine black members were added to the church on this circuit, and yet we look upon the world around us and see scores who are out of the church, out of Christ, and in the broad way to ruin. While we enjoyed such showers of refreshing from the divine presence, at most of the churches on the Bridgeville circuit last year, two or three churches seemed not to catch the fire. And oh! how they need a gracious revival, a fire of love, that onlivens the soul and springs to action its spiritual powers. Oh! that we may have this year greater displays of divine power and influence, until this whole circuit and all this country may move and act under the guidance of the Holy Ghost.

Pray for us, and may the pleasure of the Lord prosper in our hand.

R. D. CARVER.

THE English Wesleyan Conference is about to publish, by subscription, the entire poetical works of Charles Wesley, never hitherto collected. The whole of the poems (with a few by John Wesley) will be included in about 12 volumes, crown octavo. Subscription price, two guineas for the 12 volumes. Six volumes are promised the present year.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

Rev. Dr. McFerrin, in a letter to the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, says:

Accompanied by Brothers Cunnyhani and Boring, we reached Baltimore on Monday evening at 10 o'clock. On Tuesday the Board of Foreign Missions met. On Wednesday morning the Baltimore Conference commenced its session in the Central Church, Bishop Doggett presiding. Bishop Early and Bishop Wightman were also present, and visiting brethren from several sister conferences. The session of the Conference was very pleasant and profitable. Large crowds attended the daily proceedings, and deep interest was manifested by all present.

The missionary meeting on Saturday night was a success; nearly one thousand dollars was contributed, after addresses by Bishop Wightman, Dr. Grecu, and Brother Cunnyngham, of Abingdon, Virginia. More than one thousand dollars was given at the Central Church in aid of superannuated preachers, widows and orphans, and about $1,200 at the Sunday-school celebration at Trinity Church, on Tuesday night, in aid of the cause of Sunday schools.

The past was a glorious year in the bounds of the Baltimore Conference. Our church improved twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, five hundred per cent., in various localities, and still the work goes on. But I must close by handing you herewith the proceedings of the Board of Foreign Missions, which you will please insert, and oblige

J. B. McFERRIN.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

In the kind providence of our Heavenly Father we are again brought together as a board. The past has been a year of great trial and suffering throughout the South. From this cause the collections in all the benevolent institutions of the church have been affected. Yet from all the circumstances around us, and the great want of money in the country, the liberality and willingness of the church to respond to the call have been gratifying to witness.

Your secretary, as far as he was able, visited the sessions of the Annual Conferences—having attended the St. Louis, Louisville, Holston, Tennessee, and North Carolina Conferences—and was prevented, while on the way, by affliction, from meeting with the Virginia and South Carolina Conferences.

Before all the Conferences, either by himself or his fellow-secretary—Rev. Dr. McFerrin—in person and by special appeals in circulars, the attention of each was called directly to the importance and necessity of a prompt, united and vigorous support of the cause of missions, both foreign and domestic.

The secretary, with the committee (Drs. Green and McFerrin) appointed to settle with the heirs of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, met in Kansas City, Mo., in September last, and performed the duty assigned them. A full and satisfactory settlement was had with the heirs, by which the amount of $8,000 was secured to the Missionary Board.

At the same time and place, from T. S. Huffaker we received a note for $250 for our interest in the property of the Shawnee Mission at Council Grove, Kansas. These several obligations are now in the hands of your treasurer. In connection with this subject, we would further state, we have also filed with your treasurer a deed from Darius Gregg, of the State of Texas, for 640 acres of land, lying in Harris county, Texas.

We would also report a note, well secured, now amounting to $3,600, now due this board, and placed in the hands of a worthy member of our church in Louisville, Kentucky, for collection.

From the Indian Mission Conference we continue to receive most encouraging reports of the successful labors of our faithful missionaries engaged in that field of labor. A great work was accomplished in that Conference in years past. Previous to the war we numbered 30 appointments, a membership of 4,000, with 6 manual labor schools, and 640 pupils.

In no section of our country were more desolating effects of the war felt and witnessed than in this Conference. Our schools were abandoned, and all our missions broken up. Since the war our membership are returning to their homes, and our Conference is again regularly organized.

Bishop Marvin has, with great zeal and devotion to the cause, in his Annual Conferences, consecutively done much to re-establish this glorious work; while, at the same time, his efforts are being fully sustained by the faithful superintendent of the missions, the Rev. John Harrall.

We already number thirteen appointments, with a devoted ministry and a constantly increasing membership. Every consideration of humanity, patriotism and Christianity should prompt the church to a vigorous and liberal support of our Indian Missions. The board, at the request of Bishop Marvin, appropriated $5,000 the present year for the support of these missions; the bishop nobly offering to raise the funds.

He has thus far, amid his many other arduous duties and labors, given, as far as he could, his time and attention to this work. He is meeting with great and merited success. The Missouri Conference gave, at her missionary anniversary meeting, $300, and the St. Louis Conference $400, for this noble purpose. Everywhere the church should aid in this effort. Unless we now sustain our faithful missionaries in that field of labor, all that has been accomplished in the past will be lost.

From our distant mission in China we continue to receive the most favorable reports. Since the last annual meeting of the board the Rev. M. L. Wood, one of our missionaries, has returned to the United States. He has labored for the great part of the time since his return in traveling and lecturing, to aid in support of the mission. He has now, however, for the present, an appointment in the North Carolina Conference. Our brethren, the Rev. Messrs. Allen and Lambuth, are, with untiring efforts, in every way possible, devoting themselves to accomplish the great work assigned them. In the absence of the funds so much needed for the support of the mission they have, by their own personal efforts, gone far toward the support of the mission. It is greatly to be desired that the liberality of the church at home will soon obviate the necessity of this additional labor, thus self-imposed and voluntarily assumed by these dear brethren.

The board has recently forwarded to the mission $1,500, and hope soon to be able to add to the remittance made. We would earnestly recommend to the prayers and efforts of the whole church this mission. Let it not languish and die! If the inability exists to add to the number already there, let us, at least, with united effort, rally to the full support of our brethren now in the field.

We publish, in this connection, the following-named property owned and now held by our church in China:

1. Large double house; accommodates two families comfortably.
2. Comfortable dwelling-house.
3. Very inferior dwelling, (now,) with a number of Chinese houses on the lot. And attached to this dwelling is a school-house, built by Rev. J. W. Lambuth, (with money furnished by the Mississippi Conference,) and formerly used by Mrs. Lambuth.
4. Lot of vacant ground, quite large enough for a building lot.
5. A lot, on which is built a number of Chinese houses, (say about thirty in number.)
6. One chapel, not large, in the city of Shanghai.
7. One small chapel on the lot of the double dwelling house.
8. One small lot and chapel, with a dwelling on second story, in the town of Nai-Ziang, sixteen miles west of Shanghai. The building, Chinese.
9. One improved lot, with old Chinese house, in the city of Kading, thirty-two miles west of Shanghai.

The value of the above named property, at a low estimate, is valued at sixteen thousand (Mexican) dollars. It is to be hoped that the coming year may witness a much larger amount raised for Foreign Missions than in the year past. A proper appreciation of the importance of the enterprise upon the part of the church, with a more entire consecration to God and his cause, would soon supply your treasury with ample means. We have been, and are still in debt. Gloomily and fearfully this debt has pressed upon us, paralyzing, to a great extent, the efforts of the church, and disabling the board from giving favorable responses, as they desire, to the many calls which are constantly made upon us, for the word of God and the living minister.

As far as your secretary is able, he would state the amount of our indebtedness. First. What is usually styled the China debt, and is in the hands of one party, now amounting to near $24,000. Second. Debt for Indian Missions, in the hands of one party, $21,000. A portion of the last named amount, there is but little doubt, can be satisfactorily arranged by the Chickasaws and Choctaws assuming its payment.

There are other debts in the form of drafts, in the Indian and other Annual Conferences, in the hands of the preachers and others, the amount of which it is impossible for us exactly to state. These drafts are being paid in part at the sessions of the different Conferences, and the preachers in many instances generously donated part of their claims. These credits are being entered accordingly on the drafts. They will, either in whole or part, from time to time, be presented to your treasurer. As near as we can judge, the whole amount of these drafts does not surpass some $14,000.

To support our present missions and pay the debts named, in these dark and trying times, seems indeed to be a work of great labor. Yet the cloud is being lifted; the future is one of hope. There is now safely secured and due your board $11,850. The drafts are constantly being lessened in amount, as we have already named. A prompt and united effort upon the part of the whole church, even in our present entangled condition, would soon place in your treasury the amount required.

If, to this end, we could but secure the co-operation of all the Sabbath schools—forming them into Juvenile Missionary Societies—the gratifying result would soon be announced that our treasury was full; we thus would educate the coming generation, and systematize them in their efforts to aid in the salvation of the world.

E. WADDELL,
Secretary Board Foreign Missions.

Great Thibet and the Grand Llama.

Great Thibet is a portion of Central Asia, about which there has been a veil of mystery. Huc and Gabet, and some Russian explorers, we believe, have penetrated the country, and the world has read their hasty and fragmentary reports with much interest. The London *Times*, of March 3d, contains a long letter from Calcutta, under date of January 23d, announcing that a new and more complete, and above all, a scientific examination of this comparatively unknown region has been made by a Pundit, a native Indian of semi-Thibetan origin. This Pundit was as good as a Yankee for stratagem and insuperable audacity, without which he never could have got back alive. He was put up to the work by certain officers of the British government in India, and well supplied with funds, for the purpose of effectually deceiving the inhabitants on their weak side. He pretended to be a devout Buddhist, and carried a "mani-chuska" or prayer wheel, which contained a compass and his field notes. In the wooden bowl, worn at the waist by all persons of his supposed class, was secreted some quicksilver, for latitude observations. A sextant, thermometer and chronometer, and a bull's eye lantern for night work, were disposed of elsewhere about his person. Thus equipped the Pundit worked his way through to Lhasa (or Lassa,) the sacred city of Great Thibet, the metropolis of the Boodhic religion.

The distance from Nepaul, by the route taken, was not over 800 miles; but so many were the difficulties encountered that the journey consumed over seven months. The Pundit's funds at last gave out, and he had to support himself by teaching Hindoo book-keeping to traders on the road. In his passage over the lofty Khasola mountains he saw the great Yamdocho Lake, of which conflicting accounts have been given by various explorers. It is 13,500 feet above the sea, 45 miles round, fresh, very clean and full of fish. In the middle is an island 2,000 to 3,000 feet high—a curious topographical feature.

Lhasa, the holy city, is about 11,400 feet above the sea, is 1½ miles in circumference, has a population of 9,000 women and 6,000 men, besides 1,500 Bhootea (or native) soldiers, 500 Chinese soldiers, and numerous (or innumerable) monks. The temple is a large edifice, in the centre of the place, containing idols heavily inlaid with gold and gems. Around the temple cluster the bazaars of the Cashmeree, Napalese, Chinese and other merchants from abroad, permitted to trade there. Wealthy monasteries, one of which shelters the enormous number of 7,700 priests, dot the hills in the neighborhood. The Grand Llama (Lama, the Pundit spells it)—more formally known as the Gewaring-loo-che—lives in a fort a mile away. The intrepid traveler called on this exalted personage, and took tea with him. The present occupant of the office is the "thirteenth transmigration," and a handsome boy, thirteen years old. He sat on a throne six feet high, with groups of priests in an attitude of admiration around him, and two behind him bearing bundles of peacock feathers. To the right of the Grand Llama, on a throne half as high, sat the Gvalpo Rajah, the real ruler, under the Chinese resident called "Amban," but nominally the Prime Minister. The Llama did not give his tea for nothing, but received in exchange silks, sweets and money. The Pundit, and the devotees with him, were then invited to inspect the temples, and the rich images and hangings, after which they were dismissed. Many interesting facts, but a few of which have been furnished for publication, were gathered about the religion and government of Great Thibet. These, for the most part, corroborated the statements of previous explorers. The bodies of dead Llamas are carefully kept in coffins, and the people believe that they diminish in size while the hair and nails grow. On the death of a Llama a child is selected who is supposed, from certain indications, to have received the spirit of the deceased. A number of articles are placed before him, among them some that were worn on the person of the dead Llama. If the child selects those objects he is at once placed upon the throne and becomes the spiritual sovereign.

A cabinet, or "Kaskak," of four ministers, under the general direction of the Gyalpo, conduct the government—and a very bad government it is. The people are taxed even worse than in England or the United States. Not only justice, but the privilege of being judged, is regularly bought and sold. A judgeship being vacant, goes to that monk who will pay the highest price for it. He is arbitrary and exacting at all times, but is worst during the first twenty-three days of the year. Then all the priests assemble to do him homage, and they proceed to fleece the people. The working classes seem to suffer the most, and fly from the city. Although a river is close at hand, the people are compelled to take water from the wells, and for that are taxed three pence a month. Polyandry—which is the opposite of polygamy—is one of the singular institutions of the country. The principal articles of traffic are tea, from China; musk, from a region called Kahm, between Lhasa and China; and gold and silver ornaments, chiefly from India. Meats, grains and vegetables are abundant and cheap. The people are intelligent, and but for their oppressive civil and religious government, not badly off.

The Pundit played his game so well that he remained at Lhasa three months, unsuspected by the government, and then returned home by another route, arriving in British India after an absence of eighteen months. Among the scientific results of his journey are meridian latitudes of sun and stars, taken from latitudes at thirty one different points. He also made elaborate route surveys of 1,200 miles. One of the roads that he traversed is perhaps the most remarkable in the world. It is the great Thibetan road, 800 miles long, which scales the highest mountains of the country. For a part of the distance it is from 15,000 to 17,000 feet above the sea, and is so well made that a horseman need never dismount except to cross rivers. Along this national highway are 22 stopping places, at intervals of from 20 to 70 miles, with houses capable of accommodating 150 to 200 men, and ample provisions for relays of horses and food. The government couriers go the whole distance without stopping, save to change horses and to eat. The journey is made by them in about twenty days. The packages which they carry—letters, money or other valuables—are placed in the bosom of the rider; his clothes are sealed over them, and only the person to whom the articles are sent is allowed to break the seal. Great Thibet understands the express business, if nothing else.

From the scraps of information thus supplied by the Pundit to the press, he would appear to have achieved a feat not less surprising and interesting in its results than that so successfully accomplished in other directions by Arminius Vambery and by Captain Burton.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

LORD RANELAGH has been fined again for smoking in an English railway carriage. He says, in his defence, that when anti-smoking laws were made the habit was an exception; now it is the rule. The Prince of Wales smokes; the Duke of Cambridge smokes; several bishops smoke; Mr. Bright, Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Dickens smoke. As the majority smoke, it is only necessary to put on every train carriages in which smoking is forbidden, as they have in France carriages in every train into which men are forbidden to enter.

EPISCOPAL WIT.—Echoes from the Clubs says that when some young and excitable clergyman expressed a wish in the presence of the Bishop of Exeter that there were preachers in the Church of England as eloquent as Spurgeon, the prelate drily remarked: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's ass." The paper from which we quote very irreverently adds that if Episcopal development continues, there will be no need for such covetousness.

A LONDON correspondent, writing of Buckingham Palace, says, "however regal it may be within its exterior, it is certainly excelled by many a block of buildings in Fifth avenue, and is utterly eclipsed by Michigan Terrace, Chicago; indeed only the V. R. on the gateway and the assurance of a policeman convinced us that this was really the town residence of the Queen of Great Britain."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

BATON ROUGE, March 14, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: We are prone to imagine that *our* troubles are greater than any others, and that the present are the hardest of all hard times. But a wider knowledge of history and a little reflection will often convince us that there is nothing new in our situation, and that history is constantly repeating itself. Indeed, it is often wonderful how exactly it does so. For example, the present situation of Louisiana finds almost an exact parallel in the condition of the same country in 1793 and 1794. Indigo had been to the inhabitants of that period what cotton has been to us. It had been destroyed by precisely the same causes, and this repeated loss of crops had brought upon the country, then a Spanish colony, embarrassments very similar to those under which we are now laboring. The country was saved and restored to prosperity then by the sugar cane, just as it seems destined to be saved and restored again. I have been greatly struck with the history of this period, as given by Hon. Charles Gayarre, in his "Essai Historique sur la Louisiane," published in 1831; and as I am not aware that this very interesting little book has ever been published in English, I have ventured to attempt and send you the following translation, believing that it cannot fail to be interesting to your readers.

J. O. F.

"While these works, (the Basin and Canal Carondelet,) so important by their public utility, were constructed at New Orleans, there was executed on the banks of the river, five miles above the city, an enterprise which ought to render the year 1794 forever memorable to Louisianians. This enterprise, so grand, so vast in its results, was the establishment of a sugar manufactory.

"Until then indigo had been the principal object on which the cultivators had bestowed their attention. On this plant reposed, in effect, all the hopes of Louisiana, and in some sort the prosperity and the existence of the colony. In the meantime the rapid vicissitudes of climate rendered this culture extremely precarious, and the cold and the heat, the rain and the drought, the ravages of storms, and the inundations of the Mississippi, frequently destroyed the fruit, the labors of the year. For a time the Louisianians had only to combat the elements; but in 1793 and 1794 innumerable swarms of hungry grasshoppers (*sauterelles*) covered the fields of the unfortunate cultivators, and devoured all the indigo. Thus this plant, that a persevering industry had with so much difficulty established in Louisiana, was almost completely destroyed by the multiplied attacks of these devouring insects. This enormous loss plunged the colony in despair.—The greater part of the inhabitants were deeply in debt, and knew not how to escape the ruin which appeared to them inevitable. Already they groaned, already they saw the approach of misery and famine, when one courageous man saved his fellow-citizens, and became the creator of that prosperity which Louisiana now enjoys.

"In 1766 an attempt had been made in Louisiana to manufacture sugar, but without success. Since that time the culture of the cane had been abandoned. Some individuals, however, continued to plant it in the environs of New Orleans, and sell it in the market. Among others two Spaniards, named Mendez and Solis, had recently enlarged their plantations. One of them made syrup, which he sold in kind; the other distilled the juice into spirituous liquor.

"Stephen Bore, born in Illinois, of an ancient family of Normandy, had passed the best years of his life in the service of France as captain of the black musketeers in the house of the king. Having espoused the daughter of Destrehan, former treasurer of Louisiana under the French government, he established himself in the Spanish colony. Like the other colonists, he had cultivated indigo, and had experienced the same fortune that weighed so heavily upon them. Almost ruined, he resolved to lose all or to restore his fortune by establishing a sugar manufactory. His relatives and friends joined their remonstrances to prevent him from perpetrating what they called an insane folly. In order to detor him his wife cast herself at his feet, bathed in tears. She observed to him that her father, Mr. Destrehan, had already attempted the culture of the cane, and had failed. She conjured him to profit by experience. She said that the feeble resources which remained to them would be exhausted by this new enterprise, and presented the affecting picture of a cherished family a prey to the most pressing necessity. Nothing could overcome the firm resolution of him who was to exercise so great an influence on the destinies of Louisiana. Mr. Bore purchased all the cane of Mendez and Solis, and commenced his plantations. Heaven blessed his efforts, and in 1796 he made a crop which produced him twelve thousand dollars.—This was at that time an enormous sum. Immediately all hastened to follow the example that courage and industry had given, and the culture of indigo everywhere gave place to that of the cane. From this moment a new era commenced for Louisiana. Her soil doubled in value to the cultivators, and as a colony she acquired tenfold weight in that political balance with which sovereigns weigh their dominions. Thus an event which was at first considered a public calamity was in effect a signal blessing of Providence. Thus is often verified that axiom of philosophy, that evil is often the source of good."

From Every Saturday.

THE ASTRONOMERS BEFORE THE GREAT PYRAMID.

TRANSLATED FROM REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

From all time people have distrusted the interference of the exact sciences in the domain of historical criticism; it must be confessed that they had some reason for doing so, for mathematical certainty rests on bases and borrows processes of reasoning which are too narrow for the most likely and least contested events of the past. However, it is permitted to indulge in scientific speculations which endeavor to explain the indecisive testimonies of antiquity. It is on this title that we may judge worthy of attention the investigations of a Scotch astronomer, M. Piazzi Smith, on the origin and design of the pyramids, those curious monuments which have remained the most inexplicable of the hieroglyphics of Egyptian archæology.

Among the numerous pyramids which still stand in the valley of the Nile, the most high and perfect in construction is that which people usually designate by the name of the Great Pyramid of Djizeh, and which is distinguished from the others by special characteristics. It is, it seems, the most ancient; the Pharaoh Chafra or Chephren, who had it built, belonged to the second dynasty, and lived, it is affirmed, forty or sixty centuries ago. The masonry has been cut with so much art and care that it is with difficulty one can distinguish, even now, in the interior of the narrow passages which intersect it, the seams of the immense blocks of which it is composed. The granite and limestone are superposed in an apparently studied order; may not this association of different materials have an enigmatic sense which escapes us? In short, this great pyramid is pierced with inclined or horizontal galleries, chambers, obscure cavities in which certain combinations appear to have been sought after with particular care. Certainly it is not a shapeless mass, as one long believed it to be. Exact measurements have discovered exact proportions, relations of simple and uniform grandeur; on the whole, these rough stones, in spite of the heaviness and bulk of their first appearance, have a mysterious sense, real or emblematical, of which it is irritating not to discover the key. It is beside the most colossal and solid edifice which men have ever raised, so much so that innumerable periods of years have passed over it without sensibly changing its form and structure.

Archæologists, confining themselves to the consideration of it from the point of view which is habitual to them, have compared it with the other vestiges of Egyptian antiquity, and have concluded from it, not without plausible motives, that it was a tomb more ostentatious than the others. Such a mass could only, if we believe them, have been destined to protect for an indefinite time the mortal remains of the king who ordered its construction. This interpretation is justified by numerous analogies. There is, as in the most authentic tombs, the same care used in concealing the sarcophagus in an impenetrable retreat, in burring the issues to the sepulchral chamber, in concealing by ingenious precautions the retreat where death was to wait for the future resurrection. If there had existed no indications of another destination, it would have been lawful to affirm that was the only design of so gigantic a work; but how accord this hypothesis with the more precise indications which explorers, rule and quadrant in hand, have ended by discovering?

Let us examine first the principal data of this singular archæological problem. The base is a perfect square, or at least differs so little from one that it may be doubted whether the deviation between the theoretical and observed form is to be attributed to the negligence of the constructors or to the uncertainty of the process of measurement. The four sides are turned very exactly toward the four cardinal points, and the faces all present the same inclination. The successive layers, unequal between themselves, each preserve an uniform thickness on the circumference of the pyramid. The gallery, which is the only entrance to the monument and which prolongs itself in a right line to the subterranean chamber, is just as much inclined below the horizon as is above it the ascending gallery, which ends in the upper chambers. So far one could see in these different coincidences only proofs of the extreme care which the architect of the Pharaoh Chephren employed in his work. Here is what reveals better a secret intention. The descending gallery is turned almost toward the pole of the earth, and must have been, four or five thousand years ago, at the time of its construction, like the gigantic tube of a telescope directed on some shining star which played then the role of polar star. The pretended sarcophagus in granite, which the upper chamber conceals, has been cut in such a manner that the capacity of the inside is half the exterior volume. A final circumstance would be especially remarkable, if the state of dilapidation of the exterior of the edifice permitted the proof of its exact truth. The mathematical relation between the height of the pyramid and the side of the base is equal to the relation between the diameter and half the circumference of a circle, so that, if this fact was admitted as certain, we should have to admit also that the Egyptians knew at a very ancient epoch one of the important parameters of geometry.

These metrical results have appeared the more worthy of attention that no traces of them are found in the other pyramids. Little or large, they are not, as one would be tempted to believe, a faithful reproduction of the great one. One observes in them neither the same process of construction, nor so many internal cavities, nor the same relations of dimension. One would rather suspect that they were the work of more modern architects, who no longer knew how to interpret the enigmatic symbols which the old monument left before their eyes. This opinion seems the more probable that the image of the pyramid drawn in the hieroglyphics of a relatively recent epoch is only an undetermined triangle without any resemblance to the form of the primitive periods.

Must we believe with M. Piazzi Smith that the pyramid had in the beginning of Egyptian civilization a hidden meaning, the memory of which was afterward lost, or that the priests, the faithful guardians of the religious mysteries, never revealed to their contemporaries? What could, then, this meaning be? It is a question asked unumbers of times, and to which no satisfactory answer has yet been given. The common fault of the different interpretations, proposed so far, is that they only take count of certain characteristics of the edifice, and neglect others which are not less essential. It is the same reproach which has been brought against those who found in it only a royal tomb. As much might be said of the explanation proposed by Sir John Herschel, who saw in it only an observatory fit to show, at the distant epoch when it was constructed, the true direction of the polar star. An Egyptian astronomer, Mahmoud Bey, enunciated, not long ago, a new theory, founded, like the preceding, on the coincidence with a celestial phenomenon. According to him, it must have been a monument consecrated to a star of the constellation of the Dog, Sirius, which represented the god of the dead in the ancient Egyptian mythology. The pyramid was inclined in such a way that the beneficent rays of Sirius fell perpendicularly on the southern face of the pyramid. None of these suppositions renders a satisfactory account of the minute details of the interior structure. The intention of the architect was, without any doubt, less elementary and more complex; that is at least what the geometrical particularities of this gigantic work seem to reveal.

It is assuredly more legitimate to think that the Egyptian priests wished to figure by it under a sensible and nevertheless hidden form teachings relative to the religion, the manners or the sciences of their time. M. Piazzi Smith pretends, with many other archæologists, that the traditions which are buried in it have relation to the weights and measures then in use. The hypothesis is not new, but it rests on more certain data than those which have preceded it in this field of research. Thus the length of the base would represent a certain multiple of the unity of length, and this unity would be nothing else than the ten millionth part of the terrestrial diameter. The pretended sarcophagus, would be a unity of weight in relation with the density of the earth. Even the decimal numeration would be expressed in symbolical characters on several of the walls of the edifice. In a word, the Egyptians of four or five thousand years ago would have possessed a complete metrological system more perfect, we are told, than the metrical system of which we are so proud, and have engraved the indelible memory of it on this mass of stones. We should then have to suppose that they possessed an extensive knowledge of astronomy and physics. As to know whence so much science came to men whom Herodotus represents as very ignorant, M. Piazzi Smith contents himself with saying that they had received the notions of it by divine inspiration. It would be difficult for us to follow him so far. It is an irrational and inconsequential step to explain a mystery by a miracle.

If M. Piazzi Smith lets himself be carried too far in the way of deductions under the empire of an exclusive idea, there remains to him at least the merit of having advanced the study of the Great Pyramid by consecrating his leisure and his practical skill as an astronomer to the obtaining exact measures of this indecipherable monument. After the conscientious and sagacious researches of the French savans of the expedition of Egypt, after the persevering labors of Colonel Howard Vyse, who applied himself, thirty years ago, to the minute exploration of this stone colossus to its most secret recesses, there remained still much to be done. The subject is not exhausted, since these efforts have not ended in a solution of which the truth is evident. Perhaps the mystery will remain forever impenetrable, a manifest sign that the primitive peoples had ideas, acquaintances, prejudices, or sentiments which the modern mind, bewildered by the immense increase of civilization, is no longer apt to conceive. After braving revolutions and conquests, the ravages of time and atmosphere, and the more redoubtable attacks of the human races which have struggled at its feet during thousands of years, the Great Pyramid is still standing, an unique work in the world of grandeur and originality.

A DOUBLE OUTRAGE.

Rev. Henry Neal, a Southern Methodist preacher, was seized by a mob in East Tennessee, on the 9th of February last. Brother Neal is now in this city, and we have had the honor to see him, and hear from his own lips the story of his sufferings. He is a modest, but evidently resolute young man, and breathes in all he says a spirit of Christian patience, forbearance and charity, most remarkable. His efforts to do his work on his circuit were usually obstructed by armed mobs, but by courage and wisdom he had avoided personal outrage until the occasion referred to. His morning appointment was at Morgantown; his afternoon appointment some miles distant. He had previously received a short note from the *class-leader of the M. E. Church*, threatening him in mysterious phraseology, if he would continue to preach on that circuit. Arriving at the church, he found it filled with a rude assembly of whites and negroes. Several of them filled up the pulpit seats, and Bro. Neal was compelled to retire, as his little congregation could not get into the house. He went to a private house and preached. In the afternoon, as he went to his further appointment, he was seized by two armed men on the road, each of whom put a cocked pistol to his breast. Bro. Neal was pushed from the saddle, and as soon as he came to the ground a number of persons rushed from behind. He was blindfolded. A stone struck him on the head. His scalp was laid open by another blow from a hard body, probably the butt of a pistol. Bending and stunned, he was dragged some distance into the woods—stripped, tied to a tree—and two executioners, one on each side, beat him with heavy hickories, until *blows ceased to be painful*. He was then untied, compelled to lay with his face to the ground, and left to perish in the forest. The mob went on to the church, and with frightful oaths forbade any there to give food or shelter to Bro. Neal, under pain of death. Mangled, bleeding, almost fainting, he succeeded in reaching the road and a friendly house. This is the plain story. Bro. Neal suffered for no other reason, than that he was a Southern Methodist preacher; and the instigators of the outrage were only those who could profit by it—the Northern Methodist emissaries and followers, who are represented by Gov. Brownlow.

Now comes the most fearful part of the story. As far as we know, no Northern Methodist papers have taken any notice of this outrage perpetrated in their name and for their sake. Had a hickory been shaken at one of their negro poachers, the tumult of their uproar would have reverberated in Congress. But there is worse yet. The New York *Observer* does notice the outrage. That paper scarcely ever alludes to the Southern Methodist Church, though it has a column devoted to news from the churches—Roman Catholics, Universalists, Unitarians, all receive respectful mention; but the existence of Southern Methodism would hardly be known by reading that paper. So "Methodist" there means Methodist Episcopal. Now, we will show our readers how this Neal outrage was noticed, giving all the Methodist items for the week:

METHODIST.—A Methodist minister in Galesburg, Ill., recently noticed in meeting that the Black Crook was soon to be represented in Galesburg, and that a calico ball was soon to come off. He added that if any of his members wished to attend they must come to his house and have their names erased from the church list.

—A correspondent of the *Methodist Protestant*, writing from the Maryland district, says: "Three of our meetings were blessed with conversions—Abingdon, Union Chapel and Bel-Air—in the aggregate about thirty souls. And we shall have probably about as many additions to the church."

Rev Henry C. Neal, a Methodist preacher, was, on Sunday, the 9th inst., seized by a gang of ruffians while on his way to fill an appointment in Blount county, and cruelly whipped.

Of course every reader of the *Observer* understood that Neal is a *Northern* Methodist; and we solemnly charge the *Observer* with *intending to make that impression*. It is simply impossible that in such a case the word *Southern* could have been suppressed without design. We are sure that the "item" was prepared, not clipped; and it was smothered up, as it appears here, for the mean, base, wicked purpose of shielding the M. E. Church from odium. Accordingly we hear of three several instances in which Northern papers have published the account as an instance of outrage upon a *Northern* preacher; and one of these papers makes an indignant outcry, predicated upon this story, against the continued rebellion of the South, and calls for further measures of repression!—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

THE Island of Java must be a pleasant place to live in. According to the latest official statistics published, 143 persons were devoured by tigers in one year, and in another the same fate befell 131 persons. The crocodiles during the same period ate about 50 people a year, and between 30 and 40 a year were killed by serpents.

As an instance of the drooping condition of the foreign trade of the United States, it is reported that in the South Pacific coasting trade, of which the people of the United States should enjoy the largest share, there is not a single American steamer, and only a few sailing vessels, while England has a fleet of some twenty-five steamers.

NAPOLEON has $7,500,000 a year for spending money; Francis Joseph half as much; King William $3 000,000, and Victoria even less.

AN original copy of the National Covenant of Scotland, signed in 1635, is preserved at Inverness. Twenty of the names are signed in blood.

THE OUTSIDE PREACHER.

Uvalde, eighty miles west of San Antonio, is the outside circuit, and the Rev. Wm. J. Joyce the outside preacher—the last man westward. A late letter from him informs me that he has formed his circuit, has penetrated after the settlers into the upper valley of the Rio Frio, and is endeavoring to preach the gospel and plant the church in the populations gathering about the military posts. With Brothers Potter and Fancett and DeVilbiss he is doing a work on the frontier of West Texas that reads like romance in the annals of Kentucky and Tennessee Methodism of seventy-five years ago. They are led by a presiding elder, Thornberry, accustomed to preach to settlers who, eager to hear the word, bring their guns with them and tie their horses close to the house, lest they should be stolen by Indians. He was preaching to such a congregation last year at night, when the twang of the bow was heard, and next morning it was found that the Camanche had killed a cow in wanton defiance. The word of the Lord is precious in those parts. One man followed the presiding elder around for eleven days, improving the privilege of hearing the gospel; and not in vain; for in that time he had heard seventeen sermons. Two unprotected women traveled seventy miles on horseback to attend a quarterly meeting. I have never so felt the pain of an almost empty missionary treasury as when supplying this work. Men are willing to go upon a bare subsistence. I would enlist for this difficult field the missionary help of the connection, and I claim for these standard-bearers the prayers of God's people everywhere. A few years back, and some of the pleasantest possessions of the church were in the same condition.

I give an extract form Brother Joyce's letter, dated March 2:

* * * "I have just returned from my first quarterly meeting. A few dollars a month is all that is necessary for my support, and yet with a circuit 450 miles round I cannot command those dollars. My horse, though as stout as the most of the Caballada, is unequal to the task. I have received $5 50 since I have been on the circuit, but the brethren say I shall not suffer, and I believe them. I am not discouraged, though I am embarrassed. Two persons joined the church at the quarterly meeting, and much interest was manifested by the people. Brother Thornberry and myself tried to get a company through the mountains, on our return—he to Bandera and I to Dahnis; but the people were so busy we could not insist. So we traveled three miles together, and with "The Lord defend thee," we separated, he to travel thirty-one miles with a single six shooter before reaching another house, and I seventeen miles with one house intervening. I have not heard from him, and feel some uneasiness, as the Indians are frequently in the country. I am cordially received by the people. One man, a professed free-thinker, swore he would not hear me preach without paying, and gave me $2. Another said, "Come and get a cow." I have heard from Brother Potter. He is gloriously encouraged. He has the clay upon the wheel, and is trying to mould his first success into a church-building, and is succeeding."

Beyond this frontier, keeping the military road to the Mesilla Valley, there opens up a quieter and even more inviting field. I have in my portfolio the plan of a circuit, which was made upon consultation with those who, as chaplains and soldiers, had visited that country, and made a beginning. Said one, who had met American emigrants there, and had preached and witnessed their readiness to receive and support the gospel, "If I had no family I would rather go there than anywhere else in the world. I would need only enough money to bear my expenses to the place—the people would support me." A great and effectual door for the church is open, and soon a half-way house would be established to our Pacific brethren. If any young man, or single man, in the old and crowded Conferences, is stirred to undertake this work of holy emprise, and to go into the regions beyond, where Christ has hardly been named, and lay the foundations of the church, I will gladly put him in possession of the appointment and the plan.—*Bishop McTyeire's Letter to the Nashville Christian Advocate.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—In Germany the seeds of grapes are frequently used in place of the coffee berry. When pressed they yield a quantity of oil, and afterward, when boiled, furnish a very economical and, it is said, a delicious substitute for the genuine Mocha.

JUST as the safety of Dr. Livingstone is becoming a certainty, the report comes from New Zealand that there is a strong probability that Leichard, the explorer, long supposed to be lost, is still alive near the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The Christian Advocate.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

THE CHINA MISSION PROPOSITION, to wit: *One dollar* and your initials; children, twenty-five cents:

J. C. K.	$1 00	W. H. F.	$1 00
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G. G.	1 00	W. F. F.	25
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E. J. W.	2 00	Dr. N. A. W. D.	5 00
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J. V. P.	1 00	H. O. P.	50
L. T. P., by catching mice at 50 cts. a dozen.	25	W. W. P.	25
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S. L. L.	25	Dr. J. J. L.	1 00
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Three ladies of Shreveport	3 00	W. H. M.	1 00
Mrs. E. R. R.	2 00	Mrs. M. S. and others	1 25
C. W. C.	1 00	Rev. J. M. M.	2 00
Col J. B. S.	1 00	Col. J. B. S.	2 00
J. M. M.	2 00	C. L. C.	1 00
A. H.	1 50	Mrs E. B. R.	2 00
Mrs J. W. C.	1 00	J. M. G (De Kalk)	6 00
H. C. M.	25	Dr J. W. C.	1 00
J. H.	1 00	J. H. B.	1 00
From Rev. W. P. Powers, Havanna, Alabama.	12 70	W. D. M.	25
Mrs M. T.	1 00	R. B. N.	25
		Rev R. J. T, for self and	
		S. G. T, England	
		F. L. T. "	
		S. A. F. T (spec.)	2 50

POST OFFICE ORDERS.

Whenever our agents can get these orders we hope they will take the pains to do so, paying for them out of the money in hand.

N. B.—Money sent in small amounts in letters is much safer than in large.

REVIVAL AT SELMA.

The Lord has most powerfully revived his work in Selma. We are glad to record the clear shining of the Sun of Righteousness where it rises upon our land with healing in his wings. The work still continues. May it spread as fire in a stubble field! The account will be seen in the letter from Brother McVoy.

PRAYER FOR MORE LABORERS.—We ask the special attention of our people in Mississippi and Louisiana to the timely and important communication of our venerable brother, the Rev. J. G. Jones.

TEXAS, ALABAMA AND ARKANSAS.—Each of these States has succeeded in rejecting the instrument called the Constitution, which was framed for their degradation. By the Providence of God it may be that our State will escape the pit which is dug for her.

THE HOME MONTHLY, for March, is unusually entertaining. We can recommend it to all the families of our people cordially. Rev. R. J. Harp will fill orders promptly.

IN LIGHT.

The heavenly state is described as "the inheritance of the saints in light." Nearly all the manifestations, to our senses, of the spirit world have been made by light. It is the element of that fearless and exalted being. Whether God or angels, or glorified men, are exhibited, they are revealed in luminous garments, and appareled in a brilliance which exceeds the solar ray. Dispensations make no difference with reference to this fact. The burning bush, the presence over the mercy seat, and between the cherubim, the Saviour's annunciation, the transfiguration, the arrest and conviction of Saul of Tarsus, and the scenes in the Apocalypse, illustrate this singular uniformity in the manifestation of the divine and heavenly condition. The phenomena of Christian experience, and especially of the death hour, are associated with these glimpses of the unseen. What is that sensible vividness of light which so often dazzles the yet perfect vision of the dying saint? God is described as "dwelling in light which no man can approach unto," and his angel ministers are "a flaming fire."

Not altogether as a symbol is light ascribed to this higher state, but it is to be regarded as a real element, and as pervading the glowing atmosphere of locality as well as state. In our conceptions of heaven we cannot altogether separate the material from the spiritual. Christ is there in the body, and others also; and whatever and wherever it may be, it must be, even now, adapted to those who shall be raised and changed in the resurrection. The purest and fullest life, the largest and most varied enjoyment, and the sublimest images and emotions come to us through the eye. We cannot think of melody in heaven as satisfying to a refined intelligence, only as it vibrates in waves of atmosphere transcendentally luminous. Imagine the golden harps to be tuned and touched in darkness! It is the morning that wakes up the music of nature, and the spheres seem to sing because they shine.

As the symbol of spiritual things we inevitably feel the power of contrast in this description of the better land. Our earthly condition, in comparison, must be dark. Here, though the spirit is willing, the flesh is weak. The brain reels under the task of thought, and the achievements of the understanding are limited by the infirmities of the organ through which the soul acts. What will be the strength and grasp of the mental faculties when unchained, and when no longer fettered by these earthly conditions? Now "we see through a glass darkly." The Bible has left something to be revealed in the world to come. There are secret things now; there are things partially disclosed; and there are yet other things, declared, which we cannot comprehend. The mystery of evil and of foreknowledge, the depths of God, the full import and reach of the atonement, and the economy of spirit and immortal being, are matters not now to be perfectly apprehended.

In the providential government God moves in a mysterious way. "Should it be according to thy mind?" We stand reproved, and humbly wait. But we do wish to know, and we struggle to solve the dark problems. The infinite goodness is often darkly disguised, the throne seems to be shadowed, and the righteous sceptre thrown away. We would be fools to say even in our hearts that "there is no God;" but we realize that "He maketh darkness his secret place, and his pavillion round about him are dark waters and thick clouds of the sky." Saints in darkness describes our present condition. We cannot see, we cannot comprehend.

The desire for light is however prophetical of its ultimate bestowal. In heaven there are some things we shall be content not to know, but mainly what is dark to us now will there be revealed. "I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness." Those things which have troubled and perplexed shall be flooded with light. It will be like going out of a dark room into the summer noon. In this life the Christian is shut up to a life of faith; he walks by faith; sight is reserved for the future.

And this state of wonderful unfoldings is only the complement of the holiness and happiness which light implies. To the inhabitants of heaven sin will be a matter of memory and history: something which was as to themselves, and which still exists in an outer and distant world. Its dark shadow never falls there, and its taint touches no robe. There is somewhat that is fearful in the contact and possibility of sin here, and there is pain in the scenes which it spreads around us. Sinless describes negatively. Heaven is the perfection of beauty because it is the beauty of holiness. Happiness is inwoven with the revelations and purity of this blessed existence. "Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart." "Fullness of joy and pleasures forever more." Here we ever thirst, here we find alloy in every pleasure. The best condition is discounted by some trouble. It is a mixed state where sorrows and joys mingle. "We that are in this tabernacle do groan." With our sunshine we have clouds and storms. "In light," absolutely only in heaven.

Not alone is it pleasant to our hopes to think thus of the promised land. It strengthens the weary pilgrim, amidst the discouragements of the way, to

> "More than taste the heavenly powers,
> And antedate that day."

But how much do we think of heaven as the present home of friends who have passed away? "The saints in light!" There they are. We do not go down into the darkness of the grave, nor linger about the tombs, but we follow them from the hour they struggled into life, up into the realms of eternal day. They have not seen death, neither do we see death in them. They passed not into darkness but into light. It was really out of darkness into something more than the marvellous light of God. What clearness of vision, what transparent purity, what employments and what emotions must be theirs!

*

THE SOLDIER'S VISION.

Among the greatest of God's mercies are those refreshings vouchsafed to a dying Christian—as if he partook of fruits brought from Paradise by the angels who have come for him. In this week's ADVOCATE there is an account of a soldier, a native of Louisiana, who died in 1862, in the neighborhood of Island Number Ten. He was an exemplary Christian, and was ready to go, regretting only that he must die so far from his loved ones. As he came to the very passage of death, lo! his beloved wife and children stood around him! He called them each by name, and with words of encouragement and counsel bade them one by one farewell. The physician and attendants wept as through his eye they realized the vision of his home. In this sweet converse with the dearest objects of his life he expired. The beautiful conception of Campbell:

> "My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er,"

vanished with the night;

> "But sorrow returned with the dawning of morn,
> And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away;"

but when the full morning came to this soldier the vision of his home had melted away into the boundless glories of heaven.

THE CROPS.

From all sides the news is highly favorable to the coming crops. The seasons have been most propitious. The Lord of the harvest waits to do us good:

> "Every prospect pleases,
> And only man is vile."

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—BLACKMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Mr. B. inserts an advertisement this week. He is a thorough, competent, industrious, and conscientious teacher. We should be glad if it were so we could send to him ourself.

THE RADICAL BRIDE.

The Methodist Church of the North has plighted her troth to the Radical party. She has fully espoused, for better for worse, the principles and the policy of the *caucus* now reigning at Washington. And the politicians have entered into the alliance with passionate warmth. Early in the war Bishop Simpson visited the President to assert the claims of Methodism to a place in the councils of the government. As a church it had sustained the Federal arms and policy, and now as a church it demanded the reward and recognition of its faithfulness. Mr. Lincoln admitted the justice of the demand, and Mr. Harlan became a member of the President's cabinet. Here a great door and effectual was opened to the brethren which they were not slow to enter. It was quite a new field to a body of ministers which, more than any other, had preached deadness to the world, its amusements, its fashions, its ambition. A desire to sustain the Union and patriotic loyalty were declared to be not merely next to godliness, but an essential part of it. Religion and loyalty became convertible terms. "Is he loyal?" was incorporated permanently into the terms of membership. Thereupon Bishop Ames conceived loyalty as big as a meeting house. He obtained letters from the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and started forth upon an enterprise which for zeal and novelty has rendered him immortal among patriots. He ransacked and sacked every church, Sunday school library, and negro congregation of the M. E. Church, South, that could safely be found within the lines. It is said that when he got back, emptied his bag, and said to the President, with a flourish, "See my zeal for the Lord," Mr. Lincoln responded, "We do not propose to run the churches."

This little episode was carried on by the Northern Methodist Church pretty much on private account, and it made a very good thing out of it. The bishop carried along with him a pack of worn out Northern pulpit stars, who were ready for anything that promised bread and a sensation. These he distributed, and relieved one part of the country at the expense of another. The most of them supplied an article of preaching sufficiently edifying to congregations made up largely of army contractors, government detectives, stragglers, and all that mass of adventurers which like hyenas live upon the offal of an invading force. With a large flag overhead, a few fourth-of-July passages at command, an occasional announcement from the pulpit of another glorious victory, and a little gospel, they became not only acceptable but really popular. It seemed as if the right men had at last found the right place. They made themselves useful in a variety of ways, and gave much valuable information to provost marshals, which probably could only have been collected by an ever-attentive and entertaining pastor. In truth the day of judgment alone will disclose *all* that these gentlemen did for the church, the country and themselves.

Things went on so delightfully that this Ames brigade could have sacrificed themselves forever; and when the war ended they declared that it "had ended a year too soon." The process of disgorgement was doubtless painful to men as truly patriotic as they had proved themselves to be. It was the severest test to which their loyalty had ever been subjected. We saw one of them under an active emetic of President Johnson's; he was severely emptied, yet like the dog in the Greek fable, *threw up nothing black*. The close of the war did not send men home who had nothing to go to, and who might still do a little profitable business in the way of supplying information, founding colored orphan asylums, colored theological institutes, and taking up collections among colored people. They remain in the South, largely sustained by the prayers and contributions of their Northern brethren.

This powerful combination of political and ecclesiastical interest is next seen in the *tableaux vivant* of Mr. Stanton and Bishop Simpson sitting in the War Department, conferring together by the hour, while the Secretary of the President is in vain trying to get past the sentinels at the door.

It is announced with much satisfaction that on the very day that Mr. Stanton hermetically sealed himself in the War office the Northern Methodist bishop called to comfort and assure him, and that subsequently Bishop Ames called and added his admiration and encouragement to the Secretary's *coup d'etat*.

The next official item is that which appears in this week's telegrams, to wit:

BOSTON, March 30.—During the session of the Conference of the New England Methodist Episcopal Church, the Committee on the Country, through Rev. Gilbert Haven, reported resolutions indorsing impeachment and eulogizing Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton for their patriotic conduct. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was resolved to send copies to the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, Stanton, Grant and Chief Justice Chase.

The public was hardly prepared to expect any expression of opinion upon this subject from a body of men whose avowed only object in life is "to spread scriptural holiness." In going so far out of their proper track it would seem that they are not so desirous to maintain justice as they are to secure the conviction of the President, by pronouncing against him in advance. Evidently these divines "have forsaken the right way and are gone astray, following the way of Balaam."

This unanimity of the M. E. Church North, and warmth of sentiment in favor of the impeachment of the President, and in favor of everything the *caucus* does in Congress and elsewhere, indicates to our mind that the great body of its membership and clergy have espoused for better, for worse, for life and death, the now dominant party, and that the Radical party has with equal devotion promised to honor and cherish during its existence the Northern M. E. Church.

The Constitution of Louisiana.

The Constitution about to be submitted to the people of Louisiana, expresses in full measure the purposes of men who are the enemies of the State. All over it are the marks of that violence and rage which are ready to sacrifice the happiness of multitudes, the liberty of the citizen, and the best instincts of the race to the gratification of revenge. It denies to thousands those rights which in other Christian countries are accorded by conquerors to the conquered. It forces the white man politically under the feet of the negro just out of slavery, and socially attempts to place him in the school room, and in all public places in an intimate and equal association with ourselves, our wives and our children. We do not believe that it is for the interest of the colored man that this state of things should be, nor that he desires it. It could only end in arraying races against each other whose welfare consists in mutual peace.

When we consider the imminent danger there is that this instrument will be adopted, it is the duty of every one who can to register and vote against it, and against every man who has lent himself to the work of framing it.

The madness of those who propose to get up a ticket, called the Democratic, and who yet claim to be the friends of the State, we have no language to characterize. They are blinded by selfishness, a selfishness which sacrifices the State for a thousand years to the pleasure of putting a friend in office.

If those who vote will vote against the Constitution, vote that, and that only, they may succeed. The two wings of the Black Republican party will keep each other away from the polls in sufficient numbers to defeat the Constitution, unless they are forced to coalesce by the presence of a third ticket. May the Lord defeat this great and iniquitous scheme of oppression called the Constitution of Louisiana.

To the Members of the Mississippi Conference.

FAYETTE, MISS., March 21, 1868.

DEAR BRETHREN: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that our late Conference passed a resolution recommending all our ministers and members to observe the first Friday in May next as a day of fasting and united prayer to the Great Head of the church "to send forth more laborers into his harvest." Our Conference is in a crippled condition. A number of our most talented and useful ministers have gone to other Conferences, and some to foreign countries. Many others have been so involved in the common ruin of our country that they cannot, for the present, render the effective labor they once did in the pastoral work and support their families; while a few, we fear, are studying to do as little ministerial work as they can, and yet maintain their position in the ministry. The interests of the church are evidently suffering in too many places from the want of regular and faithful ministerial labor. What else can we do in such circumstances than earnestly and unitedly "pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers?" Let us call the attention of our people everywhere to the observance of this day of solemn fasting and prayer for this great and glorious purpose. Would it not be well to have public religious services on that day in all our churches as far as practicable?

Your's affectionately,

J. G. JONES.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

The minutes of the Montgomery Conference have all been sent to the subscribers. If they have failed to get them, the fault is in the mails. Many of the preachers failed to give their post offices, but I sent to them by advice or guess.

SECRETARY.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The city begins to show some signs of life on the railroad question once more. The city press occasionally gets off an article on the subject. The capitalists begin to see that New Orleans is losing millions for want of that road. The Western railroad men are flanking New Orleans and will soon snatch Texas from her if she sleeps and dreams much longer.

A committee has been appointed by the directors of the Opelousas Railroad to receive propositions from capitalists and contractors to build the road, and to consider the various plans proposed. The strongest men of New Orleans are moving in the matter. They may fail to do anything, but we have faith that something will be done.

The public and the press do not seem to at all appreciate the importance of this road. It is to be the base of operations and key to almost everything between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. Nature has left but one practicable route for a railroad between Texas and New Orleans, and that route is through this parish. A road cannot be built either higher or lower down. And when built this road must be the route in all future ages. From this base or main trunk numerous branches must extend into the northern part of Texas and Arkansas, and connect with lines of road in the great West. The amount of produce, trade and travel that will naturally fill up this road must be enormous. It cannot possibly be otherwise. And if the salt mine on Avery's island is extensively worked, which is bound to be the case, the salt interest alone will amount to millions of dollars to the railroad and the country. Cars would be run from the mine into Algiers without changing, and immense trains would be loaded with this valuable article. It has been decided that this is far more economical than sending the salt to market by way of the Gulf.

So we believe the railroad will be built, and the salt mine will be worked in the next few years, long before middle-aged men begin to turn gray.—*Planter's Banner.*

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Since Mr. Horace Waters gave up publishing sheet music he has devoted his whole capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of pianos and melodeons. He has just issued a catalogue of his new instruments, giving a new scale of prices, which show a marked reduction from former rates, and his pianos have recently been awarded the first premium at several fairs. We happen to know that his instruments earned him a good reputation long before expositions, and the "honors" connected therewith, were ever thought of. Indeed, we have one of Mr.

Waters' pianos now in our residence (where it has stood for years,) of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a sweet-toned and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability; more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first-class instrument. Stronger indorsement we could not give. Mr. Waters is well known among the readers of our paper as the editor and publisher of the "Sabbath School Bell," of which over one million copies have been sold.—*Home Journal.* p.

AN ELECTION ORDERED.

A RESIDENCE OF TEN DAYS REQUIRED.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, La., March 25, 1868.

Special Orders No. 63.

1. By an act of Congress, which became a law March 12, 1868, it is enacted, "That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled 'an act supplementary to 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration,' shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon representation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe;" and

"That the constitutional convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution, the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by said Constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution, shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress."

In accordance with the terms of this act, an election will be held in the State of Louisiana for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for such State, judicial, parish and municipal officers and members of the General Assembly as are provided for by the constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification.

This election will be in all respects a part of the election heretofore ordered in Special Orders No. 55, dated March 11, 1868, from these headquarters, subject only to such modifications as may be required by the above mentioned act of Congress.

Any person duly registered in the State of Louisiana may vote in any election district, ward or precinct, provided he has resided for ten days, next preceding the election, in the district, ward or precinct where he offers to vote, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, or, in case of his having lost such certificate, upon his affidavit of his registration, in which shall be set forth the fact of such loss, and that he has not voted before at the present election, or upon such other evidence of these facts as may be satisfactory to the commissioners of election.

The ballots to be cast "for" or "against" the constitution shall have on them—printed or in writing—the names of the several officers voted for under its provisions, and the returns of the election will be made to the commanding general, as directed in paragraph 5, of Special Orders No. 55, above referred to.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

IF the pope holds out two years longer he will have sat on the pontifical throne for a period exceeding that of any of his two hundred and fifty or sixty predecessors.

OBITUARIES.

JARRET B. LAW.

"The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones."

"The works of the righteous do follow them."

Thirty years ago, at an old country school in Mississippi, among the boys who came from the surrounding settlements was a bright-eyed youth, the son of a widow, spare built and rather delicate, with features almost girlish. In those days the youth of both sexes attended, nor were students mere children; many young men and women came to drink at the founts of wisdom, for opportunity was not within the reach of all.

It was the good fortune of the writer to be a schoolmate of this widow's son for several years, until the boy grew to be almost a man. His life took its coloring from the lessons his mother taught him. Ere he reached manhood his mother died. But though an orphan, he was not left friendless. Fortune favored him; his earthly guardian proved friend and brother; nor were the prayers of his departed mother unavailing. He continued to walk in the way that she had trained him, until he grew to the stature of manhood, in Christ Jesus. Here on Red river circuit was the field of his modest Christian labors; here he married and lived until his State called on her sons to defend her constitutional rights. As a companion, friend, citizen, neighbor, husband, father and Christian gentleman, he was a model. If he had an enemy on earth it was unknown to him and his associates; save the great enemy of virtue and innocence.

Wherever duty called he went, and believing it his duty, though dissuaded by neighbors and friends, he buckled on his armor and went to reinforce our brethren who were environed at Island No. Ten. Soon we were in camps far removed from home and its comforts. Instead of the solemn peals of the Sabbath bell, our ears were greeted with the deafening echoes of exploding shells. But amid the booming of cannon, the hardships, duties and privations of soldier life this man was the same rejoicing Christian, the cool and determined soldier. The exposure was too great for him. His physical system, naturally frail, gave way, he gradually became weaker with camp fever, was removed (too late) to the house of a good Samaritan, named Jordan, in Lauderdale county, Tennessee, where the hands of a Christian brother and his family kindly and gently ministered to his last earthly wants.

When about to die, or rather "live again," he expressed regret that he could not see his dear wife and darling children. Suddenly he seemed to be dreaming, unconscious of weeping comrades and surgeon; his family were there! Oh the cordial greeting he gave them, bade them one by one adieu, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Was this a mere delusion, or was he permitted, because of his faith and obedience, to have this last earthly request granted?

Thus lived and died Jarret D. Law. On the 18th day of April, 1862, his body was decently interred in a church yard, near Fort Pillow, Tennessee. Born in South Carolina in 1825; came to Wilkinson county, Mississippi, with his parents when but a child; there arrived at manhood. Came to Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, in 1846, where he married; left a wife and five children to follow him to the "better land." Should I ever reach the city of the New Jerusalem, there I expect to strike hands with my sainted brother, the friend of my life, my spiritual mentor.

R. H. BAIRD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Columbus District will commence in Brooksville on Thursday, April 23d.

All traveling and local ministers and official members of the church are members of the district meeting, and are specially invited to attend.

Preachers in charge will please bring up the bishop's collection, if practicable.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Macon, Mississippi, April 16th to 19th.

All itinerant and local preachers, and all the official members of the Quarterly Conferences, are members of the district meeting, and are earnestly requested to attend. The preachers in the district will please raise their bishop's collections, if possible, and bring it up to Macon with them. Bishop Wightman has promised to be with us.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Manny Mission, at Ft. Jessup	Mar. 21, 22
Keachie, at Belle Bower	28, 29
Mansfield, at Friendship	April 4, 5
Greenwood, at Greenwood	18, 19
Shreveport	25, 26
Anacoco, at Elizabeth Chap'l	May 16, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Beulah	23, 24
Springville, at Springville	30, 31

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar. 21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem	28, 29
Woodville	Apr. 4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill	11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer	18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem	25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May 2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water	9, 10
Wilkinson circuit	16, 17
Kingston circuit	23, 24
Natchez	30, 31

JAS. A. GRIFFITH, P. E.

Opelousas District.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pattersonville	Apr. 22, 23
Franklin	24, 25
New Iberia	.. ..
Washington	29, 30
Opelousas	May 2, 3
P. Brule and Mallet	5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas, commencing Friday, May 1st. All the traveling preachers in the district, and as many of the local preachers and official members as possible, are expected to be present.

A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar. 14, 15
Boguechitta ct., at Monticello	21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr. 4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater	11, 12
Wesson, at Beauregard	18, 19
Huzlehurst ct., at Providence Camp Grounds	25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatin	May 2, 3
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant	9, 10
Mendville circuit, at ——	16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Jacksonville Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Harpersville circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at Goodhope.

Talladega circuit, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in February, at ——.

Alexandria circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at Union.

Jacksonville station, second Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ——.

White Plains circuit, third Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at White Plains.

Talladega station, fourth Sunday (and Saturday before) in March, at ——.

Fayetteville circuit, first Sunday (and Saturday before) in April, at ——.

The preachers on the Fayetteville and Talladega circuits will please inform me by letter where their quarterly meetings are to be held, and the preachers of the district will please urge their officials to be present.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

Washita District—Louisiana Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe circuit, Monroe	Jan. 25, 26
Washita circuit, Smyrna	Feb. 1, 2
Homer circuit, Homer	8, 9
Haynesville circuit, Haynesville	15, 16
Farmerville circuit, Tennessee church	22, 23
Vernon ct., Longstraw	February 29 and Mar. 1
Minden circuit, Minden	7, 8
Bossier circuit, ——	14, 15
Bienville circuit, ——	21, 22
Louisville circuit, ——	28, 29
Mount Lebanon, ——	April 4, 5

District stewards will hold their meeting at Mount Lebanon, on Saturday, the 4th day of April. We hope that all will be present, and that the different Boards of Stewards in the district will act at once, as prompt men would do in any other business.

The preachers will please inform me as to the places where the Quarterly Conferences are to be held for those appointments left blank. My address is Vienna, Jackson parish, Louisiana.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 21, 22
Perryville	28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr. 4, 5
Tuscaloosa	11, 12
Havanna	18, 19
Green	25, 26
Enlaw	May 2, 3
Forkland	9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne	16, 17
Brush Creek	23, 24
Marion	30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, Franklin street	Feb 2
Mobile, St. Paul's	9
Whistler	15, 16
Cottage Hill Circuit, at Cottage Hill	22, 23
Mobile, St. Francis street	March 1
E Shore & Fish River, at Price's Chapel	7, 8
Citronelle, at B. Meadows	14, 15
Pascagoula, at Salem	21, 22
Bay Shore, at Mossy Point	28, 29
Ocean Springs, at Red Hill	April 4, 5

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PRIVATE FAMILIES WHO AIM to raise vegetables of the best quality only need not to be reminded that "figs do not grow on thistles," nor that from good seed alone can good vegetables be obtained.

Seeds may, indeed, grow freely enough, but unless they prove good in every respect it were better they had not grown at all. The seeds offered by us being mainly the produce of Bloomsdale, raised under our own personal supervision, with the aid of years of practical experience, we are enabled to speak with entire confidence as to their quality, and of the reasonable probability of satisfactory results.

☞ We have but few "Novelties" to offer. Our experience, obtained at some cost, is that out of the multitude of that class of vegetables advertised for sale, in most cases the *good* are not *new*, and the new are not *good*. Substantial, staple, well-known sorts are in the main the most reliable.

Purchasers who do not reside within ready access of the city, nor near merchants or druggists who vend our seeds, can be supplied by mail, postpaid. Priced Catalogues, for family use, with the *Rural Register* for 1868 (abounding in useful hints,) will be mailed, without charge, to all who apply enclosing a three-cent stamp. DAVID LANDRETH & SON, mar11 3t. Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth st., Philadelphia.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE GOLDEN GATE.

Would my little daughter know
Where the peaceful waters flow,
Where the sweetest flowers grow
Along the path of life?
Where the meadows are more green,
Where the brightest birds are seen,
Where the skies are all serene,
And where there is no strife?

Yonder is the "Golden Gate,"
All around the angels wait,
There the narrow path is straight;
My daughter, enter in.
Here the Shepherd feeds his sheep,
Here the lambs securely sleep,
Here's a fountain pure and deep,
To wash away our sin.

Near there is a broader way,
Where the thoughtless and the gay
Throw their priceless souls away,
Forgetful of their God.
There the gate is opened wide,
And the tempter stands aside,
Luring on the thoughtless tide
Adown the dreadful road.

Daughter, turn not to the right
Nor the left; but in the light
Of the gospel, pure and bright,
Seek to be forgiven.
Enter through the "Golden Gate,"
Where the angels gently wait,
Where the narrow path is straight,
Leading up to heaven.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"ARE YOU GOD'S WIFE?"

Mr. Editor: I remember to have read, years agone, the touching incident with the above caption. Then I only saw the young, shivering, hungry child; was glad because of the warm, true heart that generously fed her, and was pleasantly impressed with the sacred simplicity of the little creature's artless inquiry. Now that I have grown older, and you revive it in your estimable paper, as I read it again, the impression left is deeper and wider. My mind does not now leave the little stranger

"Alone in the wide, wide world,
Christless, motherless she,
Begging and struggling to live, and whirled
Like a waif on an angry sea."

But "are you God's wife?" from those poor hungry lips awakens a sympathy that follows her home, and instead of an uncouth hovel, with forbidding aspect, I see her enter a rude shanty, to be sure, but about the door-way I see unusual cleanliness, bits of shells, boxes of hydrangea and delicate cypress, curling lovingly up the fresh-spun lattice. I go in with the child, and there by the little window, with "stitch, stich, from morning, noon, till night," sits her pale mother; and on the opposite side of the scantily-furnished but neatly attired bed lies the Book of all books, on a rough-hewed stand, half hid by a dainty bit of worn coverlet.

I see them at night—that lone widow and her orphaned child—and kneeling, weary and worn, communing with God, and resting from harm in His love. They quietly fall asleep, while dreamers on velvet and down have no such slumbers as come to the tired frames of this struggling mother and her "one ewe lamb." No wonder, then, that she, who had learned so much of God's goodness from a sanctified parent, should naively ask if the kind heart that beat 'neath silken bodice held not some companionship with his holy presence. Oh! why do not our more favored ones thus beautifully retain the guileless impressions of childhood? Alas! alas!

"And strange that flowers of earth
Are visited by every air that stirs,
And drink in sweetness only, while the child,
That sheds with big its breast a bloom for heaven,
May take a blemish from the breath of love,
And bear the blight forever!"

JULIA WESTWOOD.

Havana, Alabama.

TIDE MARKS.

It was tide when we went down to Bristol, and the great, gray rocks stood up, bare and grim, above the water; but high up, on all their sides, was a black line that seemed hardly dry, though it was far above the water.

"What makes that black on the rocks?" I asked of my friend.

"O, that is the *tide mark*," she replied. "Every day, when the tide comes in, the water rises and rises, until it reaches that line, and in a great many years it has worn away the stone until the mark is cut into the rock."

"O," thought I, "that is all, is it?" Well, I have seen a great many people that carried *tide marks* on their faces. Right in front of me was a pretty little girl, with delicate features, and pleasant blue eyes. But she had some queer little marks on her forehead, and I wondered how they came to be there, until presently her mother said:

"Shut down the blind now, Carrie, the sun shines right in baby's face."

"I want to look out," said Carrie, in a very peevish voice.

But her mother insisted, and Carrie shut the blind, and turned her face away from the window. O dear me! what a face it was! The blue eyes were full of frowns instead of smiles, the pleasant lips were drawn up in an ugly pout, and the queer little marks on the forehead had deepened into actual *wrinkles*.

"Poor little girl," I thought, "how bad you will feel when you grow up, to have your face marked all over with the tide marks of passion;" for these evil tempers leave their marks just as surely as the ocean does, and I have seen many a face stamped so deeply with self will and covetousness that it must carry the marks to the grave.

Take care, little folks! and whenever you give way to bad temper, remember the "*tide marks*."—*Lu, in Little Corporal.*

SCIENTIFIC.

The Preservation of Leather.

A contributor to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives some valuable hints in relation to the preservation of leather. The extreme heat to which most men and women expose their boots and shoes during winter deprives the leather of its vitality, and renders it liable to break and crack. Patent leather, particularly, is often destroyed in this manner. When leather becomes so warm as to give off the smell of leather, it is singed. Next to the singing caused by fire heat, is the heat and dampness caused by the covering of rubber. Close rubber shoes destroy the life of leather.

Shoe leather is generally abused in polishing it. Persons know nothing or care less about the kind of material used than they do about the polish produced. Vitriol blacking is used until every particle of the oil in the leather is destroyed. To remedy this abuse the leather should be washed once a month with warm water, and when about half dry a coat of oil and tallow should be applied, and the boots set aside for a day or two. This will renew the elasticity and nie the leather, and when thus used upper leather will seldom crack or break.

The practice of washing harness in warm water and with soap is very damaging. If a coat of oil is put on immediately after washing the damage is repaired. No harness is ever so soiled that a damp sponge will not remove the dirt; but, even when the sponge is applied, it is always useful to add a slight coat of oil by the use of another sponge. All varnishes and all blacking containing the properties of varnish should be avoided. Ignorant and indolent hostlers are apt to use such substances on their harness as will give the most immediate effect, and these, as a general thing, are most destructive to the leather. When harness loses its luster and turns brown, which almost any leather will do after long exposure to the air, the harness should be given a new coat of grain black. Before using this grain black, the grain surface should be thoroughly washed with potash water until all the grease is killed, and, after the application of the grain black, oil and tallow should be applied to the surface. This will not only "fasten the color," but make the leather flexible. Harness which is grained can be cleaned with kerosene or spirits of turpentine, and no harm will result if the parts affected are washed and oiled immediately afterward.

Band leather is often improperly oiled. When oil is applied to belting dry, it does not spread uniformly, and does not incorporate itself with the fibers as when partly dampened with water. The best way to oil a belt is to take it from the pulleys and immerse it in a warm solution of tallow and oil. After allowing it to remain a few moments the belt should be immersed in water heated to one hundred degrees, and instantly removed.—*American Artisan.*

Death of Sir David Brewster.—This venerable savant, whose death occurred in London on the 10th inst., was born in Jedburg, Scotland, in the year 1781, and had consequently attained the age of eighty-six years. His great fame was acquired by his discoveries in the department of optics; the invention of the kaleidoscope and the knowledge of what is called the polarization of light being due to his genius and research. He was also an author of no little industry, having edited the *Edinburgh Journal of Sciences* for many years, and having contributed much important matter to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*. His name is familiar to all students of natural sciences, and his loss will be regretted by them throughout the world.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PROGRESS OVERDOING ITSELF.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, STOCK-BREEDING.

An exchange, in discussing the great "improvement" in agriculture and its collateral branches, presents some rather original ideas which deserve attention:—In the report of a committee of the New York Farmers' Club, it is stated that in Salem county, under a very skillful and successful system of agriculture, speaking of peaches, "the first crop (orchard) of trees on new land will produce three or four crops, but a second orchard on the same land, *or even in the neighborhood*, will frequently not produce a single crop." If the assertion involved in the words we have italicized is truthful—and we do not doubt it—it implies something more than the exhaustion of the peach element in the soil. It shows a radical change in the tree itself. Peaches are now-a-days short-lived on any soil, and utterly refuse to yield on soil that has grown previous crops.

The Rinderpest has proved to be a disease beyond the art of cattle doctors, albeit they have called to their aid the most careful science of the ablest students of pathology and treatment. The reason assigned is that the Rinderpest is not at all a special malady, but an over-ripeness, a grossness of development which is the result of a system of feeding and breeding, directed entirely to the production of fat. The type of a good "beef critter," now, is a beast with bones too small to support its weight, its muscles suffering under what is known in human pathology as "fatty degeneration." Men, in the same condition, have heart-disease, kidney-disease or liver disease, sometimes a triple lesion of all those organs together. With only one, or with all, they die in the most uncompromising manner, and with an infinite variety of symptoms, because, as in Rinderpest, doctors cannot make muscle out of carbon.

In the Herkimer dairies a similar malady is showing itself among the cows. Like fashionable women, they cannot carry their young to the full period of gestation, and a large falling off in the amount and serviceability of the stock is already perceptible. The causes are very evident. A Herkimer dairyman wants seven hundred pounds of cheese a year out of a single cow, that is, just about her entire weight. He gets it, but how? A dark, warm stable, plentiful soiling, and no exercise are the conditions to which the animal is subjected. It is even compelled to submit to the cannibalism of drinking the whey of its own milk, which is "run through again" to be double distilled. Everything goes to milk. The consequences are soft bones, flaccid and degenerated muscles, and impeded respiration. "There is no health in them." A cow needs exercise, out-door air and exposure, and natural foods, just as much as a man, and the very mild, insipid, tasteless stuff that they call Herkimer cheese now-a-days is not cheese at all, but the mere wastage of a sickly cow. The same is true of pork. The hog cholera is only one of nature's very radical plans of reforming evils and punishing violations of sanitary law. As to chickens, they are "blooded," until, like other aristocrats, they neglect their young. He who would raise fancy fowls must get an old-fashioned dung-hill hen to sit the eggs and nurse the brood. In any ordinary lot of Spanish fowls can be found some who are manifestly idiots, others who have no procreative power, and still other highly respectable hidalgos, who some how dry up into leanness, and tumble dead off their perches, like gentlemen with the apoplexy.

We started with fruit, and have only talked of animals. But the causes are the same in both the animal and vegetable world. Fruits are propagated by unnatural methods. The system of grafting, though convenient, is obviously unphilosophical, and must run itself out at last. The apricots, of which there are now only a beggarly few, and those few not worth having—a sort of a cross between a poor peach and and a bad plum. Somebody may have seen a real apricot tree. We never did. There was an apricot tree once, of course. Its scions were grafted on a plum stock, and its offspring again, so on interminably, until the hybridition is complete, and the power of reproduction lost. Peaches and apples are in the same category; always grafted, rarely raised from the seed. In the small fruits, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries, the fashion has been to seek new varieties from seedlings, and it is fair to attribute their increased vigor, beauty and productiveness to the fact that they were born in the natural way, came honestly from the womb of mother earth.

To sum up, we are beginning to believe that there is a limit to improvements on nature, unless we stick closely to the natural processes. Mr. Pettit, of Salem county, raises corn at the rate of 120 bushels an acre, because he has taken infinite pains in the selection of seed to increase the size of the ears. But in that he follows, not violates, physiological law. He gets fine offspring from healthy parents by the divinely ordered process. But we can get no good cattle from parents that are sick with fatty degeneration, and have a strong tendency to dropsy; nor can our supply of fruits be kept up by breeding, in-and-in, and that in a purely artificial method of propagation.—*New York Day Book.*

An American Rajah in Borneo.

We have before us a copy of a report made by the "Board of Government of the American Trading Company of Borneo," to the stockholders of this company.

It appears that a treaty between this country and the Sultan of Borneo, ratified in 1853, contained this clause;

"Citizens of the United States shall be permitted to purchase, rent, or occupy, or in any other legal way to acquire, all kinds of property within the dominions of his highness, the Sultan of Borneo, and his highness engages that such citizens of the United States of America shall, as far as lies in his power, within his dominions, enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already before the date of the present convention."

In 1865 Mr. Charles Lee Moses was appointed United States consul at Borneo. In a short time he gained so much influence over the sultan as to secure a lease of all northern Borneo at a rental of $4,500 a year. Since 1846 the sultan has been able to get very little revenue from this part of the island. It is, however, in the language of the report, a region "abounding in gold and precious stones, as well as coal, tin, iron, damar, antimony, arsenic, ivory, pearls and bechedemer, camphor, rattans, lignumvitæ, India-rubber and gutta percha."

With this lease in his pocket Mr. Moses went to Hong Kong, and proposed to some American residents at that port to take the lease off his hands. A trading company was formed, and the sum of $2,000 paid to Mr. Moses. A ship was chartered, and the president of the company, Mr. J. T. Torrey, went to Borneo to examine the property.

His first care was to obtain a grant directly from the sultan. After some negotiations he received a patent making him "Rajah of Amboug and Morondu," with the reversion of his authority to his successors in the presidency of the company. The patent was sealed by the sultan and his three chief ministers of state. It is, therefore, binding on all future sultans.

The Ellen then shot out on an exploring expedition. The anchor was first dropped in the Bay of Kimallit. A general council of Malay and Murut chiefs was convened, who gave in their adherence to the new government. The bay is inclosed with valuable forests, and it is said that gold exists in large quantities in the mountains of the interior. In the Benomi river the company have a serviceable water power.

At Asoukan the party found an excellent bay. Here grows a tree closely resembling the lignumvitæ, the wood of which sells in Hong Kong at $2 per cubic foot.

The Abai river was found to be four miles wide, with a depth of four fathoms. Its valley is fertile, and will produce cotton, sugar, coffee, and all kinds of spices. Here several chiefs took the oath of allegiance to the Yankee Rajah.

The board sum up the advantages which they expect will accrue from this grant, as follows: "The monopoly of trade, the working of precious metals and stone, indirect taxation by light import duties, the collection of valuable woods, the sale of the opium monopoly, grants to other companies disposed to work the coal, iron, antimony and tin mines, the sale of the waste lands at low rates to immigrants," etc. It is proposed to form a new organization, with a capital of $500,000, under an act of incorporation to be obtained from Congress.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Universal Alphabet.—It is not generally known that one and the same telegraphic alphabet is used in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, the German States, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Malta, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Africa and India; also for the Mediterranean, Persian Gulf and the Atlantic cables. This alphabet was originated by the Germans. The day will come when there will be but one alphabet and one language the world over. Then humanity will not bother learning foreign languages, because there will be no foreign language to learn.—*Sacramento Bee.*

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Other Instructors will be announced.

☞ This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well-shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

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D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 21

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TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October, 2d, 1867.

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Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms: Board and Tuition per session, $360.

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Bonhomme, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

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What are the terms of membership?

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Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

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ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JLY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
SEP			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received; and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no material change to notice in the tone of the general market since our previous review, the transactions in nearly every department of business having again been on a moderate scale. The exceptions to the general quiet which has prevailed are restricted to cotton and corn, both of which have been in active request at materially improved prices, and transactions would probably have been still larger but for the comparatively moderate offerings. The business done in sugar and molasses has again been chiefly on the part of jobbers, the transactions in the product of Louisiana being necessarily limited on account of light supplies.

Cotton.—In our last issue we reported the market as having closed on the day previous with a very active demand, and with large sales, indicating an advance of ¼c. Early on Saturday further advices were received from New York and Liverpool showing both markets to be in a very excited condition, with large operations at advancing prices. These accounts contributed not only to increase the demand in our own market, but had the effect also of enhancing prices very materially, buyers having had to pay an advance ranging from ¾ up to 1¼c. per lb. As usual when much excitement prevails, the market was very irregular, and it was next to impossible to obtain strictly reliable quotations. Good Ordinary was generally placed at 24 to 24¾, Low Middling at 25¼ to 25½, and Middling at 26c. The sales reached to about 6,500 bales. On Monday the market opened with a good demand, and with only a moderate supply offering, which enabled factors to obtain, very generally, an improvement on the rates of Saturday.—After the receipt of the regular telegrams, however, giving information of the further advance and great excitement prevailing in the markets of Liverpool and New York, the demand in our own greatly increased, and as fast as lists were placed upon the tables they were taken at enhanced rates, the improvement for the day being generally understood to be from 1 to 2c., making Middling cost from 27 to 27½c., and the sales adding up fully 7,000 bales. Toward the close of business, owing to the very stringent views of holders, many buyers withdrew from the market, and it became a little more quiet as the day advanced, without, however, losing any of its firmness. On Tuesday, notwithstanding that the accounts from New York and Liverpool were again of a very favorable character, both markets continuing not only active, but firm, there was but a moderate business done in our market. The large transactions for the three previous days had, in fact, so much reduced the stock on sale, and more especially that remaining in first hands, as to afford but little scope for buyers. The reported sales for the day only reach to about 4,500 bales, but the market, nevertheless, closed with undiminished firmness. The improvement in Middling, for the past three days, is from 2 to 2½c. per lb.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 18,000 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 8,920 bales, against 9,358 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 438 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 533,952 bales, against 629,294 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 343,110 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 129,149 bales to Great Britain, of 56,114 to France, and of 126,573 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	23 to 24
Good Ordinary	25 to 25½
Low Middling	26 to 26½
Middling	27 to 27½
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	8920	
Arrived previously	592815	601735
		616991
Exported past three days	13252	
Exported previously	527859	541111
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		75880

Sugar.—The receipts from the coast are very light, but the demand is mostly in a jobbing way, at 15¼ to 15¾c. per lb. for Prime.

Molasses.—The receipts from the coast are light and sell slowly.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, March 31, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$50 to 60
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	35 to 45
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	25 to 30
Hogs, per lb gross	10 to 12
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	to
Sheep, 2d " " "	to
Sheep, 3d " " "	to
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 80
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 20
Yearlings, per head	10 to 14
Calves, per head	10 to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
" Sweeps	6 00	1 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	12 00
Spades	11 00	12 00
Axes	15 00	17 00
Bagging, ₩ yard		
Kentucky	24	
East India		
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb		
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 35	1 40
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		8 50
Crackers		9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	15 00	
English, Fire	32 00	33 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	35	37
Sweet and Spiced	62	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Northern	none	here
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	11½	12
Havana	45	55
Java	30	32
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	13 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Brazlers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		34
St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	6
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	21	25
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box		1 60
Herrings	65	75
Mackarel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	20 00	
" No. 2	16 00	17 00
" No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	9 75	10 00
Extra	10 50	15 00
Fine	8 50	8 75
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	17	18
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	7	
Currants, Zante		14
Almonds, soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
" Layer	4 25	
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	24 00	26 00
" Sicily ₩ box		4 00
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
" 10 x 12	3 90	4 00
" 12 x 18	4 40	4 00
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 55	2 90
" Canada	3 00	
Oats	78	80
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 02	1 05
Beans, ₩ bbl	18 00	20 00
Hops, ₩ lb	60	65
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	18 00	20 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb:		
Dry salted Mexican	14	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	9½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	16	18
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	none	here
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	85
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	65	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	6
Wrought, German	15	20
" English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 50	4 50
Pitch	4 00	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 75	4 00
" No. 2	3 25	
" No. 3	3 00	
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon		65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 30	
Coal Oil	48	50
" In cases	60	65
Cotton Seed, Crude		70
" Refined		85
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		35 00
Cotton Seed		35 00
" Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" " Western	20 00	22 75
" " North half bbl	15 00	15 50
" Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
" Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	26 75	
" Prime Mess		
" Hog, round, ₩ lb	none	here
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	15	
" Do., canvassed	18	19
" Sides	14½	16½
" Shoulders	11½	12
Green Shoulders	11	11½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	17½	
" In kegs	17½	17½
" Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	50	60
" Western	25	45
Cheese, American	10	18
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 75
Onions	9 00	12 00
Green Apples	6 00	8 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	3	10½
" India		10½
" Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
" Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
" from store	2 30	2 35
" coarse, cargo		
" from warehouse	2 15	2 20
" from store	2 25	2 30
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 00	2 10
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
" Northern	10	12
" Southern	8	10
" Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	14	17
" Havana, White	15	15½
" Yellow	13	14
" Brown	11½	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balera & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	6	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	65	80
" Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	27	32
" Burry	19	20
" Louisiana, Native	16	17
" Texas, (@) Merino	22	24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE,

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 58 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable.

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

REV J F BELLAMY,
REV J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
R F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer.

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Coller

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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Rev. E Wadsworth, A M, D D,
O [illegible], A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
N T Lupton, A M.

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The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term	$40 00
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Board, exclusive of washing and lights	$20 to $25 per month.

All dues invariably in advance.

july 27 tf O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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Elementary Branches	$20 00
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Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month; exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
[dec 7] Emory P. O., Va.

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Edwd. J. Gay. sep15 1y

J. G. ELLIS. W. C. CHAMBERLIN

ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

Are prepared to make cash advances on Cotton, Sugar, and other Produce consigned to them, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. jan20 1y

TOM HENDERSON, Late of Henderson, Terry & Co.
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TOM & SAM HENDERSON,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

12 Union Street,

dec 9 1y New Orleans

J. C. M'ALLISTER E. M'NAIR

M'ALLISTER & M'NAIR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 74 Common Street,

ap7 1y NEW ORLEANS.

J. P. HARRISON & SONS,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

51 UNION STREET,—UP STAIRS,

New Orleans.

J. P. Harrison, (formerly Edward Harrison, Payne & Harrison)
J. P. Harrison, jun.,
Sidney Harrison,
John N. Harrison. july7 1y

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

No 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans.

mar7 6m

A. D. GRIEFF, Wholesale Grocer,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,

48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Bienville st., aug25 6m NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant

190 COMMON STREET NEW ORLEANS.

aug 5'67 1y

THOMAS MURRAY,

BUILDER.

Corner Rampart and Erato Streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 110, Mechanic's Exchange, will be attended to. sept 7

COLGATE & CO.'S

FRAGRANT TOILET SOAPS are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the Standard by dealers and consumers.

Sold everywhere. mar25 3m

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JAMES M. PUTNAM,

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Consignments of Western Produce, Groceries, and merchandise solicited. ja25 1y

J. H. JENNINGS. J. W. WICKS. M. J. WICKS

JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

aly 39 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and

COTTON FACTORS,

57 Poydras street.

Cotton Office—102 Common street—In charge of Richard J. Nugent. aug4 1y

W. C. TOMPKINS. H. R. ALSOBROOK.

WM. C. TOMPKINS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 2 Magazine st., corner Canal, New Orleans.

A complete assortment of goods constantly on hand for the country trade. feb18-67 6m

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

No. 32 Union Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

J. U. Payne, G. W. Huntington,
W. H. Dameron, H. M. Payne.

je23-1y

G. M. STEIRER. THOS. C. SALTER

G. M. STEIRER & CO.

GROCERS,

572 and 574 Magazine street,

(opposite Magazine Market.)

Have always on hand, a large and fresh assortment of Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, Hams, Canned Fruits, Fish, Pickles, Sauces, and Preserves;

—Also—

CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER.

Goods delivered free of drayage. Particular attention given to PLANTATION and FAMILY orders. mar9-6m-cf

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BLACKSHER & MILLER,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

13 ST. CHARLES STREET,

feb2 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

S. M. SWENSON, N.Y., late of Austin, Tex. W. M. PERKINS, D. L. KERSTON, Of Perkins & Co., N.O.

PERKINS, SWENSON, & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 48 Carondelet, corner of Union street, NEW ORLEANS.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

20 Exchange Place, New York.

s29 1y

E. A. KEEP. E. CAULFIELD.

KEEP & CAULFIELD,

Western Produce,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 77 & 79 Poydras street, New Orleans.

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R. ATKINSON & CO., New York. JAMES HEWITT & CO., Liverpool.

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And Commission Merchants,

188 Common Street, New Orleans.

Cash advances made on consignments to us by Hewitt, Swisher & Co., Galveston, Texas. aep15 1y

W. W. CHAPMAN.

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

MONROE, La.

References: Messrs. Nalle, Day, & Co. Spyke & Sandidge, Cowen & Mayo, Mr. R. L. Walker, New Orleans, La. july 20

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Direct Importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 155 Canal Street,

sep1 6m NEW ORLEANS

W. A. VIOLETT. R. T. BLACK. AD. SNOWDEN.

VIOLETT, BLACK & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants

15 6m 138 Gravier street, New Orleans.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

Relieves the most violent paroxysms in five minutes, and effects a permanent cure. Price $2. Sent post paid to any address by

S. G. UPHAM,

25 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

oct 5 3m. Circulars Free. Sold by Druggists.

ALEX. BRITTON. RICH'D F. BRITTON

A. BRITTON & CO.,

General Steamboat Agents,

COMMISION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

No 7 Front street, New Orleans.

july 5 6m

F. L. RICHARDSON. J. D. COLEMAN.

RICHARDSON & COLEMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 5 Commercial Place,

feb 1y New Orleans.

AGENTS WANTED.—WE WANT first-class agents to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Extraordinary inducements to good salesmen. Further particulars and sample work furnished on application to W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; or St. Louis, Missouri. fe15 3m

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER ..... 674.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN MARCOS, Texas, March 24, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: In a recent communication to the ADVOCATE I promised to say something more of West Texas, etc. Many inquiries are made by my correspondents with regard to the water power of this country. The San Marcos river flows from the mountain of that name. Although the country appears to the casual observer to be level, nevertheless the San Marcos runs with great rapidity. From its source to its junction with the Guadaloupe is by the road from forty-five to fifty miles. This stream is affected but little by the seasons—always flush and rapid. Said a gentleman to me a few days since: "There is a good mill site for every mile, from its source, for twenty miles or more." And certainly the water is as easily controlled as any stream that I have ever seen, the banks being high. There is certainly a fine opening here for those who may wish to invest in machinery. Already Texas has a name in the wool growing world, and perhaps has as many advantages for growing sheep as any country on the globe. This fact is obvious to a casual observer. These vast prairies, covered with the richest of grasses and herbs, afford an abundant supply for sheep. With a temperate climate in winter, they may be kept in fine condition with but little feed. Hence the advantages for manufacturing wool in this country. We have in Western Texas the water power, and may have the wool. The capital will start mills. Lumber is selling at forty dollars per thousand feet. Saw mills are being built rapidly, but yet there is room for more.

I have been asked by correspondents for the population of San Marcos. It is the county site of Hays, and is a small village of only a few hundred souls, but is building up very rapidly, and is destined to be a place of considerable importance at no distant day. At that place I hope the West Texas Conference will locate its Conference school, as it affords many advantages for such an institution. Already there is a high school at that place, under the control of Prof. Hollingsworth and lady. The M. E. Church South has a stronghold at San Marcos in her membership and Sabbath school.

I have been asked if this is a good "horse country." Horses are raised here by the hundred that know not the use of corn or grain of any kind. True, some die during the winter, but comparatively few. I will here say, for the benefit of some of my brethren and friends, both in Mississippi and Alabama, who wish to invest in stock in this country, to notice the advertisement in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of the sale of stock on the first of June, in Hays city, Texas, by Mr. Caldwell, trustee. There are two hundred head in the cavalada, or in English, cava yard. The ranch will also be sold, with or without stock. This is a good chance for such as may wish to grow stock.

I promised to say something of the West Texas Conference. Some of my brethren of the Montgomery and Mobile Conferences have been corresponding with me in view of a transfer to this Conference. To such I will say again, this is a vast, broad, rich country, and will doubtless become a very convenient one at no distant day. But you must make up your minds to bear labor and fatigue more than in the older conferences. But nevertheless, should you wish to improve a little home in view of declining years, you may get the land unimproved and very cheap. The West Texas Conference covers a vast territory, from the Colorado on the east to the Rio Grande on the west, and from latitude 29½ north to the Gulf on the south. The membership of the West Texas Conference is about what the Alabama Conference was in 1836, composed mainly of comparatively young men.

The Texas Conferences need a bishop to live somewhere in Texas. They will doubtless ask for such an arrangement, and of course, if the request is granted, will see that he is well provided for. Could we not induce Bishop McTyeire to settle in Texas? Now in the prime of life, with an unprecedented popularity in Texas, he has won the hearts of all, both in the chair and pulpit. He is certainly the "right man in the right place." He admires greatly the beautiful San Marcos country, and calls it the Arcadia of Texas. I met him at the head of the San Marcos, where I live, a few days before the meeting of the West Texas Conference. He is the same cordial Christian gentleman, as well as bishop. Very affectionately,

J. W. BROWN.

PENCIL, BRUSH AND BROOM.

The first autumnal chill is very slight. It only tones up the atmosphere a little, stiffens the musquitoes, dries up the perspiration, and brings floods of sweet, restoring sleep to the exhausted human world. The opening fall is indeed a sort of rest of nature—a stopping, as if for refreshment, after the sweltering labors and endurances of summer. The vegetable world, like the animal, has been panting under the burdens of its life. It has been producing not only fruit, but foliage, and now the fresh breath of the season gives at once the sweetness and beauty of ripeness to both apple and leaf. It sheds russet, and gold, and crimson on the fruit, and all the hues of earth upon the foliage. Its beginning is not with the oft-lamented "sere and yellow leaf," but with delicate and skillful touches, as of the finest pencil, dipped in vials of empyrean tints. You go out into the morning air, just beginning to grow crisp, and pass round to the north side of a maple, until last night quite green all over, and there are the traces, faint but beautiful, of the pencil of autumn. A hundred leaves have been touched; the coming glory is already shadowed forth. A dim outline of what is to be has been drawn, as if in colors of air—a sort of dream written upon the very fuzz of the most favored leaves.

A morning or two after, in a stiffer air, you see from an eminence a hundred trees, revealing in like manner the hues of promise. The northern breeze has pencilled gum, hickory, dogwood and cherry, setting pictures of brilliant red and gold, and purple in frames of emerald; or, rather, changing the figure, it has made the tree like an apple, with a single touch of beautiful ripeness on its cheek. While these favorite trees of the season are changing their strength for maturity and loveliness the great body of the forest still retains its vesture of sturdy verdure, and these ripe spots remind one of the tiny nautilus, scattered over the monotonous sea, spreading its many-hued sail to the light and the breezes of heaven.

There are certain flowers, too, that live far into the autumn. The dahlia is just in its proudest bloom when the trees begin to grow mellow. When this flower is compared with the flowers of spring and summer, it reminds one of mechanical skill, and looks a little as though some dainty and curious hand had cut it out of a turnip and appropriately colored it. A closer look reminds you of quills neatly cut, and nicely bound up, so as to represent a flower. But with study, this hard flower grows upon you, and the quills, if quills they must be, seem to have come from birds of Paradise, trimmed and bound together by fairy hands. In this flower, flourishing amid the decay of the year, we see the superiority of nature even where she becomes a mere artisan.

To the pencil of autumn succeeds the brush. Her spirit deepens, her work multiplies. She no longer dips into vials, but into lakes of molten gold, into seas of purple and crimson. The whole forest glows as with fire—the flame, indeed, being of different degrees of intensity. Scarce a spot is exempt from the conflagration of beauty. Only here and there it is stayed by a line or thicket of evergreens, or relieved by a living cluster of wild flowers in some sequestered nook, or by some tree surrounded by pines or cedars, or screened from the frost by a wall. This is not the dying of the vegetable wealth of the year: it is only ripeness, which, alas! must ever be followed by decay and death. But shall we sorrow over the glory of maturity because it is the road to death? Is not death itself to be followed by another and less mortal maturity?

After the brush comes the broom,

"When chill November's surly blasts
Make field and forest bare."

The work of pencil and brush has struck in; the smooth and polished gold and crimson begin to shrink, and shrivel, and dry, and harden. Death has trodden on the heels of beautiful maturity. The work is done. The canvas must come down and be torn into shreds. Only the stripped frame remains. The bereft trees stretch up toward heaven imploringly their manifold arms, and seem to wave them in sorrowful suppliance. They seem to murmur as the bleak winds sway them to and fro: "The cold, cold winter is at the door. O thou who hast stripped us, wherewithal shall we be clothed? When the snow is piled about our roots, when the sleet hangs hard and heavy upon our frozen branches, when the very sap hides itself in the earth, how shall we live?" The beauty is now gone; its offcast robes in leafy shreds rattle along the dry ground, the sport of the storm. And often, as the dry leaves sing past us, we keenly feel how shallow is mere external beauty. But as pictures live and are famous in history even after they have perished, so autumn is a picture in the soul forever, even as its place is fixed in the circle of the year. So, too, with human beauty: when it is dead, it still lives; it expresses the soul; its colors and shades were thoughts, feelings, character, and shall live forever in the memory and the affections. Thus none of the beauty is lost; it flies before the broom, but still remains in the soul. The frames are only swept for new pictures, and the old are safe.—*New York Methodist.*

THE statistics of intoxicating liquors in New York city were given a few days since, as follows, by Rev. Van Meter, superintendent of the Howard Mission. We copy from an exchange:

"There are in this city 5,203 licensed places selling intoxicating liquor. Superintendent Kennedy placed policemen at 223 of them for 24 consecutive hours; and this is the result: Each rum-hole receives a daily average of 134 visits, making an aggregate of 697,202 per day, 4,183,212 per week, or 218,224,226 visits in one year! Each visit averages at least 15 minutes. This gives us 5,455,605 days of ten hours each, or 1,848 years. At present wages, each one, if sober and industrious, would earn $1 per day—$5,455,605 in one year. But this is not all the lost time. The time of at least three persons is occupied by each grog shop to do its work. This gives us 15,609 persons—enough to make a large city. At $1 per day for each we have (not including Sunday) $4,870,008, or an aggregate of $10,325,603 of wasted time by seller and drinker—a sum sufficient to carry on all the Sunday-school, Missionary, Tract and Bible Societies in the land. But this is a mere fraction of the cost of rum. From the same source we have the following; each rum-hole receives a daily average of $141 53, making an aggregate of $736,280 59 per week, or $38,286,590 68 per annum, to which add the value of lost time, and we have $48,612,193 68. But the real cost cannot be estimated. Look at the thousands of shivering, hungry, helpless, hopeless little victims. What sum would compensate for loss of character, domestic happiness, ruined husbands, wives, sons and daughters? for the absence of every ray of light and hope in this and in the world to come? Still, were this confined to our Sodom, it would be comparatively a small matter. But the nation is deluged with rum. The rumseller drags down to deepest infamy and woe many of our most eminent statesmen and bravest generals, our most distinguished judges, lawyers, ministers, artists, and profound scholars. The destroyer lurks around our dwellings, watching for us, and those dearer than life to us. The power to put an end to this rests with ministers and the members of their churches. It is for them to say whether the destroyer shall be crushed or not. God and humanity holds them responsible."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, April 4.—Disraeli moved an adjournment of the House to the 20th, if the Liberals should carry the Irish church question. Adopted.

Divisions then occurred on Stanley's motion to postpone the church question to next session. Six hundred members voted, and the government was defeated by 60 majority.

Gladstone's resolutions were then adopted by 56 majority.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remained in the royal gallery during the debate, which was not concluded until three o'clock this evening.

The defeat of the ministry forms the chief topic of conversation, and all the journals contain articles upon the subject.

The *Times* says: "The House of Commons has resolved that this cancer of the empire shall be removed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited empire. The wrongs of ages are to be ended and right done amid the acclamation of the nation. This must guarantee peace."

LONDON, April 4.—The *Morning Herald* concludes a very able article saying: "This vote is the death warrant of the Irish church. No finer trophy has been won by the Liberal party since the emancipation of 1829."

The *Standard* says: "The effect of this vote will be to waste the session without advancing the object proposed one single step."

LONDON, April 8.—A letter was received here to-day from Dr. Livingstone, via Zanzibar. He was in good health, and returns to England after a successful journey.

The Irish hierarchy are preparing a petition to the Queen against any changes in the Irish church.

BERLIN, April 4.—A resolution that members of Parliament should not be held responsible for words uttered in debate, passed by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In answer to the charge in the impeachment articles, that the President violated law and custom in removing Stanton during the session of the Senate, it will, beside other proof, be shown that Judge Holt, now an uncompromising impeacher, was appointed Postmaster General by Buchanan during the session of the Senate, and that his nomination was not sent to the Senate, notwithstanding he continued to act as Postmaster General.

Buchanan, in response to the inquiry of the Senate on the subject, cited 159 cases of removals by former Presidents during the session of the Senate. Holt himself, while Postmaster General, removed three postmasters during the session of the Senate, viz: in June, 1860, the postmasters in New Orleans and New York city; and in January, 1861, the postmaster at Milwaukie. Neither Buchanan nor Holt was impeached.

Now that the impeachment managers have concluded their testimony, and the whole case of the prosecution is before the Senate, wonder is expressed by liberal Republicans that such a flimsy case has been made out, and they are disgusted with the proceeding. Even the extreme Radicals are disappointed, and to-night many of them admit that the Senate must acquit Mr. Johnson beyond peradventure.

The impeachers are alarmed lest certain Radical Senators whom they have heretofore doubted shall insist upon disposing of the case conscientiously upon law and the facts, and refuse to convict in response to the behests of Radical party leaders.

The defence, when developed, will be overwhelming, and make a case for the President so strong that the impenchers and their articles will stink in the nostrils of all true men.—*New Orleans Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Judge Curtis opens to-morrow for the defence in the impeachment case. There is greater demand for tickets than since impeachment opened.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The Democrats elected City Commissioner and Wharfmaster. The Republican majority last year was 2,100.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 7.—The Democrats have carried the town for the first time in several years.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Returns from Connecticut, except thirteen towns, give English 1,294 majority. The Legislature is Radical.

The new constitution of Michigan is defeated. The negro suffrage clause killed it.

Seventy towns, including Detroit, give 8,100 majority against it.

Sandusky, Ohio, has elected the entire Democratic ticket by 200 majority.

The Democrats have carried Keokuk, Iowa, which went Republican last year.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 7.—The Republicans elect 19 of 30 Councilmen.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 7.—Democratic majority 1,500. The Republicans increase their majority on joint ballot, securing a Radical Senator.

HINTS TO VOTERS

The fact of having been a member of the City Council does not exclude from registration, according to Special Orders No. 57, current series, headquarters Fifth Military District.

An officer of the militia is not an executive or judicial officer.

Persons who were non-commissioned officers in the United States army prior to the year 1861 are not disfranchised because they engaged in the late war on the Confederate side.

The fact of having been a member of a secession convention, and of signing a secession ordinance, does not disqualify from registration.

The simple belief that a person is disloyal does not disqualify him from registration. If he will take the prescribed oath of registration he can register.

No one is disfranchised, for any reason whatever, unless he actively engaged in the war on the Confederate side. Mere political opinion has no effect, one way or the other.—*N. O. Crescent.*

CONNECTICUT.

The result of the election in Connecticut shows that there is no ebb in the tide of public opinion which has been setting so strongly against the Republican party for the last year. Connecticut was the first State to show the influence of the great Democratic reaction against Radical tyranny; and Connecticut now puts the climax to a series of political victories unequaled in the history of the country, when we consider the circumstances under which they have been won. From a position of almost hopeless numerical inferiority, in 1866, the Democratic party has become dominant throughout the North. In 1866 the only States carried by the Democracy were Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. Every one of the original so-called free States was under Radical control. Every Northern governor and every Northern legislature were elected by the Republican party.

* * * * * * * *

The election of 1867, in Connecticut, was the first intimation that they had miscalculated the temper and exceeded the wishes of the people on whose support they relied. It was the first symptom of a rebellion against Radical tyranny, which soon became general throughout the North. It was the first *pronunciamento* of the people against the Republican party. From that time, up to the present, the reaction has been gaining strength. Successively California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York pronounced by popular majorities against the policy of the Radicals, whilst in Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, and even Massachusetts, their power was exposed to the severe shocks of an excited public opinion. And now Connecticut repeats the vote of last year in still more emphatic tones. The result may be regarded as settling the status of Connecticut in the Presidential election, and, what is still more important, as demonstrating that the Democratic party of 1868 is even more powerful than the Democratic party of 1867. That is to say, taken in connection with elections of the last twelve months, it shows that the Democracy are strong enough in the North to elect their candidate for the Presidency next November.—*N. O. Crescent.*

THE REGISTRATION.

The revision of the registry lists was finished yesterday. At the moment of writing the totals have not been received from the various wards, but from the figures already received it is safe to calculate that between five and six thousand have been added to the lists. Of these probably more than two to one are whites, thus making the white majority on the city registration nearly three thousand. This is not quite as well as we expected. The white registered voters of New Orleans now amount to about 20,000. If we deduct from these an insignificant number of carpet-baggers, renegades, and vagrant and mendicant "loilists," there will remain enough to carry our whole city ticket. There is no room to doubt that almost the whole of the white registered vote will be cast at the coming elections.

Our people are thoroughly aroused by the danger which menaces them at home, and encouraged to active exertion by the cheering successes of their friends in other parts of the country.

* * * * * * * *

Now that registration is at an end, it is to be hoped that a vigorous and energetic canvass will at once be inaugurated. The work is only half done as yet. Registration is a necessary preliminary, but voting is an equally necessary sequence. Every vote is of importance in this contest. We cannot spare one. We must make sure work this time, and we can make sure work only by earnest, energetic, unremitting exertion.—*N. O. Crescent.*

INTELLECTUAL CONGREGATIONS.

There is a great deal of nonsense current in regard to the wants of "intellectual" congregations. What do such people come to church for, after the brain-tasking work and worry of the week? Do they come for a new tasking of the brain, or a hard grapple with metaphysics, or for a brilliant oratorical display, or an inundation of scholastic erudition? No; they come to be fed and quickened and comforted and spiritualized; they come to be told their duty; they come to be made better; they come to be made ready to live holy lives and to die happy deaths. They come to worship their God, and not to be worried about oppositions of science, falsely so called, and about questions which minister to no profit.

I have generally found that the most intellectual auditors *prefer* to hear a simple, scriptural and spiritual preaching. The late Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, (a good Methodist too,) once said to me—"I was glad to hear you give that solemn personal incident in your discourse last night; ministers now-a-days are getting above telling a story in a sermon; *but I like it.*" During my first settlement I was called to preach before one of the most eminent lawyers in America. At first I was terribly afraid of that big head in the front pew. But one day the great lawyer said to me, "My young friend! the two things I especially like in preaching are *simplicity and earnestness.* If one of my law students was not more in earnest to win a $5 suit in a justice's court than many preachers are in warning a sinner to flee from hell, I would kick that student out of my office!" After that I paid no attention to the profound lawyer in the front pew, but aimed my preaching at his coachman, who sat back by the door. If I could keep the coachman awake I felt sure of the lawyer. Since that time I try to stick to the *three Ss*—simplicity, scripturality, spirituality. Let not my good Brother Bulkley be alarmed to find those same *Ss* in a Fifth avenue pulpit.

GOLDEN CONSELS.

I close with quoting a half dozen golden counsels from the late Dr. J. W. Alexander, who once preached in the pulpit which Dr. John Hall now occupies. "Avoid abstractions in your sermons. Intersperse anecdotes. Don't be afraid to say simple things; consider Daniel Webster; the greatest sayings are simple. The Bible is the *one book* of the preacher; study that! Preach in a glow, and let the thoughts *gush.* The reason we have so little powerful preaching is that we have so little piety. God's word is the best corrective of error; *preach the word.*" If the accomplished and devout Alexander ever revisits, in spirit, his beloved pulpit, he must rejoice to find there—not a prodigy—but a plain, powerful preacher of the faithful saying, *Christ Jesus died to save sinners.*—*Theodore Cuyler.*

ROME.—The six newly appointed cardinals on Tuesday took the customary oaths and received their hats and the other insignia of office. Cardinal Bonaparte has received the title of Saint Pudentina.

The health of the pope is again occasioning considerable anxiety in Rome. It is said that his holiness has lately had several epileptic fits, to which he was subject in his youth, but from which he had not suffered for many years, and that some of these occasioned quite a panic at the Vatican. These attacks are thought to have resulted from the excitement and fatigue consequent upon giving audiences and attending ceremonies, in which the pope has persisted, notwithstanding the warnings and entreaties of his friends.

THE lake of Neusiedl, in Hungary, on the confines of Austria, is now completely drained and dried, and the land so obtained is about to be placed under cultivation. It contains eight square miles of virgin soil, and the belief is that it will prove extremely fertile.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we only would stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it!
To the sunny soul, that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eye still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted!
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayers to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate minute threads
Of our curious lives asunder;
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

A member of the Mississippi Conference, writing from Fayette, Mississippi, March 25th, says:

"Very little money can be had here, however, for anything. My support has consisted, thus far, in a scant supply of food alone. It requires much faith to be cheerfully at work. Each day we must commit ourselves into the hands of God, and trust him for our daily supplies. He has favored us now with two days' supply ahead. We have abundant reason to be thankful and to bless his holy name. He has been with us and blessed our souls with the richness of his love in our humble little home, and has kept us from severe bodily suffering. W. F. G."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Relation of Baptized Children to the Church.

MR. EDITOR: It is not for the purpose of entering into controversy upon this subject that I present it to yours readers, but if possible to awaken greater interest among our preachers and people in regard to it; neither do I profess to have anything new to offer. I simply write to call attention to a subject that I fear is too much neglected by us. If I understand the teachings of our church, we hold that the baptized children of our church members are actual members of the church. I am sustained in this view by our book of Discipline and standard authorities. The whole theory of infant baptism proceeds upon the supposition that the children of believers are to be recognized as members of the visible church of Christ. In our controversies with the opposers of infant baptism we argue the identity of the church under the Jewish and Christian dispensations—that children were brought into the Jewish church by the rite of circumcision, and that baptism has come in the room of circumcision, and therefore children should be brought into the Christian church by the rite of baptism.

Mr. Wesley says:—"Infants, therefore, are capable of being admitted into the church, and have a right thereto, (Doctrinal Tracts, p. 225.) The children of the Jews were visible members of the Jewish church under the covenant of Abraham, and as such they were received into it by circumcision, the door of entrance; the children of Christians were never cut off from this privilege when their fathers were received into the church, whether they were Jews or Gentiles, and therefore they are members of the Christian church, also under spiritual promises and blessings," (Ibid., p. 226.)

Mr. Watson says: "Infant children are declared by Christ to be members of his church," (Inst., p. 715.)

Dr. Summers says: "The membership of children in the Christian church is formally recognized in the New Testament," (Summers on Baptism, p. 27.)

Other authorities might be quoted, but these are sufficient to show that our church recognizes baptized children as members of the visible church of Christ. If baptized children are actual members of the church, should they not be formally recognized as such? Instead of this we too often practically ignore their church membership. In many of our charges there is not even a record kept of their baptism. We baptize them and in our public teachings recognize their church membership, but in our practice we fail to treat them as such. Although the church, as provided for in the book of Discipline, contemplates that a registry shall be kept of all the children that are baptized by the pastor, yet in many of our circuits and stations no such registry is to be found. The preacher simply baptizes the child, and no further notice is taken of the fact, unless, perhaps, the parents make a record of the transaction; and in those few places where a registry is made of the baptisms, there is no roll kept of the infant church membership, as in the case of adult members. There should be a registry kept, not only of the baptisms of infants, but also a regular list of all the baptized children within the bounds of the pastoral charge, as is done in the case of adult members; and these children should be taught that they are actual members of the church, and they will be expected to conduct themselves as such. Our book of Discipline requires that at each quarterly meeting the question should be asked: "Is there a written report, * * * of the pastoral instruction of children?" If this was rigidly enforced it would be the duty of the pastor to impress upon the minds of the children the importance of the relation which they sustain to the church; that, having been baptized with water, they should seek for the baptism of the Holy Spirit; that, being members of the visible body of Christ, they should seek to be incorporated into his spiritual fold by the regenerating influence of the spirit of God. While papist and high churchmen place an undue stress upon the outward rite of baptism, teaching that it is regeneration, we often attach too little importance to the privileges and blessings which it is designed to confer. Instead of filling the church with mere formalist and unconverted members of the church, as some seem to fear, I believe that the plan briefly marked out would greatly increase the number of truly regenerated spiritual professors of religion. I believe that, as ministers, we often waste a great deal of time in trying to win old hardened sinners to Christ that might be much more profitably employed in laboring for the salvation of the children of the church. Let every minister devote more time and labor to the children of the church, feeding not only the sheep, but also the lambs of the fold, and instead of seeing so many of the children of Christian parents wandering away from Christ and the church, we would see not merely a few, but the vast majority of the children of the church giving evidence of a sound conversion, thereby rejoicing the hearts of pastors and parents. In accordance with the views already expressed, I have determined to adopt the plan of enrolling in a book, kept for the purpose, not only the names of the children whom I baptize, but also the names of all the baptized children of church members within the bounds of my pastoral charge, and then endeavor to impress upon their minds the importance of the relation they sustain to the church. If any others, better instructed in the things of God, can point out a "more excellent way," I will gladly embrace it. H.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

NUMBER IX.—PROPHECIES RELATING TO CHRIST.

The coming and advent of so illustrious a person as the Messiah, upon a mission so sublime, benevolent and vast, certainly should have been announced, and announced in such terms that the world might recognize his claims. The prophecies relating to Christ extend from Eden to the triumphant ascension from the Mount of Olives. "As a majestic river," says Sir William Jones, "expands itself more and more the farther it removes from its source, so prophecy, issuing from the first promise in Paradise as its fountain head, acquired additional strength and fullness as it rolled down successive ages, and will still go on increasing in extent and grandeur until it shall finally lose itself in the ocean of eternity."

It should be borne in mind that these predictions relating to Christ are as ancient and as authentic as they claim to be. They are found in the Old Testament scriptures as the Jews now have them. As the Jews reject Christ, they cannot be accused of doing anything to promote the claim of the Christians that Christ is the Messiah foretold in these Scriptures. The prophecies relating to Christ embrace more than *one hundred* particulars, all of which received a complete fulfillment. Of course we cannot, in a newspaper article, enter into all these details. We can but touch upon a few—enough however, we think, to prove that Christ was foretold, and that he realized these prophecies, and establishes his claim to be the predicted Saviour of the world.

It was predicted, nearly two thousand years before his advent, that he was to be a descendant of Abraham, an Israelite. That he was has never been denied. Some 1,687 years before the advent Jacob, on his dying bed, predicted that Christ should be of the tribe of Judah, thus out of the twelve tribes narrowing down the prediction to one. About seven hundred years before the coming of Christ it was predicted that he should be descended from the family of Jesse, of the tribe of Judah, thus still more narrowing down the prediction. Then it was announced he would be, according to the flesh, the offspring of David, the son of Jesse. The Jews, from the days of Moses, kept genealogical tables till some little while after the birth of Christ. From these tables Christ is proved to be of the tribe of Judah, of the family of David. By referring to the gospel by Matthew it will be seen that he proves that Joseph was descended from David. This was the *legal* genealogy of Mary and Jesus. By referring to St. Luke it will be seen that he gives the *natural* descent of Mary as the daughter of the family of David; so that according to the flesh, the humanity of Christ was descended from David. The genealogical tables were carefully preserved. Josephus tells us in his history from what family he was descended. Upon the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans these tables were all destroyed, so that without the intervention of a miracle it would now be impossible for any Jew to tell from what family he is descended.

The *time* when the Messiah was to be born and appear among men was predicted in several ways. First. Daniel predicts that from the edict of the king of Persia to restore and rebuild Jerusalem and the temple (which had been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar) to the coming of the Messiah would be four hundred and ninety years. It is matter of history that Christ came at this time. Second. He was to come while the kingdom of Judah, with its civil and ecclesiastical polity, continued. So he did. But shortly after this the sceptre departed from Judah. Archelaus, the son of Herod the Great, was the last king of the Jews. He was dethroned and banished by Augustus Cæsar in the twelfth year of Christ's age—the same year in which he publicly appeared in the temple. Since then the Jews have had no "sceptre" nor "lawgiver." During the period of Christ's public ministry Judea was a Roman province, and the Jews had no power to put any one to death by their laws independent of the will of the Roman governor. Third. The prophet Haggai, some five hundred and twenty years before Christ, predicted that Christ should come while the second temple stood, and by his appearance in it, make it more glorious than the majestic structure built by Solomon the Great. Jesus did come while this second temple stood—appeared in it, and preached in its courts his glorious gospel. Soon after the ascension of Christ the Romans utterly destroyed this temple, and for eighteen hundred years the Jews have never had a temple. These various prophecies fix the *time* of the Messiah's advent.

The place where he was to be born was predicted by the prophet Micah, seven hundred and ten years before his birth—Bethlehem, and in Bethlehem he was born. A decree of Tiberius Cæsar caused Joseph and Mary to repair to Bethlehem to be taxed. History tells us this decree was issued by the emperor, and just at the period of the Saviour's birth.

Christ was to like Moses—Moses so predicted some 1,450 years before the advent. Let us trace some of these resemblances. Moses was born at a time when a royal decree had gone forth commanding the male children to be put to death. Christ was born during the existence of a similar decree. Moses was compelled to fly from the land of his birth. So Christ's parents took the young child and fled with him into Egypt, until those were dead who sought his life. Moses fasted forty days—so did Christ also. Moses, as the agent and messenger of Jehovah, wrought many miracles. Christ wrought multitudes of miracles, subjecting all elements to his will. Moses was a prophet. So was Christ, foretelling many distant and important events. Moses under God was a great lawgiver and the founder of a civil and ecclesiastical polity. So Christ was a lawgiver and the founder of the gospel kingdom, which is indeed but the expansion and complement of the church of Israel. Moses under God was the leader of Israel. Christ is the leader of all the Israel of God. Now we submit that here are a great variety of circumstances that were utterly beyond the power of any impostor to control—for example, the family from which he should be descended, the time of his birth, the place of his birth, his being taken into Egypt while a child, the decree of Herod putting young children to death, the overthrow of the Jewish government—these were matters which it was simply impossible for an impostor to arrange and control.

It was predicted that Christ should work miracles, and so he did; that he should be poor and despised, and so he was; that he should be sold for thirty pieces of silver, and so he was.

Many particulars were predicted in relation to Christ's trial, insults, crucifixion, as the casting lots for his vesture, giving him vinegar to drink, his bones not broken, his side pierced, his death with the wicked, and his burial with the rich. So also his resurrection and his ascension were predicted. All these predictions were literally fulfilled, as every reader of the inspired biographies well knows. There is no solution of these wonderful prophecies, and their equally wonderful fulfillment, but the hypothesis that the prophets spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and that Jesus was the promised Messiah—God manifested in the flesh, seen of angels, preached to the Gentiles, believed on in the world, and received up into glory. W.

POPULAR as the late Mr. Hawthorne's works are in this country, they are, perhaps, still more popular in France. Besides appearing in the *Moniteur*, *Le Siecle*, and one, if not more magazines, there are no less than three different translations of some of them.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SCRAPS FROM MY DIARY.

BY REV. J. A. PAULY, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

It is now nineteen years that I have been working in the Lord's vineyard. How strange were the vicissitudes through which, during that time, I have passed. Hewn out of the quarry of the world, I did not have the polish so necessary to insure ministerial success. Like Amos and Elisha, I had previously followed rural avocations. But with all that, the Lord has so far abundantly blessed my faint endeavors to promote his cause.

In my ministerial career I had not only made it my business on Sundays, snugly rigged and trimmed after the manner of too many, to preach to genteel audiences, but also day by day to visit the highways and hedges, seeking for the lost sheep of the house of Israel. So it happened that on one day I came across a wild and reckless prodigal, a bar-keeper in Gretna. I entered his tavern, not to drink the poisonous liquid, but to exhort that youthful bar-keeper by all means "to flee from the wrath to come." Just then there entered some regular customers. One proposed to "treat the whole house." I, of course, was invited to participate. Refusing, I was saved from a good old-fashioned Dutch thrashing only through the interference of the bar-keeper. Strange as it may seem, this incident created a lasting friendship between us. Had he not delivered me from the giant fists of my countrymen? Why should I not try to deliver him from hell-fire? I soon learned his entire history.—Said he: "I was born A. D. 1833, in Gingermunster, in Bavaria. Because of exceeding political oppression, when I was thirteen years old father determined, with the entire family, to emigrate to America, the asylum of the down-troddeu. But alas! the very same year father died here of yellow fever. What shall I do now? I followed anything and everything in order to make money. Being twenty-six years old, and having had some experience in bar-keeping, I took to myself a wife, only sixteen years old, bought this property, and set up a bar—a fine money-making concern."

His wife now entered, and Mr. Links—the name of my friend—made me acquainted with her. She was a fine-looking lady. At the prospect of becoming a Methodist she was not at all pleased. "We are Catholics," she said. "Father Schaeffer is our kind and indulgent confessor. He never troubles us about visiting balls and theatres, and allows us to sell dram to our heart's content. We pay him well, and he means well with us. No, no, Mr. Pauly, we shall not turn Methodists. Closing our shop would compel us to go begging." After having cordially invited them once to attend our divine worship, and having devoutly prayed with them, I took my leave. They did attend my preaching at one time, but there after studiously endeavored to avoid me.

Time passed on. One fine evening Mr. Links entered my office, pale and trembling. I wondered what had happened, when he informed me that on the previous night his wife had seen a ghost. A woman who had died several years previous had appeared to her after ten o'clock at night, in the yard adjoining her house. "Well," answered I, "to-night, with some friends, I will accompany your wife, at the same time, to the same spot, and if the ghost again appears, please let me know." Sure enough, on the following day Mr. Links again appeared. "We had fortified ourselves with drams of whisky, stepped out to the haunted place fully courageous, when all at once my wife screamed out: 'there she is,' and then fainted. Comrades and myself saw nothing."

I then accompanied him to his residence in Algiers. After nightfall I prayed with the family, and then walked out alone to the stated place, determined, if ghosts there were, ghosts I would see. Alone I mused and prayed. The clock struck eleven, but no ghost appeared. It struck twelve. There, there, behold the ghost! I see him distinctly. My eye is fixed on him, his eye on me. I tremble. What shall I do? Shall I run, scream, or pray? I prayed and then walked right up to my strange visitor. "Speak," said I; "who art thou?" But the ghost spoke not. Aye, thought I, whatever it be, I shall try to lay my hand on it. I made one sudden bound upon it, grasped it, and held—what think you, dear reader, it was?—held a newly whitewashed fence-picket, which had been lately put there in place of an old rotten one!

I returned to the house, finding the inmates alternately buoying up their spirits from a bottle of rum and an old prayer book. They seemed surprised at my courage. Informing them of the result of my exploits, I preached them, in that solemn hour of midnight, a sermon on 1st Cor., 2: 2. I enjoined unusual liberty during preaching.—The audience seemed deeply affected, and the result was that Mr. and Mrs. Links joined the church.

Joining the church produced the happiest results. The coffee house was sold. They moved away from the circle of former associates, for fear of being drawn back into the world. They both became the most zealous church members I ever had. Never could inclemency of weather keep them from attending church. Having settled in Jefferson City, Brother Links became a butcher, but never would he sell meat on Sunday, though thereby he lost many customers.

So things progressed favorably. On the 19th of July, 1867, Brother Links became impressed with the necessity of a deeper work of grace in his own heart. Like Jacob, he wrestled with the Lord all night, and, happily, on the following day he could rejoice, exclaiming: "I *know* that my Redeemer liveth."—He was the happiest convert I ever saw.

But, alas! a day afterward he was seized with cholera, suffered unheard-of agonies, and five days afterward, July 24th, was a corpse. He had attained to the age of 33 years, 10 months and 15 days. He left an affectionate young wife and three children to weep over his sudden and unfortunate loss. May the Lord bless them!—*Arranged and translated from the German by J. B. A. A.*

Cure for the Dropsy.

The following article came to our hand from a most respectable source, and we strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers.—*Salem Gazette.*

Extract from a letter written by a very intelligent and respectable man, dated in Maine, April 5, 1838:

"I am knowing to two extremely distressing cases of dropsy being suddenly relieved by the means of the bark of common elder. One, a woman advanced in years, in the last stage of the disease, who lost a brother a short time previous by the same disease. The other a young woman who had been confined to her bed for nearly twelve months, (four of which, previous to January last, she was unable to lie down, and whose strength was almost exhausted,) is now wholly free from dropsy and recovering strength in a manner surprising and unexpected. Other cases less aggravated have been cured by the same. The recipe is—Take two handfuls of the green or inner bark of the white common elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon wine twenty-four hours, take a gill of the wine in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne; or if more convenient, in the morning or part about noon, on an empty stomach. The effect of the bark prepared as above, or the pressed juice from the leaves (full grown,) which had been used with success when wine could not be procured, is, that it promotes all the animal secretions necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in dropsy. Great debility will always follow the use of powerful evacuants, and the best medical writers now recommend *nutritious aliment* as the best medicine in every, even in extreme cases of debility. The bark and leaves of the elder have been long known as powerful evacuants, and not esteemed unsafe. Yet caution is recommended in using the buds, as their effect is esteemed and has been found dangerous in some cases."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

CAMDEN, Ala., March 20, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I trespass upon pressing engagements to give you a brief notice of a few passing events in our midst. I have just finished my first round on my district for the year. We have had some good meetings, and some of the circuits are reported in a good state; but then there is great neglect of the means of grace, and a spiritual lethargy truly appalling. Financially there is a "masterly inactivity," a terrible "letting alone" of the preachers. I have talked about money and preached about money till I have grown tired of the theme myself, and have dropped the subject. Since I have ceased goading the people to pay quarterage, they are lagging worse and worse. What shall I do? The work of a presiding elder is difficult, perplexing and wearing. It takes great grace to sustain one in it. Though it is a Christian duty to "covet earnestly the best gifts," no one need envy a presiding elder.

But the newest thing in my district is the doings of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, of which I will give you a brief history.

The Rev. Wm. P. Miller was received into the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, at Talladega, Alabama, in October last, and was appointed by Bishop Clark presiding elder over that portion of Alabama embraced in Wilcox, Monroe, Baldwin, Conecuh, Butler, Covington, Coffee, Crenshaw, Dale and Henry counties, and all of West Florida. He then went to work officially and publicly—he had been at work before clandestinely—and organized several societies on the Evergreen circuit, in Conecuh county. For the information of his Northern brethren who are far away from him, I would say he is at work proselyting the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as far as he can, to the "mother church," and participating in the politics of his section. So far as I can learn he does not try to induce any one to join his loyal church but the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In the late election in Alabama he was a candidate on the Radical ticket, and canvassed his immediate section. Though it is not generally known, he is somewhat of a political stager—he stumped the section where he was in 1861 in defence and in furtherance of the cause of secession. I will refer to this again before I am through.

Wm. P. Miller was received on trial in the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in January, 1850. He was from that time a member of that Conference until it was divided into the Montgomery and Mobile Conferences, when he fell into the Montgomery Conference, of which he remained a member until he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church North, as above stated. In May, 1866, Bishop Robert Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, appointed him to the Evergreen circuit, in the Camden district. Bishop Wightman returned him there for 1867. From this it is seen that for two years, and up to the time that he joined the Northern Methodists, he was on the Evergreen circuit, acting as preacher and pastor in the Church South. The point I wish to show to the public in this statement is that all the time he was on this circuit professing to serve, and apparently serving our church and people, he was laying his plans and perfecting his schemes to join the Northern Methodists, and carry with him our members. He was availing himself of the influence and the access, which his position on that circuit gave him, to proselyte our members and get possession of our church deeds and houses of worship. His own brother-in-law, of whom he made a confident, and who, by the way, has not gone with him, says he went to work in this matter *immediately* after he was appointed to the circuit by Bishop Paine. He *then* told his brother-in-law that he was going to join the Northern Church.

A second point. On the 19th of October, 1867, I held the fourth Quarterly Conference for Evergreen circuit. Rev. W. P. Miller was there as preacher in charge of the circuit, and in that Conference attended to the duties of the preacher in charge, and received his share of the quartorage. He had then sent up his name to Talladega to be received into the Alabama Conference of the Northern Church, and would have been at Talladega that very day, in person, but for the fact that at the time he was to start to that place he was sick.

There is on the Evergreen circuit a church known as the Union Camp Ground. At this place a new house of worship was built, and in 1866 a deed was secured to it for the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This deed, which had not been recorded, was in the possession of Brother Barlow, one of the trustees. A very short time before his affiliation with the Northern Methodists was made public, and while he was acting as our preachor, and, to those who did not know his secrets, apparently acting in good faith, this man, W. P. Miller, went to Brother Barlow, and with such pretension as only W. P. Miller and a hypocrite can make, told him that the deed should be recorded, and that he was going to Evergreen, the county-town, and wanted the deed to carry with him for that purpose, and that he would return it to him in a few days. Brother Barlow, believing every word he said, let him have the deed. But he never had it recorded, and he never returned it, as he never intended to return it. In a little while after he got the deed in his possession he received his appointment from the Northern bishop, and organized a society at the Union Camp Ground church, of about twenty-one members, several of them his own family, leaving us one hundred or more members. He then went to the man who had made the deed to the Church South, and procured from him another deed, securing to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America a half interest in this house and lot, and the other half interest to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He then posted off, without delay, and had this deed recorded. He told Brother Harper, one of our trustees, who, without any authority from our congregation or Quarterly Conference, or any one else, assumed to act for our church in this matter, that he considered it *providential* that the deed made to the Church South had not been recorded! Consider how and when he got that deed of ours in his possession, and what he did with it. Did he not get it under false pretence? Did not he and the man who made the deed and our trustee act without authority, and in violation of both civil and ecclesiastical law? Did that man who had deeded the house and lot to the Church South have any more authority to make another deed to it, and to other parties, than Bishop Clark or the Queen of England? But really in this transaction Miller was very liberal. I am profoundly astonished, when I consider how he has acted in this and other matters, that he did not give the sole interest in that house and lot to the "loyal mother church," and I have been trying to conjecture what evil design he had in allowing the Church South a joint interest in that property. Time will perhaps reveal it.

At Mt. Hermon, another appointment on the circuit, he formed a society of a few members which he proselyted from us—all we had but one. The house here was a good framed building, as was the one at the Union Camp Ground. There was hanging over it a debt of one hundred dollars, in consequence of which we had never secured a deed to it. Miller paid the one hundred dollars and secured a deed exclusively to the Methodist Episcopal Church North.

One can scarcely believe the low, mean tricks to which he has resorted for the purpose of proselyting our members. The prominent pleas by which he seeks to win adherence to this cause are: 1. That the Methodist Episcopal Church North is the "mother church." 2. That she proposed to the Methodist Episcopal Church South to unite the two churches upon Christian grounds and equal terms, and the Church South, instigated by ecclesiastical and civil disloyalty, refused to unite with the "mother church." 3. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, being bankrupt, is not able to support her ministry and institutions. The "mother church" has a full and inexhaustible treasury, and is paying, and will continue to pay, her preachers sustaining and remunerating salaries.

Speaking of his own experience, he tells the people he has enjoyed more spirituality and had nearer access to and sweeter communion with God since he has been in the "mother church" than he did for years in the Church South. Verily, this is good news, a fair report. The grapes of Eschol were nothing to this. But if he is near to God, and enjoys communion with Him, the time has come to expunge from the Scriptures Prov. vi, 16-19; Amos iii, 3; 2d Cor. vi, 15.

As I have stated above, in 1861 he made speeches in support of the cause of secession. One of his speeches, which was published in the *Marianna Patriot*, is still in existence to testify to his sentiments, and is a rare document.

On one occasion, arriving at the place of his quarterly meeting, he found a crowd gathered in the church-yard, engaged in abusing a certain man who was dodging the conscript officer. In their wrath the crowd declared that this deserter of the cause so dear to every true Southern man ought to be hung. Miller, more enthused with the war spirit than they all, and his heart swelling with profoundest patriotism, pulled his suspenders from behind his vest and said, "Here are my gallowses; they are good enough to hang such a fellow, and you can have them for that purpose." During the war he prayed for cholera, smallpox and yellow fever to enter the Federal camps, and prayed God to drive the Federal hosts, who were seeking plunder and devastation, before the victorious Confederates like chaff before the wind. In his sermons he assumed that secession was an heir of heaven, etc. Now he says he was never a secessionist, and proposes to take the "test oath."

I have given this history of this man in order that the public may know the prominent agent employed and paid by the Methodist Episcopal Church North to do her work in this section of the country in maintaining loyalty, converting the heathen, and "spreading scriptural holiness over these lands."

To conclude, some few have joined this church, and a few others will join it, but her success will not be very great, nor very rapid, under her present programme. Some have already come back to us who went out from us.

ANSON WEST.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.—Russia has an army of 1,440,000 men, which it obtains by keeping its soldiers under arms during fifteen consecutive years. Austria has 1,200,000 men. These soldiers are obliged to serve only six years, but the entire able-bodied class is taken without distinction, and without the privilege of obtaining substitutes. Prussia, who is about to absorb the entire Confederation of the North, has 1,500,000 men. The entire youth is taken for seven years, and if need be compelled to serve again for eleven years, so that a Prussian subject is not entirely free from military service until the expiration of thirty-nine years—after one has already commenced to descend the downhill of life! Italy, who calls out all its classes, has 900,000 men under arms. Eleven years of military service! Poor Italians! All more or less born poets, artists, musicians, dreamers of the *far niente*, for which their mild climate gives an inspiration, and who for the glory of their monarch are obliged to put themselves in military clothes and be soldiers! In France, where the service was seven years, it is to be increased to nine, and the army will be shortly 860,000, and in an immediate future 1,100,000.

THE Hudson Bay Company, which formerly paid a dividend of 60 to 70 per cent. per annum, has recently declared the modest sum of four per cent. in a year's earnings.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN TEXAS.

By 9 o'clock we are in New Braunfels, the Teutonic center of Texas. The Comal river, which we cross before it enters the Guadalupe, is like the San Marcos—very near its head of springs, but large enough to furnish abundance of mill-power, an item in the present prosperity and future of New Braunfels. A cotton factory and flouring mills are running, and a large wool factory is nearly ready, upon which the stockholders make confident calculations of liberal dividends. The town is very German—the houses with blue sash and wainscotings, small windows and narrow piazzas, and abounding with little snuggeries; the laboring men in blue shirts, the women and children in blue; and everybody working cheerfully at something, the cow stable and hay-stack crowded so close to the dwelling house as to indicate dearness or scarcity of town lots. Ten miles before and after passing New Braunfels, though the country is well settled, I saw not a dozen negroes. A thrifty, industrious and apparently contented population surround this favorite settlement. Their land is rich, and they are not so greedy of acres as of the yield of acres. I stopped at a farm house on an errand, and got a view of its home life. In a kitchen adjoining the dwelling, and on a wide fire-place, raised three feet above the floor, the busy wife was preparing dinner. The ample barn held store enough for winter in a higher latitude. Pipe in mouth, my Dutchman showed me his stable and shed, where were ox yokes and bows, plows, scythes, mowing machine, rakes, etc., and work bench for small jobs and coopering—all out of the way and out of the weather, in good order and ready. "I no likes to borrow of my neighbors," said he; "here it ish, every ting ven I want him." These German farmers make great use of sorghum-cane, not for syrup, but as good for horses and cattle. They gather two crops a year, and have ascertained that an acre of ground yields more in this shape than in any other. The German farmer is the model man for Texas as it is and will be. The emigrant from Faderland in himself unites muscle and mind, patience, diligence, frugality, enterprise. Already this population is a strong element in Texas and daily growing. At Galveston I saw a freshly arrived company of 250 hale and hearty Germans, on their way to New Braunfels; thence to go to Fredericksburg, Llano, and elsewhere. With many good qualities they bring two very bad ones—what is politely called free-thinking (instead of infidelity) and Sabbath-breaking. But the German Methodist to all sterling national traits adds an earnest, methodical piety. Our church has an important interest here. The whole German Methodist work is thrown into one district, and though this stretches into three Conferences, it is attached and reports to the mother Conference. We have about seven hundred members, and several valuable preachers, traveling and local. This people abide steadfastly in our connection, in the face of many efforts and temptations to draw them away. A German church without Sabbath-school and parsonage is not considered complete. They want the whole services of their pastor, and the schedule of pastoral duties is more closely and faithfully filled among them than among their American brethren. In discipline they attend to everything, great and small. At the Conference in Houston they were strikingly ready, accurate and full in all their reports, and showed such system and progress in their district as to elicit the admiration of all. They are raising up their own ministry. I trust they will soon have their own *Christian Advocate*. As we are a blessing to them, the Germans will be a blessing to us. Our principal church is in New Braunfels.

We took our nooning on the banks of Cibolo, (pronounced Seewilla,) and after sundown, passing by the Alamo, of famous memory, found most comfortable lodgings at the Menger (called Mingoe) House.—*Bishop McTyeire's Letter to the Nashville Christian Advocate.*

THE London correspondent of the New York *Times* says: The result of the annual posting of accounts in this country is not very satisfactory. The wheat crop last year fell short 24,000,000 bushels. Potatoes were less than ever since the Irish famine. The metal trade, except tin, has been as bad as could be. There are reduction of wages in the great iron works. The woolen and cotton trades have been dull and disastrous.

THE number of spindles employed in Great Britain, in the manufacture of cotton, exceeds 36,000,000. When in good work, as many as 63,994,602 miles of thread are made per working day of ten hours, or sufficient to encompass the earth four times in every minute.

The Viceroy of Egypt as a Farmer.

As nothing that concerns the varieties of labor, or the systematic development of the higher products of the soil in any portion of the world, is unimportant to the people of the South, we publish some interesting details upon the success of the Viceroy of Egypt as an agriculturist. We have been furnished with these by a gentleman who has himself been in Egypt, and has seen the system in active operation. They may, therefore, be relied on.

Until within a year or two the Viceroy of Egypt cultivated three hundred thousand acres of land in cotton, sugar and rice. He has the finest sugar house in the world at Rhoda. The sugar cane, however, does not flourish in the Egyptian delta, or as low down the Nile as Grand Cairo. The dryness of the air in Upper Egypt will stand in the way of its culture.

The overflow of the Nile takes place at the season of low water in the Mississippi. The irrigating canals are of service only two or three months after the subsidence of the river; and when their supply is exhausted the water has to be raised entirely by hand or by machinery from the river bed to a height varying from fifteen to thirty feet. The average product of cotton in Egypt varies according to the completeness of the irrigation. Seven and even eight hundred pounds per acre have been raised upon the best plantations; the average is between four and five hundred pounds—about the same as on the rich bottom lands of the Yazoo river in favorable seasons.

There are now about four hundred thousand acres of land cultivated in cotton in Egypt, for the most part in immense plantations, owned by the Viceroy and rich pachas. This is about the capacity of the country under present circumstances, and we may expect about four hundred thousand bales of cotton from Egypt for some years to come. The staple is longer than that of American uplands.

The Viceroy gets his cotton for almost nothing. On more than one occasion he has ordered regiments of troops into the fields to pick cotton. He has also a pleasant way of confiscating plantations to which he happens to take a fancy. Not long since he confiscated nearly all the immense estates of Helim Pacha. During the last few years the Suez Canal has attracted a multitude of laborers—*fellahs*, as they are called—from Egypt. From this cause and the stimulus given to cotton-raising, the cost of labor has been enhanced several fold. The best hands now get about twenty, and medium hands about ten dollars per month, without food or clothing. Many of the *fellahs*, however, receive little pay beside the use of a small piece of land.

Before the war it was not uncommon to see Bedouin Arabs in the shadow of the Great Pyramid, clothed in American cotton. Should our planters continue in the old way of raising cotton, it may not be the most improbable thing in the future to expect to see freedmen in the Mississippi valley clothed in Egyptian fabrics.—*New Orleans Times.*

THE SUPREME COURT.

The determination of the Supreme Court to postpone the decision in the McCardle case, announced in our dispatches this morning, will, in the ears of many, sound the knell of the Republic; for thousands, relying upon the integrity and courage of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, have still hoped that our republican institutions would survive the revolutionary action of the majority in Congress.

We have defended the court; when we could, against its assailants, and apologized for acts that in our opinion admitted of no defence. We can conceive of no apology for its action in the McCardle case.

This case was properly made up, and regularly before the court. It involved grave questions of constitutional law, affecting the personal rights of eight millions of people. It had been maturely considered by the judges. It is no secret that an opinion was prepared, with the approval of Chief Justice Chase and Judges Nelson, Grier, Clifford, Davis and Field, (Judges Swayne and Miller dissenting,) adverse to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. That opinion promulged as the decision of the court would have restored civil law in ten States now subject to military rule, and restored civil government to eight millions of American citizens.

But the court, overawed by Congress, has, for political considerations, shrunk from the performance of its duty, left the chains on the limbs of one-fourth of the population of the United States, and consented to the overthrow of the government—it has abnegated its own functions, and surrendered the power of the government to the legislature.

It is plain now that the court will not interpose against the revolution—that it will not maintain its own dignity, assert its own authority, and vindicate the majesty of the laws—that the friends of constitutional government can repose no trust in it.—*Selma Times.*

Recent Scientific Discoveries.

A NEW METHOD OF MAKING WHITE LEAD.—Several processes have been devised for producing white lead in less time than is required by the old Dutch process, still followed in the manufacture of the best article. They have resulted, however, for the most part, in comparative failures. The pigment produced by precipitation has in general a crystalline character, which seriously interferes with its covering property, and thus deteriorates its value. A process has recently been devised by M. A. Girard, which is perhaps superior to most of the new modes of manufacturing white lead. Metallic lead is, in the first place, granulated. It is then placed in a barrel (which must be made of beech or horn-beam wood, not oak,) with one fourth its weight of pure water. The barrel is placed on an axis, so that it can be made to rotate at about thirty or forty turns a minute, and arrangements are made so that a current of air can be forced through at the same time. After rotating for about two hours almost all the lead will be found oxydized; and now a current of carbonic acid is substituted for the air, and the rotation continued for four or five hours longer. After this time nearly all the lead will be found converted into the hydrated carbonate, the true white lead, which can be separated by decantation from any of the metal unacted on, and washed and dried. The product so made, we are inclined to believe, will be as good as that produced by the old process.

A BLACK ANILINE DYE FOR WOOLEN CLOTH.—We recently gave a process for a black aniline marking ink which attracted some attention. To-day we find a process for dyeing wool black by means of an aniline compound. The yarn or cloth is first submitted for an hour to a bath composed of 1 litre (two pints) of water; 5 grammes (75 grs.) of bichromate of potash; 3 grammes (46 grs.) of sulphate of copper; and 2 grammes (31 grs.) of sulphuric acid. The bath must be used at nearly a boiling heat. After this the cloth or yarns are well washed and then plunged in a solution of oxalate of aniline of 1 or 2 degrees Baume (sp. gr. 1.007 to 1.014.) They are said thus to be dyed of a beautiful solid black, which will have the advantage of resisting all the agents that usually discharge or alter the color of black cloth. This process, if it answers well, and, since it is the invention of M. Persoz, we are bound to regard it with favor, will be a great gain to the dyers of black cloth. Some extra brilliancy, it is said, may be given by rinsing the cloth in a bath of cream of tartar solution, with a little sulphuric acid, washing again, and soaping.

A MODE OF TESTING STEAM BOILERS.—Steam boilers are weakened by long working, and the owners are uncertain as to what pressure they can resist. Few are possessed of a hydraulic pump by which they can be tested; but Mr. Robinson, an American engineer, gives a method by which a boiler can be tested by any working engineer. He completely fills the boiler with water up to the throttle and safety valves, and makes everything tight, leaving only the pressure gauge open. He then puts a fire under; the water slowly expands, and the pressure is of course shown on the gauge. If there is a weak place it will give way long before the water reaches the boiling temperature, and no sudden or dangerous explosion will happen. If no rupture takes place the pressure shown on the gauge will teach up to what point the boiler may be safely worked. Engineers will, no doubt, give us their opinion of this mode of testing an old boiler.

THE SEPARATION OF OLEINE FROM STEARINE, ETC.—Bourgonguon gives a process by which he says oleine may be easily separated from the solid fatty acids, without the liberation of any oleic acid, as usually happens in the processes ordinarily followed. We give it for what it may be worth, without expressing any opinion on its merits. The tallow is first melted with an equal weight of water, and the mixture is warmed with 10 per cent. of strong ammonia. In this way a thick emulsion is obtained, which is heated to a boiling temperature, to get rid of the ammonia and drive off the water. The residue is then submitted to pressure, by which the oleine is perfectly separated, and the solid acids left harder than usual.—*American Artisan.*

THE London *Times* lost 5,000 subscribers last year, and did not make as much money by £6,000 as in 1856. But then its profits in that year were £700,000, or nearly $5,000,000 in greenbacks, so it is not in a suffering condition.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so, by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When the Preacher receives the name of a subscriber, he should receive the money with it, and a three cent stamp, for the purpose of sending both name and money at the same time in the same letter. Suppose the letter never arrives—the loss is ours; and the subscriber receives his paper. We hope that our agents and subscribers will see the force of these views—we feel them.

PERSONAL.

I have now in pocket and on file a large number of letters, which I hope soon to answer. Some of them are from venerable bishops, dear friends, subscribers, and contributors to the ADVOCATE. So far I have not found the leisure, or the time, or the health required to do it, and make this statement as an apology for what might otherwise seem to be a neglect. J. C. KEENER.

POST OFFICE ORDERS.

Whenever our agents can get these orders we hope they will take the pains to do so, paying for them out of the money in hand.

N. B.—Money sent in small amounts in letters is much safer than in large.

CITY MONEY.

Four dollars of New Orleans city money will pay for the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for one year—that is if sent forward at once. What it will do in a month we cannot promise.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

EUFAULA, Ala., April 1, 1868.

The following are the receipts for bishops' support from the Montgomery Conference:

E. B. Norton	$6 75
T. K. Armstrong	7 25
T. S. Armistead	5 50
T. H. Timmons	2 50
T. G. Slaughter	7 00
W. S. Turner	10 00
A. Dowling	5 00
Total	44 00

W. SHAPARD,
Chairman Joint Board of Finance.

VOTING.

The apathy which may have heretofore prevented our people from registering and voting should give way before the threatened, we may say appalling, evils which an adoption of the proposed Constitution will fasten upon us.

LIFE AND DEATH.—It has been estimated that the number of deaths per year throughout the world is about thirty-two millions. Assuming this to be correct, the deaths each day would be about 88,000; 3,600 per hour, 60 per minute, and thus every second carries one human being into eternity. A calculation of the annual births on the globe shows that whereas 60 persons die per minute, 70 children are born, and thus the increase of the population is kept up.

THE GLORY IN US.

The "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" is doubtless "the glory which shall be revealed in us." In both passages the glory is connected with "our light afflictions" and "the sufferings of this present time." "Revealed in us."—There is a wide difference between what shall be revealed *to* us and what shall be revealed *in* us. What is out of us is clearly to be separated from what may be within. There is an outward and an inward glory. Material things, as the heavens and the firmament, declare the glory of God, and this exhibition of the divine handiwork is entirely external to ourselves. Whatever the things which are seen declare, are revealed to us. We may apply the same rule to the disclosures of the heavenly state. Even in material objects, the present visible world is scarcely an earnest of the beautiful and sublime which invest the scenery of the incorruptible inheritance. Besides all the external adornments there are manifestations of intelligence in the persons and forms of angels; and God himself is exhibited in the symbols of an indescribable splendor. The glory revealed to us is thus distinctly conceivable: something as much external to us in heaven as are fields and stars and mountains here on the earth.

On the other hand the glory within must be removed from the sensuous, and from objects and persons external to the soul. It is spiritual, and relates to the thoughts, tempers and affections. It is a spirit divested of sin, disenthralled and born from above. Here is something more beautiful than any landscape, earthly or heavenly. A soul reaching purity through the baptism of trouble and death, and renewed by the grace of the Holy Spirit. This defines the connection between present suffering and future happiness. It is not simply a contrast arbitrarily established, nor loss and compensation, nor reward bestowed, though all of these may appear in the result. Certain causes are described as associated with this gracious end. They work for us, and are the conditions of the glory to be revealed in us. We know that no such result is necessarily attached to affliction. The greatest sufferers here are not the greatest saints, nor are earthly troubles always followed by the rest which remaineth for the people of God. Submissive faith converts sorrow into a blessing, and makes it the means of developing every Christian grace; whilst without faith the sorrow of the world worketh only death.

The glory in us is therefore a present glory, although not altogether revealed. It is perhaps incomplete in the condition of being wrought, and preparing to break forth and cast off the shell of chrysalis. The finishing touches of a disciplinary providence are yet to be given, and the picture awaits the final pencilings which are to give it the stamp of perfection. Whilst the believer is conscious of the great work which is going forward in the soul, the veil of incompleteness hangs over it, and he cannot now realize its nature and grandeur. The treasure is in earthen vessels, and the frailties of nature darken the lustre of the inward life. Comparative obscurity invests the righteous, as they are seen and judged by the world. It is in the final day that they shall "shine forth in the kingdom of their Father." But it is equally true that now the actual glory, already in the soul, is in a state of eclipse to our own consciousness. We can see in others qualities of virtue and excellence which they do not see themselves; and others may behold in us the exhibition of graces which we can hardly persuade ourselves to have any existence.

The sanctified cause throws over the soul a cloud which conceals from us what is being effected. Suffering depresses while it continues, and temptations excite self-distrust and humiliation. We are wrapped in the smoke and flame of the refining fire, and the present effect is to show us the alloy and drosses, rather than the fine gold. It is perhaps God's wise purpose, now, to manifest in us what is evil, and not what is good. Vile and sinful qualities are displayed to the conscience in the light of his countenance, that they may be overcome and destroyed, while the surpassing attainments of holiness are shaded and placed in a subdued light for the present. If in this life there is a sanctified state wherein we emerge from this atmosphere of dust and smoke, and conflict, and wherein we bask in the complacency of a pure heart, even here the fullness of the glory must be shrouded in a considerable degree. "Beloved now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be." For the present, our sonship is manifest, and we are assured by the Holy Ghost, and confirmed therein by the witness of our own spirit. What we are we shall be, for death neither begins nor finishes the work of grace.

It is this revelation of the glory in us that is presented as a matter of experience in the future life. Now, it may be neither expedient nor possible. There awaits us a wonderful inward as well as outward revelation; an apocalypse of the soul in the unfolding of the redeemed and sanctified powers and attainments to our own amazed consciousness. It is this fact which bridges over the apparently great and violent transition from earth to heaven. Without this inward glory the outward would oppress and overwhelm. Without it the fellowship of angels would abash, and the divine presence would utterly confound. The glory in us is revealed just where it is needed to place us in accord with the heavenly state, and to break the overpowering shock of what would be otherwise an abrupt and fearful transition. It is not unusual to find a certain sense of unreadiness in the most exemplary Christians, which yields to assurance and triumph only in the last hours of life. There the obscurity gives way, and the inward glory begins to brighten and to assert the presence of an adequate preparation for the final change.

The religion of forms and external rites vanishes before this conception of the glory in us. The kingdom of God is within us. It cometh not with observation, nor is it tied to visible temples and sacraments. Neither are the manifestations of heaven, things to be gazed upon and wondered at, as men now look upon the altars and frescoes of a cathedral. What is awful, spiritual and divine is within. There will be nothing in heaven, apart from God, so glorious as the pure heart; and of all the revelations which shall come pealing upon the ear and flashing upon the eye, there will be nothing to compare with "the glory revealed in us." *

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

During the last month we have received a good share of new subscribers; and also a large number of names has been struck from our mail list whose time had expired. We are glad to know that our friends in the Montgomery Conference are introducing the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE into regions where it has not been since the war. If hard work and a desire to aid the preachers in their labor of love, joined with deepest sympathy for the sorrows and perplexities of the noblest people upon which the sun ever shone, can make up for the many defects of a paper, this ADVOCATE certainly deserves a wider patronage. Last week the citizens of Montgomery were fairly represented in a list of renewals and new subscribers sent by the preacher in charge of that important appointment; but there are several places in the bounds of our patronizing Conferences where many subscriptions have run out, and are not renewed because the preachers are all too busy on week-days and too full of preaching on Sundays to even so much as mention the subject of the ADVOCATE.

Why will not some good soul who has the rheumatism, or one who is too deaf to go to church, or whose children are all married off, or some solitary widower in search of more comfort than can be found in a room which contains a chest of drawers, a cross-legged cot and a wash-stand, take this ADVOCATE in hand, and canvass all those regions where the people want preaching, but are too poor to pay a preacher, and do a good work by sending *this* preacher to every door direct? If a man is bashful, and all merit is more or less so, here is an easy method and theme of unfailing interest just to his hand, which will introduce him to every family in the circuit without a jar. If the presiding elder will hunt up such a man and give him a line of general greeting, and send him forth on such a mission, it will serve to keep up things in an old-field circuit until somebody can get there.

NEW BOOKS.

A French Country Family, by Madame DeWitt. Translated by Mrs. Craik, (Miss Mulock.) New York: Harper Bros., 1868. 12mo.

The design of the gifted translator is to introduce to those who read only English, and are full of English-prejudices, a picture of French family life, soberly drawn, and not as set forth in the modern sensational French novel.

The style is delightfully easy, the story engaging to the young and the old, and the sentiment elevated—just such a book as we often desire for the instruction and entertainment of the whole family circle. The boys at home seized upon it with avidity.

Also by Messrs. Harper and Bros., New York, Nos. 307, 308, 310 of the *Library of Select Novels*; the *Brownlows*, by Mrs. Oliphant—a work of power and finish, which, in numbers, has been recently completed in Blackwood.

Margaret's Engagement, 1868, and *One of the Family*, by the author of "Carlyon's Year." 1868.

The fourth volume of the *History of the Netherlands*, by Mr. Motley. Harper & Bros., 1868. 8vo.

We shall notice at length this welcome volume after reading it. It is only necessary to those who are acquainted with Mr. Motley's Dutch Republic to announce the appearance of anything from his wonderful pen—though he did hate Confederates.

TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—The following, from the *N. O. Times* of the 1st instant, shows that the prospects for an early communication by railroad between New Orleans and Texas is brightening:

We are rejoiced to learn that a definite proposition has been made by responsible and competent parties, which, if accepted, will lead to the rapid completion of the long desired and much needed railroad connection between this city and Sabine, Texas. T. L. Price and Mr. P. M. Choteau, of St. Louis, widely known as gentlemen of energy, enterprise and large means, have proposed, in consideration of ten years' lease of the Opelousas Railroad to Berwick's Bay, to complete the connection to the Sabine in thirty months, provided the bondholders of the road subscribe to the stock of the completed road the amount of their matured coupons, and provided that on the completion of the enterprise the present stockholders of the Opelousas road are to consent to a reduction of stock to its present value. This proposition merits the most earnest consideration of those immediately interested, and our citizens generally will take a deep interest in the determination of a question so important to the future welfare of our city.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE LAW SCHOOL.—Lyceum Hall was yesterday crowded with a brilliant audience on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the Law School of the University of Louisiana. The address of Hon. Randel Hunt, Dean of the Faculty, was characterized by the eloquence, great erudition and wise counsel for which the speaker is famous. Walter H. Rogers, Esq., who represented the *alumni*, also delivered a brief speech.

The valedictory was delivered by Mr. R. S. E. Upton.

The following is a list of the graduates: Messrs. Marion Bankson; Chas. B. Buddecke; Paul Capdeviel; Henry B. Claiborne; Gabriel Fernandez; John J. Finney; John Le Monnier; Andrew McCollam; Jos. C. Pierce; Paul Robert; Victor de St. Romes; Edward B. Talbot; Theodore Uhlhorn; R. S. E. Upton and Clement Walker.—*N. O. Times.*

DR. HAVEN ON DR. NEWMAN.

The *Zion's Herald*, the organ of the New England Methodist Radicals, takes the President of the Thompson Biblical Institute of this city to serious task for excluding colored people from the body of his church. That a house which has been built by the missionary and the church extension societies of Northern Methodism, to be a light in a dark place, should have been dedicated with the negroes in the gallery, stowed away like so much lumber, in the spirit and style of that caste-prejudice which its chief object was to condemn, is declared to be a great scandal to Christianity. We think that these accusations come with a bad grace from the editor of the *Herald*, who recently declined occupying the same bed with a colored brother. Even things which are pleasant in small quantities become disagreeable in any considerable bulk—otto of roses, for instance. If Dr. Haven himself can't stand one, how many should Dr. Newman be required to entertain? A few negroes scattered here and there, as in New England, furnish a sufficient basis for political and ecclesiastical speculation or experiment, without seriously affecting either society or government. They are in just the quantity of an agreeable spice. But down here, where they can fill a church or a concert-room upon the slightest notice, and pervade the surface of the earth and the surrounding atmosphere in large excess, doctrines of social equality and universal enfranchisement cease to be pleasant abstractions. Dr. N. can stand a few in the altar, religiously, or at his own table, socially, with a bishop to share the affliction; but in any other proportion this becomes a question of quantity and not of quality. With a bishop he was *photographed* with the colored brethren; and, with a bishop to divide the honor, he might even consent to do that which Dr. Haven declined:

"Spend the day and share the night"

with the brethren. But that is a very small matter compared with being doomed to swelter and perpetually struggle for breath in a hot climate, with an audience that can yield nothing but admiration, under the most favorable circumstances.

Last year the bishop of the New England Conference sent a colored man to a white congregation. The preacher was well educated, etc.; but did the brethren and sisters receive him? By no manner of means; they sent him back whence he came. Thereupon the New England Conference wrote an address to their churches, beseeching brethren to remember that God had made all people "of one blood," that they were now living in the nineteenth century, that Russia had just set millions of serfs free, that the "sum of all villainies" had by the providence of God passed away, that they themselves carried the flag of human progress, and begged them, for the sake of all souls, all things, and the whole country, to lead off in breaking down all caste and receive colored pastors, and not suffer the Philistines to say, "see there, after forty years' training these people are not yet willing to receive a colored man into their pulpits or their families." What effect this plea had upon the churches we have not learned, but, judging from the recent close elections in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, we suppose the white people there are too equally divided upon the negro to receive one single colored pastor.

The Northern man's love for the negro is a mere theory, an affectation, a deceit, an enormous falsehood and swindle. At home he never preaches to him, nor suffers him to sit beside him in church, nor to drive a carriage, nor to ride with him in an omnibus, nor to vote, nor to hold office. There is not one colored Methodist congregation of the M. E. Church in all New England and New York, and Pennsylvania. But down here he must be transformed wondrously; he must love the colored man, eat with him, weep with him, and appear in the same picture with him. Is it unreasonable then, if he expects to be sympathized with in turn, for all this suffering—a little consideration, some balm, an office, or an occasional collection? He does not wish to be sacrificed entirely for the sake of a principle which belongs as much to the public at home as to himself. We think that, considering the amount of unpleasant dirty work these pioneers of Northern Methodism have had to do in the way of seizing churches, holding churches, and being kicked out of churches, the amount of actual toting of burdens, which neither the elegant editor of the *Zion's Herald* nor any other decent man would have touched with one of his fingers, the amount of mean hugging, of stilling philanthropy and social tartar emetic to be gone through with daily *pro bono publico*, they might certainly be spared the animadversions of Northern brethren who look on and complain at a safe distance.

There may be a good deal of stealing yet to be done by this Bureau of Balaam. We advise those who are at home not to be too captious. They will not get a better set of agents than those Bishop Ames first selected—men of all sorts of work, and with consciences like gutta percha.

DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE.

We quote from a correspondent of a Northern paper a description of the shock of encounter between these great Parliamentary leaders upon the Irish church question:

But it was not generally known what line Mr. Gladstone had resolved to take. It is on church questions especially that the Liberal leader has advanced with the greatest circumspection. There was truth in Mr. Disraeli's sarcasm, that his efforts for Irish reform had consisted largely in making speeches for the perpetuation of the Irish church.

When, therefore, Mr. Gladstone rose, at 10 o'clock on Monday night, the cheers with which he was greeted were a demonstration of encouragement as well as of the enthusiasm of his supporters. The House was crowded to excess. No doubt Mr. Gladstone's intimate friends knew what he had resolved on, but the bulk of his supporters did not know whether he stood ready to head an immediate movement for the overthrow of the Irish church. The exordium gave them hope, for almost the opening sentence declared that a crisis in the history of Ireland had been reached, the gravity of which the government had failed to comprehend. During the first hour of his speech he went with great minuteness over the smaller Irish questions. Mr. Disraeli's Catholic University was demolished. Then the Land was discussed, but discussed with caution, and dropped without the distinct enunciation of anything that could be called a policy based on a tangible measure of relief.—Even this caution and abstinence were in accordance with the general result of the previous three nights' debate. Finally came the church, with regard to which, said Mr. Gladstone, he had witnessed with a satisfaction almost equaled by his surprise, the extraordinary progress of opinion that had taken place both within and without the House. Nowhere, he might have added, more extraordinary than in his own case. A few sentences removed all doubt of his final decision, and the enthusiasm of the House broke out every moment in cheers, which reached their climax when their long hesitating champion declared that the Irish church as a State church must cease to exist. From that moment dates the reorganization, or rather the regeneration of the Liberal party. But Mr. Gladstone, having made up his mind, was far from proposing to stop with a mere announcement of his opinion, or with a theoretical dissent from the do-nothing policy of the ministry. His recommendation to Mr. Maguire to withdraw his resolution was followed by the formal declaration that the statements of the government were to the Liberal side wholly unsatisfactory, and that unless its head had something new to offer, the opposition would make a proposal, and ask the opinion of the House upon the Irish church question. There could not be a more distinct challenge, and there could not be a heartier welcome than the opposition benches gave to this clarion note from their leader. The days of great Parliamentary contests seemed to have come back.

Mr. Disraeli's reply was insolent beyond conception. The words of it you can read for yourself in the printed report. The manner of it is scarcely to be described. In no other man would the House have tolerated it, and it went far beyond the license in which even Disraeli is

usually indulged. There was no paragraph that was not edged with a sarcasm against Mr. Gladstone—few sentences that did not overflow with contemptuous bitterness toward the members of either party who could be suspected of convictions. In its way nothing could be more brilliant; but what a speech to be delivered in Parliament! I have heard Disraeli often; I never heard him approach his performance of Monday. There was no lack of readiness in Mr. Disraeli to meet the issue so unexpectedly presented to him. No lack of courage either, and no lack of the unscrupulous ingenuity which makes him the most formidable tactician in England. With savage sarcasms falling every minute from his lips, he presented himself to the House as the sole remaining champion of the church. The attack upon the Irish church he declared to be a covert attack upon the English church. The principle of endowments was at stake; and with this cry he rallied the Tory squires to his support. It is certainly true that the demolition of the church in Ireland will weaken the church in England, but it is far from being true that the Liberals have any such purpose or belief. But Mr. Disraeli is too shrewd to be drawn into a defense of the Irish church. It cannot be defended, and he knows it. It may be upheld, and its existence prolonged a few years by persuading the country party and the High Church party that the Liberals have begun a crusade against the English establishment. Yet, even in that view, the invective of Mr. Disraeli's speech was pushed further than policy would have suggested, and its rancor, its furious animosity against Mr. Gladstone, were partly due to a cause which seldom stimulates into extravagance this cold-blooded antagonist. Repose of manner was gone. The gloomy face was lighted by an artificial excitement, and decorum was thrown to the winds. Even the cries from the opposition benches, the satirical "Hear, hear," were caught up by the unbalanced voice of the swaying orator and repeated with a sneer of affected or very likely genuine contempt. And yet neither passion nor any artificial cause had clouded the splendor of this wonderful intellect, however much they may have upset its judgment. As a specimen of gladiatorial oratory this speech has seldom been surpassed.

Address of Mr. Higby on the Grain Trade.

L. J. Higby, Esq., is a very large owner of grain warehouses and elevators at the port of Milwaukie. He has had perfect experience of the grain export trade by way of the lakes. The great proportion of the grain price in the foreign market absorbed by the cost of lake or overland transportation to the eastern ports decided him and others to explore the Mississippi with a view to reduce this expense, and thus to constitute, if possible, a regulator of, and a relief from, the excessive freights to which the farmers and shippers of the West were subject. As a practical grain dealer and substantial capitalist Mr. Higby has come among us. Satisfied that the transfer at St. Louis would be of little value without similar facilities here, he and others have purchased a river front, and put their money in one or more large elevators. They ask the co operation of our citizens and Common Council. Both of these we trust they will receive, for we know no enterprise of more vital importance to New Orleans. We call the attention of readers to a few points in the address of Mr. Higby, made before the Chamber of Commerce on Monday night:

1. That bulk grain can be shipped by way of New Orleans in as good condition as by the Erie Canal.

2. That it can be shipped from St. Louis to New York, by way of New Orleans, at twenty-seven cents per bushel, or for fourteen cents per bushel less than by way of Chicago.

3. That it can be shipped from St. Louis to Liverpool, by the way of New Orleans, for six cents per bushel less than by way of New York.

4. That a bushel of grain will take eighteen days to go from St. Louis to New York, by way of New Orleans, and to Liverpool thirty-four days.

5. That it will require thirty days to reach New York from St. Louis by way of Chicago, and forty-four days to reach Liverpool by the same route.

If, then, the condition of the grain be as good when shipped by way of New Orleans as by way of Chicago—if the cost and time occupied by the Northern route be about fifty per cent. greater than by way of New Orleans—what other obstacle can remain to our securing this trade? The address of Mr. Higby will be found conclusive upon this subject, and his character and investments furnish a guarantee that his opinions are alike sound and sincere.—*N. O. Commercial Bulletin.*

Conquering an Elephant.—A Prolonged and Desperate Fight.

We copy as follows from the Philadelphia *Enquirer* of the 1st:

One of the most interesting, exciting and yet hazardous incidents which has occurred for many a day, was the recapture and conquering, on Saturday last, of the huge Asiatic elephant Romeo, belonging to Adam Forepaugh's Menagerie, on the farm of James B. Miller, in Hatboro, a small, unpretending village, twelve miles from this city, upon whose premises he has been quartered during the past winter, together with the white camels, dromedaries, horses, and two other elephants belonging to Mr. Forepaugh's great Zoological and Equestrian Combination, which will open in Philadelphia next week.

It will be no doubt remembered by the majority of our readers that this is the same elephant that killed his keeper. Mr. William P Williams, last December, not long after going into winter quarters. In this extremity Mr. Forepaugh was obliged to secure the services of his old keeper, Mr. Stuart Craven, who had been in charge of him before he was imported to America, and for six years since that event.

Mr. Craven proceeded on Saturday last, assisted by that fearless and intrepid animal performer, Mr. James Forepaugh, to Hatboro, accompanied also by an army of men with ropes, tackles and chains, to bring this monarch of the Oriental jungle to his haunches, who has been a kind of terror in that community ever since the unfortunate death of Mr. Williams.

At first the sight of these men enraged the passionate animal to such an extent that for a moment his pursuers hesitated to approach him, and apparently succumbed to the matchless power of this giant of the desert. Soon, however, preparations were made to conquer him, but "Romeo," conscious of his superior strength, became more combative, and contemptuously treating every effort to secure and subdue him, until it was evident that some more effectual means and appliances must be resorted to in order to dislodge him from his stronghold.—The chief point now to be accomplished was to so hamper and entangle his legs in the massive chains with which he was confined to the stall as to render him at once *hors de combat*. In this Mr. Craven, assisted by Geo. Forepaugh, the renowned elephant hunter, was more than equal to the task.

By an adroit movement of a species of lasso, a large rope was looped around his hind leg, instantly tightened by a triple fall-block, and by the aid of a large concourse of people, attracted by curiosity to witness the capture, he was brought to realize, for the sixth time of his life, that "knowledge is power," and to its mandates he must sooner or later succumb. Before yielding, however, he made some desperate lunges at his keeper, and several times came near annihilating him with his trunk. It was hard for "Romeo," however, to kick against the goads. He gradually found himself in a rack which out-Heroded the palmiest days of the Inquisition.

In spite of himself he was finally brought down, to the no small delight of the spectators. But he was so obstinate and indomitable that he would not beg for mercy. When the elephant is subdued he usually makes his acquiescence manifest by a plaintive noise, which those accustomed to the animal know and understand as well as a mother knows the cry of her child. All day Saturday was consumed, and Saturday night found him still obstinate. Sunday morning came, and still he was unwilling to yield. However excruciating the torture, writhing all day Sunday in his galling chains, Monday morning came, and with it a disposition to yield to the conquest. At 9 o'clock Monday morning Mr. Craven had him completely under his control, and never was a whipped Spaniel more docile.

Loosing his chains, the keeper found no difficulty in conducting the conquered monarch to this city on Monday. As he will be on exhibition at Manayunk, Wednesday, April 1, our citizens need have no apprehension of danger, as "Romeo," like *Richard III*, is "himself again."

Something of an adequate idea of the marvellous size of this mastodon of the animal kingdom may be formed when it was discovered, on weighing him after his capture, that the scales were brought down to five tons and three hundred pounds.

The total length of electric telegraphs in the world, not including the submarine, amounts to upward of 180,000 miles, which is more than enough to go round the earth half dozen times.

The Strasbourg line of railway has introduced a three story passenger railroad car. The ground floor is the first class, the second class apartments above, while third class passengers must climb to the highest story.

The Mount Cenis tunnel will be lined in its entire length with stones quarried in the immediate vicinity of the two entrances. At the present time the excavations, or headings, are about 1,500 metres in advance of the amount lined.

Value no man for his opinion, but esteem him according as his life corresponds with the rules of piety and justice. A man's actions, not his conceptions, render him valuable.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own. But the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of his character.

OBITUARIES.

Mrs. Nancy A. D. Taylor, wife of Merideth S. Taylor, was born in Houston county, Georgia, on the 30th of September, 1836, and died in Marshall, Texas, on the 7th of January, 1868.

Mr. Taylor was moving his family from Pike county, Alabama, to Smith county, Texas. The low stage of water in Red river caused the boat to be sixteen days getting to Shreveport. On the boat Mrs. Taylor was attacked with cholera, and soon after being conveyed to Marshall died. Her bereaved husband writes me that she died calmly, passing off as sweetly as falls an infant to sleep. Her only regret in dying was "leaving her husband and little children."

She joined the Methodist church in 1850, professing religion at that time. Her parents were Primitive Baptists.—My first acquaintance with Mrs. Taylor was in 1864, on my return from my last visit to my mother. My little boy and I were overtaken by a severe rain storm, and had just time to reach her house before the severest of the storm broke upon us. There was no hesitation in receiving us—no other than cordial, generous welcome. The children—some eight or nine of them—partook of the mother's spirit. We left next morning, and talked not a little along the way of that pleasant family.—The impression on little Joe's mind and heart was ineffaceable. Two years after I came on the district, and I seldom failed to make that point when passing that road. Mrs. Taylor had in a large degree what we may term natural goodness. She was one of those ingenuous, hearty souls that make all sunshine about them.

"The heart of her husband did safely trust in her." She beat her whole energy toward seconding his efforts to maintain a large family, and nobly did she do her part. That wearisome trip with him and the little ones was to better their condition. I hated to give them up from this part of the country. Such people are wealth to any state. Why Providence met them thus in the way, and thus deprived them, is a dark mystery. I could write much of Mrs. Taylor, but it is not necessary. She is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew her, and exteaded praise is out of place. While those for whom she lived begin their Texas career, she begins a heavenly one. Her's is best. Noble woman! I am glad I knew her.

Jos. B. Cottrell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Columbus District will commence in Brooksville on Thursday, April 23d.

All travelling and local ministers and official members of the church are members of the district meeting, and are specially invited to attend.

Preachers in charge will please bring up the bishop's collection, if practicable.

Thos. Y. Ramsey, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Macon, Mississippi, April 16th to 19th.

All itinerant and local preachers, and all the official members of the Quarterly Conferences, are members of the district meeting, and are earnestly requested to attend. The preachers in the district will please raise their bishop's collection, if possible, and bring it up to Macon with them. Bishop Wightman has promised to be with us. S. H. Cox, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Saraparue st.	April 19
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	17
N. Orleans circuit, at Gretna	26
Quarterly Conference for do	—
Baton Rouge	May 2, 3
Moreau street	10
Thibodeaux	17
Felicity street	24
Carondelet street	31
Jefferson City	June 7
Plaquemine	14

Lay delegates will be nominated at these Conferences.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr. 11, 12
Whistler	18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Haynesville	25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May 3
Mobile, St. Francis street	10
Eastern Shore, at Donnelly's	16, 17
Citronelle, at Mauvilla	23, 24
Pascagoula, at Antioch	30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June 6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs	13, 14

Thos. W. Horman, P. E.

Lafayette Dist.—Montgomery Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley Ct., at Unity	Mar. 28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit, at Chandler's Spring	Apr. 11, 12
Arbacoochee circuit, at Chulafinnee	18, 19
Dudeville Ct., at Camp Hill	25, 26
Lineville circuit, at Copper Mines	May 2, 3
Montevallo circuit, at Camp Branch	9, 10
Montevallo and Isabella mission	16, 17
Lafayette circuit, at Sandy Ridge	23, 24
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, at Fredonia	30, 31
Pinkneyville circuit, at Flint Hill	June 6, 7

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Manny Mission, at Ft. Jessup	Mar. 21, 22
Keachie, at Belle Bower	28, 29
Mansfield, at Friendship	April 4, 5
Greenwood, at Greenwood	18, 19
Shreveport	25, 26
Anacoco, at Elizabeth Chap'l	May 16, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Beulah	23, 24
Springville, at Springville	30, 31

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar. 21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem	28, 29
Woodville	Apr. 4, 5
Perry's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill	11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer	18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem	25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May 2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water	9, 10
Wilkinson circuit	16, 17
Kingston circuit	23, 24
Natchez	30, 31

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Opelousas District.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Puttersonville	Apr. 22, 23
Franklin	24, 25
New Iberia	
Washington	29, 30
Opelousas	May 2, 3
P. Brule and Mallet	5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas, commencing Friday, May 1st. All the traveling preachers in the district, and as many of the local preachers and official members as possible, are expected to be present. A. E. Goodwyn, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar. 14, 15
Boguechitta ct., at Monticello	21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr. 4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater	11, 12
Wesson, at Beauregard	18, 19
Hazlehurst ct., at Providence Camp Ground	25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatin	May 2, 3
Crystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant	9, 10
Meadville circuit, at ——	16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 21, 22
Perryville	28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr. 4, 5
Tuscaloosa	11, 12
Havanna	18, 19
Green	25, 26
Eutaw	May 2, 3
Forkland	9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne	16, 17
Brush Creek	23, 24
Marion	30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

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Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages

taught by experienced professors. Instruction is private to each student, who can select his own hours.

The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Easton, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

The principal has been established in New Orleans since 1851.

Clergymen's sons and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price*. Students from the country can board with the principal.

apr4 6m J. W. BLACKMAN.

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds.

PRIVATE FAMILIES WHO AIM to raise vegetables of the best quality only need not to be reminded that "figs do not grow on thistles," nor that from good seed alone can good vegetables be obtained.

Seeds may, indeed, grow freely enough, but unless they prove good in every respect it were better they had not grown at all. The seeds offered by us being mainly the produce of Bloomsdale, raised under our own personal supervision, with the aid of years of practical experience, we are enabled to speak with entire confidence as to their quality, and of the reasonable probability of satisfactory results.

☞ We have but few "Novelties" to offer. Our experience, obtained at some cost, is that out of the multitude of that class of vegetables advertised for sale, in most cases the *good* are not *new*, and the *new* are not *good*. Substantial, staple, well-known sorts are in the main the most reliable.

Purchasers who do not reside within ready access of the city, nor near merchants or druggists who vend our seeds, can be supplied by mail, postpaid. Priced Catalogues, for family use, with the *Rural Register* for 1868 (abounding in useful hints,) will be mailed, without charge, to all who apply enclosing a three-cent stamp. DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth st.,
mar14 5t Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Stimpson's Scientific Pens and Ink-retaining Penholder. A. S. BARNES & CO.,
apr4 4tr 111 and 113 William St., N. Y.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

CHARLIE AND THE ROBIN'S SONG.

One summer morning early,
When the dew was bright to see,
Our dark-eyed little Charlie
Stood by his mother's knee,
And he heard a robin singing
In a tree, so tall and high;
On the topmost bough 'twas swinging,
Away up in the sky.

"Mamma, the robin's praying,
In the very tree-top there:
Glory! glory! it is saying;
And that is all its prayer.
But God will surely hear him;
And the angels standing by;
For God is very near him,
Away up in the sky."

"My child, God is no nearer
To robin on the tree,
And does not hear him clearer
Than he does you and me:
For he hears the angels harping
In sun-bright glory-drest,
And the little birdlings chirping
Down in their leafy nest."

"Mamma, if you should hide me
Away down in the dark,
And leave no lamp beside me,
Would God then have to hark?
And if I whisper lowly,
All covered in my bed,
Do you think that Jesus holy
Would know what 'twas I said?"

"My darling little lisper,
God's light is never dim;
The very lowest whisper
Is always close to him."

Now the robin's song was filling
The child's soul full of bliss;
The very air was trilling
When his mamma told him this—
And he wished, in childish craving,
For the robin's wings to fly;
To sing on the tree-tops waving,
So very near the sky.

SHE SAW THE DOXOLOGY.—A little girl, ten years old, went up Mount Washington on horseback. She was then ten; if she is alive and lives till next summer she will be twenty. The ladies and gentlemen of our party dismounted upon the rugged summit, where the only vegetation that dared make an attempt to grow was a little stunted, pale-green moss, and gazed as those lifted up from the world into limitless space. Below, stretching outward in all directions, lay a deep silver sea of clouds, amid which lightnings were seen to dart and writhe like gilded serpents, and from which the thunder came up to the ear, peal after peal. We knew that down there rain was descending in a torrent; while on us, who were above the clouds, shone the sun in unobstructed and awful splendor. The eye wandered away like the dove from Noah's ark, that found no place to rest her foot.

"Well, Lucy," said her father, breaking the silence, "there is nothing to be seen, is there?"

The child caught her breath, lifted her clasped hands, and responded reverently—

"O, papa, I see the doxology!"

Yes, everywhere nature speaks to us and says:

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

"NOT 'DENOMINATIONAL."—Rev. Alfred Taylor tells this story of a boy who had risen, under the lure of Sunday school sweat-meats and pic-nics, to the perfection of a certain latter-day idea of undenominational breadth.

"Where do you go to Sunday school, Jimmy?"

"Why, marm, I go to the Baptisses, and Methodisses, and the Presbyterinns, but I've been trying the 'Piscopal' for two or three weeks."

"You don't seem to belnng any where then, Jimmy."

"Why, yes, marm, don't you see? I belongs to 'em all, exceptin' the 'Piscopals, but I'm going to join 'em too, now."

"Well, Jimmy, what's your idea in going to so many?"

"Why, you see, I gets a little of what's going on at 'em all, marm. I gets liberries, and hymn books, and all that; and when they have picnics, I goes to every one of 'em."

HOW TO MAKE BUTTER.—The *St. Louis Republican* publishes a statement in reference to a "novel process" of making, say twenty pounds of butter out of ten pounds of butter and ten pounds of fresh milk. The *Republican* said the process had been patented. The local editor of the *Memphis Appeal* says there is nothing new or patentable in the process at all. He thus describes it, as he has seen it tried: "Take one pound of good butter and one pint of sweet milk, place the same together in a pan over a slow fire, so as to only melt the butter into a pliable state, then stir briskly for about five minutes, being very cautious that the butter does not melt so as to form globules of oil, for, in that case, the milk will "curd." After stirring until the milk is absorbed, cool the pan as quickly as possible by placing it in cold water or some cool place, stirring all the while, when you will find two pounds of good butter, equal in consistency and taste to the best Kentucky clover butter that can be found."

SCIENTIFIC.

FLYING MACHINE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN ST. LOUIS.—W. S. Hutchings, of St. Louis, the inventor, has laid his plans before the best astronants in America, and all pronounce it the only success ever made in ærial navigation—in navigating the air and turning in any direction, at any height, with the pleasure of the navigator. This wonderful invention of navigating the air has been the study of the past century, and has at last been successful. The model has already been built, is twenty-eight inches in height, and works with the utmost ease and upon mechanical and philosophical principles. In constructing this machine the laws of gravitation have been well studied. The large machine now in course of construction measures 28 feet in height, with an expansion of 22 feet; full weight of the entire machine, 285 pounds, when ready for ærial navigation, capable of carrying with ease in the air 150 pounds. The principle is entirely new, and the invention claims the compression of hot and cold air in running a caloric engine which is attached to the back. The body is inclosed in a complete set of mail armor, made of vulcanized India rubber and brass, with glass in front, which protects the engine, and connected by means of a tube passing over the shoulder is a large cylinder, containing the compressed air, which is worked with each hand. By this means the navigator can go up and down with ease, and regulates the engine at his own leisure. Attached to the feet, head and cylinder are double inflated wings, some four feet in length; and by means of cords and India rubber valves are attached to the fly-wheels of the engine on the compressed air principle, eighteen feet in length, and which turn with lightning speed in circular revolution, bearing up the entire machine. Immediately above the engine is attached, by means of cords, a large double inflated parachute, measuring 66 feet in circumference, with a tube connecting from the centre with the caloric engine. This is a protection, in making an ascension, without danger to the æronaut, in case of accident or breaking of the machine. We understand the first trial will take place near this city, with the wonderful feat of jumping out of a balloon at the height of 2,000 feet from the earth; and as the inventor proposes to accomplish this himself, he has great confidence in his own invention. If it is a success, ærial navigation is certainly the most useful invention of modern times, outrivalling the telegraph or steam navigation. More anon.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

THE NEW STEAM-MAN.—Every one has heard that in the progress of steam as a locomotive power, and long before the "iron horse" was matured, attempts were made to work a predecessor of his upon four legs. This old English notion has become a new "Yankee notion," only our ingenious cousin has the ambition of a Frankenstein, having made a steam man who walks upon his own legs, though he works like a horse, or, rather, like three horses. Mr. L. Deddrick, a machinist, of Newark, New Jersey, is the inventor. The man walks or runs in shafts as he is bidden, in any direction, and almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load the weight of which would tax the strength of three stout draught horses. He stands seven feet nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, and his name is Daniel Lambert. He weighs 500 lbs. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing but a three-horse power engine, like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support the automaton are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring, and thrown forward. Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine produces four paces. It is proposed to run the engine at the rate of 500 revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute. The boiler and such parts as are necessarily heated are to be encased in felt or woolen undergarments. The cost of this "first man" is two thousand dollars, though the makers expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year without repair, for three hundred dollars.

A WINDMILL, under the direction of a Syracuse company, has been erected on the Jackson Railroad, at Tangipahoa—the first, so far as we know, ever established in this State. The cost of working it amounts to nothing, and the principle might be successfully applied to the draining and irrigation of lands, as has been done in Holland from time immemorial. It is said that the mill works satisfactorily, though it is doubtful whether the breezes are sufficiently strong in this country.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A New Source of Agricultural Wealth

The cultivation of castor beans is attracting considerable attention at the present time. Heretofore it has been cultivated chiefly for the oil for medicinal purposes, but is now coming largely into demand for other uses. It is being used quite extensively for lubricating, and is an excellent oil for the hair. For medical purposes its use is almost universal.

SELECTION OF SOIL.

Almost any soil that will produce wheat or corn will answer for the castor bean. When it can be had a sandy loam is preferable. The soil should be dry. Wet, heavy soils are not adapted to a successful culture.

One important fact in connection with the culture of castor beans is, that it is one of the most fertilizing crops raised. In this respect it surpasses even clover. Many farmers say, for fertilizing purposes, a crop raised upon land is worth several dollars per acre to the land, on account of the additional fertility gained by it. We have heard of landholders offering the free use of land to be planted with castor beans.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

The ground should be put in good condition for the seed as for other crops. One thorough plowing, and three or four harrowings with a heavy harrow, will be sufficient preparation. Fall plowing is undoubtedly desirable, as it more fully exposes the particles of the soil to the influence of the frosts and the atmosphere, thereby pulverizing it, and preparing it better for the seed. Where a fall plowing has been bestowed upon the land, and another cross-plowing in the spring, thorough harrowing will put it in excellent condition for a heavy crop.

PLANTING THE SEED.

The ground is now laid off in rows, five or six feet apart each way, except that between every sixth and seventh row a distance of about eight feet between the rows is left one way, to admit a horse and wagon or slide to pass, to take the beans when gathered. Hot water, somewhat below the boiling point, should be poured over the seeds and they should remain in this water twenty-four hours before being planted. The temperature of the water will, of course, be gradually reduced to the temperature of the atmosphere. Applying the hot water once will be sufficient. If planted without this preparation, they are a great while in germination, many of them not making their appearance for three or four weeks. With this preparation they will soon germinate and come up regularly. Some farmers put in each hill one-half of those which have hot water poured over them and one-half of those which have not, so that if the cut-worms destroy the first that comes up a stand may be obtained from the others, which will come up a week or two later. Good, sound, plump seed should be selected for planting. A half bushel will plant eight or ten acres. Eight or ten seeds should be dropped in each hill. But one, or at most two, plants are to be left in a hill. As the cutworm is quite destructive to the plants this number of seeds is recommended, so as to be certain of an even stand. Of course replanting can be done; but it is better to avoid it, if possible, by planting plenty of seed. The seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is over. The plants are as easily destroyed by frost as our common bean, and, therefore, planting should be delayed till after the first of May.

AFTER CULTURE.

The cultivation of the plants consists in destroying the weeds and grass, and keeping the soil open and mellow. These objects are chiefly attained by using the horse and cultivator, or small plow, working between the rows both ways. After the plant is two feet high it is capable of taking care of itself, and grows rapidly. After heavy rains, however, it is still advisable to work between the rows with the horse cultivator, breaking up the crust that has formed on the surface of the ground, and opening and loosening the soil to derive a greater benefit from the atmosphere. It will be seen that the cultivation is as simple as that of Indian corn, or of the common navy bean.

HARVESTING THE CROP.

About the first day of August the beans begin to ripen. They are produced in pods or husks, on spikes about eighteen inches long, and should be gathered as soon as the pods begin to turn brown, to prevent loss by their popping out on the field, as the beans when ripe pod or burst from the pod quite a distance. They are gathered by cutting off the entire spike. Each plant has a number of these, and they are produced and ripen in succession till frost. Of course, only those exhibiting brown pods should be cut. These spikes are thrown into a wagon or on a slide, passing through the broad rows, and hauled away to the

DRY YARD,

which is made on a piece of land near the barn field, sloping to the south, so as to get as much heat as possible from the sun to ripen the beans and cause them to burst from the husks. Then roll the ground down hard and make a fence around the yard by placing boards up against rails laid on crotched sticks or posts; though the fence is not necessary if the yard is made large enough to leave a space outside the beans, of twelve or fifteen feet, as many of the beans will pop that distance; and if the fence is not built, or the space left, many of the beans will be lost in the grass or field beyond the yard.

The spikes are occasionally turned over and exposed to the sun, until all the seeds have left the husks, when the old spikes are taken away and a new supply added. The same process is gone through with the entire crop. Great care should be taken to prevent the beans getting wet. Dirty beans command but a small price, and sprouted beans are nearly worthless. When rain is anticipated rake the spikes into a heap and cover them with straw or plank; sweep the beans up, clean them with a fanning mill, and sack them up, store in a dry place. Do not attempt to pop them out in pots over the fire, as it renders them almost worthless.

After the beans begin to ripen the field should be gone over once or twice a week till frost. In hot, dry weather they ripen more rapidly than in cool, wet weather. Children can perform this work, and a large family of children can not be more profitably employed than in taking care of a crop of castor beans. The work is all light. With a steady horse, children might do all the work.

Farmers who raised but a few acres of castor beans will not, of course, go to the expense of fitting up a dry house, as the yard answers the purpose; but farmers who raise fifty acres or more will save labor by having a dry house for dropping out the beans.

FROSTED BEANS

are worth from one-half to two-thirds the price of good beans, but must never be mixed with them when sent to market, as a very few frosted beans in a lot of good will reduce the value very much, from the inability to separate them economically.

YIELD, PRICE, ETC.

The yield will depend much upon the culture bestowed upon the crop, upon the season, and the care exercised in gathering and ripening the seeds. From fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre is an average yield. Some cultivators will raise more, others less. Farmers will do well to pay attention to this crop, for which a certain demand exists, and at remunerating cash prices. It will pay better than raising corn, potatoes, wheat, barley or almost any other farm produce. It is not a difficult crop to market—can be taken by team, or sent by river or railroad, with more profit than most crops, as the value is greater for the same quantity.

The crop of 1865 was totally unequal to supply the demand for oil, and prices reached the extraordinary figure of five dollars per bushel. This stimulated the production and importation of foreign oil to such a great extent that the crop and importations the succeeding year (1866) proved more than sufficient to supply the demand, and a small surplus was carried over to the next season. At the commencement of the harvest of 1866 the market opened at three dollars and fifty cents to four dollars per bushel, rapidly declining, however, as the extent of the crop was developed, until at one time sales were made at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and advancing later in the season to two dollars and two dollars and twenty-five cents.

Importers of foreign oil suffered heavy losses, and where their stocks were still "in bond" they were forced to ship to Europe for a market.

Prices in 1867 showed remarkable regularity, ranging from two dollars or two dollars and forty cents, with great steadiness during the season.—*New York Day Book.*

THE Emperor Napoleon always endeavors to combine instruction with the pleasure of the Prince Imperial. On New Year's day he gave the boy a miniature railway, with engine and cars, the track, 500 yards long, being laid on the terrace, running along the reserved gardens of the Tuileries. An engineer is in attendance to explain the engine and run special trains for the Prince's accommodation.

THE battle-field of Montana, where Garibaldi was last defeated, has been purchased by some English Catholics, who propose to build there a church and convent. English gold gave Garibaldi the means to march to Rome, and English gold will be used to commemorate his defeat.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A J Wright, A M, President
Mrs A A Wright, Principal,
Mr R Scott Ricketts
Miss Anna M Ross
☞ Miss C A Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.
Other Instructors will be announced.

☞ This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1831, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70-00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J WRIGHT,
D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees,
Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October, 2d, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education:

Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, $360.

PAYMENTS.—$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, $75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER.
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. ang 3-6m

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—AT—

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Nov9 1y

The Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made.

Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building.)

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made to Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

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The great change in our labor system necessitates a corresponding change in the Implements used, and we have prepared ourselves to offer the latest improved

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SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible House is at its own building, No. 163 Camp street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be address? Rev J E C Duremus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To supply and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $50 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church the Board of Directors, representing in its body as such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God: for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y

HENDERSON A. MORSE,

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—and—
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MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session of this Institution for the present year will open on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction and comfort. The Institution is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, and is in the enjoyment of a large patronage.

TERMS:

Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at the mo of entrance; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, In gold or its equivalent.....$67 50
Tuition and Incidental Fee, in currency 25 00
French..... 15 00
Music, with use of Instrument..... 37 50
Ornamental branches at usual prices.

The daughters of traveling ministers of the Louisiana Conference are charged no regular Tuition.

Young Ladies designing to board in the Institution will each bring a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet or spread; and must furnish towels and lights.

For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address

CHARLES B. STUART, President,
aug 10-3m Mansfield, La.

SOULE UNIVERSITY,

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.

O H McGehee, A M. Pres't. and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
Gen. J C Moore, A M. Prof. of Mathematics.
Rt. B F Kavanaugh, M D. Prof. Biblical Literature and Moral Science.
J H Kavanaugh, M D. Prof. of Natural Science.
B F Brown, A B. Principal Preparatory Department.
B V Lenn, Librarian.

The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1868 closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

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july 13-tf

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

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128 miles from New Orleans, on N. O. J. & G. N. Rail Road.

The next session will open on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1867.

There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.

The building is large and well arranged; the play ground ample; the location healthy.

The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed $125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

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JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
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☞ TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received; and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

There has been rather more activity exhibited in the general market since our last review, though in some departments extreme dullness continues to be the prevailing feature. There is some increase of business in the Western produce market, rather more liberal receipts of corn, flour and pork having afforded a little more scope for operations. In the grocery department, although transactions have not been on a very extensive scale, there has yet been a pretty fair amount of business done, and in the dry goods trade there has been more activity, perhaps, than at any time before during the present season. The stocks of Louisiana sugar and molasses are so much reduced as to necessarily confine transactions to a merely retail business, and the unfavorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, together with inclement weather, have contributed to render the market for our principal staple, cotton, inactive. The news from the interior respecting crop prospects is favorable, considering the many disabilities under which the planters are laboring.

Cotton.—In our last issue we reported the cotton market as having closed in an excited and buoyant condition, with Middling ruling at 30½ to 31c., and very little cotton on sale in first hands. The telegrams from Liverpool on Saturday quoted Middling Orleans at 12¾ to 12⅞d., a further advance, and with large sales, and this news added materially to the excitement already prevailing in our market.—The sales of the day amounted to fully 5,000 bales, at irregular but constantly advancing prices, and they would have been much larger, judging from the willingness manifested to operate, had there been a more ample stock offering. As it was, an advance of about 1½c per lb. was realized on Friday's business, Middling being quoted at 32c. At the opening of business on Monday some few sales were made at prices fully up to Saturday's figures, but the morning dispatches from Liverpool being less favorable, checked operations at once, and the evening telegrams quoting a decline in that market of ⅛ to ¼d. in prices, with a material abatement in the demand, effectually stopped business in this market. Altogether the sales for the day only reached to about 700 bales. On Tuesday there was a general unwillingness to resume business until the receipt of further telegrams from abroad, and these were delayed beyond the usual time from the effects of the storm on the evening and night previous. When the dispatches were received, however, they proved to be extremely unfavorable, as the Liverpool market was reported not only dull, but as having declined also from ⅛ to ¼d. from the highest point reached.—The effect on our market was to suspend business almost entirely. This state of things lasted until after the usual hour for closing business, a few small lots only, scarcely amounting to 100 bales, being sold at irregular but declining prices.—After 3 o'clock 1,000 bales Liverpool Middling were sold at 28⅝. Middling is variously quoted by interested parties from 28½ up to 30 cents.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 6,800 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 7,733 bales, against 8,920 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 1,187 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 544,421 bales, against 639,444 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 339,197 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 121,007 bales to Great Britain, of 43,150 to France, and of 125,999 to other foreign ports.

Owing to the irregularity of prices, we are compelled to omit our quotations.

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	—	to —
Low Middling	—	to —
Middling	—	to —
Strict Middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	7733	
Arrived previously	605169	612902
		628158
Exported past three days	13117	
Exported previously	547576	560693
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		67465

Sugar.—There is very little coming in from the coast, and only a retail business is doing at 15 to 15½c. per lb. for prime Louisiana.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, April 7, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c	to	15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	—	to	—
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$55	to	70
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	40	to	50
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	25	to	30
Hogs, per lb gross	7	to	10
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$	to	
Sheep, 2d " "		to	6 00
Sheep, 3d " "		to	
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80	to	125
Milch Cows, per head	50	to	87
Texas Cows, with Calves	—	to	20
Yearlings, per head	10	to	14
Calves, per head	10	to	14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	19 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	15 00
Spades	11 00	12 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₰ yard:		
Kentucky	22	24
East India		9
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₰ lb		9
Bran, ₰ 100 lbs	1 60	1 65
Bread, ₰ 100 lbs.: Pilot		8 50
Crackers		9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₰ M	15 00	
English, Fire	28 00	
Candles, ₰ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	17	21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₰ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₰ hhl		
Northern	13 00	15 00
Coal, Cannel ₰ ton		10 00
Anthracite ₰ ton		
Western, ₰ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₰ lb	14½	15
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₰ ton	14 00	
Hulled, ₰ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₰ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₰ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₰ hhl	4 50	4 75
Dyes, ₰ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
—St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₰ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
		25
Eggs, ₰ doz. Western		50
Feathers, ₰ lb	40	1 50
Fish, Cod, ₰ box		60
Herrings		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₰ hhl	13 00	
——— No. 2	18 00	
——— No. 3	12 00	13 00
Flaxseed, ₰ lb	4	6
Flour, ₰ bbl:		
Superfine	10 00	10 50
Extra	11 00	15 75
Fine	9 00	
Fruit, Prunes, ₰ lb		22
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	6	
Currants, Zante		14
Almonds, soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M R, ₰ box	none	here
——Layer	4 50	
Lem's Sicily ₰ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₰ box		
Oranges, La. ₰ 1000		28 00
Sicily ₰ box		4 50
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₰ bushel:		
Malt, Western	3 00	3 15
Canada	3 20	3 25
Oats	78	80
Corn, shelled ₰ bushel	1 06	1 10
Beans, ₰ bbl	18 00	20 00
Hops, ₰ lb	55	60
Gunpowder, ₰ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₰ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₰ ton	18 50	20 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₰ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	9½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₰ piece		
Iron, Pig ₰ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₰ lb	5	6
English, ₰ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₰ lb	7	10
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₰ hhl	none	here
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₰ gallon:		
Louisiana	60	85
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	65	85
Moss, ₰ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	6½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₰ lb	5½	6
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₰ bbl:		
Tar	3 50	4 50
Pitch	4 00	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 75	4 25
No. 2	3 30	3 40
No. 3	3 00	3 10
Spirits Turp ₰ gallon		65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₰ gallon	1 30	
Coal Oil	48	50
in cases	60	65
Cotton Seed, Crude		70
Refined		85
Tanners' ₰ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₰ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₰ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	22 75
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₰ lb	15	16
Tongues ₰ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	23 00	23 25
Prime Mess	23 50	
Hog, round, ₰ lb	11½	
Bacon, Hams, ₰ lb	15	
Do., canvassed	18	19
Sides	15	15½
Shoulders	14	14
Green Shoulders		13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	17½	17½
in kegs	18	
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	50	60
Western	25	40
Cheese, American	5	13
Potatoes, ₰ bbl	3 50	4 25
Onions		
Green Apples	6 00	9 00
Rice, ₰ lb, Louisiana	3	10½
India		10
Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₰ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt, ₰ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store	2 30	2 35
coarse, cargo	2 05	
from warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
Turks Island, ₰ bushel	2 00	2 10
Soap, ₰ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	15	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₰ lb:		
In the city	13½	16½
Havana, White		
Yellow		
Brown		
Tobacco, in hhds, ₰ lb:		
Pilers & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₰ lb	60	80
Balling	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₰ lb		32
Burry	12	18
Louisiana, Native	17	20
Texas, (@ Merino	24	26½

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 3 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Collier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D, Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D, Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T. A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Collier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Rev J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE.
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Collier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Collier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
R ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Collier.

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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O as , A M.
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The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

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Tuition in University per term	$40 00
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Tuition in Preparat'y school per term	$30 to $35
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Board, exclusive of washing and lights	$20 to $25 per month.

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French, extra.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.
Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1m

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[dec 7] Emory P. O., Va.

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 675.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

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NATURAL LIBERTY.

We then propose the question, Does the fundamental law of society limit or abridge the natural liberty of mankind? Does any opposition or antagonism exist, in fact, between the just laws of society and the natural rights of men? We have already indicated our opinion in regard to this all-important question. But opinions are nothing. We wish to explode, and blow away forever, the long-entertained, the obstinate, and the almost universally received error on this subject, and establish the truth in its stead, as a point of observation for the contemplation of the clearly defined and unmistakable form of Liberty.

If any natural right be limited or abridged by the laws of society, we may suppose the right of self-defence to be so; since this is the instance which is always selected to illustrate and confirm the reality of such a surrender of our natural liberty. It has, indeed, become a maxim, that when we put on the bonds of civil society we give up the natural right of self-defence.

But what does this maxim mean? Does it mean that we transfer the right to repel force by force? If so, the proposition is not true; for this right is as fully possessed by every individual after he has entered into society as it could have been in a state of nature. If he is assailed, or threatened with immediate personal danger, the law of the land does not require him to wait upon the slow arm of government for protection. On the contrary, it permits him to protect himself, to repel force by force, in so far as this may be necessary to guard against injury to himself; and the law of nature allows no more. Indeed, if there be any difference, the law of the land allows a man to go farther in the defence of self than he is permitted to go by the law of God. Hence, in this sense, the maxim under consideration is not true; and no man's natural liberty is abridged by the State.

Does the maxim mean, then, that in a state of nature every man has a right to redress his own wrongs by the *subsequent* punishment of the offender, which right the citizen has transferred to the government? It is clear that this must be the meaning if it have any correct meaning at all. But neither in this sense is the maxim or proposition true. The right to punish an offender must rest upon the one or the other of two grounds: either upon the ground that the offender deserves punishment, or that his punishment is necessary to prevent similar offences. Now upon neither of these grounds has any man, even in a state of nature, the right to punish an offence committed against himself.

First, he has no right to punish such an offence on the ground that it deserves punishment. No man has, or ever had, the right to wield the awful attribute of retributive justice; that is, to inflict so much pain for so much guilt or moral turpitude. This is the prerogative of God alone. To His eye all secrets are known, and all degrees of guilt perfectly apparent, and to Him alone belongs the vengeance which is due for moral ill-desert. His law extends over the state of nature as well as over the state of civil society, and calls men to account for their evil deeds. It is evident that in so far as the intrinsic demerit of actions is concerned, it makes no difference whether they be punished here or hereafter. And besides, if the individual had possessed such a right in a state of nature, he has not transferred it to society; for society neither has nor claims any such right. Blackstone but utters the voice of the law when he says: "The end or final cause of human punishment is not by way of atonement or expiation, for that must be left to the just determination of the Supreme Being, but as a precaution against future offences of the same kind." The exercise of retributive justice belongs exclusively to the infallible Ruler of the world, and not to frail, erring man, who himself so greatly stands in need of mercy. Hence, the right to punish a transgressor on the ground that such punishment is deserved has not been transferred from the individual to civil society: first, because he had no such natural right to transfer, and, secondly, because society possesses no such right.

In the second place, if we consider the other ground of punishment, it will likewise appear that the right to punish never belonged to the individual, and consequently could not have been transferred by him to society. For, by the law of nature, the individual has no right to punish an offence against himself *in order to prevent future offences of the same kind*. If the object of human punishment be, as indeed it is, to prevent the commission of crime, by holding up examples of terror to evil-doers, then it is evidently no more the natural right of the party injured to redress the wrong than it is the right of others. All men are interested in the prevention of wrongs, and hence all men should unite to redress them. All men are endowed by their Creator with a sense of justice, in order to impel them to secure its claims, and throw the shield of its protection around the weak and oppressed. The prevention of wrong, then, is clearly the natural duty, and, consequently, the natural right, of all men.

This duty should be discharged by others, rather than by the party aggrieved. For it is contrary to the law of nature itself that any man should be judge in his own case; that any man should, by any *ex post facto* decision, determine the amount of punishment due to his enemy, and proceed to inflict it upon him. Such a course, instead of preventing offences, would inevitably promote them; instead of redressing injuries, it would add wrong to wrong; and instead of introducing order, it would only make confusion the worse confounded, and turn the world quite upside down.

On no ground, then, upon which the right to punish may be conceived to rest, does it appear that it was ever possessed, or could ever have been possessed, by the individual. And if the individual never possessed such a right, it is clear that he has never transferred it to society. Hence, this view of the origin of government, however plausible at first sight, or however generally received, has no real foundation in the nature of things. It is purely a creation of the imagination of theorists; one of the phantoms of that manifold, monstrous phantom deity called *Liberty*, which has been so often invoked by *pseudo*-philanthropists and reckless reformers to subvert the foundations of society.

The simple truth is, that we are all bound by the law of nature and the law of God to love our neighbor as ourselves. Hence, it is the duty of every man, in a state of nature or without reference to the law of the land, to do all in his power to protect the rights and promote the interests of his fellow-men. It is the duty of all men to consult together, and concert measures for the general good. Right here it is, then, that the law of man, the constitution of civil society, comes into contact with the law of God and rests upon it. Thus, civil society arises, not from a surrender of individual rights, but from a right originally possessed by all; nay, *from a solemn duty originally imposed upon all by God himself—a duty which must be performed, whether the individual gives his consent or not.* The law of nature itself requires, as we have seen, not only the punishment of the offender, but also that he be punished according to a pre-established law, and by the decision of an impartial tribunal. And in the enactment of such law, as well as in the administration of it, the collective wisdom of society, or its agents, moves in obedience to the law of God, and not in pursuance of rights derived from the individual.

If we will only bear in mind that the orbit, the sphere, of natural liberty is prescribed by the law of nature, or, in other words, the law of God, it will appear perfectly manifest that it is never limited or abridged by any good law of human society. On the contrary, it will be seen that human laws allow a much larger range to the agency of man than is permitted by the moral law of the world.

In regard to the formation of opinions, for example, the law of the land allows the most unbounded liberty, while the divine law sets certain bounds and limits to this freedom of belief. It by no means permits every man to think and believe as he pleases, but holds him responsible for the use of his intellectual powers, and for the rejection of truth. Thus the law of the land, far from being more stringent, is more relaxed, than the law of God, or of pure reason, in regard to freedom of opinion. Human government is, indeed, from its very imperfections, unfit to deal with the great question of freedom of thought; and, therefore, permitting the largest liberty in this respect, she refers the responsibility of man for his opinions to the omniscient and infallible tribunal of Heaven. And in regard to the publication of opinions, or the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, the laws of man tolerate ten thousand things which are condemned by the law of God; such as deceptions, reckless opinions, and an infinite brood of other falsehoods.

In like manner, if we consider the two great institutions of nature and of civil society, property and marriage, we shall find that the sphere of legal is much larger than that of moral freedom. For numberless marriages are condemned by the law of God, which are permitted, or passed over in silence, by the law of the land; and there is no end to the tricks in trade, to the meanness and extortion, and to the unfair dealings of men about property, which civil government leaves to the great Judge of the quick and the dead. In relation to all the principal duties of life, too, such as charity, and industry, and frugality, and hospitality, and temperance, the law of the land omits to notice an infinity of sins, which are condemned by the moral or divine law. In every direction, in fact, the sphere of civil liberty is much larger than that of natural liberty; that is, according to the very just definition of the latter as given by such jurists and philosophers as Blackstone and Locke. Civil society merely comes to the aid and support of natural law, either to prevent the wrongs by which it is violated, or to enforce the obligations which it imposes. But, in so doing, it does not plant its laws and penalties along the very line marked out by the law of nature. On the contrary, it on all sides incloses a much larger space than that which lies "within the bounds of the law of nature," and is consequently very far from restraining the natural liberty of mankind. It merely plants, indeed, a few safeguards and outposts along and beyond the frontiers of the empire of natural liberty, in order to protect this empire against the wrongs and aggressions of lawless power, or the iron heel of tyranny. Hence the dogma, that civil society is a restraint, or limitation, on the natural rights or liberty of mankind, is one of the inventions of political theorists, which has no foundation in truth, or in the nature of things, and is indeed a seditious libel against every free State under the sun.—*Southern Review.*

A WONDERFUL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—A gentleman in this city recently exhibited the powers of a musical instrument remarkable for its construction and for the almost endless variety of tones produced with it. All the ordinary notes, as heard in conversation or in singing, the cries of different animals, the songs of birds, of many different wind and stringed instruments, were brought out with clearness, and the volume of sound could be increased so as to be heard a quarter of a mile, or in an instant reduced to the gentle sound made by the rustle of a falling leaf. It consisted of a simple tube made of several pieces joined together so that the parts were easily moved by bands and strings attached. Inside the tube were two small, thin slips which vibrated easily, after the manner of a reed in a cabinet organ. The tube was attached to a moderate-sized pair of bellows, so constructed that a small or large quantity of air could be forced from them at the will of the operator. From an examination of the instrument no one would suspect that its power of expression could be so varied. A most interesting part of the performance was where the different feelings and passions of the mind were expressed by the modulations of sound.—Anger, fear, hope, joy, love, and even the more delicate shades of feeling, such as distrust, bashfulness, and vanity, were clearly represented. Fortunately for the enjoyment of the public the instrument is not patented, the inventor having left it open for free use by the public. We understand that several hundreds have already been brought into use in different parts of the country. Any one desiring to know more about it should take pains to cultivate his voice, and he will discover that this wonderful instrument is situated in his own throat. If properly used it will do all we have said, and much more. We think it should be considered all the more valuable because it is so common.—*American Agriculturist.*

A SILVER wire, the thirteenth of an inch in diameter, will sustain 137 pounds. A wire of lead of the same size will sustain 28 pounds, and tin 36 pounds.

A TUNNEL, 900 feet long, through solid rock, at Dunleith, for an approach of the Illinois Central Railroad to Dubuque bridge, has been commenced.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.—TESTIMONY OF GEN. SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—*Senate.*—It was elicited from Gen. Thomas that the President's words to him were, "Go and take charge of the War office," instead of "possession" of the War office.

Gen. Sherman—Was here in the middle of December, and had several interviews with the President, two in company with Grant. The managers objected to receiving declarations of the President. Chase said no question had yet been asked.—Stanbery asked, Did the President ask if you would take charge of the War Department on Stanton's removal? Butler objected. Sherman said he had, an interview with the President in Grant's presence, the day Stanton resumed office. Stanbery asked what that interview related to. Butler objected. Stanbery asked, Did the interview relate to Stanton's occupancy of the War office? Sherman—It did. Stanbery—What was the purport of it? Butler objected. Stanbery reduced the question to writing. In that interview what was said about Stanton's return to the War Department? Butler objected. Chase thought the question admissible. Conness appealed—and the yeas and nays were demanded. The matter was at this point discussed very sharply and at great length. Butler interrupted Stanbery repeatedly. Stanbery insisted on his right to say what they intended to prove, and he should go on unless the Senate ordered him to stop. He would prove that the President wanted Sherman to take the War office to secure a judicial decision. Stanbery called on the Chief Justice during the debate to stop Butler's personal aspersions.

Here the court took a recess.

Upon reassembling, Chase repeated his opinion that the question was admissible under yesterday's ruling, because, like that of yesterday, its purpose was to elicit the President's intention. The question was then put and ruled out—23 to 28. Among the Republicans voting with the minority are Sumner, Fessenden, Fowler, Sprague, Van Winkle, Anthony, Grimes, Morgan, Trumbull and Willey. Stanbery asked Sherman what he knew about the Department of the Atlantic.

After discussion the Senate declined to hear the answer without division. Stanbery then asked if the President tendered Sherman the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*. Butler objected. Senate decided to hear the answer. Answer—The President tendered Sherman the office on two occasions, namely, January 25th and 30th. Stanbery asked if anything else occurred between witness and the President concomitant to the offer when it was first made. Butler objected. Senate refused to hear an answer—23 to 29.

Stanbery asked if the President had in any interview stated his intention, in offering witness the appointment, was to bring the matter before the Supreme Court. Objection. Senate refused to hear an answer—7 to 44. This being regarded a leading question, Stanbery desired to amend it, but was interrupted by the following question by Senator Henderson: "Whether the President, in any interview, had expressed any intention with regard to making the appointment?" The Senate refused to hear an answer—25 to 27.

The counsel for the defence are much chagrined to day at the exclusion of Gen. Sherman's evidence. They struggled manfully, using every art known to law, but were defeated at every turn. They persisted, however, in asking questions after all hope was gone, in order to get questions on the record. So far was this pushed that Butler charged them with pettifogging in order to gain time. Stanbery retorted with dignity, but some anger, claiming that he had practiced many years and was never before accused of trifling with any court, whether high or low.

The managers appeared to have gained their confidence. Butler was almost brilliant with shrewdness, with which he alone fought the combined learning and tact of the counsel. He seemed never at a loss for an argument, a sneer or an impertinence.

Several motions to adjourn were made, on which the ayes and nays were called, the majority desiring to force counsel to cease with Sherman this evening. Counsel evidently at a loss, and after consultation stated that they were through with Sherman for the present, but would ask to be allowed to recall him on Monday. Butler objected, but yielded to Bingham and several Senators, who remonstrated, and the Senate finally adjourned.

The President's friends seem a little discouraged to-night, though the votes excluding testimony were in no case two-thirds, except in the question regarded as a leading one.

GEN. MEADE DISAVOWS THE ARREST OF JUDGE POPE—LIEUTENANT JOHNSON CENSURED.

ATLANTA, April 11.—That there may be fairness in the approaching election, Gen. Meade directs that the ballot boxes shall not be opened or the votes counted, or any information of the progress of the election be given until the polls are closed. After the voting is over the managers shall elect two men of character from opposite parties, who shall be permitted to be present at the counting of the ballots, so as to witness and verify such counting.

ATLANTA, April 11.—The attention of Gen. Meade being called to the course of Lieut. Chas. T. Johnson, 15th Regiment of Infantry, in arresting Judge Pope, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., and closing his court, owing to the difference in construction of orders in reference to empaneling juries. The general commanding publicly declares that this assumption of authority to arrest is deserving of the severest censure.

Meade further says that the object of these orders was not to declare that all juries must be in part composed of colored men, but simply to remove the distinction which the laws of the State in this district made on account of color. The commanding general trusts this disapproval will render subordinate officers cautious to refrain from haste and unauthorized exercise of power vested only in the highest military officers.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—*Senate.*—The motion to amend the rules to allow additional time for speeches was tabled. Stevens, Williams, Boutwell and Logan were disappointed. Stevens and Williams made special appeals for a hearing. Sherman was recalled; Stanbery asked whether, after Stanton's restoration, the good of the service required another man than Stanton at the head of the War Department. Butler objected. Bingham said if Sherman's opinion be given, forty thousand other men's opinions might be called for. Butler spoke at length. He warned the Senators that Saturday's struggle would be renewed to-day.

Several questions were asked by Senators, and a general debate ensued. Mr. Evarts said they desired to show that the President's action was for the good of the service, based on the opinions of honest and intelligent officers. The Senate refused to hear the answer. Yeas only 15. Davis voted nay. Sprague and Saulsbury were absent. Fowler, Grimes, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle voted yea. Senator Johnson asked: Did you at any time, and when, before Stanton's removal, advise the President to appoint another person? Butler objected. Chase decided that the question propounded by the Senator could only be objected to by the court. Drake objected, and the Senate refused to hear the answer—18 yeas to 32 nays. Republicans voting yea were Anthony, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle.

General Sherman left the stand and the court took a recess.

The clerk of the District Supreme Court was called, and after a contest the proceedings attending Thomas's arrest were admitted in evidence. Sherman was recalled at the instance of Senator Johnson, who said, "When the President tendered you the office of Secretary of War, on the 20th and 30th of January, state what his purpose in so doing was?" Objection made, but Chase decided the question admissible, as it tended to show the import of the President's action. Chase was sustained by 26 to 25.

Sherman commenced, when Butler interfered, but Sherman thought best to proceed in his own way. The President told Sherman that under the relations of Stanton toward other members of the cabinet, and the President himself, he could not have the War Department administered properly, in the interests of the army and the whole country, while Stanton remained Secretary. In the desire to promote and care for these interests the President tendered Sherman the position of Secretary of War. Sherman asked the President why he did not have the case made up by his lawyers, so as to bring about the change without involving the witness, as an officer of the army, in the matter. The President replied that it couldn't be done; but if it could be brought before the court, Stanton's case wouldn't stand an hour.

Stanbery asked a question, to which Butler objected. Chase ruled that Stanbery could ask relative to the facts elicited by Senator Johnson's question. An appeal and debate ensued, pending which Butler asked whether the question was put by the Senator from Maryland as counsel for the President. Mr. Johnson, from his seat, administered Butler a sharp rebuke. Butler was abashed.

Finally, Sherman proceeded: At the first interview nothing very definite was said by either. During the second, the President desired to have the constitutionality of the tenure of office bill tested. He told Sherman that Stanton would offer no resistance; that Sherman didn't know Stanton as well as the President knew him; that Stanton is a coward. Sherman gave no positive answer. He answered in writing.

Senator Henderson asked, "Did the President on either occasion express firm determination to remove Stanton from office?"

Sherman answered that the President never expressed the determination to use force, but seemed determined their relations should cease.

Senator Howard asked, "What did the President say about force?"

Sherman repeated the President's belief that Stanton would not resist.

Henderson asked whether Sherman gave the President advice.

Senate refused to hear the answer.

The managers summoned Sherman for to-morrow, and he left the stand. The evidence regarding Thomas's arrest was resumed, when the Senate adjourned.

The defense were prepared to prove, had the testimony been admitted, that Sherman advised the formation of and indicated the limits of the Department of the Atlantic.

PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Impeachment was continued. Chase ruled out the President's message of the 24th of February. The managers objected to it on general grounds, but Chase rejected it on the ground that the Senate resolutions did not require it, therefore it was not a part of the regular proceedings. The President's message nominating Ewing was admitted. An immense mass of documentary evidence was admitted under continued objections from Butler. The documentary evidence was concluded and the court adjourned.

The Senate ordered certain reports of sessions, and proceeded with the consideration of impeachment and deficiency appropriations. Pending the consideration of these, the $40,000 deficiency in Forney's accounts was discussed. Cameron intimated that Forney's cash was wrongly charged.

House.—Stevens made a statement to the effect that the Senate was determined not to hear impeachers fully, and gave notice that he would move for night sessions in the House, to allow managers and others to make their speeches.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The *Herald* has a Washington sensation special to the effect that a Radical conspiracy is on foot to extend the term of the President to ten years; to strip the Supreme Court of power to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress; to elect Grant in doubtful States by the bayonet, and unlimited inflation of the currency by means of national banks.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Johnson unveiled the statue on the Lincoln monument. Grant was on the sidewalk, having declined to appear on the stand.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President's counsel had it pretty much their own way this afternoon. The impeachers show palpable signs of discouragement.

PROCESS FOR STAINING WOOD.—Dr. Stolzel adds another to the many receipes already given for staining wood of a brown color. He first of all paints over the wood with a solution made by boiling one part of catechu (cutch or gambir) with thirty parts of water and a little soda. This is allowed to dry in the air, and the wood is painted over with another solution made of one part bichromate of potash and thirty parts of water. By little differences in the mode of treatment, and by varying the strength of the solutions, various shades of color may be given with these materials, which will be permanent and tend to preserve the wood.—*Mechanics' Magazine*

From the N. O. Picayune.

DYING MARCH.—Damon.

How still and low the silent evening lieth
Upon her early couch of tinted mist,
And ever and anon a west wind sigheth,
A gentle, deep, despairing sigh; and hist!

Now grievously the darkning forest moaneth;
Not loud, but with a moan of constant woe.
The willow leaneth on the oak and groaneth,
And timid shadows wildly come and go.

Now on the cheek of eve the rose-bud faileth;
In beauteous grief she turneth quite away.
Sad lingering in the east the pale moon paleth,
And seemeth, with her face upturned, to pray.

And now the trees, the zephyrs cease their sighing,
The frightened shadows through the darkness flee,
Alone are left, to watch young March adying,
The tearful, silent night and whispering sea.

The woe-struck night, her lustrous eyes o'erflowing
With plenteous tears bedeweth all the plain.
The restless sea, forever coming, going,
Soft singing to himself to hide his pain.

The ghostly hours steal singly to the death-bed,
As favored slaves a dying heir to see;
They slowly come and pass—his latest breath is sped
In one sweet sigh—so toms my death to me:

The April morn will wake upon the morrow,
And start, and stare with vague uncertain fears,
Swim her sweet eyes in undefined sorrow,
And red bestreak her pretty face with tears.

But soon the fickle airs, her grief beguiling,
Will fast forget their sighs of yesterday;
The child, through dewy eyes divinely smiling,
Will join their pranks and sing their roundelay.

The freshening woods will rear her choicest bowers;
The evening linger with her in their shades;
The sunny plains will bring her early flowers;
And spring birds chant her choral serenades.

Only the night will weep beside the willows,
And heaving ocean moan with humbled crest.
The mad-cap boy that wrestled with his billows,
And sank to slumber on his rugged breast.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

TALLADEGA, Ala., March 24, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I have just closed my first round on the district, and have but little cause for rejoicing. The financial and political state of the country, together with the vast amount of barbarism practiced throughout this county by incendiarics, have not only spread a gloom over the country, but in many instances roused up an unholy disposition.

I think the church in a much less hopeful condition than during the twelve months past.

Your's in Christ,

JOS. T. CURRY.

P. S.—On the night of the 15th of February my dwelling house, kitchen and smoke house, with nearly all their contents, were destroyed by fire. We saved only a few articles of clothing. My library was a total loss.

J. T. C.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

GLENNVILLE, Ala., April 6, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in the ADVOCATE of March 28th an article from Rev. A. Dowling, contalning suggestious concerniug the publication of Confereuce minutes, which seems to be worthy of iudorsement by all our preachers. It is time we were taking steps to discover some plan which will work with less friction and more satisfaction thau have the past arrangemeuts.

I believe it was formerly the custom in our Confereuce to draw upon the missionary and Conference funds for money to defray the expenses of publicatiou. We clearly had no right to this, as it was contributed for other and specific purposes, and at our last scssion the practice ceased, the minutes being published by contributions from the miuisters, all of whose snbsequeut experiences have, perhaps, been of a piece with Brother D.'s. Indeed, for some years past the amounts drawn were so meager that the secretary could ouly furnish an abstract—a small lot of assorted boues, very few and very dry—but little, if any, better than no minutes at all.

If preseuted in a form at all attractive our people would read the minutes with pleasure and profit, and under Brother Dowling's plan there need be no good reason for scarcity of funds. If we expect to have the published minutes of our next session, let esch one bring the names of enough subscribers, accompanied by the cash, to justify our able secretary in giviug us a full report, instead of a compiled mutilation. C.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

NO. X.—RAPID SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL.

The rapid spread of Christianity over the Roman empire is justly regarded as a powerful evidence of its supernatural origin. The religion of the Jews had been greatly perverted by them from its spiritual character, and their conceptions of the Messianic kingdom grossly materialized. He was to establish the fifth grand and universal empire, more extended, more illustrious and durable than any of its great predecessors. Jerusalem was not only to be the central city of the faith, but the seat of empire, where the Messiah, throned in more than imperial splendor, was to receive the tribute and the homage of a world snbjugated by his power and subject to his authority. Here were to come the kings and illustrious of all lands. Jerusalem was to be filled with splendor and gold, surpassing the gorgeous Oriental magnificence of Solomon the Great. The people of Israel, "God's chosen race," were to share in these glories, and fill the stations of renown, opulence and power. It can easily be seen, from this standpoint, how the "man of sorrows" was likely to be received by the ambitions and sensual rulers of Israel—how his humble parentage, his obscure training, his poor associates, and mean estate would excite unutterable disgust. True, there were holy men and women who could appreciate spiritual excellence, and rejoice in the blessedness of a "kingdom within;" but these were not the governing class, nor the makers and moulders of public opinion. How could a few fishermen, men who belonged to the lowest and poorest class, hope to succeed in preaching a crucified man as the realization of their countrymen's long-cherished and splendid worldly expectations.—Upon any calculations of worldly policy there could be no hope. These apostles were without colleges, libraries, great names, revennes, or anything that in a worldly point of view commands attention, inspires respect or insures success. Then the religion which they preached, in its externals, was devoid of pomp and imposing forms, and was severely simple.

Among the heathen they did not have to encounter the strong current of false preconceptions of the Messiah's kingdom, but they had to breast other currents quite as deep and strong. The minds of the heathen were more materialized than even the mind of Israel. Their gods were all material and local—only men a little amplified and exalted—gods with all the passions and vices of men. Then their priests were part and parcel of the body politic, and supported by the authority and revenues of the State. The worship of these hero gods was celebrated in splendid temples, with rites solemn and impressive, and venerable for their antiquity. Among the most cultivated communities in the cities of the Roman world were various schools of philosophers, puffed up with self-adoration, pride and "science, falsely so called." The gospel was "foolishness" to these men. Its ministers were, in their account, nothing better than "babblers." These men, occupied with unprofitable speculations and hair-splitting subtleties, turned with contempt and disgust from the sub lime simplicity of the gospel. Then the whole world lay "in the wicked one," the victims of unbridled passions. To them the pure and self-denying doctrines of the gospel were anything but congenial and agreeable.

Such, then, is an epitome of the situation as it was at the day of Pentecost, such the state of the Jewish and Gentile world, and such appeared to the eye of reason the apostles and their resources. Humanly speaking, there was not the ghost of a chance for success. Setting aside, for the moment, the supernatural in Christianity, the disciples were the most hopeless fanatics and hair-brained enthusiasts to dream of success against such odds, with such resources.

But see! Fifty days after the resurrection they began the work of preaching a crucified, a risen, an ascended Saviour—began in Jerusalem, where the rulers, "through envy," had delivered Jesus of Nazareth to be crucified—where many were living who clamored for His blood and said: "Crucify him." In this first conflict of spiritual arms, and shock of spiritual forces, "three thousand were cut to the heart," believed, were baptized and added to the church, and in a few days "five thousand more," and perhaps in ten days ten thousand became Christians. The work thus auspiciously begun, continued and spread with ever augmenting power over all Judea, then in Syria, then through Asia Minor, then to Greece, Italy, Gaul and Spain. In forty years, in all the towns and cities of the Roman world, there were scores, hundreds and thousands of Christians.

Consider what prejudices they had to overcome, what educations to abandon, what habits to give up, and what associations to forsake in becoming disciples of the crucified Nazarene. But consider, further, what losses they sustained, what pains they endured. They suffered the loss of good name, for they were a "sect everywhere spoken against;" they were disowned by their families, their goods were "spoiled" and confiscated; they were imprisoned, they were banished, "were tortured, suffering cruel mocking," and multitudes were called to meet a martyr's terrible doom.

How can this be accounted for without allowing Christianity to be more than human—more than "a cunningly-devised fable," or less than the "power of God unto salvation?" There must have been incontestable evidence that Christ rose from the dead. There must have been evidence that He enabled his ministers by supernatural endowment to speak in many tongues the message of life. There must have been clear proof that they possessed from Christ delegated miraculous powers to heal the sick and lame, restore the blind and raise the dead. There must have been proof that the gospel made bad men good — made lions lambs, and the crooked straight. There is no other legitimate solution of this greatest problem on the rolls of time. The promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the ends of the world," was verified, and therefore wonderful works did show forth themselves in these holy men, and believers were more and more added to the church. Upon the hypothesis of the mere human and fraudulent origin of Christianity it ought, upon rational calculations, to have failed. As a mere human contrivance there was nothing in it to make it succeed, and there was everything to defeat it. Its divine origin is the only solution of its success and perpetuity. W.

FLOGGING in the English army and navy owes its decline to the system of making periodical returns of the number of cases, and the names of the officers in command of the regiments and ships in which the cases occurred. The Pall Mall *Gazette* remarks: "A periodical return of the number of floggings inflicted in our public schools — naming the school in which each punishment was inflicted, and the name of the master who ordered it—would soon rid us of that stain upon our educational system, in which we are an exception to the rest of the civilized world."

THE unfortunate Parisians who hold Maximilian's Mexican loan had a meeting in Paris recently, at which it was stated that the total amount of the loan was $58,283,424 in gold. Unless France assumes this loan, which at present she is very unwilling to do, all this money will be lost.

THE Russian authorities have given approval to the circulation of the Scriptures in Eastern Siberia. The first supply, given by the American Bible Society, is already exhausted, the people are eager for more, and have remitted an order for three thousand copies more.

THE linen trade of Dundee, Scotland, now employs 200,000 spindles, 8,000 power looms, 6,000 hand looms, and produces fabrics valued at $40,000,000 annually.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER from BRITISH HONDURAS.

MR. EDITOR: After an absence of several months from my native land I am seated on a log, in this land of fruits, to talk with my old friends through your excellent paper; and, strange as it may seem, surrounded as I am with many things, I scarcely know what to say so as to make it of interest. The gnats bite so hard and fast that gnats seem to be first and last—on my pen and in my face—so that one hand is mostly occupied in fighting the insects. But let me forbear; for some people are so perfectly enthused with this country that they look cross eyed at you if you dare to mention these unrelenting, never-ceasing, and ever-biting little flies. Nevertheless, with your permission I will state a few things in reference to this country, which may not be out of place with some people, and may be of benefit to others.

When I left Louisiana my friends on Bayou Macon asked me to write, and give them facts, without any color or varnish. This I endeavored to do in some private letters, which I learn were published in the *Carroll Record*. To this I have no objection, for I have said nothing in private that I would not proclaim upon the house top. Hence I propose to give, through your columns, substantially what I have said in private to others.

In many respects this is a goodly land and country—as, for instance, the climate, water and soil. The climate is good anywhere on the coast of the Caribbean sea. But north of Belize, as far as the coast of Yucatan, the land is fine back from the coast, the climate also fine, but the water not so good. South of Belize, as far as the coast of Spanish Honduras, the climate and water are both good, and when you get back from the coast the land gets to be quite good, or it looks good, for it is mostly in the wild forest, covered with dense under-brush, insomuch that it is difficult to know all about it until this "bush" is taken away. But land on the coast has some good points running down the rivers and creeks to within a few miles of the salt water. But this is not so common, for the land on the sea coast is very much mixed in with wire-grass prairies, which stretch along the main, running many miles back, and forming a considerable portion of the coast—half of the colony. In many places this "pine ridge," as they call it, connects with mangrove swamps, which are entirely worthless. In other places the pine ridge (flat) connects with good land, or that that looks good, for a man cannot know so much of this land except he plant such things as are adapted to the climate and soil. For instance, if you come here and plant a garden you will not find out the capacity of the soil, unless you should be more fortunate than your predecessors, at least those of them whom I have had the pleasure of knowing.

We could personate many cases where Americans have attempted to make gardens and have signally failed. And what is more remarkable, we have not met with one success after the sort of gardens we used to see in Louisiana—not one—and I challenge any American for successful contradiction on this point. But when you let these things alone, and turn to those things adapted to this climate, you can live as easily and as cheaply here as in any part of the world. But while the subject is up let me say to those who are disposed to try this land, let them bring money and means enough to do them bountifully for one year; for be assured that you will have need here, as in other places. Once out of money here, you had about as well be in London without friends. A few years ago, however, Americans coming here, and getting short of money, could get help; but generous hearts and full purses have been imposed upon until they are not disposed so kindly as heretofore. Hence, if you wish to come to this land of many fruits, bring some money, and means enough to do you one year at least, for you are coming to a place where it is bad policy to get too low financially. Once down here, and you have a steep hill to climb if you want to get up again. Many people are buoyant with hope of making much money by their farms after a while; and so they may; but it is rather an experiment as yet. But he that plants sugar, coffee, rice, cocoanuts, etc., may succeed, for these things grow to a high degree of perfection. In justice I must say, however, that rice does not yield any more here than I have seen in Louisiana. Corn does grow well, but the yield is rather moderate. Just here some may ask: why, then, have some men spoken of the country as yielding so much more than Louisiana? I suppose that these statements must have reference to sugar cane, or if they do refer to corn, the speaker must hale from the back pine lands, where they make about three shucks and two grains to the hill. For any candid man, that knows anything about it, knows that the alluvial lands of Louisiana are equal to any lands in the world for corn, or anything adapted to that climate. But by telling this I do no wrong to the lands or productions in British Honduras; I only redeem my promise to give facts, without any varnish or coloring, and rather praise the country by making it to compare in those products adapted to the climate and soil of each place. But you spoke of wire grass pine ridge, that was of very little account, and of mangrove swamps. So I did, and they are here. But this land excels in some things; that is, in climate and water this country is as fine as any place in the world. And so far as health is involved, I think this as healthy as any place. The old medical doctrine that warm climates bring on and perpetuate liver diseases does not apply to this place, for I have not known or heard of a case generating here, and every case that I have known or heard of being brought here has found relief in this climate. As to health, no man need fear. But let him not think that he has entered the heavenly city, where sickness, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more. That place is not here. On the contrary, he will find all these things here, and the wewe's too. Wewe? Yes, a great big ant, that comes in great numbers to your garden, and in a few days the little robbers have its contents carried off and eaten up. "There now, you are giving this country soot," says one just behind me. No, sir; what I have said is true, and if you know anything about it, you know it to be so—aye, you know that I have not told it all. But I have attempted to give facts, pro and con, so that my friends will know better how to balance the good against the bad.

T. J. LACEY.

THE GREAT AIMS OF RELIGION.—Were a man (says Dr. Barrow) designed only, like a fly, to buzz about here for a time, sucking in the air and licking in the dew, then soon to vanish back into nothing, or to be transformed into worms, how sorry and despicable a thing were he! And such, without religion, we should be. But it supplieth us with business of a most worthy nature and lofty importance; it setteth us doing things great and noble as can be; it engageth us to free our minds from all fond conceits, and to cleanse our hearts from all corrupt affections, to curb our brutish appetites, to tame our wild passions, to correct our perverse inclinations, to conform the disposition of our souls and the actions of our lives to the eternal laws of righteousness and goodness. It putteth us upon the imitation of God, and aiming at the resemblance of his perfections; upon obtaining a friendship, and maintaining a correspondence with the high and holy above; upon fitting our minds for conversation and society with the wisest and purest spirits above; upon providing for an immortal state; upon the acquisition of joy and glory everlasting.

TWENTY years ago Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, had a population of 8,000. Its population is now 128,000. In 1848 the province of Otago, one of the nine provinces into which New Zealand is divided, had a population of 620, and in 1864 its population was 61,000. Twenty-three years ago the population of South Australia was 19,000, and in 1866 it was 170,000.

RITUALISTIC CHARITY.

There is no disguising it. To this issue, without doubt or denial, does the matter come. The ritualists may be perfectly sincere; they may be following most conscientiously the light they have, and applying to the best of their ability the principles of Christianity, as they understand them. We are impugning neither their characters nor their motives. What we affirm is, that their logic ties "grace," and, by consequence, salvation, to all within the three denominations specified, be they as ignorant of the word of God, and as grievously devoid of the practical fruits of Christianity as the Hottentots, while all outside these three communions it gives over to reprobation.

It matters not how scriptural may be the creed of Protestant churches, how pure their administration, or how holy their membership, they lack the mark of the true church — Apostolic Succession. — Their ministers are mere laymen, "wells without water," and their benighted flocks are listening from Sabbath to Sabbath to sermons which have no "truth" in them, and receiving sacraments which cannot convey "grace." It matters not, although God may have borne his testimony to these churches by honoring them to suffer for his name, or to spread his truth over the earth, That testimony cannot be accepted in the absence of the one only infallible mark of a true church, the apostolic. The church which in England produced a John Owen and a Richard Baxter in former days, and a Robert Hall and a John Angell James in our own times, is no church in Christ: it lacks the apostolic succession. The church in Scotland, which numbered in its ranks an Andrew Melville and a Samuel Rutherford, and, more lately, an Andrew Thompson and a Thomas Chalmers, is no church of Christ: it lacks the apostolic succession.—These men taught without authority, and "ran unsent." Their pure piety and their fervid zeal, their burning eloquence and their unwearied labors in the cause of the gospel, do not entitle them to rank as ministers of Christ—the hands of Greek or Roman bishop were never laid upon their head. A Schwartz, a Carey, an Alexander Duff, fired with love to Christ, and compassion for perishing souls, go out to India, and, regardless alike of the fever-haunted jungle and the burning sandy plain, the scowling city population and the horrid sights of the idol temple, plant the standard of the Cross, and in the name of Christ take possession of that magnificent continent. A Williams, voyaging toward those latitudes where the Southern Cross nightly emerges from the waves of the vast Pacific, carries the story of redeemed love to the cannibals of the South Sea Islands. A John Eliot and a David Brainerd cross the Atlantic, and there they sleep on their bundle of straw by night, live on the coarsest fare by day, traverse on foot swamps and rocky wildernesses and trackless forests, where the gloom is as that of night—and all for what? To amass gain? to achieve renown? No; to save souls—to preach Christ to the tribes of the Red Man. We might swell the list by hundreds of names. For what sea has not the missionary crossed? what shore has he not visited? Everywhere do we not find his footprints amid the palm-groves of the tropics, and the ice and snow of the Arctic circle? And around these footprints what a verdure springs up? There is seen, in the very heart of the desert, the beauty of Eden. All along, where these blessed feet have passed—through the wasted, blackened wilderness—there lies a track of glory. It needs but to multiply these heralds of mercy, and the whole earth would be clothed with the light of heaven; and the beatific vision which illumines with its celestial splendor the closing pages of the Bible would be realized before the eyes of men.—And such shall one day verily be the aspect of our world. But while we are exulting in the blessed prospect, and read the sure sign of its coming in every new convert and mission field, in steps the ritualist to remind us that our hopes are baseless, and that we commit a great mistake if we suppose for an instant that these men are ministers or missionaries of Christ. Oh, no! cries he, standing up in his painted coat, and speaking to us from the midst of his lighted candles, these men are no missionaries of Christ; they never did, nor never can, convert any one; they lack the apostolic succession.—*Christian Times, London.*

NEAR Trieste, in Austria, the artificial propagation of lobsters has been commenced, and over forty thousand were raised in a single season.

THE Germans, it is stated, are beginning to print their books in Roman type. It is found much clearer and less trying to the eyes than the German characters.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PREACHER-LIFE.

SHAKE OFF THE DUST OF YOUR FEET.

Where there is a genuine work of the spirit going on the wicked one will be very apt to be working also. That there was a genuine work of the spirit in the revival meeting to which we refer to is even now daily established by the consistent life of many converts.

Almost every one was open to conversation upon religious subjects. One, however, seemed still to be incensed by it. He became greatly offended because I doubted his regarding Christ as his Saviour. Said I: "It is just as improbable that you really and truly regard Christ as your Saviour, and not exemplify it in any of your actions, as it would for you really to believe that you had a comfortable house, and all the conveniences of a home near here, and never go to enjoy the benefits of it." He turned away; but I did not even suspect anything wrong, so innocent was I of any wrong intention.

Returning from Conference, I was told that he was offended. Knowing him to be rather a violent man, the thought came up that may be I had better have nothing more to do with him.—But then he might be overcome by kindness, and, besides, his wife was a member of my church, and a good woman; so I determined not to give him up without another sincere effort, at least.

It was the last evening of the old year—the ground was covered with snow—when I rode up to his house, intending to spend the night. He saluted me with: "You need not be stopping here." "What's the matter, Mr. ——?" said I: "I have done nothing to offend you." "You can go on," he replied: "I don't want any man, who talks to me as you do, about me." "Very well, sir," said I, and, deeply humiliated and sorrowful, yet with no feeling of anger, I sought other shelter.

THOU KNOWEST NOT WHETHER THOU SHALT PROSPER.

Learning that a wealthy planter and his overseer were both lying sick, I determined to go to see them. To both I was a perfect stranger, and only knew that they were both dissipated and wicked men. To the overseer I went first, and found him utterly impervious to the gospel. He indeed seemed to have no respect for it, and not very much more for me. As I met such a reception from the overseer, certainly there would be no use in going to see the employer, who was reputed to be equally as wicked as the other, and who had all the pride of position and wealth to cause him to reject the advances of the circuit rider. "But thou shalt speak my words unto them, whether they will hear or whether they will forbear."

Cautiously and doubtingly I introduced the subject of religion: but, to my grateful surprise, no sooner had I remarked that religion would be a very great comfort to him in his present condition than, placing his hands over his face, he burst into a flood of tears, and his whole frame shook with emotion. It was easy for me to weep with those that wept. He ever afterward proved a true friend.

HE THAT BEING OFTEN REPROVED, ETC.

One there was on my first circuit in whom I felt great interest. I visited him, prayed with him and talked with him as best I could. But he manifested a settled opposition to religion, and even forbade his wife's joining the church. As I bade him good-by on my last round before Conference, I held his hand, told him of the interest I had felt in him, and entreated him to reflect on his course. "Oh," said he, "religion will do very well in its way, but I have no use for it."

Just a few days after this a messenger, in great haste, brought me a note from him, entreating me to come, as a man of God, and pray for his little boy, who was at the point of death. My arrangements had all been made to leave the Conference, via home and friends; the boat was expected, but I willingly put off my pleasure and obeyed his summons. In spite of remedies and prayers the little boy, a splendid little fellow of about six years, died. The heart-broken father said that God had taken his child because of his sins, bitterly repented, told his wife that she might join the church, and pledged himself to change his life.

A few weeks after this a brother-in-law, to whom he was warmly attached, died, and on his death-bed warned all his friends to be religious. This awakened him again, and he repeated his vows to become a Christian. But, alas! he kept putting it off, growing more and more careless on the subject, until his old opposition to religion returned. He was waylaid, soon after this, and shot by his own house-servant, and fell off his horse dead, without a moment's warning. As I was summoned to attend his funeral how forcibly the words came up: "He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

AN INHOSPITABLE NIGHT.

A lady who was a member of Rev. Dr. ——'s church, and who had come to her plantation to rusticate, was an occasional attendant upon my ministry. She expressed herself entertained and benefitted, and more than once gave me a very cordial invitation to visit her. Fearing she might think I was slighting her, I concluded to go and spend the night. I seemed to be received with a welcome, but I soon began to feel, without scarcely knowing why, a regret that I had not made my visit in the day-time, instead of to spend the night. Supper came on and bed-time, but there was no proposition to retire. An occasional question from her husband or son, such as: "how far is it to your home?" "are you in the habit of riding at night?" seemed a little strange, but I was utterly unsuspecting until I walked out, about eleven o'clock, and saw my horse still standing hitched up at the gate. Then it flashed over me that I was an unwelcome guest. Indignation at such uncalled-for treatment, as well as an indisposition to leave and go to a friend's house at that time of night, made me resolve that I would stay and see it out. Concluding, I suppose, that there was no getting rid of me, they finally gave me a bed and put up my horse. The lady seemed much ashamed when I met her afterward, and apologized for "that inhospitable night." She need not fear that I am publishing her shame, as I have never told her name to any one, nor have I even told the circumstance before.

A BLOODY END.

Riding along on the levee by a shipping point, one day, a messenger came running to tell me that —— had just been waylaid and shot, and had been taken into the little tavern to die. Of all the reckless characters in that dissolute neighborhood, he was known to be the worst. I hastened to see him, and found him painfully shot with several bullets in the back. He was terribly frightened at the thought of death, called earnestly for forgiveness, and entreated me to pray for him. He became calm very soon when the physician discovered that the wound would not be fatal. He determined to change his life, and asked me to continue my visits. I did so, but found that just in proportion as his prospects of recovery grew more and more certain he had less and less use for religion and the preacher. The old maxim was verified:

"When the devil got sick,
The devil a saint would be;
When the devil got well,
The devil of a saint was he."

His fancied security was soon terribly broken in upon. The same determined, cool-blooded murderer who sought to take his life in the first instance watched his chance, when the attendants had gone out, and went into his room and shot him dead in his bed. His piteous cries for mercy were heard, but all of no avail. He was found weltering in his gore.

The way of the transgressor is hard. C. G. A.

APELLES, THE PAINTER.—The art of painting probably culminated in Apelles, the Titian of his age, who united the rich coloring and sensual charms of the Ionian with the scientific severity of the Sicyonian school. He was contemporaneous with Alexander, and was alone allowed to paint the picture of the great conqueror. He was a native of Ephesus, studied under Pamphilus, of Amphipolis, and when he had gained reputation he went to Sicyon and took lessons from Melanthius. He spent the best part of his life at the courts of Philip and Alexander, and painted many portraits of these great men and of their generals. He excelled in portraits, and labored so assiduously to perfect himself in drawing that he never spent a day without practicing. He made great improvement in the mechanical part of his art, and also was the first who covered his picture with a thin varnish, both to preserve it and bring out the colors. He invented ivory-black. His distinguishing excellence was grace, "that artless balance of motion and repose, springing from character, founded on propriety, which neither falls short of the demands nor overleaps the modesty of nature." His great contemporaries may have equalled him in perspective, accuracy and finish; but he added a grace of conception and refinement of taste which placed him, by the general consent of ancient authors, at the head of all the painters of the world. His greatest work was his Venus Anadyomene, or Venus rising out of the sea, in which female grace was personified. The falling drops of water from her hair form a transparent silver veil over her form. It cost one hundred talents, and was painted for the Temple of Esculapius at Cos, and afterward placed by Augustus in the temple which he dedicated to Julius Cæsar. The lower part of it becoming injured, no one could be found to repair it. Nor was there an artist who could complete an unfinished picture which he left. He was a man who courted criticism, and who was jealous of the fame of rivals. He was a great admirer and friend of Protogenes of Rhodes, who was his equal in finish, but who never knew, as Apelles did, when to cease correcting.—*Dr. Lord's Old Roman World.*

PRAYING FOR THE POOR.—We are taught in the Bible to pray for the poor, but in the Scriptures a great deal more is said about giving to the poor than about praying for them. Probably no class of people are more frequently remembered in prayer than the congregation of the Lord's poor, and yet it is to be feared that most of those who pray for the poor do but little if anything to supply their wants.

A farmer, whose cribs were full of corn, was accustomed to pray that the wants of the needy might be supplied, but when any one in needy circumstances asked for a little of his corn he said he had none to spare. One day, after hearing his father pray for the poor and the needy, his little son said to him: "Father, I wish I had your corn."

"Why, my son, what would you do with it?" asked the father. The child replied:

"I would answer your prayers."

We can answer our own prayers oftener than we think. With regard to the poor, Jesus says: "Ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good." How many answers to prayer depend on our willingness to do good!—*Sunday School Times.*

THE FARM A SURE ROAD TO SUCCESS.—The main reason that farmers' boys generally make successful men, no matter what pursuit they may follow, is because in boyhood they learn to perform the various duties of the farm, such as plowing, hoeing, planting and reaping. This fits them in their maturer years to accomplish what they undertake. We do not half realize how much the ability to act, caught by the slight early training, influences a whole life. On the other hand, we often greatly over-estimate the value of mere book instruction. It has, of course, great worth, but can never be substituted for training in some pursuit where action is a very important element of instruction.

From Every Saturday.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

TRANSLATED FROM REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. Pouchet, director of the Museum of Natural History of Rouen, and correspondent of the Academy of Sciences, has published an illustrated volume under the title of *The Universe*. It is quite an elementary book, very amusing and very disconnected—a collection of curiosities. "It is in presence of the sea," the author tells us, "and on the beach of Treport, that I have written this book, as a rest for the mind, during a vacation, and, in spite of its elementary form, I believed I ought to put my name at its head." It would have been very difficult for M. Pouchet to enjoy the advantages of an incognito, for it may be guessed that the great matter of spontaneous generations does not hold an insignificant place in the work. This is not, however, a reproach we direct against him; it is on the contrary very fortunate that M. Pouchet should have given a certain development to those subjects in which he finds himself at home. He wished, and, moreover, he tells us so himself, to glean everywhere—to *skim* the universe; it results that, from seeking for wonders and contrasts, he sometimes falls into the commonplace.

A really interesting part of M. Pouchet's book is that which treats of the architecture of birds. M. Pouchet has had drawn from nature a great number of nests of a very curious construction, which are preserved in the museum of Rouen. The most remarkable of all is the sewing Linnet's (*Sylvia sutoria*, Latham,) copied from a representation in the possession of the museum of London. This nest is very rare; it is composed of two or three leaves, very long and lanceolated, the edges of which the bird hems carefully together with the aid of a flexible blade of grass which serves as thread. The female afterward fills with cotton the species of little bag formed in this manner, and lays its pretty progeny in this soft bed which the winds cradle. What one would hardly believe is, that birds do not confine themselves always to construct shelters for the protection of their family; there are some, it appears, which sacrifice to luxury, and build for themselves pleasure houses, and groves destined for amorous promenades. The speckled *chlamyder*, described by Gould, offers us the unexpected example. This is an exotic bird which resembles our partridge; it is distinguished from it by its deep color, relieved by clear spots, and by its neck, which is adorned with a red collar. To construct their nuptial dwelling the couple proceed methodically. For its location they choose an open place, exposed to the sun and to the light. Their first care is to make a path of round pebbles; when they deem it to be sufficiently thick they begin by planting in it a little avenue of branches. They are seen for this purpose to bring from the country slender shoots of trees of about the same size, which they thrust solidly by the thick end into the interstices of the stones. These branches are disposed in two parallel rows, converging a little in such a manner that they form a miniature shrubbery. The plantation is a yard in length, and is sufficiently wide to allow the two birds to walk alongside of each other in the interior. This grove being finished, they devote themselves to embellishing it. They each go foraging in the fields, and bring back all the sparkling objects they can pick up—pearl shells, birds' feathers, all that charms the eye. These trophies are suspended at the entrance to the grove, which soon begins to shine in the sun like a palace of the Arabian Nights. In the places frequented by the *chlamyders*, if a traveler loses his watch, his knife, his seal, he does not spend his time looking for it on the ground; he knows where to find it. The discovery of these facts appeared so extraordinary to Mr. Gould that he feared to meet in Europe only with unbelievers. To answer beforehand all objections, he had one of these wonderful shrubberies taken up, and succeeded in transporting it to the British Museum, where it can be seen to-day. A little later a living *chlamyder* was brought to the zoological gardens of London. He was placed in a large room in the midst of all the materials necessary for his constructions; but the poor exile only made a shabby work of it. He scarcely touched the branches, to plant a few here and there in a heap of stones. He wanted the air and the sun; he wanted especially a companion.

Among the facts and reasons which M. Pouchet brings forward in favor of the hypothesis of spontaneous generations, we will mention the following, which are not without weight. There exist, says the author, vegetables which show themselves only in circumstances so exceptional that it is impossible for us to imagine their seeds encumbering the atmosphere during centuries, in order to fertilize, at only rare intervals, some point of the globe. A fungus is known which develops only on the corpses of spiders, another which grows only on the hoofs of horses in a state of decomposition. The *isaria* has as yet been observed only on certain night butterflies; there are other species which invade the larvæ and chrysalides. Hooker has discovered a fungus which attains considerable dimensions (from 10 to 12 centimetres,) but which is found absolutely only on the neck of a certain caterpillar in tropical countries. It vegetates on the animal, fructifies on it, and the caterpillar buries it with itself in the ground, whence it springs like a funeral plume. Must it be then, says M. Pouchet, that the air has been crammed with seeds in order that one should fall from time to time on a dead spider or on the neck of a caterpillar? As a particular vegetable invades each species of fermentation, it would be equally necessary that the germs of all these microphytes should have floated in atmosphere from the creation till the day a new fermented liquor was invented. Still more, a singular vegetable is known, the *racodium cellare*, which has never been found except on the casks in wine-cellars, and another which lives only on the drops of soot which the workmen let fall on the soil of mines. Have the seeds of these vegetables remained without use from the origin of the world to the day that they found their proper soil?

ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION OF OXYGEN.—One of the questions at present agitating the chemical world is the economical production of oxygen upon a large scale, and the difficulties attending the solution of the problem demonstrate that however prodigal nature may be of her gifts, she at least reserves to herself the privilege of bestowing them. To M. Bousingault is due the merit of having first carefully investigated the reaction attending the employment of barytes with this object in view, and the method has been experimented upon recently in Paris in connection with the new project for illuminating that city. The properties possessed by barytes, or baryta, which render it serviceable for the production of oxygen, are the facility with which it is converted into the binoxyd, by simply heating it to a dull redness and passing a current of air over it, and also of yielding up the oxygen so acquired when the temperature is pushed to that of a white heat, and undergoing a reconversion from the binoxyd to its original state of protoxyd. In the recent experiments to which we are alluding the tubes of porcelain used by M. Bousingault, and which had the disadvantage of breaking frequently, were replaced by others of wrought iron, and the operator, M. Gondolo, mixed with the baryta a small proportion of alkali, or earth, to render it less liable to sudden disintegration. By the aid of a simple apparatus, and by carefully regulating the temperature, that gentleman obtained, in a quarter of an hour, several cubic yards of the gas at a very small cost, and repeated more than a hundred times in succession the alternate oxydization and disoxydization of the baryta. Practically speaking, there appears scarcely any limit to the repetition of the latter process. A double result is procured from this operation—not only is the oxygen available for the purposes of heating, lighting, feeding blast-furnaces, and in the manufacture of iron and steel, and numerous other processes, but the nitrogen procured from the air and set free in the conversion of the protoxyds of barytes into the binoxyd can also be secured and stored for a variety of uses, such as the preservation of alimentary and cereal articles, and the manufacture and preparation of manures.—*The Engineer.*

DRAWINGS ON POLISHED AGATE.—The curious figures sometimes found on agate may be imitated by drawing the design with a common goose-quill, wet with a strong solution of nitrate of silver, and exposing it to sunlight. At first the color will be brown, but if retouched two or three times it will become reddish. If the solution contains one-eighth of common soot and one-eighth of bitartrate of potash, it will give a grayish-brown color. A violet color is obtained by substituting alum for the two substances last named. A solution of chloride of gold gives a light-brown color, and nitrate of bismuth white and opaque appearances. These colors are unaffected by the atmosphere; they will reappear after washing when exposed to sunlight.—*American Artisan.*

DR. JOHNSON was wont to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is far better than a thousand pounds a year.

DO BUT the half of what you can, and you will be surprised at the result of your diligence.

THE writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge, and takes from him the least time.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

CHOCOLATE.—Take an ounce of chocolate for one person; scrape it and boil it about five minutes, with about four tablespoonfuls of water. When smooth, add a pint of new milk; let it boil, stirring it well; or mull it with a stick or mill, which, passing through the lid of the pot, may be worked quickly with both hands, so as to give a fine froth to the chocolate.

RAGOUT OF COLD NECK OF MUTTON.—Cut the mutton into small chops; trim off the greater portion of the fat; put butter into a stewpan, dredge in a little flour, add two sliced onions, and keep stirring till brown; then put in the meat. When this is quite brown, add water, and a couple of carrots and turnips, each of which should be cut into very thin slices; season with pepper and salt, and stow till quite tender, which will be in about three-quarters of an hour.

ONIONS.—Select the white kind, peel and put them in boiling milk, little salted, boil from half to three-quarters of an hour. Sometimes I use water first, pour off when half done, then put in boiling milk. Drain in a colendar if you wish them dry, otherwise leave some of the milk, add butter and pepper, and serve.

DRY PEA SOUP.—Soak the peas over night. Put a pound and a half of split peas into four quarts of water, with roast beef or mutton bones, and a ham bone or slices of ham. Add two heads of celery and two onions, and stew slowly till the peas are soft. Then strain the peas through a coarse sieve, and put them back and season to your taste with pepper and salt. Let it boil one hour longer. When you have no celery, use a teaspoonful of essence of celery or a spoonful of celery vinegar.

HOW TO KEEP FRESH MEAT.—Steak (pork and beef), sausages, puddings, etc., can be kept fresh the "year round," by frying and seasoning when fresh, the same as for the table, packing down in crocks or lard cans, and pouring hot lard over them, covering about one inch. When needed, scrape off the lard and heat through. This is valuable information to farmers and others, who kill a beef and dispose of a portion at a low rate, and then are unable to procure fresh meat during the summer. Those who have adopted this plan assert that it is impossible to detect any difference between the preserved and the recently prepared meats.

COLORING FOR CONFECTIONERY.—To color almonds or sugar grains, for cakes or pastry, you must blanch, dry and chop them rather coarsely; pour a little prepared cochineal into the hands, and roll the almonds between them until they are equally colored; then spread them on a sheet of paper, and place them in a very gentle degree of heat to dry. Use spinach juice to color them green, and a strong infusion of saffron to give them a yellow tint. They have a pretty effect when strewed over the icing of tarts or cake, especially the rose-colored ones, which should be rather pale. The sugar is prepared in the same manner, after being first broken into lumps, and then, with the end of a paste roller, into grains about the size of a pea; but unless it be dry and hard, and carefully done, it will absorb too much of the cochineal.

A SPLENDID MEAT PIE.—For the crust weigh out two pounds of flour and sift it; then three-quarters of a pound of lard, and rub into the flour until there are no lumps. Add two heaping spoonfuls of salt and two medium-sized tumblers of water. Mix up and roll out about a third of an inch thick. Rub a large pudding dish with lard. Line it with the pie crust, letting it come well over the edge, that it may not melt down into the bottom of the dish. Roll out another crust, and turning a flat tin cover, about the size of the top of the pudding dish, upside down, cover that with the crust, and if you choose ornament it with a wreath of leaves out out of the crust. Set this on some pieces of brick if the handle is in the way. Also line a large pie plate with another crust. Bake these all a light brown. For the body, take some beef, veal or chickens, rub with salt and a little pepper, cut into pieces, put into a kettle with cold water, cover closely and stew one hour. This being done, take a half teacupful of flour or corn starch. Pour in gradually a half teacup of water and stir it smooth. Pour it into the kettle of boiling meat and gravy, and stir it three or four minutes. Then dip out the meat and gravy into the pudding dish until it is half full. Lay in the crust from the pie plate. Fill up the dish with the meat and gravy and lay on the ornamented cover. Supposing that the vegetables were put on at the same time that the meat was, your dinner will probably be all ready together.

The Christian Advocate.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

CITY MONEY.

Four dollars of New Orleans city money will pay for the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for one year—that is if sent forward at once What it will do in a month we cannot promise.

CONCERT for THE ORPHANS' HOME.

On April 24th—Friday evening next—there will be a grand Musical and Literary Entertainment, under the auspices of the Orleans Literary and Debating Society, at the National Theatre building, on Baronne street. Tickets are for sale at P. P. Werlein's music store, 82 Baronne street, and at most of the book stores in the city.

This is a Protestant Orphans' Home, and has been supported for years past by the united efforts of the ladies of our several Protestant churches. We hope that the friends of this noble charity will not fail to give their prompt support to this concert.

For the Advocate.

GLAZING THE CIRCUIT.

MONTGOMERY CONF., April 10, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I want a revival in my church, and am unwilling to leave any means untried to effect so desirable an object. If "glazing the church" will do it I will go about putting in the lights to-day. So you will please send the ADVOCATE to the parties whose names I send, trusting to send you money next week. Hope this is but a beginning.

I am not at all surprised to hear, through your columns, that Brother Campbell, in Selma, is having a glorious revival. Why, sir, forty-five subscribers in one lot is enough of itself to revive almost any church. Your paper helps me to preach. Why should it not help my people to hear?

I fear we people and preachers of the Montgomery Conference have been remiss in efforts for the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, but if large subscriptions will do for all of us what is now being done for Brother Campbell, we could not only afford, but would be anxious to double and treble. C.

EXPANDING THE LUNGS.—Step out into the purest air you can find; stand perfectly erect, with head and shoulders back, and then, fixing your lips as though you were going to whistle, draw the air through the lips into the lungs. When the chest is about half full, gradually raise the arms, keeping them extended, with the palms of the hands down, as you suck in the air, so as to bring them over the head just as they are quite full. Then drop the thumbs inward, and after gently forcing the arms backward and the chest open, reverse the process by which you draw your breath until the lungs are empty. This process should be repeated three or four times immediately after bathing, and several times through the day. It is impossible to describe to one who has never tried it the glorious sense of vigor which follows the exercise. It is the best expectorant in the world. We know a gentleman the measure of whose chest has been increased by this means some three or four inches during many months.

METHODIST SINGING.

One of the grand marks of Methodism is its singing. It can proudly boast of its own hymns, and, without using the verses of any other than Methodist composers, might claim to have the richest and most spiritual psalmody of any branch of the Christian church. If we can conceive for a moment of the dependent condition of a church without any poetical inspiration of its own, we may know how to be grateful enough for the gift of a man who has put the peculiar theology of our church in numbers, and adapted the fervid faith of Methodism to the unanimity of song.

The importance of giving united expression to the sentiments of an audience cannot be overstated. Without this power an audience is but a small part of itself. Imagine the rescued host of Israel standing upon the shores of the Red sea, looking down upon the gulfs passed, and the struggling, sinking chariots of Pharaoh, *without* the song of Moses or the tymbrel of Miriam, or the antistrophe of the women, "Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously: the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea!" Or how, amid the voice of a great thunder and the voice of many waters, shall the hundred and forty and four thousand be heard without the voice of their harps! The utterance of a great multitude without numbers and song is only confused sound. This is attempted in the responses of the Episcopal church, and the result is a helter-skelter noise, unintelligible, excepting as they may be distinctly gathered from some one lagging behind. Speaking voices cannot pronounce simultaneously; it is only by the singing voice that this can be done. All great utterances, therefore, of men must be through the medium of song. The one thought possessing a multitude can be uttered intelligibly in the measured vibrations of harmonious sound. And if all would speak, this is the only way they can speak so as to be understood.

The sentiment itself grows by its expression in song, for every additional voice increases the power of the utterance by the clear contribution of its own sentiment. It is terrible to contemplate the growing power of the Apocalyptic ascription, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing." These few words are uttered first by the four and twenty elders and by the four living organs next the throne; then they are taken up and the stream of sound is swollen by many angels—the number of them ten thousand times ten thousand; and then every creature in heaven and earth, and under the earth, and in the sea—the whole universe of intelligences—utters the same sentiment in the rolling, growing thunder of angelic song. It is in this way that numbers glorify God, and it is in such a universe of holy harmony that God delights to dwell; this is, so to speak, the heaven of the Highest One—"O thou that inhabitest the praises of Israel!"

Amid the outpouring of many voices the individual is borne upon the tide of song, and his soul yields itself to the inspiring joy, satisfied with a better and infinitely fuller expression than its own. This power of expression becomes to him as the power of thought, and for the time all his thought yields itself to the expression. This wondrous capacity of the ear and the voice for combining the sentiment of a multitude, and arresting for the time its thought upon one point, has ever been used by the inspired direction of God for leading and controlling the worship of his sanctuary. And lame, and partial, and feeble indeed are the services of God's house if attempted without hymns and spiritual songs. Devotion becomes straggling, inspiration expires for want of adequate expression, the unity of the spirit is missed, the contribution of each does not strengthen the whole, and the soul fails to be increased and multiplied by the abounding joy of the Lord's people, because it sits solitary. The psalms of David were directed to Asaph. His inspired skill as the musician of the temple was necessary to combine its worshiping throngs in adequately expressing those lofty lyrics; and without Asaph we know not the full glory of the divine psalms.

Mr. Wesley and his brother gave great attention to the science of music and to church psalmody. The men were trained, the women and the children. Books were printed with hymns on one page and notes on the opposite. The hymns of the Wesleyans, and the melodions, lively style in which they were rendered, did full as much as their preaching. That is, the Holy Spirit was present, and their songs told the glory of that presence with surpassing power. The people crowded to hear the joyful sound of the singing and the sermon. Methodism was a religion of joy and therefore of song. It still retains, to a great degree, this characteristic. But in some parts of our work music seems to have fled from the house of God; mainly, we think, because both preachers and people have not regarded it as an essential and permanent part of the employment of God's church. We need a revival of the work of God just at this point. It is the duty as well as the delight of a good man to "sing praises." If he cannot sing, he waits under the altar for that blessed part of heaven, the power of uniting in the songs of Zion, and we think that Methodism without good singing is but half-Methodism. The Episcopal church is setting us in this a good example. She is sending men to teach singing gratis, wherever a company of the young can be gathered; they are instructed and interested in the church, and thus the precentor accomplishes the work of a preacher. Let us do likewise—discover the latent talent and employ it in this most delightful mission of teaching youth to sing the praises of God.

THE INTERESTS OF THE WEST AND SOUTH.—We copy as follows from the St. Louis *Times* of the 12th:

The interests of the West and South are identical. Natural friends, they never should have been enemies. The wealth of both lies in their soil. Agriculture is the common mine from which they have dug the wealth and forged the implements of progress that have made the United States the wonder of the world. And yet they had scarcely entered upon their career when war entered upon its work of devastation. A mock or foolish philanthropy having arrayed the sections in arms against each other, and with fire and sword destroyed the weaker half, seeks now to shackle the West with the chains of commercial bondage.

Through the instrumentality of tariffs and class legislation millions are drawn from the West and South to support Eastern manufacturing interests, which, if they cannot live without it, should be allowed to disappear from the continent.

It is as true of States as it is of families that they should not buy from each other that which a third party, even though it be a foreign nation, can produce cheaper than themselves.—If the fertility of our soil and the geniality of our climate are such as to offer greater rewards to labor than the barren and exhausted fields of Europe, may we not be allowed to profit by the fact? Why drive, by legislation, the industry of our country into channels where the advantage all rests with our competitors? It is as unwise as it is unjust. It is the policy of New England to make tributary the South and West, and it is to this determination that is attributable the failure on the part of the present Congress, whose action is entirely in the interest of the manufacturers and bondholders, to take any steps to reduce the public debt, which is, and must remain the pretext for this system of legislation. We shall have justice after a while and relief, or the bond paper on which the evidence of the government's indebtedness is written will not be worth what it costs to make the impression.

THERE is now good reason to believe that before the summer of 1869 a continuous connected line of telegraphs will be established between England and her Indian possessions.

THE bridge now being built by the Union Pacific Railroad Company over Dale Creek, west of Cheyenne, is nearly 2,000 feet long and over 110 feet high.

CHARITY.

Generally it may be regarded as a suspicious and dangerous symptom when this subject is associated with casuistical definitions and distinctions. It is an effort to vindicate our possession, when, if we really possessed it, no such effort would be required. It is a further suspicious circumstance that the chief difficulty lies in love to our neighbor, rather than in love to God. To love God with all the heart is probably more difficult than to love "thy neighbor as thyself;" and yet many are in perpetual entanglement and perplexity about the latter, while the former seems to give them but little uneasiness. There is a forced effort to adjust and harmonize our lives and tempers with charity, when there is little or no genuine love in us.

In most cases it is an endeavor to justify malign and selfish feelings, and to persuade ourselves that they are sanctified passions. There is an eager haste in taking hold of inspired imprecations, such as may be found in some of David's psalms, and a pause of delighted satisfaction over any passage that seems to countenance the indulgence of anger, or to commend the entertainment of vindictive sentiments. Christ was angry at least on one occasion, and we are admonished by an apostle to be angry "and sin not." To many souls there is dangerous comfort in such Scriptures; and too often they are wrested to the spiritual damage of those who are seeking to make out a case of charity where none exists.

In the absence of vindictive feelings men are sometimes prone to mistake mere indifference for that grace without which they are "as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." They are not conscious of hating anybody; they have harmed no one; they bear no malice. But is there any love in all this? There is no ill will, possibly because our pride and selfishness have not been invaded, and because no conflict of interest has been excited. Indifference toward God and toward man, the supposed absence of enmity and malevolence, is the standard of confession and attainment. It is this sort of peace in which many profess to live, and in which they die. If the tree is known by its fruits, there is nothing here to determine that the character is good. Natural temperament and peculiar outward circumstances may account for evenness and harmony in our relations with others; and the fact that we take no interest in them is often in itself a sufficient explanation. Indifference certainly is not love, and victory over it is love's first conquest. It is here that charity begins, where the natural affections are left behind, and selfishness gives way to an active and gushing flood of interest and sympathy for our kind. Not to hate is nothing: we must love.

When we pass from the regions of indifference we find ourselves involved in something more than passive antagonism to charity. Self-deception is also here, and counterfeits of the genuine article. There are the degraded and vile with whom we are not brought in personal contact; but we must know of them and think about them. There are those whom we know to be inexcusable in their shame and crimes. Here is something greater than moral esteem, if we have reached it, even the love of sinners.

The last and highest test is to love our enemies. In the enemies of God we do not find the same trial. When the enmity is directed against ourselves, in malicious damage to character or person, then we begin to seek some pretence for the abatement of charity. To hate others and to injure them is just as bad as to hate and injure us; and to hate God, to dishonor Him and to blaspheme his name, is much worse. But still we find it harder to love our personal enemies than to love the enemies of God. This shows how much pride and selfishness there is in what we may choose to call Christ-like anger and righteous indignation. If self were not mixed up in the matter, there would be but slight temptation to indulge in a vindictive spirit. Suppose charity to be something which takes pride and selfishness out of us, what then becomes of the revenge which they have excited?

Relief is sometimes sought in the fact that forgiveness of injuries is not indiscriminate and unconditional. The offender must repent and reform. That is, actual forgiveness is something to be accepted as well as bestowed, and the consent of both parties is necessary. But how does this help us in the point at issue? The forgiving spirit must exist toward the most malicious, though actual forgiveness may be not a moral, but a natural impossibility. The forgiving act is a small matter in comparison with the forgiving spirit, which we are at all times bound to cherish. He who finds relief in the conditions upon which injuries are to be forgiven deceives himself; because love to our enemies is higher, absolutely required in all cases, and embraces forgiveness as one of its fruits, whenever occasion offers.

Neither are we to escape the difficulty by confounding love with its fruits. We may be able to feed our enemy and give him drink, at the same time that we have no love for him. Love would lead us to do this, but we may do it without love; and we may do it heartily because there is no love. There are many ways and different senses in which we may seek to pour coals of fire upon our enemy's head.

God himself is our example in love. In this we are to be perfect, even as our Father in heaven is perfect. If we have charity, sin will only deepen and intensify our love; and the purest and loftiest flame is that which embraces the vilest and most malignant in its folds. This is the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, and which the believing heart is to know. The divine benevolence achieved its highest result when it overflowed the bounds of angelic purity, and poured its tide upon a race of enemies and sinners. We come nearest to God when sin and hate, and malice, deepen our compassion, and draw our sympathies and affections out after the erring and fallen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, preceded by a History of the Religious Wars in the reign of Charles IX, by Henry White. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868. pp. 489, 8vo. For sale by Geo. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

The atrocities of the 16th century, culminating in the massacre at Paris, have had many historians. The scenes of that fearful night have been portrayed with all the light which time could throw upon it. But every year discloses and opens new sources of information as the industry of the student penetrates hidden recesses and brings forth official papers and private letters which have heretofore escaped public search. This work contributes largely to the general information from the Medicis MSS. at Le Puy, the manuscripts in the public library at Rouen, the letters of Charles IX at Tours, the public records of Montpelier, Nismes, Grenoble, etc., the unpublished memoirs of Jacques Gaches, and other sources too numerous to recite here. The work is thorough, and evidences labor, capacity and opportunity in a high degree. It reproduces the minutest features of that bloody drama; and in the description of the events which preceded it, and in the estimate of the characters of the important persons who were actors in it, the author displays singular ability, and weighs with nice care conflicting evidence, holding an even balance. The interest of the work never flags, for apart from the intense substance of it, the style is captivating in a high degree and characterized by singular ease, vivacity, moderation, and that force which comes from a full mind and a complete mastery of its theme.

The type, paper and the outside of the book are delightful—all that could be desired. We shall publish extracts from its rich pages, from time to time, in the ADVOCATE.

A SMALLER HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest times to the year 1862. Edited by William Smith, LL.D. New York: Harper & Bros., 1868. 12mo. pp. 357. For sale by Geo. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee, New Orleans. This is one of a series of Histories for Students which have been republished in this country by the Messrs. Harper. It is intended for the use of the lower forms in schools. The condensation of the work is very great, but it is not all bone, as epitomes usually are. It has flesh and blood, and a natural covering enough to make it very readable, as well as very instructive. The tables and index at the end of the volume are models of arrangement and completeness. It comes down to the majority of the present Prince of Wales, which includes the last drop of the modern history of England. Its pages are enlivened with woodcuts. On the whole it furnishes information for schools just in the form we find best adapted to our own instruction, requiring but little time to read, and touching with sufficient distinctness upon all those great items and turning points of national development which make up history.

SOONER OR LATER, by Shirley Brooks, author of the "Silver Cord," "Gordian Knot," etc. New York: Harper & Bros., 1868. 8vo. pp. 348. Geo. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee, New Orleans. Republication of an English novel.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

GREENSBORO', Ala., April 8, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The Board of Trustees of the Southern University, at a meeting held on the 31st March, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rev. S. P. Richardson be and is hereby appointed agent of the Southern University, to act, as far as consistent with his duties as Bible Agent, in soliciting patronage, collecting funds, and in bringing the claims of the institution fully before the public, and that we earnestly request the preachers and friends of the church to aid and co-operate with him.

The secretary was requested to furnish a copy of this resolution to the church papers for publication.

Mr. Richardson, who is an earnest friend to the educational interests of the South, without regard to church affinities, proposes, as far as his connection with the American Bible Society will permit, to bring the University and its interests prominently before the church and people of our State, and should receive the cordial support and co-operation of every friend of the institution.

Your's truly,
JAMES J. GARRETT,
Secretary pro tem.

For the Advocate.

PERSONAL.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: These are times that "try men's souls." In common with my brothers who have given their lives to the itinerant ministry, and laid aside nothing, I feel most acutely the pressure that is upon us as a class. At the last session of the Mississippi Conference I was reappointed to a circuit that was unable to support me the year before. On returning to the circuit I found the people less inclined, if not less able, to provide for the support of a preacher, and I have been compelled to seek a home and support for my family elsewhere. The kindness of friends, and, I trust, the providence of God, has fixed my lot for the present in New Orleans. I am now laboring with my own hands for my daily bread. I expect to preach as opportunity offers, and try to be useful. It is a day of sore trial, indeed, to one who has spent nearly thirty years in the ministry to be forced now to secular pursuits. But the ways of God are past finding out. I believe firmly that He is in everything. Like thousands, I labor under the embarrassments of poverty. But with God's help I shall put forth earnest effort, and hope to succeed at least in securing a livelihood.

H. J. H.

ADDRESS OF REV. HEMAN BANGS.

At a reunion of the New York and the New York East Conferences, held in St. Paul's Church, among many speeches we note the following:

ADDRESS OF REV. HEMAN BANGS.

I ought to be excused from speaking. I am all alone. I have nobody with me. I have not a single man with me on the right hand or the left—not one. Here are three men older in the ministry than myself, and before me are a great many younger. But I am here alone, the only effective minister left of the old New York Conference when I joined it. I believe that there is one other living to-day, Dr. Samuel Luckey. I don't think I ought to make a speech. I ought to stand here and let you *look at me.* (Laughter.) I can't get under way in fifteen minutes, (laughter) cannot get fairly warmed up. Well, I might as well tell my experience as anything else.

I first found the Lord in 1800, sixty-eight years ago. I joined the church in 1808. It was something to be a Methodist then. My parents did not like them very well, and they were not willing, as I was a lad, that I should join, and I did not join until some time afterward. How many Methodists do you think there were then in the United States of America? One hundred and fifty-one thousand in the whole connection. There are more Methodist ministers to-day on this floor than there were in the connection at that time.

In 1815 I joined the old New York Conference, extending then from New York to Quebec. All the Canadas have been cut off; since, the Troy Conference, and part of Oneida, and then we are divided into two. I have received and filled fifty-three appointments since then. I stood one year supernumerary on the minutes, and then I had charge of a large church, and preached all the year, (laughter,) with the exception of a month or two. I have attended every conference since I joined. I have never missed a conference, and never missed being there when it opened, nor neglected a day in my life. I have been stationed twenty-five years in cities. They have made such a kind of presiding elder as I am, and have been such for seventeen years. I have traveled nine circuits, and have been in the agency of the university to get up a college for the boys here. (Laughter.) You would not have it, I reckon, if I had not done it, and we should not have had you here. I spent two years in getting it up, and that makes the fifty-three years. Well, I finished up my fifty-third last Sabbath with three sermons, one love-feast, one sacrament, without any help, two quarterly conferences, and a ride of fourteen miles, and eight of them in a buggy without any back to the seat. (Applause and laughter.) I was able to be up at four o'clock Monday morning, and took the stage and rode eleven miles, took the cars and traveled one hundred and twenty-two miles up to Tuesday. I then started for this conference, and I am here to-day just as fresh for battle as I ever was in my life. (Applause.) Now I said I had better not speak, but to stand here and let you look at me. I am a monument of God's grace and mercy. I do not understand it. I do not understand myself. God has put the machinery here in motion, and he keeps it in motion, and for what purpose I do not know, but I suppose it is right to keep it going as long as it is oiled up well.

I sometimes think that I ought to step out of the way, and let some of these younger and learned men take my place. I have been afraid sometimes that I have blocked up the way, whether I go as presiding elder, or preacher, or class leader. If I go out of the active traveling ministry I am going into the Sabbath school and teach an infant class if I live. (Laughter.) Long ago I gave all I am and all I have to God, and never took it back. I believe there is a heaven. God has blessed me wonderfully. I was looking over a little record, and I find in connection with my colleagues we have taken on the circuits and stations where we have been, ten thousand persons into the church. (Turning to Brother Richardson,) We had thirteen hundred converted and joined the church in this city in one year. In two years about twenty-one hundred.

Now I am free to-day by the grace of God. I am free from envy, from jealousy, and, by the grace of God, free from the love of the world. I do not begrudge any man his money, nor his popularity, nor his influence, nor his standing in society, nor anything else. Now go ahead as fast as you can. (Laughter.) You may out-top me, you may run over me if you have a mind to. I shall not put one single block in your course. Go on, go on. I don't care how much learning you get, or how much applause you get, or how much you do. I shall rejoice in it all. I was brought up in the woods, and could not go to school, but felt the need of education and learning, and I said my children shall not labor under the disadvantages I have had if I can possibly avoid it. I got a thousand dollars one day by a patch on my coat. I was pleading for the university. I said I am determined my children shall have an education if I have to wear a patched coat, and in that way they gave me a thousand dollars, and I thank God that my children have been educated, and other men's children too, and I rejoice in it. But I hope we shall attend to Father Clark's admonition. We want the force, but we must not lose the power. I am happy, and I hope to live in glory. My wife has gone up since we parted conferences, and six of my children are there, and four more on their journey.

There are now, I believe, but five persons living that helped to form the old New York Conference when I joined, only five of them living, and here are two of them. Brother Luckey is one, and Theodosius Clark is another. If I live two or three years longer I shall begin to be an old man. I don't trouble myself about it. I don't trouble myself about to-morrow. I live happy to-day and let to-morrow take care of itself. The reverend gentleman closed with God's blessing on all.

EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY IN SELMA.—The Selma Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting adopted the following:

1. That an Emigrant-Aid society be formed for the furtherance of these ends, to be managed by those whose characters would be a guaranty of the fidelity of transactions; and that this Chamber of Commerce extend its fostering care to said society.

2. That one officer of this society shall be a salaried officer, whose duties it shall be to keep an office for the transaction of the business of the society, obtain all needed information to enable the agent of colonization to locate colonies to advantage, and to aid the colonists in all other possible ways, and that this officer shall be paid or allowed a per centum on all sales of land, to be paid by the selling party.

3. That as the Rev. Mr. Von Raalte thinks it best to make his abode in the South, that he may "show his faith by his works," and thereby the better succeed in inducing immigration here, this society pay a pro rata per centum of proceeds for sales on lands, and of other proceeds, with other like societies, for his support.

4. That two colonies be formed on the railroads now leading into Selma; one on the S. R. and D. R. R., looking to mineral developments, and the other on the S. and M. R. R., looking to agricultural pursuits.

5. That this society obtain, as soon as practicable, lands for the locations of those colonies, including analyses of any valuable minerals on or near them; and that these lands be placed in such shape that the colonists may feel that there is no risk or uncertainty in their coming.

ELASTIC boot-heels are a new invention, and said to be good.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. James G. Fullilove, on the morning of the 7th April, by Rev. S. B. Scratt, Mr. WM. A. WRIGHT and Mrs. MARY T. SAMPLE, all of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

AUBURN, Alabama, April 9, 1868.

At a called meeting of the Board of Trustees of East Alabama College, Auburn, Rev. M. S. Andrews offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to remove from this world our much-esteemed brother, C. Raiford, who has been an active official member of this board ever since its organization, a man of sterling integrity, firm Christian purpose and great usefulness;

AND WHEREAS, In his death the East Alabama College, the church and the community have sustained no ordinary loss, we deem it due to the memory of the deceased, and to the feeling of the community, that a suitable expression of sentiment should be made by this board; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with meek submission to the will of God in this sad dispensation, we will ever cherish with grateful affection the memory of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of Brother Raiford assurances of our deepest sorrow, and sincerest sympathy and condolence with them in their sad bereavement, and that we unite our prayers to our Heavenly Father that he will most mercifully visit them with his comforting and sustaining grace.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* and *Southern Christian Advocate*, that they be spread upon the minutes of the board, and a copy of them be furnished the family of the deceased.

E. J. HAMILL,
Secretary of the Board.

REV. JAMES B. JACKSON.

This faithful servant of God died at the town of Baldwin, in Florida, on the 18th of February, 1868. He was the presiding elder in the Jacksonville district. His death was the result of an accident, being crushed between the cars and the platform in attempting to get upon the cars when in motion. Thus in the performance of his duty and in the midst of his days he was cut down. If long life and good days were the lot of the righteous on the earth, it would be difficult for those who knew him to reconcile this sad dispensation toward our brother with the love of God to his people. But, happily, those who are best acquainted with the teachings of Scripture know well enough that the rewards of the righteous are not to be realized in this life, as the kingdom of Christ is not of this world. In the scheme of redemption it cannot be that temporal blessings and prosperity should be the gauge and measure of one's piety or the end of the Christian's hope and trust. The apostle tells us that we must walk by faith, not by sight, and that this present life is but a place and state of probation, where the faith of the Christian is tried as by fire. As Christ suffered, so must we suffer. We have our crosses to bear, and whilst we are passing through the furnace of affliction it is given unto us to look forward to that amazing wealth of inheritance which awaits us with the saints in light. Brother Jackson passed away in the prime of life and in the vigor of health. But he was on the watch as a faithful steward after his Master's work and awaiting his Lord's coming, and his Lord came and found him watching and ready, and took him and gave him his reward. We who are left behind to hope and to fear, to sigh and to struggle, may well lift up our hearts and our voices in humble praises to God that this land of sorrow and change is not our abiding place nor our inheritance, but that there is a land of pure delight, where Christ forever reigns, and that there the faithful Christian will go to him and be with him and like him.

In the year 1863-4 the writer and his family were resident refugees in the town of Thomasville, Georgia. Brother Jackson was the stationed pastor. There first began our acquaintance and friendship, which continued until the curtain of death dropped between us. The simplicity of his character and life blended so harmoniously with his piety and faith that no one who knew him as I did could doubt the sincerity and purity of his love to the gospel he preached. I remember him well—his fine manly person, his sweetness of temper, his humility, his resignation to hardships and poverty, his abiding trust in God. He labored to make an insufficient support by working with his own hands. He did it uncomplainingly, and bore his share of the troubles of that day as became a Christian and a gentleman. In the autumn of 1864 Conference sent him to Quincy, Florida. We parted then never to meet again. After my return to the city, and some eighteen months after we separated, he wrote to me, and amongst other things remarked that he had received but $45 in money for his pastoral services. I do not repeat this to reproach the people whom he served and to whom he preached. The people were poor then, and if any fell short of his duty in the support of his pastor and his family let the mantle of charity cover it. I refer to it only to add one more name to the record of that noble army who have suffered the loss of all things for Christ. Methodist preachers who read this, and who know what it is to suffer, will not perhaps regard the self-denials and unpaid labors of our sainted brother as anything new or strange in the history of a Methodist preacher. We know and they know that it is the rule rather than the exception. But to the unthinking and worldly the lesson is something, the example is something. Let it be told to them, that they may see and know how the name of our Lord and Master has been glorified in the earth by the lives and deaths of these sainted men. In comparison with the hope and faith of the dying Christian, how empty the mere teachings of philosophy, how vain the dreams of philosophers, what baubles the pomp and pride of power, of wealth and the wisdom of this world! Let the worn and weary laborer in Christ's vineyard be faithful to the end. Let the ragged beggar at the gate of Dives, poor in wealth but rich in faith, hold up his head, for henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness, and a whiter robe than ever Dives wore. May the God of the widow and the orphan be the friend of the widow and the orphans of our deceased brother, and when the Master calleth may they be found watching and waiting to enter upon their rest, and rejoin, never to part again, their sainted husband and father. H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for Columbus District will commence in Brookville on Thursday, April 23d.

All traveling and local ministers and official members of the church are members of the district meeting, and are specially invited to attend.

Preachers in charge will please bring up the bishop's collection, if practicable.

—THOS. A. RAMEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Macon district meeting, Mobile Conference, will be held at Macon, Mississippi, April 16th to 19th.

All itinerant and local preachers, and all the official members of the Quarterly Conferences, are members of the district meeting, and are earnestly requested to attend. The preachers in the district will please raise their bishop's collections, if possible, and bring it up to Macon with them. Bishop Wightman has promised to be with us. —S. H. GOS, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Saraparue st.	April 19
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	17
N. Orleans circuit, at Gretna	26
Quarterly Conference for do	—
Baton Rouge	May 2, 3
Moreau street	10
Thibodeaux, at Napoleonville	17
Felicity street	24
Carondelet street	31
Jefferson City	June 7
Plaquemine	14

Lay delegates will be nominated at these Conferences.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Mobile District.—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr. 11, 12
Whistler	18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Haynieville	25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May 3
Mobile, St. Francis street	10
Eastern Shore, at Donnelly's	16, 17
Citronelle, at Mauvilla	23, 24
Pascagoula, at Antioch	30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June 6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs	13, 14

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Lafayette Dist.—Montgomery Confer'e.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley Ct., at Unity	Mar. 28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit, at Chandler's Spring	Apr. 11, 12
Arbacoochee circuit, at Chulafinnee	18, 19
Dadeville Ct., at Camp Hill	25, 26
Lineville circuit, at Copper Mines	May 2, 3
Montevallo circuit, at Camp Branch	9, 10
Montevallo and Isabella mission	16, 17
Lafayette circuit, at Sandy Ridge	23, 24
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, at Fredonia	30, 31
Pinkneyville circuit, at Flint Hill	June 6, 7

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Munny Mission, at Ft. Jessup	Mar. 21, 22
Keachie, at Belle Bower	28, 29
Mansfield, at Friendship	April 4, 5
Greenwood, at Greenwood	18, 19
Shreveport	25, 26
Anneoco, at Elizabeth Chapel	May 16, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Beulah	23, 24
Springville, at Springville	30, 31

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar. 21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem	28, 29
Woodville	Apr. 4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill	11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer	18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem	25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May 2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water	9, 10
Wilkinson circuit	16, 17
Kingston circuit	23, 24
Natchez	30, 31

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Opelousas District.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pattersonville	Apr. 22, 23
Franklin	24, 25
New Iberia	.. ..
Washington	29, 30
Opelousas	May 2, 3
P. Brule and Mullet	5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas, commencing Friday, May 1st. All the traveling preachers in the district, and as many of the local preachers and official members as possible, are expected to be present. A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar. 14, 15
Boguechitta ct., at Monticello	21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr. 4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater	11, 12
Wesson, at Beauregard	18, 19
Hazlehurst ct., at Providence Camp Ground	25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatin	May 2, 3
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant	9, 10
Meadville circuit, at ——	16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 21, 22
Perryville	28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr. 4, 5
Tuscaloosa	11, 12
Havanna	18, 19
Greea	25, 26
Eutaw	May 2, 3
Forkland	9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne	16, 17
Brush Creek	23, 24
Marion	30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

From the N. O. Picayune.

WHAT THE SPARROW CHIRPS.

BY PEARL RIVERS.

I am only a little sparrow,
A bird of low degree;
My life is of little value,
But the Master careth for me.

He gave me a coat of feathers,
It is very plain, I know:
With never a speck of crimson,
For it was not made for show—

But it keeps me warm in the winter,
And it shields me from the rain;
Were it brodered with gold or purple,
Perhaps it would make me vain.

By and by, when the spring time cometh,
I will build me a little nest,
With many a chirp of pleasure,
In the spot I like the best.

And the Master will give me wisdom
To build it of leaves most brown;
Warm and soft it must be for my birdies,
And so I will line it with down.

I have no barn or store house,
I neither sow nor reap;
God gives me a sparrow's portion,
But never a seed to keep.

If my meal is sometimes scanty,
Close picking makes it sweet;
I have always enough to do me,
And "life is more than meat."

I have no roof from the tempest,
But the Master will provide;
When the tempest comes I always find
A shelter where I can hide.

I know there are many sparrows,
All over the world we are found—
But our Heavenly Father knoweth
When one of us falls to the ground.

Though small, we are never forgotten;
Though weak, we are never afraid;
For we know that the Master keepeth
The life of the creature he made.

I fly through the thickest forests,
I light on many a spray—
I have no chart or compass,
But I never lose my way.

And I fold my wings at twilight,
Wherever I happen to be;
For the Master is my Father,
And no harm will come to me.

I am only a little sparrow,
A bird of low degree,
But I know that the Father loves me—
Have you less faith than me?

How Walter Thought and Prayed.

BY MAXWELL.

"Now try to keep wide awake, so that if Charlie should cry you will hear him," said Mrs. Brandon to her son Walter, as she parted with him at the front door of a pleasant farm-house, which stood a little way from the village church. She turned the key, tripped down the walk, and took her husband's arm at the gate, when the minister, who had ridden eight miles to fill his appointment, was impatiently thinking that *his* wife was never late in starting for church. It was Sabbath night. Not a star was shining through the clouds, but it was too cold and windy to be careful about umbrellas.

"Mother will wish she had stayed at home, I guess," said Walter to himself, when the closing door let in just enough of the wing of the wind to blow out his lamp. "But she loves preaching so much that she would risk a hurricane. Father says that if everybody in Noah's time had loved sermons as much as she does the people would have gone through the first of the awful rains to hear the preacher of righteousness, and there would not have been any flood."

Walter found his way into the nursery, where a bright fire was burning. "I'll not light the lamp again," thought he, "there is such a fine blaze on the hearth. If mother were here I would read aloud in my library-book. But how wrong it is for me to wish that she had not gone to church!" Walter stood and looked into the fire, and thought.

There was one thing that his mother had supposed he would do. She had placed his favorite chair by the little table, thinking that he would there sit down and read. Just where it might catch his eye she had laid a new tract, entitled "Are you a Christian?" But he had missed seeing it. Was that for the better? If the wind had not blown out his lamp he would hardly have failed to see it. Was that wind a breath of the Lord?

"How brave the martyrs must have been," thought Walter, "to stand up by a post and have an awful fire around them, and sing, and die happy! I wonder how they could do it." He turned away to catch some more pleasant thoughts. His eye fell upon the face of his little sister Grettie, who was sleeping too soundly to dream that the morrow would be her birthday, when she would be four years old. He went to her crib and put his ear almost to her lips, so as to be sure that she was breathing. She gave one harder breath, as sleeping children often do, as if she meant to assure him that she was still alive. "How cunning that is!" he whispered. "Grettie shall have a kiss for that." His lips were true to their words. He then took her little chair, sat down in front of the fire, and began to think again.

What was he thinking about—the lad of ten years? I should not know if he had not once given me to understand what then passed through his mind.

It was not about the darkness out of doors, and that had crept into all the rooms of the house but one; for he was too manly to have any fears of the black night. It was not about robbers, for no burglar had ever caused an alarm at the farm-house. Rover would insure the premises against vagabonds.

"I am quite alone," thought he, "and this only the second time that I have been left to guard the house while the older people went to church. If I were always alone, and had to live by myself in the woods, I should think about the great God more than I do. If Jacob had been as much afraid of God as I am, how could he have laid his head on a stone and dreamed of heaven, and seen angels! I never dreamed of God; is it because I do not often think of him?"

A rustle of clothing was heard. Walter turned and saw Charlie floundering about for a moment. Upon going to him he found the child of a year and a half very quiet again; he had only changed his place, so that he was lying crosswise in bed, with one foot thrown up on the pillow. "If he should take cold he might die, as my dear little brother Andrew did, when he was of Charlie's age," said Walter, carefully drawing the cover over him. This done, he sat down again, gazed into the fire, and thought.

"If Charlie should die," thought Walter, "he would go to heaven, he is so little. Jesus would carry him away to his home in the skies. But what if I should die? What would become of me? I should go somewhere. I am old enough to be punished for my sins." He looked into the red flames. He thought of "the fire that is never quenched." He remembered that the Bible declares "the wicked shall be turned into hell," and he said to himself, "That is the place where all liars shall go, and all thieves. What if I should go there! It is awful to think of it. And yet I almost told a lie one day about father's knife, which I lost, and I almost stole some pennies once from his desk, and I was wicked when I grew so angry at Grettie that I pushed over her playhouse, and called her a little fool for crying about her broken china. It was very wicked, and it made me feel so badly that I could not say my prayers that night, and yet I knelt down, and so deceived my good mother that she thought I said them with all my heart."

Walter did not like to think of his sins. He sought to turn his mind from so painful a subject. He threw back his head and gazed at the ceiling. His eyes expanded; he seemed to be looking far into infinity, and he suddenly stretched out his hand as if he were trying to grasp a great thought, for even a child may wrestle with weighty realities. "Oh, eternity!" he exclaimed, with a groan, "I shall live on and on for ever."

"I shall one day stand before God," he continued to say to himself, "and he will see me and know all about me—all that I ever did, or said, or thought. And what will he say to me? Will he tell me to go with the angels and with all the good, like my grandfather, who told me, when I saw him die, to meet him in heaven?"

Thus Walter's thought ran upon the great themes of eternity, and seemed to carry him away from this world. Perhaps if he had sat down to read a book or paper he would have become absorbed in a trifling story, which would have amused him, but have done him no good. It was well that he had sat down to think.

He scarcely knew how it was, but after a while he found himself kneeling by his chair, confessing his sins, and pleading that God would forgive him. "O Lord! keep me from becoming a wicked man, and from going to dwell with thieves and liars in that awful place of fire. Make me like Jesus. I give myself to Jesus. I want him to give me a new heart. I want to love him and serve him, and go to heaven. And if I grow up to be a man, I want to be a minister, and preach the gospel." This last idea had often been in Walter's mind, but never before in his prayer.

He was happy, happier than he had ever been in all his life. He continued kneeling, thinking and praying. The time passed, he knew not how rapidly. God was near to him, and he was nearer to his Saviour than ever before. The love of Jesus filled his heart.

A step was heard on the front porch. He was surprised that his parents should come so soon. He rose and opened the door. "You are a brave little man," said the minister, "to stay here all alone. Were you lonely?"

Walter knew not what to say.

"I forgot," said the minister. "You were not alone. The Lord was here. I hope you thought of that."

"Yes, sir." Once Walter would have been silent, if not sullen, at such a remark.

"Were you afraid of him?"

"I have been sometimes, but I hope—" Walter's heart seemed to rise into his throat, his eyes filled with tears, he could not finish his sentence.

"Never be afraid of the Lord, except when you are sinning against him, or are neglecting your salvation. He is the best friend you will ever have in this world and in eternity also, if you follow him to heaven."

These were gladdening words to Walter, who felt so timid that he had little to say. Almost the first thing that his mother did when she placed the lighted lamp on the stand was to see if the tract left there for her boy had been read. With a look of disappointment she asked, "Walter, how have you spent the Sabbath evening?"

He felt too diffident to make any reply, but he looked with curious interest at the beautifully covered tract which she was quietly slipping out of sight. It was evident to her that he had not before noticed it, and her conclusion was that he was very careless about religion.

"I should be sorry," said she, "if you had spent it in sleeping, or in foolish reveries."

He was still silent.

"How happened it that the lamp was not burning when we came home?"

"The wind put it out just as you were leaving," said he, "and I did not need to have it lighted." Now came a temptation. Should he say, "The fire was bright enough for me to read by?" and thus make it appear that he had been engaged with a book? He spurned the tempter. He was too faithful to prevaricate.

"Did you sit down and do nothing, my son?"

He seemed to be studying for an answer.

"It is a sin for us to do nothing. If God will call us to account for 'every idle word,' he surely will for every idle hour."

Poor Walter! He found himself misjudged, and that by his own mother, to whom he had always frankly told his sorrows. She misinterpreted his shyness and his tears. It was rude treatment of a new-born child of God—a rudeness far from intentional. Had she at all suspected that her boy had been with Jesus in his loneliness, her joy would have been too great for words. She had hoped for some good result from the tract; the Lord had chosen another method of grace. With all the means which a parent may employ, God takes his own way in converting a child to himself.

That night, long after the house was dark and still, and all others were asleep, Mrs. Brandon heard the sobbings of her grieved son. She went to his bedside, inquired tenderly the cause of his sorrow, and seemed to impart to him the courage to tell it. No word from any child of hers had ever been so joyful to this devoted mother as the broken language of Walter when he said—

"Do not suppose that I was doing nothing while you were at church to-night; *I was thinking, and praying, and giving myself to the Lord.*"

* * * * * * * * * *

A prosperous church is now under the care of a pastor who often gives this advice: "Read all you can that is good—your Bible, tracts, books and papers. But by all means *think*. Stop in your reading and think. Sit down alone at night, look into the fire, and think. Grasp the great things of God and eternity. Think what will become of you. Either hell or heaven will be yours for ever; think of that, and pray at once and with all your might for salvation. I know the value of such thinking and praying. Like the Psalmist, 'I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy testimonies.'" This pastor can not forget the hour when the Spirit of the Lord came to the lad who sat by the fire thinking, and knelt by his chair praying, on a Sabbath evening in his younger days.—*Sabbath at Home.*

THE OPERA.—When I think that music too is condemned to be mad, and to burn herself upon such a funeral-pile, your celestial opera-house grows dark and infernal to me. Behind its glitter stalks the shadow of eternal death. Through it, too, I look not up into the divine eye, as Richter has it, but down into the bottomless eye-socket; not upward toward God, heaven, and the home of truth, but too truly downward toward falsity, vanity and the dwelling-place of everlasting despair.—*Carlyle.*

CHRISTIANITY has given to truth a dignity, independent of time and numbers. It has required that truth should be believed and respected for itself.—*Vinet.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

TURKEYS—SUCCESS IN RAISING.

Comparatively few people have uniformly good luck in raising turkeys. Those whose flock numbers perhaps hundreds one season will count but a bare score or two another. When the old birds are watched, shut up, and made to sit where they can be controlled, and the young receive great care from the first, they seem to do no better and often not so well as when the old turkey steals her nest in the woods and brings her young home only when she finds it hard to provide food for them. Young turkeys seem to die for no good reason. Some of the readers of the *Agriculturist* report their dying at the rate of 20 or 30 a day. The gapes destroyed many, and a slight cold, apparently, is frequently the cause of whole broods dying. The lack of proper food is also, no doubt, a prolific cause of disaster. One of the best suggestions we have lately seen is the recommendation to use an empty hay bay for early chickens, locating the coops in different corners. This would be just the place for young turkeys, provided they could have grass, finely chopped roots, or similar vegetable food. Such a place is, however, greatly exposed to depredations of rats, and these are great foes of young poultry of all kinds.

The food of all young animals is of an animal nature. In the earliest period of the existence of young birds it consists of the yolk of the egg. On this they live before and for some time after they leave the shell. Turkeys and chickens are never hungry when first hatched, and may go at least two days unfed without harm. This is because a portion of the yolk of the egg remains in the digestive organs, to serve as food until they get familiar with the world and some of its responsibilities and cares. The gizzard is not yet in order to grind up hard grains like flint corn, simply cracked, or in the shape of course meal. The instincts of the mother bird are a tolerably good guide to the kind of food adapted to her young. Throw her some grain, or Indian meal wet up, and she will consume it with the greatest greediness herself; give, on the contrary, a soft worm or grub, and she will call her young to get it, and pick it to pieces for them. Hard-boiled egg, mashed, and boiled liver, also mashed fine, are adapted to their easy digestion, and should be fed to them for the first few days at least, together with bread crumbs, fine Indian meal mush (cooked,) and if they are not upon the ground, some clean, sharp sand.

Another excellent suggestion in regard to turkeys is made by Mr. J. A. Richardson, of Kane Co., Ill., who writes that they seldom lose a turkey, except by accident, if each brood is treated as follows: "We make a tight pen 12 feet square, and 16 inches high, of boards, and in this we place the young turkeys when first hatched, and let them remain until they are able to fly out. On one side of the pen we make a shelter of boards, to protect them from the sun and from the rains. We feed during the first week with boiled egg chopped fine, and good wheat bread, in about equal quantities. The second week we give curd made by heating sour milk, and bread made of wheat shorts, or coarse flour. When three weeks old we give them dandelions chopped fine and mixed with their food. Up to this time we feed six times a day at regular intervals, and always furnish plenty of fresh water. When seven or eight weeks old wheat makes excellent feed. We use screenings or small wheat. The old turkey will not leave the young; consequently she is not confined."—*American Agriculturist.*

INFORMATION ABOUT FERTILIZERS.—Mr B. asks: "Cannot the editor of the *American Agriculturist* give us correct information in regard to the merits of different fertilizers without fear or favor? The manufacturers might be angry, but the farmers would be benefited" We would gladly do so, but the subject is surrounded with difficulties. The best plan is to buy only from responsible parties, and insist on a guarantee in regard to the composition of the manure. Keep a sample in a tightly corked bottle, and if there is afterward reason to suspect that the manure was very poor, have it analyzed, and if it is inferior sue for damages.—*American Agriculturist.*

EARLY CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.—Much labor may be saved by running a bush harrow over the ground just as the shoots are breaking through. This will disturb the whole surface of the ground, and is equivalent to a good hoeing. A week or ten days later go between the rows with a cultivator, and if the young shoots are covered deeply with dirt it will not harm them. The early sorts will only need cultivating once or twice more, and this can be done by horse-power. Early and frequent cultivation makes cheap potatoes.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

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D D Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

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What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

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Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S. by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

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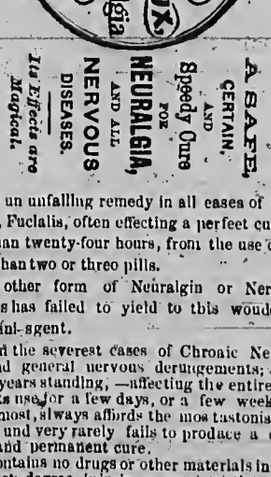

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Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

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Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

In most departments of the general market there is no special change to notice. In the grocery department, and also in the hardware line, the business has been moderately active, all things considered, for this period of the season, and there is still a pretty fair attendance of buyers of dry goods. The Western produce market is not so active as it was; the demand for both corn and provisions has slackened considerably, and prices are not so firm as at the date of our previous report. The business doing in sugar and molasses, in the wholesale way, is wholly confined to the foreign articles, for which there is a very limited demand, the stocks at the same time being large. Owing to the Easter holidays in England, and their observance with us also, but more perhaps to the very erratic course of the Liverpool cotton market, those engaged in the trade here have not been operating freely. The reduced stock on sale renders the market under comparatively easy control, however, so that the inactivity has not had much influence on the market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Saturday in a very quiet way, and it remained free from any excitement until near the close of the day. No telegrams were received from Liverpool on Saturday, owing to the usual observance of the Easter holidays, but the advices from New York, reporting considerable activity in that market at advancing prices, Middling being quoted at 31½ to 32c., imparted a more confident feeling here, more especially as the supply in the hands of factors was so limited. The higher prices asked, however, together with the perplexity of buyers resulting from the rather incoherent accounts last received from Liverpool, restricted operations until after the usual time for closing business, when, holders having come down a little in their asking prices, the demand suddenly revived, and the sales for the day were swelled to 4,000 bales, on the basis of 29c. for Good Ordinary, 30c. for Low Middling and 31c. for Middling. On Monday morning buyers came forward pretty freely, stimulated to some extent, it would appear, by the favorable accounts from New York, and later in the day they were further encouraged to proceed with business by the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, which, though unofficial, were accepted as reliable. They quoted Middling Orleans first at 12½ and subsequently at 12¾d., a material rise. The more general demand resulting from these accounts naturally led factors to claim higher prices, in which they succeeded to the extent of 1 to 1½c., the market closing at 30 to 30½c. for Good Ordinary, 31 to 31½ for Low Middling, and 32 to 32½ for Middling, with sales of fully 4,200 bales during the day. On Tuesday there were a good many parties out in the market, and holders were exceedingly stringent in their views. The sales during the day reached only 600 bales, without any quotable variation from the ruling rates of Monday, which we repeat below.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 8,800 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 6,531 bales, against 7,783 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 1,202 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 557,702 bales, against 646,247 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 346,560 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 122,620 bales to Great Britain, of 49,586 to France, and of 121,551 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	30 to 30½
Low Middling	31 to 31½
Middling	32 to 32½
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	7031	
Arrived previously	617453	627726
		642982
Exported past three days	6093	
Exported previously	568893	574980
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		67996

SUGAR.—There is scarcely any coming in from the coast, and the movement is now mostly in the foreign production.

MOLASSES.—The few small lots coming in from the coast sell at 70 to 85c. per gallon for plantation reboiled. Refinery reboiled commands 75 to 85c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, April 14, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$55 to 70
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	40 to 50
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	25 to 30
Hogs, per lb gross	7 to 10
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$ to 4 00
Sheep, 2d " "	to 5 00
Sheep, 3d " "	to 3 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 120
Yearlings, per head	10 to 14
Calves, per head	10 to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire).

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO.
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers, ₩	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	12 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	16	20
East India	22	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs		1 75
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		8 50
Crackers		9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	19 00	
English, Fire	28 00	
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	17	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	55	55
Sweet and Spiced	65	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl		
Northern	13 00	15 00
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		10 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		55
Western, ₩ barrel		18
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	55
Havana	45	35
Java	30	here
St. Domingo	none	
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	14 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel	34	36
Copper, Braziers ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	35	29
Copper Bolts	28	24
Yellow Metal	23	24
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb		21
Tarred, American	30	
Russia		
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 65
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3¾
St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western		20
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box		1 50
Herrings		60
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	19 00	
No. 2	16 00	
No. 3	12 00	15 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	9 25	
Extra	10 50	11 50
Fine	8 50	
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	20	21
Figs, Drum	20	
Dried Apples	12	14
Currants, Zante	30	32
Almonds, soft shell	none	here
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	4 50	
Layer		
Lem'a Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		25 00
Sicily ₩ box		
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	3 00	3 15
Canada	3 20	3 25
Oats	78	
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 01	1 02
Beans, ₩ bbl	18 00	22 00
Hops, ₩ lb	55	60
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	19 00	20 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9¼	9½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	12	14
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	7½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl		
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	75	1 85
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Nose, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar		4 50
Pitch	4 00	4 50
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	3 75
No. 2	3 25	
No. 3	3 00	
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon		65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 30	1 35
Coal Oil	40	45
in cases	57½	65
Cotton Seed, Crude		70
Refined		85
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	27 25	27 50
Prime Mess	23 50	
Hog, round, ₩ lb	11½	
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	15	
Do., canvassed	19	20
Sides	17	18
Shoulders	13½	14
Green Shoulders		11½
Lard, Prime, in tierces		18½
In Kegs		19
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	50	
Western	20	35
Cheese, American	5	16
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 50	4 00
Onions	8 00	15 00
Green Apples	12 00	14 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	3	10½
India		10
Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store	2 30	2 35
coarse, cargo	2 05	
from warehouse	2 40	2 45
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	2 00	2 10
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	15½	17½
Havana, White		
Yellow		
Brown		
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb		32
Buffy	12	15
Louisiana, Native	17	20
Texas, ₩ G. Merino	24	25½

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER CAN BE CURED!

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 CARONDELET street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

ATLANTA, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

REV J F BELLAMY,
REV J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y MOORE

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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Rev. E Wadsworth, A M, D D,
O as , A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
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The Session is divided into two terms.

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Tuition in Preparat'y school per term	$30 to $35
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All dues invariably in advance.
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French, extra.

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B. CLEGG, Principal.
Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18 tm

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WASHINGTON CO., VA.

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E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
[dec 7] Emory P. O., Va.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 11.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 676.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

The Impeachment of President Johnson

The impeachment of the American President has, by a curious coincidence, caused another postponement of the trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has the extraordinary duty of sitting in judgment on the heads of two governments which were lately engaged in a desperate war. From the time when the irritation of the conflict began to subside there has been a general feeling that judicial proceedings afforded no satisfactory solution of political difficulties. Technical excuses have consequently been devised for adjourning from time to time the trial of the Confederate President; and he has now for some months been at liberty on bail, nor is there any reason to fear that he will be subjected to any vindictive punishment. Mr. Johnson has given more recent offence to the dominant party; and the mild penalty attached by the Constitution to conviction on impeachment satisfies the consciences of political opponents who would perhaps hesitate to exact severer vengeance. Temperate and thoughtful Republicans, however, disapprove of a measure which they consider unjust in itself, and dangerous as a precedent. The popular clamor for impeachment was provoked by Mr. Johnson's perverse obstinacy in dealing with Mr. Stanton, and it has rapidly subsided. The violence of the managers of the impeachment tends to provoke a reaction, and it has already become evident that party animosities are likely to influence the proceedings of the Senate. The request of the President, through his counsel, for a delay of a month to prepare his defence, may perhaps not have been reasonable, but it was supported by the few Democrats in the Senate, and rejected by a party vote of the majority. One Senator—the same Mr. Chandler who occasionally insists on war with England—suggested, with characteristic wisdom, the possible expediency of impeaching a contumacious Chief Justice. Mr. Chase will probably, to the utmost of his power, conduct the trial with judicial regularity, but his temporary colleagues have already deprived him of a vote; and the rules which have been adopted are principally intended to avoid the delay which the counsel for the President may be expected to interpose. A trial of several weeks would perhaps allow time for a revulsion of public opinion, which would not be without effect on the decision of the Senate. It is also an important consideration that the term of office which is the prize of the struggle is constantly wearing away. Mr. Wade can at the utmost only hope for an eleven months' enjoyment of the Presidency, and in seven months the election of a successor will deprive the outgoing incumbent of a great part of his power. A conviction which would render Mr. Johnson ineligible for re-election might perhaps be considered, by the Democratic party, as a doubtful disadvantage.

If the Senate determines on proceeding in a judicial rather than in a political spirit, the validity of the President's defence will probably be decided by the ruling of the Chief Justice. The plea that the tenure-of-office act was inapplicable to a minister originally appointed by Mr. Lincoln is strictly technical, for Congress intended to legislate for the particular case of Mr. Stanton, who had undoubtedly been Secretary of War before Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. In admitting the objection, the Senate would condemn its own carelessness in legislation; but the Chief Justice will consider the point with perfect impartiality, and it is said that some eminent lawyers in America hold that it ought to prevail. A graver issue will be raised by the argument that the tenure-of-office act is void, as being incompatible with the Constitution. It appears that the Senate will hold itself competent to decide, for the purposes of impeachment, a question which, in ordinary cases affecting person and property, rests exclusively with the Supreme Court. In this instance, also, the Senate sits in judgment on itself, for the moral offence of passing an unconstitutional act is not less grave than the crime of violating a valid statute. The point is not determined by the letter of the Constitution, and perhaps the Senate may refuse to take notice of the uniform opinion of commentators and statesmen. It is certain that the framers of the Constitution intended to distribute the powers of government between the Executive and the Legislature, leaving no room for ministers partially independent of the President. If it is held that the act is constitutional, there will remain the further question whether the President committed an impeachable crime in endeavoring, by the only means in his power, to obtain a decision of the Supreme Court on a doubtful point of the highest importance. If Mr. Stanton had not been dismissed, his place would not, on a return to a *quo warranto*, have appeared to be vacant, and consequently it would have been impossible to raise the issue whether he held his place during the pleasure of the President. It may or it may not be expedient that a country should be governed by two classes of laws, of which one is transcendental or paramount; but the founders of the American Republic thought fit to exclude from their scheme a sovereign Legislature. The Constitution ought, for some purposes, to be considered a treaty among the States of the Union; and it can scarcely be denied that the President is, for certain purposes, the guardian of the fundamental contract. If he is never to disobey an act of Congress he can never appeal to the Supreme Court to exercise its most important function; and it is easy to imagine cases in which he might be compelled to choose between the risk of impeachment and the commission of treason.

Whatever may be the result of the trial, no violence or convulsion is to be apprehended. In the event of a conviction being obtained, Mr. Johnson will retire into privacy, Mr. Wade will succeed to his office, and Congress will for the rest of the year be no longer troubled with vetoes and messages of remonstrance. The mischief of the proceeding is to be found in the principle which it embodies, and in the precedent which it will establish. The most zealous advocates of impeachment eagerly insist on the political character of the prosecution, and contend that the business of the Senate is rather to crush an adversary than to try a person accused of a crime. Popular feeling is probably still on the side of Congress, but the time may come when a President in open hostility with the Legislature will be supported by the majority of the people. Ominous references have been already made to the opinion of the army and of the disbanded soldiery, and a military President might be tempted to resist by force the usurpations of Congress. If the Northern population had been fairly represented in Congress, none of the recent acts could have been passed over the veto of the President; and the readmission of the Southern States to the Union would probably restore the Democratic party to power. The Republican leaders in the Union are too deeply committed to the impeachment to retrace their steps, but the country feels little confidence in the wisdom of the managers, and an acquittal would probably be welcomed as a relief from confusion and danger; yet it is scarcely possible that the Senate should pronounce a verdict which would be a condemnation of the policy of the dominant party.—*London Saturday Review.*

THE LEVEES.—We are very glad to publish, from the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, such good news in regard to the levees as the following:

The weak line of levee extending down the Ferdoche and Maringouin has been raised and strengthened until it is now impregnable to the rush of the waters coming through the Grand Levee crevasses. The protecting line of levee is twelve miles in length, and the people of the country protected by it deserve great praise for the indomitable energy shown by them in its erection. They have fought water for three successive years and their fields have been swept bare. Without money or credit, or hope of aid from Congress, the State or the parishes through which their bayous run, they went to work, and it is creditable to the freedmen to say that they co-operated with them to the full extent of their ability. The result is that as many cubic yards of earth have been piled as would have sufficed to have closed Grand Levee crevasse, and this work was begun and completed without the passage of resolutions and appeals to any power for aid. The people saw that they would not be aided, and "they helped themselves." Everybody, white and black, went to work with a will, and to-day the plows are running over the fairest fields in the State, whilst the turned waters from the Mississippi rush harmlessly by.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The following is the material part of General Sherman's testimony before the High Court of Impeachment, on the 13th instant:

The questions and answers were read by the reporter, and then Mr. Stanbery's question was put to the witness, as follows: Have you answered as to both occasions?

Witness—The question asked me seemed to restrict me so closely to the purpose that I endeavored to confine myself to that point alone. The first day or first interview in which the President offered me the appointment, *ad interim*, he confined himself to general terms, and I gave him no definite answer. The second interview was on the afternoon of the 30th, not the 31st, as the question reads. It was the interview during which he made the point which I have testified to, and in speaking or referring to the constitutionality of the bill known as the tenure-of-office act. It was the constitutionality of that act which he seemed desirous of having decided, when he said if it could be brought before the Supreme Court properly it would not stand half an hour. He also spoke of force. I first said that if Mr. Stanton would simply retire, although it was against my interest, my desire, my personal wishes and my official wishes, I might be willing to undertake to administer the office *ad interim*. Then he supposed that the point was yielded, and I made this point: Supposing Mr. Stanton will not yield, and he answered, "Oh, he will make no opposition. You present the order, and he will retire." I expressed my doubt, and he remarked, "I know him better than you do; he is cowardly." [Laughter in the court.] I then begged to be excused from an answer. I gave the subject more reflection, and gave him my final answer in writing. I think that letter, if you insist on knowing my views, should come in evidence, and not parol testimony taken of it; that my reasons for declining the office were most personal in their nature.

Senator Henderson submitted in writing the following question:

"Did the President, on either of the occasions alluded to, express to you a conviction, resolution or determination to remove Stanton from his office?"

Witness—If by removal is meant removal by force, he never conveyed to my mind such an impression, but he did, most unmistakably, say that he could have no more intercourse with him in the relations of President and Secretary of War.

Senator Howard proposed the following question in writing:

"You say the President spoke of force; what did he say about force?"

Witness—I inquired, supposing Mr. Stanton does not yield, what then was to be done? "O," said he, "there is no necessity of considering that question; on the presentation of an order he will retire."

Senator Howard—Is that a full answer to the question?

Witness—I think it is.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTION—PARTIAL RETURNS.

ATLANTA, April 20.—The election is progressing quietly—much enthusiasm with both parties. There was a large negro vote to-day—Bullock ahead. Gordon's friends not generally voting.

It is reported that at Marietta 180 negroes formed in line and voted for Gordon.

Weather bad.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—The election progressed quietly until toward noon, when a conservative negro was run off by the Radicals. Afterward he went up under the protection of the military and police, and voted. But few whites were able to approach the polls, on account of the mass of country negroes.

AUGUSTA, April 20.—The election is progressing without collision. The negroes, with few exceptions, voted the Radical ticket. They marched in squads from the country to the polls with banners flying and yelling for Bullock. Whenever a colored voter was suspected he was set upon and intimidated. In this way some were deterred from voting Democratic. They generally went solid for the Radical party. The excitement is intense, and but little needed to bring on a collision.—Whites generally remained away from the polls and abstained from adding to the excitement. About 2,200 votes were polled, nearly 2,000 of which were negroes. The total registered vote in the county is 5,500.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, April 20.—The election is proceeding quietly. Total vote polled 704—297 whites and 407 blacks. Notwithstanding the wholesale frauds of the opposite party, the Democrats are jubilant. Many negroes vote the Democratic ticket; Radicals here seem disheartened. The Loyal League bursted up on Saturday night, after which the leaguers were addressed by Mr. Lamar, editor of the *Sun*.

MACON, GA., April 20.—Election proceeded quietly, the negroes having the polls pretty much to themselves to-day. Votes polled to-day 1,650, only a few hundred whites.

PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—*Senate.*—The impeachment trial was resumed. The managers are introducing documentary evidence.

Blodgett's indictment was offered. Butler offered Blodgett's answer. Evarts objected, that Blodgett was not on trial here. Butler proceeded to state orally what he intended to prove. Chase ordered it reduced to writing. Butler protested, but Chase insisted and Butler is now writing.

Impeachment Continued.—The Senate refused to admit the Blodgett papers. Butler, appealing for Blodgett, said he had never been able to get his case before the Senate, and justice should be done him now. Blodgett was only captain of a rebel militia company, and was an *unwilling captain*. Blodgett would swear. Blodgett, while down in Augusta, was elected by his neighbors to make a constitution for Georgia. He was made mayor of Augusta by Pope. Butler didn't doubt that when Georgia was admitted Blodgett would take his seat here with the proudest of us.

Butler then offered the nominations of Sherman and Thomas to brevet generalship, claiming admissibility under the tenth article. The Senate refused by 14 to 35. Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cole, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Morton, Ross, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winekle, Willey and Yates—14.

Both parties announced evidence closed. Chase ordered the prosecution to proceed with argument. Boutwell, not being ready, asked adjournment to Monday. Defense asked until Wednesday, in view of Mr. Stanbery's sickness. Boutwell seconded the request, and after hearing and rejecting an appeal from Logan to print his argument, the court adjourned to Wednesday.

The Senate then went into executive session, and also adjourned to Wednesday.

Testimony closed.

Debate in the House on the bill to pay the expenses of the trial.

The Senate appropriation bill for impeachment was considered.—Eldridge said it was evident that $10,000 would not pay the expenses of the impeachment trial, and he thought this was a mere blind. Why did not the committee come out boldly and say this was mere bagatelle to operate on the public mind.

Washburn said if another appropriation was required he would vote for it, and he believed it would be worth $100,000 to pay the expense.

Eldridge asked if he understood that the gentleman would give $100,000 to make the impeachment trial a success.

Washburn replied that he had not exactly said that, but what he meant was that if the impeachment was a success it would be worth not $100,000, but $100,000,000 to this country in greater security to person and property. [Applause in the galleries.]

Eldridge said that he suspected, as much that this money was to be used to secure the success of impeachment. He would not vote a dollar for such a purpose.

Washburn said he would not be misrepresented, but he would reiterate that he believed the country would be benefited to the amount of millions of dollars by the removal of the usurper and tyrant from the White House.

The bill passed.

The special Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, in his dispatch of the 16th, says:

Mr. Butler jumped up very quickly and delivered a speech of twenty minutes' duration, the like of which has never before been heard on an impeachment or other trial. He started out by asserting that this was an effort to carry into effect the declarations made by the Democrats in the House that the trial would be prolonged until the end of President Johnson's term. He jumped about the floor and moved every muscle and limb of his body like a frog in the pangs of vivisection. He charged the President with every murder that had been committed, and was being committed in the South. He said these outrages upon Union men would be continued till the great criminal was removed from office.

At this Mr. Sumner put in a loud "that's so," and the galleries attempted a demonstration of applause, which, however, was quickly stopped.

Thus encouraged, Butler went on, thundering and roaring forth his denunciations of the President, charging on him the responsibility for Treasury frauds, which he said he was prepared with documentary proof to establish. He immediately produced two tabular statements, setting forth some facts connected with the sale of government gold, which, he said, proved the President to be defrauding the government.

The Senate had now begun to wonder rather than listen. Everybody stared at the impassioned gesticulator, and many thought he must have forgotten where he was and what was the occasion which called forth such a torrent of abuse where an argument was expected.

Still Butler pranced, and danced, and thundered and talked of the great criminal, and repeated his accusations about the murder of Union men in the South.

Mr. Fessenden looked at him with utter disgust.

Mr. Sumner smiled approval.

The Democrats smiled amusement and derision.

After twenty minutes of this most extraordinary style of hectoring, Butler sat down.

Mr. Evarts immediately rose, calm and collected, and was proceeding with a very sharp rebuke of Butler, whose speech he characterized as a harangue.

Mr. Cameron appealed to the chair to know if it was in order to apply the use of the word "harangue." Before Cameron had taken his seat

Mr. Doolittle jumped up: "Mr. Chief Justice," said he, "I desire to ask not if the *word* "harangue" is in order, but if the "harangue" itself is in order?"

There was a scene of confusion which threatened to have a serious termination, and there is no telling where it would have ended, but for the coolness and discretion of the Chief Justice, who, amid the excitement of the moment, heard a motion to adjourn coming from Mr. Terry, of Connecticut. This was evidently a welcome sound to him, and he made the best possible use of it to help himself and the Senate out of the impending trouble.

"It is moved and seconded that the Senate adjourn," said he, in a voice which told how anxious he was that the motion should prevail; "all who are in favor of that motion will say 'aye.'" Less than half the members present say "aye," but the Chief Justice did not put the negative. "The court stands adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock."

So the court adjourned, and for the fact that there was not a big row the Chief Justice was thanked by a great many.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate did not sit to-day.

House.—Robinson offered a resolution recalling the managers and abandoning impeachment.

The Speaker declared it was a question of privilege, but under the ruling of the Speaker or of a majority the House could refuse to consider even a question of privilege. The House refused to entertain the resolution by a strict party vote.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The pressure on uncommitted Senators is tremendous, and comes from all quarters. The apprehensions of the President's friends are increasing.

The new municipal officers of Alexandria have qualified. There are no negroes and no known native Virginians among the new officers.

HAVANA, April 18.—A later arrival from Vera Cruz brings the following Mexican news:

Gen. Jimenez has submitted to the government. Juarez has just recovered from sickness. The revolution in Sinaloa is gaining ground. Brigands had sacked several towns and were committing other extensive ravages.

Oaxaca has abolished the State tax on provisions and home manufactures.

The Indian war continues in Sonora. Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, and the governor of Sonora had an interview, and arranged for means of transit through Sonora.

A Protestant church has been opened in the city of Mexico. Castero has resigned the Ministry of Justice. It is reported that arms have been sent from San Francisco to supply the revolutionists of Mazatlan.

LONDON, April 21.—A letter dated Ashongo, March 19, states that Gen. Napier had arranged for an immediate dash on the works of Theodorus at Magdala. The main body of the army had reached within ten days' march of the King's camp.

Dispatches dated at Jouda, April 2, report that Gen. Napier had started forward, and the contemplated assault by the English storming party had been made, but the result of the movement was unknown in consequence of a break in the field telegraph near the army post at Lenope.

LATEST ON IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Judge Curtis announced to-day that it is doubtful whether Mr. Stanbery will be able to take further part in the defense. Groesbeck will follow Boutwell.

When the Senate adjourned, Boutwell was on page 32 of his fifty page speech.

The judicial election in Chicago resulted in the success of the Democrats by 500 majority; 23,000 votes were polled, and a Democratic gain of 2,500.

A close analysis of the votes of ten of the doubtful Senators upon important questions regarding the admission of evidence gives the following result: Anthony, 22 Liberal votes, 7 Radical; Fessenden, 24 Liberal, 5 Radical; Fowler, 27 Liberal, 3 Radical; Grimes, 23 Liberal, 2 Radical; Ross, 19 Liberal, 10 Radical; Sherman, 17 Liberal, 13 Radical; Sprague, 16 Liberal, 9 Radical; Trumbull, 23 Liberal, 7 Radical; Van Winkle, 25 Liberal, 5 Radical; Willey, 17 Liberal, 11 Radical.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Radicals are discontented with Boutwell's speech. The more moderate deprecate its weakness and condemn its perversion of facts, while the Conservatives laugh at it. It was published in Boston this morning, and here this afternoon. Still Boutwell will have to wade through the remaining third of it to-morrow before yawning Senators.

Church influence is obtruded upon doubtful Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Conservatives express intense gratification over the election news from Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina.

THE ELECTION.—Our returns from the country are very meager as yet; but so far they are far more favorable than we had any reason to expect. We are not without hope that the infamous Black Crook Constitution has been defeated. East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Caddo, St. Landry, St. Martin, Vermillion, Avoyelles, Livingston and St. Tammany have gone against the Constitution. St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James and Iberville have given Radical majorities.

At the time of writing we are without full official returns of the vote in this city and parish. We still think, however, that the whole Democratic ticket has been elected.—*N. O. Crescent.*

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

LEMON SYRUP.—Eight pounds of sugar, three quarts of water, and one quart of lemon juice. Mix the sugar and water together. As soon as the sugar has dissolved place it over the fire, and boil and skim it; then add the lemon juice.

CREAM PIE.—Place a pint of milk where it will heat. Then beat together one cup of white sugar and half a cup of flour with two eggs, and stir it into the milk when it is nearly boiling. Stir it rapidly until it is cooked thoroughly; add essence of lemon, and pour upon the crust, which should be baked before the cream is put in. This will make two pies. If you wish it extra, make a frosting of the whites of two eggs, and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Spread this evenly over the pies, and set again in the oven, and brown slightly.

JUMBLES.—A correspondent, who does not sign his note, sends us the following receipts for sweet cakes or jambles: Take one pound and three-quarters of flour, one pound and a half of pounded and sifted loaf sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, three eggs, and a little essence of lemon. Mix the butter to a batter; then add the eggs (unbeaten) and essence of lemon (about fifteen drops;) mix well together, and then add the flour. Take little pieces about the size of small walnuts, and roll them on the board as thick as a large quill, and about six or seven inches long. Then twist them into the shape of the figure 8, and bake in a moderate oven.

THE HEAVENLY SECRET.

Does the dark and soundless river
Stretch so wide—
The homeless rolling tide
Over which have crossed
Our loved and early lost,
That their unsealed eyes may never see
The farther side,
Where still, amid this coil and misery,
We hide?

Is the realm of their transition
Close at hand
To this our living land?
Nearer than we dream?
Can they catch the gleam
Of our smiles, and hear the words we speak?
And see our deeds?
And, looking deeper than our eyes may seek,
Our needs?

Do they mingle in our gladness?
Do they grieve
When ways of good we leave?
Do they know each thought and hope
While we in shadows grope?
Can they hear the future's high behest,
Yet lack the power
To lead us from our ill or to arrest
The hour?

When they find us bowed in sorrow
Do they sigh?
Or when the earth passes by
For them, do they forget
The cares that here beset
Their well-beloved? Or do they wait
(O be it thus!)
And watch beside the golden gate
For us?

We are yearning for their secret;
Though we call,
No answers ever fall
Upon our dulled ears
To quell our nameless fears;
Yet God is over all, whate'er may be,
And trusting so,
Patience, my heart, a little while, and we
Shall know.

SWEDENBORGIANISM.

The disciples of Swedenborg, otherwise called "The New Church," are in certain quarters seeking recognition and affiliation as evangelical Christians. In the name of Christ, and in the interest of real Christian charity, we seek to discover whether the prayer should be granted.

Christ's churches must be heartily tolerant of their brethren in Christ, yet are to present a bold united front against all sin, all error, and all toleration of even the appearance of evil. Undaunted by the odium of alleged bigotry, they are to keep the faith once delivered to the saints. The whole is no stronger than the weakest part; can we, therefore, admit this New Church, thereby indorsing its essential teachings and making common cause with its doctrine, history, and influential tendencies?

We fear not.

All churches are associated believers in Christ, deriving their faith from revelation, which revelation, in these latter days, is embodied in the holy Scriptures. The canon of these Scriptures after centuries of investigation has become fixed, and is included in the book commonly called the Bible. The *onus probandi* is upon the man or sect which dismembers that canon.

In 1745 Swedenborg, according to his own account, "eat too much supper" one day, and a "vapor" clouded his sight, wherein "a man appeared to him." The next night "the same man" re-appeared, saying, "I am God, the Lord, the Creator and Redeemer of the world."—Whereupon heaven and hell, and the truths, transactions and things of each were revealed to Swedenborg, and by him recorded in the now extant *Arcana Celestia*. Upon this alleged third revelation—the received Mosaic being the first, and the Christian the second—is based the New Church. The old Bible is not entirely rejected, but the canon and the *textus receptus* have lost their former value.

Our first count in the indictment of Swedenborgianism is this disintegration of the canon. Ruth, the Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Songs, and all the New Testament, save the Gospels and Revelations, are rejected as being the word of man and not of God. The Apocalypse of Swedenborg destroys the inspired character of every other Apocalypse save that of St. John. The New Testament ceases to be *the* new one, and the *Arcana Celestia* become the pleistocene deposit of divine truth.

The remaining books of the Bible are not spared, for Swedenborg teaches principles of interpretation which embarrass common people as would the original Greek, Hebrew or Sanscrit. Practically, Swedenborgian Scripture is untranslated. The plain meaning of the text is one thing and the real meaning decidedly another. The former is the "external sense," and the latter the Swedenborgian "internal sense." These relative meanings are traced by "the Doctrine of Correspondences," and this, like Doctor Johnson's Lives of the Poets, which made his Lexicon necessary, begets the Swedenborgian "Dictionary of Correspondences." Even genealogical lists, like that in the first chapter of Matthew, have "internal senses." The external sense may be plain "Jesse," "Judas" or "Zara," "Sadoc," "Azor" or "Achim," but the internal sense may reveal homilies on spirits, heaven, faith or charity. The vocabularies are decidedly perplexing to believers in effete Revelations, but not to them alone, for we find a Swedenborg disciple denying that "a single Swedenborgian has ever correctly understood the doctrine of correspondency."

If Swedenborgianism is true, verily Paul was mistaken when he so confidently assured poor Timothy that "the word of God is not bound." Paul, however, is expurgated, possibly because of his damaging testimony. The only key to the "internal sense" of the unfortunate remnant of Holy Writ is in the New Church. Let *it* turn this key and Swedenborg was a prophet, albeit a crazy one. "He that runneth may read" the obvious sense of the canon, but slow Swedenborgian indoctrination has seriously impeded the New Church, as witness the eighth census of the United States. In 1860 there were 58 churches, with accommodations for 15,395. Applying the usual rule of estimation, they have about 4,000 members proper.

Successive revelations from God certainly have cumulative power and influence, but this third one of 1745 seems to be an exception, for it fails to attract or affect the masses. Even expurgated Paul and Peter had larger congregations and more converts. In 1850 there was not a single church in a Western territory, and, returning with trepidation to the eighth census, we find the same true in 1860. The explanation of the failure is, that the internal meaning of the Word is patent only to those already in the church, and sinners, the poor and all outsiders, are beyond the reach of conviction. We advise a few miracles to complement this deficiency. At present Swedenborg's Christ seems not to be "the desire of all nations." Our friends may be evangelical, but their evangelism is impotent.

2. Besides this mutilation of Scripture, we discover contradiction of Scripture. It is distinctly claimed by the New Church that it supersedes the Christian church just as the latter supersedes the Jewish. "It is not a sect, not one among other denominations, but a new dispensation." The Christian church superseded the Jewish according to prophecy, but the prophets clearly promised that the Christian church "shall never be destroyed." There is, however, no prophecy pointing to Swedenborg; no intimation that any new church founded on the subjective vision of a daft gourmand would overturn or improve the foundations laid by Christ and the apostles.

The queerest claim on this point is that the Christian church came to an end more than one hundred years ago, and that Swedenborg was an eye-witness of that transaction, and of the *final judgment*, both of which took place in 1757. If we mistake not, the greatest triumphs of the Christian church have taken place since that date.

The New Church Apocalypse may reveal a "great salvation," but where are Swedenborg's *miracles*? No miracles in front; no prophecy and scarcely a history behind! Possibly here, too, we find a hint why Paul was expurgated—for giving us the embarrassing general principle that *divine* revelations are always "confirmed unto us, * * * * God bearing witness both with signs and wonders and with divers miracles." If Moses and, especially, Christ were vouchsafed the sanction of miracles, mankind will be slow to concede exemption from the burden of proof to a mere man like Swedenborg.

3. Swedenborgian "revelations" are ridiculous. They profess to involve science. This unscientific "science" is put to shame by a modern school-boy. For instance, God made the planets and probably knew their number and where He placed them. If God inspired him, Swedenborg would have been unerring. The latter declares that *all* the planets and the moon are inhabited. It is suspicious that, in giving us an account of these astronomical foreigners, he confines himself to the moon and the *five* planets then alone known to science. The ethnological hiatus may be avoided by some special pleading, but the added assertion of Swedenborg that Saturn "is the farthest distant from the sun" makes a direct issue with Professor Safford's telescope. Herschel and Neptune are both more than twice farther distant than Saturn from the sun. "The same man" also revealed to Swedenborg that earth, air, fire and water are the four elements; that love makes blood red; that love is the origin of animal heat; that men's dissimilar loves make their blood dissimilar; that evil spirits cause diseases, etc.

4. Swedenborgianism is logically absurd. Passing over several more important discussions whose conclusions amount to blasphemy, we instance one or two absurdities.

The human species exclusively people the other world. No man can live "*an instant*" in *this* world without communication with spirits in the *other* world. Now, there must have been a time when there were no spirits in the other world, for none had yet gone from this. How, then, could any *ever* go there, for they must die before they go, and live at least *an instant* before they die. By what means the other world ever obtained a spiritual population, or how this world ever obtained a human species, are questions difficult to solve.

Again, the free agency of man is the result of an equilibrium between equally potent heavenly and hellish spirits. Swedenborg denies the existence of a personal devil. He says, too, that there is no such thing as a sinner without the ministration of evil spirits. Now since all spirits went from this world, how did the *first* man become a sinner when there was no previous spiritual sinner to minister unto him.

Or, since the first sinner must have gone to hell to help create the primary equilibrium, did he *prefer* to go to hell?—and why was he not compelled to go to heaven in the absence of that as yet unprovided equilibrium.

Ask these questions to a genuine Swedenborgian and he will sorrowfully tell you that you "don't understand Swedenborg!" That is so—we don't. If there is any "sense" in such isms, it is an "internal" one, the development of which will require a fourth "revelation."

5. This theology gives the rein to depraved humanity. Call it dogmatic, bigotry, or what you will, there are yet morally conserving forces in the orthodox doctrine of future judgment and hell. The latter derives its power from the former, for the judgment will fix a man's eternal status. Universalists and Restorationists eliminate the one, and Swedenborgians virtually the other. According to the man who expurgates Paul, the final judgment took place in 1757. The result is a sort of fatalism, not to be neutralized by Swedenborg's hatred of Calvinistic predestination.

6. Swedenborgianism is decidedly immoral, and if carried out would entitle it to be indicted as a public nuisance. Polygamy is not wrong among people whose religion permits it; hence the Mormons commit no wrong. Swedenborg debated with an angel in heaven who had several wives. A married man may cohabit with a concubine, provided the causes are "lawful," and the lawfulness of these causes is to be decided "by the man himself."—Among the fifty enumerated causes are hernia, epilepsy, phthisic, putrid breath, palsy, foul eructations from the stomach, tattling, lying, cheating, drunkenness, internal dissimilitude, and "more like causes."

Fornication by the unmarried is permitted, provided the lust cannot be restrained and the fornicator confines himself to one mistress. So teaches Swedenborg. There are good people in the New Church, but they are restrained by something other than their seer. On some of the above questions we prefer expurgated Paul to the bachelor Swedenborg who confesses that he once kept a mistress.

7. Swedenborgianism dishonors Christ. It teaches the "Trinity in Jesus Christ." This Christ redeemed humanity, not by a vicarious sacrifice, but "by removing the powers of hell." How?

Our Bible teaches that Christ was tempted in all points as are we, yet was without sin. According to Swedenborg, Christ came into the world and "assumed humanity with all its evil loves and false persuasions, and *put himself into every state that man has ever been in, or can be.*" David in the Old Testament, according to Swedenborg, *is Christ*. Now Christ is *the only God*, hence *Christ*, in the thirty-second Psalm, confesses *to* Christ his own sins!

Imagine David, *who is Christ*, committing, first the murder of Uriah, and then virtual adultery with Uriah's wife. Is not all this nonsense, wickedness, blasphemy?

An article no longer than this too long one cannot treat the subject except disjointedly. We have, we think, said enough to justify at least hesitation in recognizing the New Church as evangelical. Recognition has been asked by this church in Chicago. Is it Swedenborgian? If so why does it disregard Swedenborg, who thus prohibits the affiliation:

"The faith of the New Church cannot be together with the faith of the former church, and in case they be together, such a collision and conflict will ensue as to destroy everything relating to the church in man. [The two churches] do not agree in one-third—no, not one tenth part."

Another Swedenborgian writer says that the members of the New Church

"cannot regard the old church and the world as holding the doctrines of the true Christian religion, and cannot with propriety recognize any communion of belief, except so far as the common false doctrines are rejected, and those of the New Church are received."

Are the recognized evangelical denominations ready to so far "receive the doctrines of the New Church" that they will not only expurgate Paul, but believe Swedenborg, who says that he saw Paul in "hell—black hell" with Calvin and David (*who was Christ?*)

We commend to both Swedenborgians and to evangelical churches the question of that prophet who is unexpurgated by either party—"*Can two walk together, except they be agreed?*" No Swedenborgian can deny the pertinency or "internal sense" of that question.—*Northwestern Advocate.*

JUDGE CURTIS'S SPEECH.

The opening speech for the defense was a quiet and grave reminder of a sort of legal eloquence that was trite forty years ago. It brought to mind, in its stately periods, dispassionately, rationally, concisely uttered, the days of Marshall, Kent and Story.

Mr. Curtis is a man without a smile or a trifle. Somber in his vesture, purple is his color. He is very like Daniel Webster in stature, face and manner. He seldom walks in anybody's company—but with a slow, deliberate stride, leaning on a cane, he comes along to the capitol, ponderously mounts the steps, wipes his forehead in the ante-room, and entering the Senate, sits in a condition of vigilant retirement, like a turkey gobbler bottling his rage and working his craw. He exchanges no words with his legal brethren. If he is introduced to anybody in any pause or recess he shakes hands with that gravity that Webster used to revel in. He weighs about a hundred and ninety pounds, perhaps more. Nature gave him a good, Websterian head; and his face is a fine old liver color. He perspires with great freedom, but never through excitement. His paunch is stately; his cloth gaiters are eminently legal; no gold seal disturbs the demureness of his vest; his blue eyes retreat into his brows, and his head into his standing collar, and he listens like a phosphorescent bull-dog in a dark cellar. Such is Judge Curtis, with the additions of straight brown hair, and a face smoothly shaven.

Rising to speak, there were about twenty books of reference before him. He put his hands on the baize table, looked his gloomy grandest, and began with the manner of a funeral oration. His voice is strong, but naturally trained by the temperament of the man, and pitched upon the same easy key, it reaches the ear very pleasantly and strives to do no more. As it carried so its calm burden of argument at an equal pace, the minds of all of us left the domain of politics, and rose with its cadences into the atmosphere of law. Insensibly we all began to feel that Gen. Butler's speech, which we all had supposed a great performance, had been no more than a smart audacity. This old time man, never in a hurry, never in zeal, addressed himself to the supposition that his auditors were all learned and self-respecting gentlemen. Every time he said "Senators!" he made a cold chill go through the Senate; for during the past two weeks one half the Senators have forgotten their rank. I venture the supposition that this speech got more respect in every Senator's silent mind than any utterance of his own has had for a year past. I did not follow it clearly enough to tell you the effect of it as an argument. But it did this—which Butler, Stanbery, Wilson and Bingham failed to do—it reminded the Senate of itself and of the occasion. Everything that had been said before grew little and mean after Curtis had talked an hour. In all that time he never changed his place, never faltered for a word, nor used any undignified expression whatsoever. Judge Chase heard the argument with the gravest care. It was a study to look at the Chief Justice and the solid old pleader, taking his time so tremendously.—*Washington correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

COLORING MATTER OF BIRDS' PLUMAGE.—Professor Church recently made a curious communication to the London Chemical Society about the coloring matter of birds' plumage. A certain bird known as the Cape Lory, the *Touracus albocristatus* of ornithologists, has upon its pinion feathers some crimson spots supposed to be blood stains. Mr. Church has extracted the dye from these and analyzed it; and, strangely enough, finds that it contains the metal copper in some organic form of combination. No other parts of the feathers besides the red stains gave any traces of the metal.—Further experiments are stayed for want of materials. Only a grain and a half of the pigment is procurable from a single bird, at the cost of half a guinea, so that there is not much fear of the poor bird being hunted for the riches it will yield. Perhaps, however, some other denizen of the air carries more precious gifts upon its wings. With the foregoing facts before us, may we not expect that as we now get the pearl from the oyster we shall some day obtain its setting from the golden plumes of a bird?

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

BY PROF. HUXLEY.

Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon his winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and the moves of the pieces—to have a notion of a gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think that we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allowed his son, or the state which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight?

Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune and the happiness of every one of us, and, more or less, of those who are connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated—without haste, but without remorse.

My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather lose than win—and I should accept it as an image of human life.

Well, what I mean by education is learning the rules of this mighty game. In other words, education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature, under which name I include not merely things and their forces, but men and their ways, and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws. For me education means neither more nor less than this. Anything which professes to call itself education must be tried by this standard, and if it fails to stand the test I will not call it education, whatever may be the force of authority or of numbers upon the other side.

It is important to remember that, in strictness, there is no such thing as an uneducated man. Take an extreme case. Suppose that an adult man, in the full vigor of his faculties, could be suddenly placed in the world, as Adam is said to have been, and then left to do as he best might. How long would he be left uneducated?—Not five minutes. Nature would begin to teach him through the eye, the ear, the touch, the properties of objects. Pain and pleasure would be at his elbow telling him to do this and avoid that, and by slow degrees the man would receive an education which, if narrow, would be thorough, real, and adequate to his circumstances, though there would be no extras and very few accomplishments.

And if to this solitary man entered a second Adam, or better still, an Eve, a new and greater world, that of social and moral phenomena, would be revealed. Joys and woes, compared with which all others might seem but faint shadows, would spring from the new relations. Happiness and sorrow would take the place of the coarser monitors, pleasure and pain; but conduct would still be shaped by the observation of the natural consequences of actions; or, in other words, by the laws of the nature of man.

To every one of us the world was once as fresh and new as to Adam. And then, long before we were susceptible of any other mode of instruction, nature took us in hand, and every minute of waking life brought its educational influence, shaping our actions into rough accordance with nature's laws, so that we might not be ended untimely by too gross disobedience. Nor should I speak of this process of education as past for any one, be he as old as he may. For every man the world is as fresh as it was the first day, and as full of untold novelties for him who has the eyes to see them. And nature is still continuing her patient education of us in that great university, the universe, of which we are all members—nature having no Test Acts.

Those who take honors in nature's university, who learn the laws which govern men and things and obey them, are the really great and successful men in this world. The great mass of mankind are the "Poll," who pick up just enough to get through without much discredit. Those who won't learn at all are plucked, and then you can't come up again.—Nature's pluck means extermination.

Thus the question of compulsory education is settled so far as nature is concerned. Her bill on that question was framed and passed long ago. But, like all compulsory legislation, that of nature is harsh and wasteful in its operation. Ignorance is visited as sharply as willful disobedience—incapacity meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first, but the blow without the word. It is left to you to find out why your ears are boxed.

The object of what we commonly call education—that education in which man intervenes and which I shall distinguish as artificial education—is to make good these defects in nature's methods, to prepare the child to receive nature's education, neither incapably nor ignorantly, nor with willful disobedience, and to understand the preliminary symptoms of her displeasure without waiting for the box on the ear. In short, all artificial education ought to be an anticipation of natural education. And a liberal education is an artificial education—one which has not only prepared a man to escape the great evils of disobedience to natural laws, but has trained him to appreciate and to seize upon the rewards which nature scatters with as free a hand as her penalties.

That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of, whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order, ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.

Such a one, and no other, I conceive, has had a liberal education, for he is, as completely as a man can be, in harmony with nature. He will make the best of her, and she of him. They will get on together rarely—she as his ever beneficent mother, he as her mouthpiece, her conscious self, her minister and interpreter.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CONFISCATED TITLES AND PROPERTY.—For some days past the United States Court has been engaged in the consideration of a suit, brought by Thomas J. Semmes, to set aside the condemnation of his residence on Annunciation street, which was made during the war under the confiscation act. The grounds in this case were peculiar, the judgment of condemnation having been opened for certain purposes by consent of the United States District Attorney, and had never been closed.

After a long argument, in which Messrs. Semmes, Billings and Conrad for Mr. Semmes, Mr. Mills for the purchaser of the property, and ex-District Attorney Waples for the Government, Judge Durell declared his opinion that the sale was illegal. The judgment, however, has not been formally entered up.

Meantime, the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Armstrong, and Union Insurance Company vs. United States *et als.*, would appear to invalidate all the confiscation judgments and sales which were made during the war. The parties whose property was thus wrested from them are not inactive in prosecuting their rights, and they will certainly have the sympathy of the whole community in every legitimate effort they make in the premises.—*N. O. Times.*

From the Morning Star.

DORE'S NEW PICTURES.

A morning in Gustavo Dore's *atelier* is a treat a prince might envy. The truth expressed in the adage, that the poet is born, not made, applies with equal if not greater force to the painter. No amount of mere acquirements will enable a man to write poetry who has not received the gift of song. The poet enters, however, on his vocation with but little extraneous help. With the painter it is otherwise. He must go through a laborious and expensive course of study in order to acquire the *mechanique* of his art before he can stand beside the poet as an interpreter of nature, before he can adequately give expression to the conceptions of his imagination. It is not every eye which can detect the peculiar excellence of a great artist's work. Admiration may be excited in the highest degree, and yet the subject of it may be unable to detect where the charm lies. This is especially the case in regard to that department of the art of painting in which the chief influence upon the mind of the beholder is derived from color. No man in modern times has unfolded so fully or with so much magnificence as Gustave Dore the glories and mysteries of color. No one can dispute that his works are among the noblest and most beautiful illustrations which could be given of modern genius in art. As you stand in his *atelier* you are amazed by the versatility of his genius. You cannot rank him with the *classiques*, and still less with the *realistes*—he is rather an eclectic, holding a middle station between them. But I must explain that the object of my visit was to convey to your readers a faint idea of the *tout ensemble* which will meet their eye at the exhibition to take place in London during the present season, of some of Gustave Dore's *chef d'oeuvres*, which exhibition will be held under the direction of Messrs. James Liddle Fairless and Mr. G. L. Beeforth. The place chosen is the German Gallery, New Bond street, which I only fear will be too small a space for the wealth of productions which have entirely absorbed M. Dore's attention for several months past for the purpose of impartjug a complete idea of his talent to the British public, of whose judgment and artistic taste, I may tell you in confidence, he has a much higher opinion than of that of his own countrymen.

The leading feature of this exhibition will consist of a magnificent allegorical subject representing "The Triumph of Christianity, or the Downfall of Paganism"—a composition admirably suited for the display of M. Dore's remarkable imaginative faculty, and which for sublimity of conception and grandeur of effect will command general admiration. The picture may be said to consist of two distinct phases. The central figure in the upper section stands the Saviour, holding a cross, the figure almost lost in a flood of glory, encircled by winged angels and by the glorified spirits of the redeemed. In presence of the Christian revelation paganism sinks to the deepest abyss of darkness and oblivion. On the left, as it were, of the lower section of the picture, Africa, with her heathen gods, the bull Apis and his adepts; toward the centre Asia and the god Dagon; the Babylonish divinities Baal, Nimrod, the Assyrian bulls, the gods of India, are all precipitated into the boundless sea of gloom and shame. Jupiter and the Grecian divinities recede in the distance on the right, and on the left the gods of the North, Thor, Odin, etc., and the Druid priesthood gradually vanish from sight. To give an idea of the splendor of the coloring displayed in the jewelled adornments, the gold-worked vestments, the helmets and the various insignia—if I may use the expression—of these heathen divinities and their attendant priesthood, would require a pen dipped in the gorgeous colors of the great master's palette. But this is not the only work preparing for London. There is a splendid composition from Milton, which, though as yet unfinished, bears the impress of great genius. The angels, after their victory over Satan, spend one night on earth to contemplate the battle field. The conquered in millions lie heaped on the broad plains of earth, now lost in the dark shadow of eternal night. The hosts of white-winged angels crowd an eminence from whence in the calm majesty of power they look down on the slain. Day is breaking and the first roseate hues of morning flush their ethereal forms. This picture is destined to have a tremendous success.

But many and various are the subjects intended for London. There is a wonderful painting: Several Carthusian monks in their white robes occupying the stalls of their convent chapel, listening to mass. The subject handled with less genius would be monotonous in the extreme, but Dore's brush has made of it a most startling and characteristic picture of convent life. Most of the monks are old men; many of them appear stupefied by their long seclusion, others are absorbed in devotion, others, again, are asleep. In strong contrast to these is the central figure of this long row of aged ascetics, a young man, the beauty and refinement of whose features at once mark him as of a different race from his companions. There is sorrow, love, regret—nay, more, hopeless dismay, in every line of his countenance. In a moment of despair and disgust he has turned his back on the world, and its joys and its loves, and rushed into the convent. The door has closed on him forever, but whether he there found peace is the question. Certainly his rash act has proved an utter failure. I regret that this picture has little chance of appearing in England, as Count de Nieuwerkerque has marked it for his *salon* in Paris; but you must not complain. You may—I cannot promise—have a wonderful portrait, the only one he has ever executed, of Patti. It is life-size and life-like. He has certainly idealized the spoilt child of song; but the likeness is perfect She stands in white drapery, her hands crossed on her handkerchief—for all ornament a crimson rose, *perdu* in her dark *chevelure*.

For London there is a large picture, "Beggars in a Street at Seville;" only if the children of Spanish beggars are a tithe as lovely as here depicted, princes may envy their possession. A setting sun, seen athwart a pine forest (strongly recalling Danby's effect of red sunlight,) three Alpine views, wonderful in the contrast of valleys half veiled, the rising mists, and the sunlit rocks which bound the horizon; three Spanish subjects—one a Spanish lady and her duenna, having her fortune told by a Gitano; a second, the same lovely Sevillana and her hideous duenna ascending the steps of an old cathedral, distributing alms to the poor who bend low as she passes; and the third, "Vespers:" groups of southern beauties shrouded in their lace mantillas, kneeling on the cathedral floor absorbed in prayer or—gossip. There are some Biblical subjects, of which one is sure to command a tremendous price. The subject is "Gideon and the Camels Halting." While the animals lap the water, the Israelitish chief watches with anxiety for the promised omen. The water in this picture is something wonderful. It is clear, but strewn with green weeds; gleams of scarlet light—for the sun is fast setting—streak its even surface; this gorgeous light is seen through the crowd of camels and the groups of Jewish warriors. The coloring recalls that of the marvellous Claude Lorraine, in the Doria Palace at Rome; and yet the subject is treated with something of the mystic fancy of Turner. Altogether it is a wonderful picture. It may interest you to know that M. Dore is not a painter only, but an admirable musician. He receives on Sunday evenings at his private residence. Lately, Gueymard and an artist whose name escapes me were executing a duo from "Guillaume Tell," from memory, therefore without music. M. Dore improvised an accompaniment on his violin, which, if he were not the painter he is, would have won for him the rank of a true musician. *Du reste*, like all men of genius, he commands our sympathy at once by the rare and exceeding simplicity of his manner and the cordial frankness of his reception. I forgot to mention that among the drawings *en grisaille* which M. Dore will exhibit at the German Gallery will be the original sketches of the well-known ascent of the Matterhorn, which proved fatal to Lord Hubert Douglas and his three friends, as well as of the frightful accident, with the engravings from which you are familiar.

THE SEXES OF THE BEE.

To some it may seem out of place at the present day to occupy space in attempting to point out the different sexes of the bee; but I find, in my conversations with many old bee-keepers, that it is still a subject of doubt with them whether it is the drone, queen or working bee which lays the eggs.

I intend then, in this paper, to point out the economy of the hive. Schirachs, German naturalist, was the first to ascertain that there was no difference between common worker eggs and those laid for the especial production of queen bees, and that any egg laid in a worker's cell was capable of being converted into a queen, if the bees had access to it not more than three or four days after its having been laid, and that in fact every working bee is an undeveloped queen. This is now well known among all bee-keepers who have paid any attention to the subject, and has been proved in various ways, that of artificial swarming being one of them.—This is now adopted by many bee-keepers.

I will state a case that occurred in my own apiary last year. I had a queen in 1863 which could lay only drone eggs from being bred late in the year, and being unsuccessful in her wedding flights. I kept her still among her subjects all the winter to see if she would continue drone-laying in the spring, and found that she did. I removed her on the 2d of May, and gave the subjects a bar frame of eggs taken from a Ligurian queen hive. However, from some cause they were not successful in bringing any queens to maturity, although they began seven queen cells, and then reduced the number to three; but they were all abortive, a circumstance which seldom happens.

I then took out on the point of my knife a new-laid egg from a cell in the same Ligurian hive, taking care to remove the piece of the cell which had the egg attached to it, and placed it in one of the queen's cells which had proved a failure. I watched it with great attention to see the result, and was rewarded by seeing the young princess eat herself out of the cell on the 25th of June, last year. She came off with a fine top swarm on the 14th of June this year. In this case there could be no doubt but that the queen was raised from the egg that I put in, as I took care that there was no other than worker eggs, all sealed up, in the hive before I introduced the egg into the queen's cell. It takes about sixteen days to rear a queen, and twenty-one days for workers, and a young queen coming off with a second or third swarm will be laying eggs in six days after if the weather is fine.

I had a third swarm from a Ligurian on the 12th of June this year, and on examining her on the 19th I found that she had laid many hundreds of eggs. So she had been successful in finding a mate her first wedding flight after swarming.

The drones are the males, and are laid by the queen in cells larger than the worker bees.—They are reared in about sixteen days. It has been a matter of much speculation why it is that there are so many drones in hives, while they do nothing but eat. Some writers, the "*Times'* Bee-master," Dr. Cumming, among the number, hold the opinion that the drones are for keeping up the heat in the interior of the hive when there are plenty of worker bees in the cells. If they were necessary for that purpose we would naturally be led to expect them to be seen at an early period of the year, when heat is really necessary, as in the cold months of January, February, March and April; but it is not till the latter end of April or the beginning of May that any drone eggs are laid; and, besides, the worker brood and the workers themselves are as capable of rendering heat as the drones, and are more required at that time, when all the energy of the hive is in operation; so that the "*Times'* Bee-master" has no ground for his opinion, when we know that the young princess, in order to secure a husband, generally comes out of the hive from one to two o'clock, and celebrates the happy event in the air, remaining only a few minutes out. Thus we can see the wise provision made by having a great number of drones, (although only one is required,) that there may be as little chance as possible either of the queen remaining long out, or having to go for a mate.

And that it is a great event in the economy of the hive is evident to any one who watches the commotion that takes place among the bees, and with what joy they receive the queen when she returns from the wedding ceremony, knowing well that, had any accident occurred, they were powerless to rectify it, if it were a second or a third swarm. The queen seldom if ever goes out of the hive after the event, unless to swarm. The young queen continues to lay workers' eggs till September, and commences again in February, or earlier, according to the strength of the hive and the season.

All the drone and workers' cells are wrought horizontal in the hive, as any one may have observed in a piece of comb. The queen-cell hangs perpendicular from the comb, her head being undermost. I am unable to give any opinion for the reason of this strange position.—The queen is fed with what Huber termed royal jelly—not an improper term, as it has just the consistency of apple jelly, but it is white and has a sweet taste; while the workers are, while in the cell, fed with a yellow or brownish matter, much thinner than that of the queen's, and has a bitter taste.—They all eat themselves out of the cells without any assistance from the bees.—*Scottish Farmer.*

Economy in Feeding Fowls Boiled Grain.—In France it is the custom to cook grain given fowls when fattening, boiling in water till it is soft enough to be easily bruised between the thumb and fingers, and the boiling causing it to swell till the farina splits the enveloping membrane, and this they term bursting. Although it is the general opinion that burst grain is better than when it is dry for fattening poultry, this opinion has not probably been established on accurate experiment. Be this as it may, it is of no less importance to ascertain whether there is any difference of expense in feeding poultry on raw or boiled grain; that is, under similar circumstances, fowls eat more or less of the one or the other.

In order to ascertain this we had two quarts of corn boiled till well burst, and found that the increase in bulk was over four quarts. Buckwheat is increased in bulk by boiling more than any other grain, as two quarts, when well boiled, increased to seven quarts; yet it is no benefit to boil buckwheat, for the fowls consumed the seven quarts of the boiled grain nearly in the same time which two quarts of the raw grain would have sufficed them. Many have the impression that it is rather unsubstantial food.

Corn, on the other hand, is more profitable when boiled than when given raw, for the fowls, which would have consumed two quarts of the uncooked or raw corn, consumed only three quarts of the boiled grain, which are not equivalent to three pints of raw. Even calculating that they were to consume three quarts a day of the boiled grain, there would be a saving of one fourth. In very cold weather it should be fed to the fowls *hot*, and the water in which it was boiled may be given them to drink.

Barley is also much more economical when boiled than raw, for fowls which would have eaten two quarts of raw a day, ate three quarts of boiled grain. Therefore, as five quarts of boiled barley are produced from two quarts of raw, three pints are equivalent to no more than six fifths of a pint of the raw; consequently the expense in raw barley is to that of boiled as ten fifths to six fifths—that is, as ten to six—showing a saving of two fifths by giving boiled instead of raw barley.

Oats, though increased in bulk by boiling nearly one half, are not more than rye rendered more sufficing; for the fowls which in two days would have eaten two quarts of raw oats consumed in the same time three and a half quarts of the boiled grain; consequently it is no saving to boil the oats.

Fowls prefer raw millet to that which has been boiled, though it would evidently be a saving in other respects to boil it, as boiling increases its bulk one half.

These experiments proved most clearly that in every case where the price of corn and barley readers it eligible to feed fowls therewith, there is considerable economy in never giving them grain raw, but well boiled, and there is no saving by boiling oats or buckwheat.

Recent Scientific Discoveries.

A Modification of Soret's Cement.—We have before mentioned Soret's cement, which is formed by making oxyd of zinc into a paste with a solution of chlorids of zinc. This paste quickly sets into a hard mass, which may be applied for stopping teeth and a variety of useful purposes. Dr. Tollens gives a cheaper form of the same cement, which may be used for stopping cracks in metallic apparatus, and cementing glass, crockery-ware, and other materials. He mixes equal weights of commercial zinc white and very fine sand, and makes the mixture into a paste with a solution of chloride of zinc having the density 1·26. The mixture sets rapidly, but allows plenty of time for its application. As it resists the action of most agents, it will be very useful in the chemist's laboratory.

Mallett's Process for Obtaining Oxygen and Chlorine.—A report, by M. Dumas, on Mallett's process for obtaining oxygen and chlorine on the large scale, which we described at page 128, vol. 86, deserves notice, since it completely confirms the statements of the inventor. We refer our readers to the place mentioned for a description of the process, and need only say here that, according to M. Dumas, 100 kilogrammes of protochloride of copper can be made to yield daily from 15 to 18 cubic meters of pure oxygen at a cost of from 50 to 60 centimes. Quite as successful results were obtained in the separation of chlorine from hydrochloric acid. The same amount of protochloride furnished chlorine for the daily production of 300 kilogrammes of chloride of lime. We hope the process will be adopted for utilizing the vast quantity of hydrochloric acid evolved from our soda-works, and now, for the most part, wasted.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

WONDERS OF MODERN SURGERY.

The progress of modern surgery is most interestingly discussed in an article in the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly*:

"The first great and radical step in modern progress was the introduction of what the doctors call anæsthetic agents. Ether was brought into use on the 30th of March, 1846, by Dr. Morton, of Boston, who extracted a tooth from a man without pain, by first putting him under the influence of ether. Dr. C. Jackson, the geologist, claims to have made the first suggestion of ether, and did unquestionably suggest great caution in the use of it. Chloroform was discovered by Sir J. Y. Simpson, a surgeon of Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 4th of November, 1847. Now no operation of magnitude is performed without the aid of insensibility to pain, produced either by ether, chloroform, or some other anæsthetic agent.

"It seems that as far back as the thirteenth century the idea of painless operations was carefully considered, but, though treated of by one Theodoric, it was apparently laid aside as practically useless. The chief effort of the old surgeons was apparently to produce insensibility in the operator in inflicting suffering. By the local application of a sufficient degree of cold insensibility can be produced in any desired part, so that a man with a most exquisitely painful wound on his arm, or felon on his finger, can now look quietly down, in his perfect senses, upon the knife as it enters his own body and performs the most difficult operations without giving him the least pain. Modern science has constructed an instrument by which a vapor of ether, or other volatile substance, is thrown out in the form of spray; which so rapidly absorbs the natural heat of the parts of the body exposed to its operations as to produce perfect insensibility to pain without the loss of volition or consciousness. This evaporation is so potent that the great Faraday was able to produce ice in a red-hot crucible! Dr. Henry Bigelow, of Boston, has introduced the use of rhigolene, a product of petroleum, which is extremely volatile, and will freeze up the skin and textures beneath in a few seconds, fifteen degrees of cold below zero being easily produced in a few minutes.

"Artificial legs and arms are now manufactured which are light and have all the movements of natural joints, by means of springs, cords and wheels, and are so perfectly adapted to use that it is by no means easy to discover which is the natural and which the artificial limb, when the wearer is once used to wearing the work of art. One man boasts, 'I can carry an armful of wood quite handily,' or 'carry a pail of water with ease;' and another says, 'I was fitted with a pair of artificial hands, and can feed myself very well with them: also can write so as to be read.' Another declares he has driven a horse 'twenty miles, on the coldest day, without calling on his other hand for assistance.' This is a great improvement on the iron hook, which was the best substitute that old surgery could affix to the stump. These artificial limbs, however, are triumphs of mechanical ingenuity, rather than of surgery.

"A French surgeon has invented an instrument he calls the *ecraseur*, or crusher, to perform operations dangerous in surgery on account of the loss of blood from the smaller vessels, if performed with a knife. It is formed of a fine chain gathered into a loop, which incloses the part to be removed, and by turning a screw the chain is tightened till the parts are separated. The blunt chain so turns up or twists the ends of the blood-vessels that hemorrhage is prevented. A child was born with a tongue so much too long that it protruded three or four inches from her mouth, so that she could not masticate food, or shut her mouth, or speak. Yet, when about fifteen years old, under the influence of chloroform, the *ecraseur* was applied, the superfluous portion of the tongue removed, and now she talks, sings, and eats with ease.

"The eye is now examined by an instrument called the ophthalmoscope, by which the depths of the globe of the eye can be readily and fully explored, and through its aid a great deal of what has been written and conjectured about diseases of the eye has been found to be wrong. The intricate passages of the ear, the nose, the whole of the 'windpipe' and passages to the lungs, are now carefully explored. Perhaps one of the best results of modern science has been through what is called 'conservative surgery,' the rule of which is to save all that possibly can be saved from the amputating knife. Many of our brave soldiers complained of the reckless haste with which, in the late war, some surgeons would cut off arms and legs on account of trifling wounds. The complaint was often just. But one of the most distinguished surgeons in the world has lately written: 'At King's College it is rare to see an amputation; in nine cases out of ten excision (or the cutting out of the diseased portion of the limb) should be performed in its stead.' A poor boy at the West was caught under a falling log, and his leg broken, crushed, and twisted upon itself at right angles with his thigh, the bones protruding through the flesh, and no doctor near. He lived, and was, after weeks of suffering, taken to a hospital. Modern conservative surgery sawed off the protruding bones, turned the leg back again to its place, and put on an instrument to keep it of equal length with the other, and now that boy stands, runs and jumps with two sound legs, instead of amputating the limb, as the old-fashioned surgery would have done."

Whitefield's Power.—A striking feature in Whitefield's preaching was *singular power of description*. The Arabians have a proverb which says, "He is the best orator who can turn a man's ears into eyes." Whitefield seems to have had a peculiar faculty of doing this. He used to draw such vivid pictures of the things he was handling that his hearers could believe they actually saw and heard them. "On one occasion," says one of his biographers, "Lord Chesterfield was among his hearers. The great preacher, in describing the miserable condition of an unconverted sinner, illustrated the subject by describing a blind beggar. The night was dark and the roads dangerous. The poor mendicant was deserted by his dog near the edge of a precipice, and had nothing to aid him in groping his way but his staff. Whitefield so warmed with his subject, and enforced it with such graphic power, that the whole auditory was kept in breathless silence, as if it saw the movements of the poor old man; and at length, when the beggar was about to take the fatal step which would have hurled him down the precipice to certain destruction, Lord Chesterfield actually made a rush forward to save him, exclaiming aloud, 'He is gone! he is gone!' The noble lord had been so entirely carried away by the preacher that he forgot the whole was a picture."

Powerless Gods.—A Chinese god factory was visited by the Rev. Mr. Allen, a Methodist minister, and when he expressed his astonishment at the familiarity with which the workmen in clay treated the gods and goddesses of war, wealth, thunder, water, fire, mercy, revenge, they, with the utmost *sang froid*, replied that they were yet powerless, being destitute of the *ling* or 'spirit.' Those designed for toys, therefore, are never endowed with that living spirit, nor are the others until the time of their instalment as a reigning divinity. At that time, however, they are possessed of the '*ling*,' by means of a small hole in the centre of the back, if the idol be diminutive, or a large, oblong one in the more august, in which there are deposited pearls, gems, or some of the more precious metals, such as gold and silver of various estimation. The hole is then closed and sealed, the god perfected, and henceforth worshiped, as well by his makers as those who are ignorant of his origin This fact will also assist us to account, at least in part, for the iconoclastic fury of the rebels. They were to despoil and destroy them, not so much because they loved the idol less, but because they loved the gold his back contained more.

A Dog Runs a Mole into a Hole and Turns up a Small Fortune.—A widow lady, residing near Ashland, Va., was rewarded on Saturday night by the finding of a treasure valued at over $1,900. During the latter part of the war, when Hanover was so frequently subjected to the visits of raiders, this lady placed in an earthen pot three gold watches, with chains attached, belonging respectively to herself and two daughters; five massive plain gold rings, two ditto brooches, nine ditto sleeve buttons, a gold snuff box, one dozen silver table spoons, one dozen tea spoons, a silver urn, teapot, cream jar and sugar dish, and several hundred dollars in $20 gold pieces. The jar was buried at night, very hurriedly, and the place marked, as it was thought, in a most unmistakable manner. Since the termination of the war every effort to resurrect the treasure proved unsuccessful until last Saturday, when strangely enough the hiding place was discovered by a dog, who ran a mole into a hole, which led directly to the earthen jar. It is somewhat remarkable that the lady kept the burial of the jar a profound secret, save among the members of her own immediate family. There was great rejoicing in the household on Saturday, particularly when it was discovered that the articles were all in a good state of preservation.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

CITY MONEY.

Four dollars of New Orleans city money will pay for the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for one year—that is if sent forward at once. What it will do in a month we cannot promise.

"JONES' PAPER."

When that sign of the Zodiac which presides over the human head is favorable, and the large planets are in perigee, and the moon full, and when other phenomena indicate its propriety, we sometimes ask an honest-looking man, who shows the least trace of literary appetency, if he would not like to subscribe to the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE? We have heretofore felt safe in so doing. But a few days since we received a severe check from what seemed to be a promising case: "No," said he, "I read Jones' paper."

Newspaper men have long been curious to see the man that never subscribes himself, but lives off of Jones; who has been sending for, borrowing, reading, and absorbing more out of Jones' paper than Jones himself ever got, often reading it before Jones, and at the very time Jones would have read it. We did not see Jones, but understand that, between the failure in the mails and this neighbor, who never fails to send for it, he complains of not being able to read the paper until it is worn out, and is generally discouraged. This non-subscribing reader seemed to be a person of substance and of an inquiring turn of mind, but we had not the courage to press the matter—in fact felt that it would be of no use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—The house of J. W. Platt, 102 Camp street, corner of Poydras, advertises all varieties of *fresh teas*.

THREE LITTLE SPADES, by the author of "Dollars and Cents," etc. New York: Harper & Bros., 1868. 16mo., pp. 267. On sale at George Ellis', No. 7 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

This is a very beautiful little book, written to teach in a pleasant, beguiling way the art of planting and taking care of flowers: why it is that some young ladies succeed in setting out rose bushes and in getting seeds to come up, while others fail. It comes very opportunely within reach of a small company that we know, who are quite fond of flowers, but not much skilled in growing them.

JOHN NEWTON says: "If an angel were sent to find the most perfect man, he would probably not find him composing a body of divinity; but, perhaps, a cripple in the poor-house, whom the parish wishes dead; but humbled before God, with far lower thoughts of himself than others think of him."

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The vote upon the abolishment of the church rates of the Irish establishment was very decisive of that church, and may be of the fate of the Disraeli ministry. Mr. Gladstone's proposition was sustained by the large majority of fifty-six votes. Its importance as an entering wedge to the disestablishment of the English church was not overlooked by the Premier, and in this view he rallied the country squires and the strength of the Tory party, but could not prevent its final passage.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland is supported by a rent-charge paid yearly and raised from all, or nearly all, the land of Ireland. This is now paid in the first instance by the landlord, who receives it from the tenant. Until about forty years ago this payment was made by the tenant himself, and was received and levied by the clergymen in kind; that is to say, the clergyman was entitled to a tithe of the produce of the land, and he collected it in whatever manner he could. As the tenant farmers of Ireland are chiefly Roman Catholics, the enforcing this claim was unpopular and led to desperate brawls between the Protestant clergyman and his Catholic parishioners. Bailiffs, small detachments of soldiers, battles and other violent machinery were employed in levying this import. It gives us the philosophy of why it is that an Irishman hates Protestantism to the tenth generation. Tithes and Protestants are one and the same thing.

In the beginning of the reign of George IV this payment in kind was commuted to one in money—some relief. Upon the accession of William IV the number of Irish bishops was reduced from twenty-four to twelve; vestry-rates, taxes for keeping churches in repair, were abolished, and a considerable portion of church lands and a percentage from the incomes of the bishops and clergy were taken for church building and other purposes of the establishment. This income was placed under the management of a body of nobles and clergy, called Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and amounted, from 1834 to 1865, to one million one hundred thousand pounds sterling. The main income of the Irish church is that from the landlord, and an allowance is made to him for collecting from the tenant of thirty per cent. This income amounted, for the year 1864, to £586,428 8s. 8d. Of this amount over fifty thousand pounds sterling was divided among the Irish bishops, and the balance among the clergy, numbering 1,510. To do away with this annual rent will of course be a severe disestablishment of the Protestant church of Ireland, but it will probably be a decided advantage in the end to Protestantism in Ireland.

BOOK NOTICE.

COUSIN JESSIE'S STORIES is the title of a beautiful little volume for young folks, recently issued by Messrs. Blelock & Co. The "stories" are by a Southern lady, and evidence a skill and excellence in the literary art that is rarely found in unpretending juvenile books. If it be a good test of the merits of a book for children that it readily catches their attention, and holds them to the page, then "Cousin Jessie's Stories" must be pronounced a decided success. Our little ones have been enjoying the exhilarations of Christmas over again while perusing "Christmas in the City" and "Christmas in the Country;" they have wandered delightfully with Robert Green to the Rainbow; while that "Fishing Excursion," with Uncle Tom as pilot and entertainer, suggests tempting visions of pic-nic baskets, fish-tackle, and big trout, to be realized some day. The style of the work is exceedingly chaste and even elegant, though sufficiently simple for any seven-year old. The life pictures are so well chosen, and are so true to nature, that to us old folks an hour spent with Cousin Jessie is pleasant and refreshing as a draught from the fabled fountain of youth. The work, when known, is destined to become a favorite with the children, and will doubtless rank with the most popular of its class.

J. W.

NORTHERN MISSIONS IN LOUISIANA.

If we may credit one-half or even one-tenth of the reported successes of Northern missionaries, who write home from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, we might

"Take up the shovel and the hoe"

and proceed to bury all that is left in these States of Southern Methodism. Fortunately we happen to be down here among "the dead and the dying," and know exactly when to weep, with whom, and how much; an advantage that might be worth ten thousand dollars, if possessed by Northern Missionary Boards. "ONE THOUSAND JOINED" is certainly a very inspiriting heading to a newspaper article, and is enough to secure another year's supply from the mission committee of Mulberry street.—"A thousand members, with their presiding elders, pastors and churches, have recently dissolved their connection with another branch of the Methodist family, and have joined the mother church." Why did not the Rev. R. K. Diossy write a little more explicitly and state the name of the other "branch," and the color of that entire corps which has surrendered to the superior skill and merit of a missionary of the M. E. Church. He might have gone a little more into detail for the benefit of Bishop Daniel A. Payne, who could appreciate this "disposition to organic unity with the African Methodist Episcopal Church."—While the bishop opens his heart toward his dear brethren of Northern Methodism, she opens her mouth toward him and swallows down "one thousand" of his people at a single gulp. If that does not satisfy him she has somewhat more of the same sort of charity on hand:

"We solemnly hold that it would be of incalculable advantage to the South and the cause of Christianity therein if the Northern church should cease to be. Nor do we apply these remarks to the Methodist Church South only, but to what we know as the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Zion Methodist Church. When we consider the true interests of Christianity, we deny the right of these Methodist churches to maintain a separate organization."—*Newman's paper.*

The bishop of the African Methodist Church took much pains to protest against the action of the Commissioners of his church (to our last General Conference) because they affiliated too strongly with the M. E. Church South. He says:

To "execute" our proposals of peace and good-will, we commissioned our delegates. To these proposals, *based upon the principles of justice, equality and truth*, we restricted our erring delegates.

But alas! alas! for them and for us, over-leaping these boundaries they must lift the arm to strike a blow at the Methodist Episcopal Church! Is there a word in the proposals or in the commission authorizing such a deed? One shall look in vain to find it. What induced them so to act, I know not. They may have been goaded to it by the treatment of certain agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To me it always has been a cause of chagrin, because they were not sent to widen the breach between any church and ourselves, but, if need be, to imitate the example of the self-sacrificing Roman, and *leap into the chasm, that it might be closed forever!*—*Letter to the Western Christian Advocate.*

The peace-loving bishop was unnecessarily solicitous for the fortunes of the M. E. Church, and if he still feels the necessity of somebody's leaping into a chasm for unity's sake, we think he is in a fair way to be gratified when a "thousand" are going in at a single jump. The accredited and principal agent of the M. E. Church, its official organ in this city, solemnly "denies the right" of "the African M. E. Church" to maintain a separate organization in the South. So the Northern Methodist church is anxious to swallow up everybody, and the bishop of the African Methodist Church, for the sake of peace, is willing to see somebody swallowed up, at least in a figure of speech! We rather suspect that the Christianity of the colored bishop did not contemplate going quite so far as his white Northern brethren require. We advise him to at least look into the pit, and to ascertain before he goes down, spurs and all, whether it is likely to be "closed forever" by the sacrifice of a bishop, three commissioners and "one thousand" members, presiding elders and churches.

When the charitable bishop was writing to the *Western Christian Advocate* those long letters of brotherly warmth, he knew but little of that missionary spirit about to be kindled, which goes forth like the fire of the Bramble, to consume all that will not put their trust in its shadow. There is a good deal of simplicity in his view of the good fellowship of his white Northern brethren, and the "superior" civilization, not to say Christianity, of the "white man" in the North. He says:

"Endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," we have lived and intend to live side by side with our white brethren, but with the full conviction that the civilization of the North is as superior to that of the South as the glory of the sun is above that of the moon—that the Christianity which opens the common school and the college to all, *must be preferable* to that which closes them against millions of men simply because they are of African descent.

He would be "quite willing" "to live side by side" with that superior civilization which opens the common school, etc.; no doubt, but that is just the thing that the missionary society of his Northern Methodist brethren is not willing he should do. If he prefers charity before life, they are with him; but if he wishes as a church to live, they "solemnly deny its right to a separate organization." Now let the bishop put that in his episcopal pipe and smoke it, in the spirit of charity.

This whole affair of "*one thousand joined*" exemplifies the real nature of this missionary work of Northern Methodism in the South. It strains to turn over the members of other churches to itself; with poor success among the whites, at least in Louisiana—in this city not exceeding ten white men, all told. The elements at work are those of confusion and destruction, and cannot command the favor of heaven. The blacks are swayed by bureaus, by bread and meat, and political herdsmen, and for the time being will fill the galleries of Dr. Newman's church, and would fill the body of the house if he would let them; but while he likes to see them swallowed elsewhere by the thousand, he cannot relish even a few of them in his own stomach.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW, for April.—Bledsoe & Brown, Baltimore; 8vo., pp. 514. Contents: The Nature of Civil Liberty, Federal Policy and Northern Prisons, Salem Witchcraft, George Elliot as a Novelist, The Missouri Compromise of 1820, Gothic Architecture, The Earth and Earthquakes, The Evolution Hypothesis, School Readers, Anæsthesia, Maximilian—his Family and his Tragedy, Book Notices. Here we have meat for men. And we had rather go without meat during lent than do without the strong substance of this Review. Last week we published in the ADVOCATE an extract from the first article, a masterly statement of the false ideas which have been accepted by the world of metaphysicians as a true definition of "Natural Liberty," as well as a powerful analysis of what liberty truly consists. This article alone is doubtless the result of years of research and reflection. The next one, on Northern Prisons, etc., is a vindication of the charge which has been made against the treatment of prisoners by the Confederate government. It forever settles that question with the candid historian, and fixes the responsibility of the unnecessary and terrible sufferings of prisoners during the war upon the proper parties. We do not wonder that Northern papers and reviews are steadily ignoring the existence of this powerful champion of the truth, scientific, literary and political. Those people do not like the truth when it takes the conceit out of them, any more than the rest of the world. But we do not wish to make the impression that it is only as against Northern writers and thinkers that this Review is pre-eminent in power. The research, scholarship, taste, critical acumen, logical force and comprehensiveness of this periodical are of the highest order—fully equal to that of the *Edinburg Review*, when under the conduct of Jeffreys.

THE STATE ELECTION.—The returns are imperfect, but the majority for the Constitution in twenty-two parishes is 2,752. Appearances indicate that the Constitution has been adopted by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority.

ELECTION RETURNS.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—CITY TICKET.

Mayor.—John R. Conway, 13,899; Seth W. Lewis, 13,244. Conway's majority, 655.

Controller.—D. O. Landry, 14,076; St. Felix Casanave, 13,127. Landry's majority, 949.

Street Commissioner.—Joseph Murphy, 12,719; Wm. Baker, 12,465. Murphy's majority, 254.

Coroner, First and Fourth Districts.—J. P. Roche, 7,606; W. H. Hire, 6,643. Roche's majority, 963.

Coroner, Second and Third Districts.—Dr. Delery, 6,222; M. P. Avila, 6,550. Avila's majority, 328.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—DISTRICT TICKET.

Recorder, First District.—W. H. Manning, 4,384; J. P. Becker, 4,523. Becker's majority, 139.

Recorder, Second District.—E Staes, 3,286; A. Gastinel, 3,343 Gastinel's majority, 47.

Recorder, Third District.—Massicott, 3,296; Letten, 2,962. Massicott's majority, 334.

Recorder, Fourth District.—H. Jackson, 2,360; W. Webber, 1,502. Jackson's majority, 858.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM THE PARISHES.

We learn that the vote in Calcasieu stands 86 for to 373 against the constitution; for Taliaferro 274, against 73 for Warmoth.

A gentleman writing from Washington parish on the 19th inst. says:

To the Editor of the N. O. Times: One precinct in this parish heard from—the Roberts precinct; 140 votes polled, 56 of whom were blacks and 84 whites. Every black man voted solid for Warmoth and constitution. The majority against the constitution and for Taliaferro was only 19. A very few whites only voted for the constitution. The above is reliable.

We have been furnished with a copy of the following dispatch:

MINDEN, LA., April 22.—Majority in Claiborne against the constitution (658) six hundred and fifty-eight. Democratic ticket elected.

Union parish about 600 against.

Washington, St. Tammany, Livingston and St. Helena give at least 800 majority against the constitution, and elect Democrats as follows: W. L. Thomnson, State Senator; Amos Kent, of St. Helena, Jacob Magee, of Washington, W. H. Peirce, of Livingston, and W. B. Hosmer, of St. Tammany, as Representatives. J. Q. A. Fellows, for Congress, from 700 to 1,000 majority. Taliaferro, for Governor, a considerable majority. E. P. Ellis, District Judge, by over 1,000 majority. Bolivar Edwards, District Attorney, by a large majority.

We copy as follows from the Clinton *Patriot* of the 18th:

Up to the time of going to press (Friday, 4 P. M.,) everything at the polls is quiet. We will give the official vote in extra as soon as received.

In East Baton Rouge 1,351 votes were cast for to 2,114 against the constitution, giving a majority of 763 against that instrument. The *Advocate*, of the 20th, says the majorities received by Taliaferro, Voorhies, Peralta, Giffen, Herron, Hardy, McDonald, Fellows, Stafford, and the judicial and parochial officers on the Democratic ticket, are about the same. J. E. Elam, Democrat, was elected Mayor; Tom Brady, Democrat, City Marshal; H. L. Wolf, Democrat, Assessor, Treasurer and Collector; Messrs. J. R. Hackney, M. Granary, John O'Connor, John L. Wolf, J. C. Bogel, R. D. Wilson, Brown, Williams and Flournet, all Democrats, were elected selectmen of the First and Second Wards.

We copy as follows from the *Advocate* of the 20th:

West Baton Rouge—The following majorities were given against the constitution: Sardine Point 4, Brusle Landing 109, Court House 69.

Livingston.—We have no direct return from this parish, but learn incidentally that it has given 560 majority against the constitution.

West Feliciana.—We learn that our people made no effort in West Feliciana, and that the constitution was carried in that parish by 600 majority.

Lafourche and St. Landry are reported to have gone Democratic. This is a great gain.

East Feliciana.—Port Hudson precinct has gone against the constitution. Midway is very close. Advices from Clinton state that our friends worked hard there. The parish gives 91 majority for the constitution.

Pointe Coupee.—Reports encourage us in the hope that we will not have a heavy majority against us in this parish. Red River Landing precinct, which was expected to go Radical, gave a Democratic majority.

The last news from this parish is, that it has given 200 majority against the constitution.

Avoyelles.—Has given a majority against the constitution.

St. Bernard.—Is reported a tie, which is most unexpected good news, as a heavy registered majority was on the books against us.

Ascension.—The vote is reported very close in this parish.

Iberville, St. James, St. John, St. Charles.—Have gone for the constitution.

St. Landry.—Opelousas, Washington, Ville Platte, Arnaudville Junction, Bayou Boeuf, Waxia, Chism, and Big Cane, in this parish, gave 117 majority against the constitution. The precincts to hear from will increases this majority.

THE RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT.—By the close of this year it is estimated fully 1,200 miles out of the 1,700 between Omaha and Sacramento will be traversed by the locomotive. The time between New York and San Francisco will be reduced to ten days. Both ends of the great national line are making gratifying progress, and under their respective powerful companies the prospect for a continuous all-rail connection across the continent in 1870 is favorable.

It appears there will be no lack of funds for the prosecution of the great work with the utmost vigor. Beside the gift of public lands along the route, and the loan of government bonds to a large extent, and the other cash resources of the corporation, the property itself furnishes an excellent security for investments of private capital. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, building the Western half, it will be seen by our advertising columns, are offering their six per cent. gold bonds, based on the first mortgage of the road and equipment, at their par value and accrued interest. It is now generally conceded that the Pacific Railroad line is to be one of the most prosperous, valuable and enduring properties in the country.

THE DYING HOURS OF BUNSEN

One of the most learned men of modern times was Bunsen, a great author and Prussian ambassador to England. In the *Christian Register* we find this interesting sketch:

His sufferings were severe, but his faith and courage were not shaken. He wished to live longer, with the view of completing his literary works. When his physician told him, definitely, that his life was so near to a close, and that all his plans and arrangements and hopes of this world must be abandoned, he arose from his seat and uttered the following words: "O God, into thy hand I commend my spirit." He called his dear ones and revealed to them his feelings. He spoke of his wife in the most endearing terms, and gave to his children, one after the other, his parting blessing. He prayed with a solemn voice, "O God, bless my friends and my dear native land." With thankful recognition he mentioned his dear and faithful friend Niebuhr, who first introduced him into public life, and remained true to him to the end. He addressed his faithful servant, who nursed him with self-denial and tender attachment, and thanked him heartily. Then he spoke of his past public career; how frequently he manifested his infirmities; but he indicated his future hopes also.

"The richest experience of my life has been the knowledge of Christ. With love and benevolence toward humanity I leave this world; I bear no malice in my heart toward any one."

"O, what bliss it is to look down from that eminence of our past life. Here on earth our path is frequently obscure; but upward it grows brighter. I am already in thy kingdom, Lord, of which, previously, I have had a mere forecast only."

"How beautiful are thy mansions, O my God!" When he spoke those words his face was radiant with heavenly glory.

The uncommon lustre of the setting sun drew his attention. Taking a glimpse through the window, he said, "O, how beautiful! The love of God shines through all things." Then he turned to those present and said, "God bless you forever! My end is nigh, and I have an ardent longing to depart; let us depart in Christ. God is love and desiring to give love. *Christus recognoscitur; Christus est; est Christus victor.* To live for Him is to conquer. There is no death in God; I see Christ, and through him I see God. Christ sees us, and he must become all in all; I die in peace with all humanity."

These words he uttered alternately in English, French, Latin and German. "Those who live in Christ, in the love of Christ, are his, but those who live not in the love of Christ are none of his."

"Clearly do I see that we are all sinners; we have nothing if we have not Christ in God. We have life only so far as we live in God. Sinners as we are, in God we have eternal life. Christ is the son of God, and we are only so far the children of God as the spirit of the love of Christ dwells within us." These were the last words of Bunsen. He died on the 28th day of November, 1860.

HIGH WATER.—The water is now running through Grand Levee crevasse, and the Grosse Tete country is said to be again flooded. The water in the Teche is rising slowly.

Lessons from an Old Merchant.

That veteran and honorable merchant, Jonathan Sturgess, of New York, at the dinner given in his honor, on the occasion of his retirement from active business, gave the following golden counsel to young men:

"Now, gentlemen, since there is nothing that I can talk about that you do not understand a great deal better than I do, I propose to say a few words for the benefit of the young men outside, and if you approve of what is said, let it be considered as said by this grand jury of merchants now assembled.

"One of the first lessons I received was in 1813, when I was eleven years of age. My grandfather had collected a fine flock of merino sheep, which were carefully cherished during the war of 1812-15. I was a shepherd boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy, who was more fond of his books than of sheep, was sent with me, but left the work to me, while he lay in the shade and read his books. I finally complained of this to the old gentleman. I shall never forget his benignant smile as he replied, 'Never you mind, if you watch the sheep you will have the sheep.' I thought to myself: what does the old gentleman mean? I don't expect to have any sheep. My aspirations were quite moderate in those days, and a first rate merino buck was worth $1,000. I could not make out exactly what he meant, but I had great confidence in him, as he was a judge, and had been to Congress in Washington's time; so I concluded that it was all right, whatever he meant, and went out contentedly with the sheep. After I got to the field I could not get that idea out of my head. Finally, I thought of my Sabbath lesson: 'Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.' Then I understood it: Never you mind who else neglected his duty; be you faithful and you will have your reward! I do not think it will take many lads as long as it did me to understand this proverb.

"I received my second lesson soon after I came to this city, as a clerk to the late Luman Reed. A merchant from Ohio, who knew me, came to purchase goods of Mr. Reed. He expressed his gratification at finding me there, and said to me—'You have got a good place. Make yourself so useful that they cannot do without you.' I took his meaning quicker than I did the proverb about the sheep. Well, I worked upon these two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me an interest in his business.

"The first morning after the copartnership was announced Mr. James Geery, the old tea merchant, called to see me, and said to me: 'You are all right now; be careful who you walk the streets with.' That was lesson number three.

"In this connection I must repeat an anecdote told of the late Robert Lennox. A country merchant came into the store of Mr. Morton, a highly respectable Scotch merchant, to purchase goods. He spoke about credit, references, etc. Mr. Morton said: 'I will give you what credit you wish.' 'But,' said the merchant, 'I am an entire stranger to you.' Mr. Morton replied, 'Did I not see you at church with Robert Lennox?' 'Yes, I was at church with him.' 'Well, I will trust any man whom Robert Lennox will take to church with him.'

"I hope these three lessons of watchfulness over the interests of their employers, watchfulness over their partner's interests and their own, after they are joined, followed by intense watchfulness that no black sheep creep into their folds, may be impressed by these anecdotes upon the minds of those for whom they are intended.

"One other lesson I feel it very necessary to inculcate—that of patience.

"With a little patience most young men will find a position as high as they have fitted themselves to fill.

"In all the changes which have taken place in my firm since 1822, no partner has been brought in who has not served as a clerk in the establishment. And I now leave my house well organized, prosperous, free from complications, still in the hands of those who have served it as clerks for a longer or shorter period. I mention this as an encouragement to young men to persevere in the faithful performance of their duties."

King Theodore's Personal Power.

Gen. Merewether received letters, dated January the 19th, from Magdala to-day. The prisoners are well, hopeful and in good spirits. They say that Theodore could not be at Magdala in less than a month and a half, counting from the date of their letter—that would give us just time, could we only start at once from here, to get there before him. It is most tantalizing, but I fear there is no chance of the advanced division moving on from here under ten days. It is still possible that Theodore may not march straight on Magdala. The people have an idea that he means to meet and fight us. I do not myself believe it. It is more probable that he may go out of his way to strike a blow against Waksh um Gobayzie, and, by defeating him, regain his lost prestige, and crush a man likely to become an ally of ours. That would be good generalship on his part; if successful, it would greatly strengthen him, and restore confidence to his army.

If such a fortunate thing occurred as that Gobayzie defeated him, all would then be over. I do not believe even the infatuated slaves who now remain with him would continue faithful after that. It is quite past comprehension how it is that he has not long since been murdered by his soldiers. The atrocities he commits are awful, and are perpetrated against his own followers; even women are not spared, some having been put to death in the most barbarous manner. They were tied up in skins—then the skins were drenched in oil and set on fire. The other day he ascended a hill, and calling his troops around him, addressed them, brandishing his spear: "You miserable wretches," said he, "I know what you are; if you only dared, there is not one of you who would not kill me; but you are cowards, and dare not; before that should happen I would kill you all with my own hands. Thus I would treat you," he said, and turning round, flung his spear at the nearest man, and transfixed him, killing him on the spot.

There he stood, unarmed, among them. And what did they do? Instead of rushing upon him, they bowed themselves to the ground, and said they were his slaves, and that he might do to them as he thought fit. Such is the extraordinary influence that this man has gained over the minds of the people by his iron will and indomitable energy and courage—great qualities, of which he is undoubtedly the possessor. Strength of will and firmness of purpose make themselves felt in all countries; but here, among the indolent, apathetic and credulous natives, the effect is of course greater, and those about Theodore appear to look upon him with almost superstitious awe.—*Letter from Camp near Antale, Feb. 17.*

MORTIFICATION is the soul's vigorous opposition to self, wherein sincerity is not evident.—*Owen.*

MARRIED.

By Rev. P. A. Johnston, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Matthew Broom, April 9, 1868, Mr. GEO. B. FORD, of Copiah county, Mississippi, to Miss MATTIE BROOM, of Hinds county, Mississippi.

At Americus, Mississippi, on the 8th of April, by the Rev. C. W. Calhoun, Mr. WILLIAM J. RAMSEY to Miss SARRA DAVIS.

OBITUARIES.

Brother JEFFERSON WEST was born in East Tennessee, January 24, 1802, and died at his residence, in Shelby county, Alabama, March 22, 1868, in full prospect of a glorious reward in heaven. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Joshua West, who was one of the first planters of Methodism in this country, and whose memory is as "precious ointment" to our older settlers. The subject of this notice was converted to God and joined the M. E. church in 1826. He was married to Miss Mary A. Brown in 1827. I had been acquainted with him for seven years, and thought his life as free from blemish as any man I ever knew. His neighbors looked on him as a model of consistent piety. He loved the church. He rejoiced in her prosperity and wept over her decline. He could truly say:

"Beyond my highest joy
I prize her heavenly ways."

He said to me on his dying bed that he had been a member of the church forty-one years, and, unworthy as he felt himself to be, no brother had ever laid aught to his charge. He was a class leader for nearly forty years, which place he filled with great acceptability and usefulness. He laid great stress on family religion.—He stated, on the Sabbath previous to his death, that for forty years he had not once neglected family prayers when able to be out of his bed. As the result, nearly all of his large family of sons and daughters are consistent members of the church, and one of his sons a member of the Montgomery Conference. His last illness was severely afflictive, suffering, as he was, from disease of the heart. But it was borne with great fortitude and patience. When his strength was sufficient he conversed with great composure of mind, and much Christian confidence, on the past, present and future. His last hours displayed, in a wonderful manner, the power of the Christian religion to sustain its subjects in affliction and death.

On the holy Sabbath morning, just before the day dawned—I suppose about the hour the holy angels descended and rolled back the stone from the sepulchre of Jesus—his spirit left its tenement of clay, to enter the Sabbath of eternal rest.

R. S. WOODWARD.

FLORENCE CHRISTINE, daughter of the Rev. William and Sallie Wadsworth, of the Mississippi Conference, was born August 15, 1864, and died March 30, 1868.

Weep not, fond parents, for thy child that is gone,
On angel wings lightly her spirit was borne
From the sorrows of earth to the joys above,
To meet with the Saviour and bask in his love.

E. F. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi and Floyd circuit	May	2, 3
Wipshorough circuit		9, 10
Ion circuit, at New Salem		23, 24
Jefferson circuit		30, 31
Bastrop circuit	June	6, 7
Bastrop station		13, 14
Waterproof and St. Joseph, at Waterproof		20, 21

W. G. McGAUGHEY, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Saratoga st.	April	19
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		17
N. Orleans circuit, at Gretna		26
Quarterly Conference for do		—
Baton Rouge	May	2, 3
Morena street		10
Thibodeaux, at Napoleonville		17
Felicity street		24
Carondelet street		31
Jefferson City	June	7
Plaquemine		14

Lay delegates will be nominated at these Conferences.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr.	11, 12
Whistler		18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Huynicville		25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May	3
Mobile, St. Francis street		10
Eastern Shore, at Donnelly's		16, 17
Citronelle, at Mauvilla		23, 24
Pascagoula, at Antioch		30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June	6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs		13, 14

THOS. W. DOWMAN, P. E.

Lafayette Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley Ct., at Unity	Mar.	28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit, at Chandler's Spring	Apr.	11, 12
Arbacoochee circuit, at Chulafinnee		18, 19
Dadeville Ct., at Camp Hill		25, 26
Lineville circuit, at Copper Mines	May	2, 3
Montevallo circuit, at Camp Branch		9, 10
Montevallo and Isabella mission		16, 17
Lafayette circuit, at Sandy Ridge		23, 24
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, at Fredonia		30, 31
Pinkneyville circuit, at Flint Hill	June	6, 7

Jos. T. CURRY, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Manny Mission, at Ft. Jessup	Mar.	21, 22
Keachie, at Belle Bower		28, 29
Mansfield, at Friendship	April	4, 5
Greenwood, at Greenwood		18, 19
Shreveport		25, 26
Anacoco, at Elizabeth Chap'l	May	16, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Beulah		23, 24
Springville, at Springville		30, 31

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar.	21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem		28, 29
Woodville	Apr.	4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill		11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer		18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem		25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May	2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water		9, 10
Wilkinson circuit		16, 17
Kingston circuit		23, 24
Natchez		30, 31

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Opelousas District.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pattersonville	Apr.	22, 23
Franklin		24, 25
New Iberia		.. ..
Washington		29, 30
Opelousas	May	2, 3
P. Brule and Mallet		5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas, commencing Friday, May 1st. All the traveling preachers in the district, and as many of the local preachers and official members as possible, are expected to be present.

A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar.	14, 15
Boguechitta ct., at Monticello		21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr.	4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater		11, 12
Wesson, at Beauregard		18, 19
Hazlehurst ct., at Providence Camp Ground		25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatin	May	2, 3
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant		9, 10
Meadville circuit, at ——		16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar.	21, 22
Perryville		28, 29
Randolph and Brianfield	Apr.	4, 5
Tuscaloosa		11, 12
Havanna		18, 19
Green		25, 26
Eutaw	May	2, 3
Forkland		9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne		16, 17
Brush Creek		23, 24
Marion		30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Azile,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ; Marvin,	65	75
Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 60	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.

ROBT. J. HARP, Agent, 112 Camp street.
apr25

TEAS! TEAS!

THE LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A new supply of CHOICE TEAS, which we are selling at the following very low prices:

	Fine.	Finest.
Imperial,	$1 40	$1 60
Gunpowder,	1 60	1 80
Young Hyson,	1 40	1 60
Oolong,	1 20	1 40
English Breakfast,	1 25	1 50
Uncolored Japan,	1 25	1 50
Mixed, (Green and Black,)	1 25	1 50

Our Teas are of the new crop, and are unsurpassed for their rich flavor. We solicit a fair and thorough trial of our goods from all interested in buying choice Teas at the lowest possible prices. All Teas not satisfactory to the purchaser can be returned and the money will be refunded.

J. W. PLATT, Dealer in Fine Family Groceries,—Wines, Teas, etc.,
apr25 2t 102 Camp St., cor. Poydras.

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Cantara, No. 2.—Glees and Part Songs for Schools and the Social Circle. $1 25
Monk's Drawing Books.—A large variety of patterns, with necessary blanks. Six numbers, each 40c. Per set 2 25

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$250 PER MONTH GUARANteed to agents everywhere selling our *Patent Everlasting Metallic Clothes Lines.* Write for circulars to the American Wire Company, 162 Broadway, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. apr18 1m

FOR SALE.

AT TYELL RANCH, ON ONION Creek, Hays county, twenty miles from San Marcos, 200 head of HORSE STOCK, well improved and under good control. To be sold on the *1st of June*, 1868. Ranch for sale also.

The stock will be sold in the town of San Marcos.

Terms—Currency, 15 or 20 per cent. down, the balance on a credit of six months, with approved security. R. M. CALDWELL, apr11 6t Trustee.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT for Families.—Every family should have a case of Homœopathic medicine. Its simple directions and inviting sugar Pills are so indispensable for children, and so frequently meet the wants of those of larger growth, as to be a necessity. Sickness prevented is health and money saved, and that these simple remedies do arrest disease and restore health is incontestable. No family having once enjoyed their benefits would be without them. *Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics* are prepared expressly to meet the wants of families. They are simple, convenient, safe and reliable, and their value has been confirmed by an experience of many years. A full case of thirty-five large vials and Book of Directions, with Specifics for every disease occurring in domestic practice, is sent to any address, by express, free of charge, on receipt of Ten Dollars. Address Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, New York. Send for our Almanac. apr4 3mp

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FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.

Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs.

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One hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-quarter cash and the balance in monthly or quarterly installments. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed. (Mr. Waters is the author of six Sunday School Music Books: "Heavenly Echoes" and "New S. S. Bell," just issued.)

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STIMPSON'S SCIENTIFIC PEN.—One dozen Pens (assorted joints) and ink-retaining Holder mailed, prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. A. S. BARNES & CO., apr4 4tr New York.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Stimpson's Scientific Pens and Ink-retaining Penholder. A. S. BARNES & CO., apr4 4tr 111 and 113 William St., N. Y.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE ELDEST GIRL.

Maria is the eldest girl,
And though but ten years old,
Her mother says of her with pride,
"She's worth her weight in gold."

She's thoughtful, kind, industrious;
She'll never disobey;
But good example ever sets
At home from day to day.

She'll dust and tidy up the room,
To help and cheer her mother,
And softly rock the little cot,
To soothe her baby brother.

At every sort of needlework
Maria's quick and clever.
For she can sew, and darn, and knit,
And idle she is never.

When father's come how glad she is,
For he is mild and tender;
He knows who pulls his slippers out
To warm beside the fender.

Why is this little girl so good,
Her daily help so ample?
Because the noblest mark's her aim,
For Christ is her example.

Ye little girls, when duty calls,
But selfishness enfolds you,
The Lord who lived, and worked, and died,
With pitying love beholds you.

Be faithful to that Master kind,
Through every toil and [illegible]
Then for your brow shall wait a crown
In heaven's glorious morrow.

Quirr.

SPRING.

The almond-trees had been in flower ever since January, and the children made nosegays of them without much troubling themselves about the almond-harvest of the proprietor of the house. Madame Bessard was no longer satisfied with strolling about the garden, but took rides on the back of an ass. The donkey-chair had been returned to its owner, but the beast itself was established under a shed, and a little boy in the neighborhood came to groom it of mornings and to feed it at night.

This boy was a sort of gipsy. One day, when Lucie was going out with her father, she perceived the little fellow standing at the garden-door; he asked charity in a voice so weak that she was touched with compassion, and begged permission to fetch him a bit of bread from the kitchen. As soon as he saw it he trembled all over, then darted upon the morsel like a wild beast, and devoured it in a fashion which showed plainly he had told the truth when he said he had eaten nothing for two days.

From this time the little gipsy conceived the warmest attachment to Lucie. He declared she had saved his life, and there was nothing he would not do for her.

The loveliest mountain flowers, the greenest branches, the prettiest and most polished stones from the bed of the stream, he gathered and brought as offerings to his benefactress. In return, Lucie often gave him something to eat; and M. Bessard found for him a few clothes as substitutes for the miserable rags he had on when they first made his acquaintance.

The poor child might be seven or eight years old. He said he had neither parents nor friends; that as long as he could remember he had traveled about with a troop of people who lived under a tent, under bridges when the streams beneath were dried up, or by river-sides. Two months ago he had hurt one of his feet, and not being able to walk, the gipsies had left him behind. Since then he had wandered about the country begging his bread, stealing it when not given to him, and often on the point of dying of hunger, as he was on the day when he met Lucie.

'Papa,' said she, one day, 'Zach' (this was the name the little gipsy called himself)—'Zach actually does not know that there is a God.'

'I do not wonder, my child; many children in the world know no more; and many people live as if they neither know it or believed it.'

'But how can we teach Zach? We must not leave him in this heathenish state.'

'Assuredly not. Try to read to him some verses out of the New Testament, about our Lord's life and miracles, and see if he can understand it at all. Do not read straight on; it will be above his comprehension; all he needs to understand is that God loves us, and sent His Son upon earth to save sinners.'

The result of this conversation was, that Lucie undertook to instruct Zach—a difficult task. She could not fix his attention. He wished to obey Lucie and listen to her; but it was almost impossible for him to remain five minutes in the same place, or give his mind consecutively to the same thing. When he was read to he fell asleep; he could not comprehend half the words in the book; and at last Lucie, in despair, said to her mother:

'I must give up reading the Bible to Zach; it only wearies him, and does him no good whatever.'

'Have patience, my child; it is a pity to give up so soon. What do you think interests him most?'

'I don't know—perhaps the stories.'

'Well, if God has given him sense enough to take in the stories, it seems to me that a little girl might take the trouble to read and explain them to him. What do you say, my daughter?'

Lucie did not reply; conscience-stricken, she determined to try hard to be useful to poor Zach.

So the readings continued; and when Lucie found them beyond her pupil's comprehension she re-translated them into the simplest words possible. Zach learnt by degrees to sit still; he even ceased to dart off and climb up into the almond-tree for a flower that struck his fancy. According as the story advanced his attention became riveted more and more; when Lucie came to the chapter which told of our Lord's Passion he never took his eyes from her face, and seemed to devour every word. At the story of the crucifixion he burst into sobs and cries.

'They have killed Him! they have killed Him! I thought to the last that He would have spoken a word and destroyed them all. Ah, if I had been there I would have died with Him. I know he would have been good to poor Zach.'

Touched and troubled by an emotion which to her was wholly unexpected, Lucie tried to make the boy understand how Jesus Christ rose again, how He ascended into heaven, where He was always ready to help those who prayed to Him, and would be ready to help poor Zach. Zach listened, but he always went back upon the same words, 'They killed Him; and He let them do it.' And he went away, repeating this over and over again.

But henceforward Lucie had no more reason to complain of Zach's inattention. Seated on the ground, his hands folded round his knees, and his great black eyes fixed on his young teacher, he listened greedily and never forgot a single word. Love of the Lord Christ had taken full possession of the poor little ignorant soul; and Lucie never ceased to be thankful that she had gone patiently on. Likewise in her inmost heart she was not sorry for his devoted and exclusive affection for herself.

For two days Zach had disappeared from his duties. Annette, who had a kindness for him, though she abused him pretty well sometimes, committed to Gothon the feeding of the ass, and declared that Zach had gone to rejoin his friends, the gipsies. Nevertheless she listened for every step about the house, hoping it was the light leaping footstep of the young vagabond.

'Here he is at last!' cried she, one Friday morning.

It was in truth Zach, carrying in his arms an enormous nosegay of white heath.

'Is Mademoiselle Lucie at home?' asked he of Annette.

'Yes, surely; where else should she be? She wasn't likely to run after you, that I know of? A pretty business you have made of it, absenting yourself for two days, and leaving your work upon our hands!'

Zach was accustomed to hard words, even to blows, which latter he never got from Annette, so he contented himself from creeping out of her way to the drawing-room door, and there knocking timidly.

'Mamma,' cried Lucie, springing from her seat, 'here is Zach! Oh, Zach, where did you get these beautiful flowers?'

Zach explained that he had brought them from the peninsula of Gien; he heard they were in flower there, and he thought he would fetch mademoiselle a nosegay.

'And what a nosegay! And such a distance you must have gone for it! It has taken you two whole days.'

'Yes, mademoiselle.'

And the little gipsy, approaching the sofa, knelt down before Madame Bessard, and kissed her hand, a habit he had, which it was in vain to try to break him of; he looked so unhappy whenever he was prevented from testifying his respect in his own peculiar way.

In the evening Lucie again called her mother's attention to the beautiful white heath.

'Zach says, mamma, that the plants grow as tall as trees. I wish papa would take us to the peninsula of Gien. You might come, too, perhaps; you are strong enough now?'

'No, my darling; I wish to economize all my strength for my journey home, and my duties there, since God in his mercy allows me to return.'

'Mamma, were you afraid of never returning?'

'Afraid? no; for I left all in God's good hands; but I felt very ill when I first came here, my child.'

Lucie could not answer. She clasped her mother in her arms, and kissed her passionately.

'Mamma, my own mamma, how good is God to have made you well again!' said she, in a low voice.

'Since He has left us together still, my daughter, let us serve Him all the more.'

Lucie never forgot these words of her mother.

'Who'll come with me to the peninsula at Gien?' said M. Bessard, one day. 'I mean to be off thither the first thing to-morrow morning.'

Lucie and Gustave were eager to go; Pauline proposed staying at home with her aunt, as it was such a long distance.

'No, no,' cried Lucie. 'I'll stay at home. I'll not give up my place beside mamma to anybody.'

Madame Bessard said that Annette would take care of her, and that she would be glad of the opportunity to do many things which she had too long neglected.

'I assure you, mamma,' answered Lucie, blushing, 'you will find nothing in disorder.'

'You mean,' said M. Bessard, 'that this will be a good opportunity for fatiguing yourself quite at your ease. I forbid it absolutely. Take your book—or write to your sons—you shall do nothing else.'

'Nothing over much, I promise; so be content. Have you got a donkey?'

'Yes; and the lazy ones may ride him, turn and turn about.'

So, before six o'clock next morning they were all on the march—this merry troop who had so much cause for content and thankfulness. The road was charming though very long; but once arrived at the forest of heath, the joy of the children knew no bounds. Even their tall papa was hidden by the height of the plants—every minute some one was lost sight of, and found again. They made huge nosegays with which they stuffed the ass's paniers, now emptied of provisions. Lucie particularly devoted herself to the gathering of anemones, blue, red and lilac, which made a perfect carpet underneath the stems of heather. Then the sky was so blue, the air so pure. She left her flowers a moment and came to lean upon her father's arm.

'How beautiful everything is!' said she, softly. 'What a pity mamma is not here!'

'Yes; she loves a fine view. But for me, the finest view in the world is to see your mother with her rosy cheeks and her healthy vigorous air.'

'How good God is to us, papa.'

'Yes, my child, infinitely good.'

And the father and daughter stood with their eyes fixed on the sea, which neither of them saw, for tears.

The return was less lively than the departure. Pauline was tired and a little dolorous; Gustave wished to lead the ass upon which she rode; but as he always led it into the ruts, his father took the bridle out of his hand, which extremely annoyed the susceptible and easily offended Gustave. For Lucie, she marched on courageously and uncomplainingly by her father's side.

On approaching Hyeres everybody revived. Madame Bessard was quite surprised to see her wanderers return so soon; but dinner was nearly ready, to the great satisfaction of the children. Lucie had just time to arrange her flowers in the vases; then, at half-past eight everybody went thankfully to bed, Gustave having been already asleep for half an hour on his chair.

—A French Family, translated by Miss Mulock, from the French by Madame Guizot.

FARM AND GARDEN.

From the Clinton (La.) Patriot.

RICE AND RICE CULTURE.

MR. EDITOR: During the past few days I have been traveling through the country, visiting many planters at their residences. Everywhere are indications of the ravages of the late war and the changed condition of our labor system, but with all whom I visited there appeared to be more hopefulness as to the future than I expected to find. All seem to be moving with energy and determined to accomplish all that can be under the circumstances in which we are placed. The freedmen are working better, thus far, than what they did last year. Gaunt hunger staring them in the face has probably influenced them to this result.

The special object of my trip was the feasibility of upland rice culture in the vicinity of Clinton. In pursuit of this object I called upon some of the oldest and most experienced planters in our parish, and others in Wilkinson county, Mississippi. All, with but one exception, concur in the opinion that an effort to raise rice, for home consumption and a surplus for shipment, can be made a triumphant success; the only difficulty being the cleaning of the rice after it has been raised. To obviate this difficulty I would state that I have made definite arrangements with, and will put up for, Adams & Brothers, at their well known mill, one and a half miles from Clinton, a large mill for cleaning rice—built on the principle of the Georgia and Carolina rice mills. This mill will be completed and in successful operation by the time that rice is ripe this fall, and Adams & Brothers will be fully prepared to clean all rice that may be sent them, either for toll or cash, as may be preferred by those who have rice to be prepared for use. They will also be prepared to thrash all rice that may be sent to them in the straw.

OF ITS CULTURE.

There are three grades of land in this section of the country that will produce rice successfully. First, our high and dry pine wood, land fresh cleared, and if forest trees are scattered thinly through it they will be no detriment to the crop. Second, all the bottom land along the banks of the streams that has not been cultivated long enough to render it dull and heavy. Third, and best of all, is that grade of land known as overflowed or marsh land, that has been considered too wet to be successfully cultivated in cotton or corn. Of this grade there are hundreds of acres in the immediate vicinity of Clinton that might be successfully cultivated in rice, that is now lying idle.

THE METHOD OF PLANTING.

The best way is to plant in hills, one foot apart, in rows from one half to three feet apart and with from four to six grains in a hill. More is not good. This will allow the cultivation to be done with the plow and hoe, and obviate the necessity of hand working. The yield, planted and cultivated in this manner, is but little, if at all, less than when planted in the continuous drill, and the rice is much better and cleans much easier, being decidedly larger in both head and grain.

TIME OF PLANTING.

Rice should be planted about the same time as cotton, and need not be planted earlier, say from the 10th of April until the 1st of June.

WORKING THE CROP.

Use the plow and hoe freely, scraping, barring off, scraping again and moulding, keeping the crop as free from grass and weeds and the ground as thoroughly pulverized as possible, until the rice quite thoroughly shades the ground, from which time until it ripens it will take care of itself.

HARVESTING.

Rice should never be cut until it is all thoroughly ripe, as it is only then that it is fully perfect. If cut before this it is not only imperfect but it is almost an impossibility to clean it so as to be saleable or fit for use. To cut it the grain sickle should be used, unless the straw is very short, in which case the grain cradle can be used to advantage. After cutting bind firmly with bands of the rice straw in bundles of size convenient for handling, cut when dry and keep dry as possible.

THRASHING.

This can be done cheaply and successfully on a plank floor with the flail. This instrument any one with but a small amount of mechanical skill can both make and use.

YIELD PER ACRE.

This crop, like all others, varies in the amount produced, owing to quality of land, manner of culture, season, etc. Many crops of rice are badly injured by being planted too thick, using too much seed and letting too much stand on the ground. One peck, or even less, is abundance for one acre. Do not plant too thick, as rice, like some other kinds of grain, stools largely, sending up from ten to twelve stalks. The yield in this part of the South has been from twenty to one hundred bushels of rough rice per acre.

In conclusion I would say that there is nothing in the way of raising, with great profit, almost an unlimited amount of rice in the vicinity of Clinton. Some planters upon whom I called are preparing to plant, some ten, some twenty, and some as high as thirty acres. Let many others do likewise, and next year let the planters count up their acres of rice as the Northern farmers do their wheat, by the hundred. All facilities for cutting, thrashing and cleaning, and that cheaply and successfully, will be on hand.

Respectfully, etc.,
JOHN J. MILLER.

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.—It is not the imposing majesty of a sumptuous mansion, nor the hollow glare of gaudy furniture, nor the obsequious attention of servants that makes the blessedness of home. No; it is the steady exercise of those holy charities that soothe our sorrows, and that build the nest of peace, love and true enjoyment in our bosoms. It is mutual respect and attention, a kind consideration of each other's feelings, under all circumstances—a sympathy in our cares, a regard to our interests, the exercise of a patient and forbearing and forgiving temper, that makes home the "only Paradise that has survived the fall." And let it never be forgotten that even a smile or a frown may gild with brightness, or overcast with clouds, the whole horizon of that sacred spot—home.

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The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

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Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

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W. H. N. MAGRUDER.
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 3-6m

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Boremus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field; collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

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Offers to Families, Planters and Traders a full stock of Fancy and Staple Goods,

Also, a large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Salt, suitable for Plantation supplies,—all of which will be offered at the

Most reasonable Rates.

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Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and

PLANTATION CLOTHING,

CORNER MAGAZINE AND COMMON STREETS, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

☞ *Sales guaranteed at New York prices.*
a18 1y

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1823.)

Warerooms, Nos. 641 and 646 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with their patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This Invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality; but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

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BRANCH

Southern Methodist Publishing House

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"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH-WEST;" by J. G. Jones.....$1 25
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THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINESCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder. $1 50
PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00
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MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE

Abingdon, Va.

Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.**

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months.....$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos., 60
" " Preparatory " " " 40
Fuel, for Boarders, " " 10
" " Day-scholars, " " 8
Music on Piano, " " 50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each, 0

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of pianos.

Oil Painting.....$36
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each, 20

No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

Bills payable semi-annually, in advance.

For further information, apply to

July-6-3m B. AUMIDAST, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, seven miles east of Canton.

The *fifth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hamilcutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healty one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months.....$15 00
Primary Department..... 20 00
Collegiate..... 25 00
Music and Piano..... 25 00
Use of Instrument..... 7 50
Vocal Music..... 2 50
Incidental fee..... 2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month.... 18 00
Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month.....$10 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge*. sep 21 2m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks.. $30 00
Music..... 25 00
Use of Instrument..... 7 50
Languages, each..... 10 00
Incidental Fee..... 2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month.. 20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing 16 00
aug 24 R. H. RIVERS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices

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Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10 00.

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less.

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Address, E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
je 29 Emory P. O., Va.

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SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

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Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
DEC				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no very material change to notice in the general market since our last review. Better supplies of flour and grain, without any corresponding increase in the demand, causes the market for these articles to appear heavy and, perhaps, something easier, while for provisions, and particularly for pork, the demand is better, prices firmer, and increased animation is observed. In dry goods there is still a moderately fair business doing, and some of the grocers are meeting with a moderate patronage also The market for foreign sugar and molasses remains very dull, and the market is too bare of the product of Louisiana to permit of anything more than mere retail transactions.

Cotton.—In our last review we reported the cotton market as having been in an almost unprecedentedly inactive state during the three days previous, the unsatisfactory telegraphic accounts from Liverpool causing buyers to discontinue purchasing even at the modified prices which holders were then asking. The few inconsiderable lots which had changed hands, we remarked, were disposed of on the basis of 29c. for Good Ordinary, 30 to 30½ for Low Middling, and 31 to 32 for Middling. The market on Saturday gave no signs of recovering from the depression under which it had been laboring before, owing to the great discrepancy still existing between the views of buyers and sellers. The sales of the day only amounted to about 240 bales, with a drooping and irregular market, affording no reliable data upon which to base quotations. On Monday the telegrams, for which all parties were waiting, were rather late in reaching us, and the market in the meantime remained inactive. Only 670 bales changed hands during the day, prices continuing irregular, though as near as we could learn on the basis of 29 to 29½c. for Good Ordinary, 30 to 30½ for Low Middling, and 31½ to 32 for Middling. On Tuesday nothing occurred to relieve the market from the extreme dullness which characterized it for some days past. The sales amounted to but 675 bales, and prices did not exhibit any material change from those before paid. The telegrams during the day from Liverpool were not calculated to impart any activity to business here, as they reported that market as dull, with sales of only 8,000 bales, and prices lower, Uplands closing at 12⅛ to 12¼d. and Orleans Middling at 12⅜ to 12½d. Owing to the small amount of business done the sales for the three days barely sum up to 1,585 bales, and we find it somewhat difficult to adjust quotations, yet believe that those we give below very fairly represent the market.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 1,585 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening embrace 2,929 bales, against 2 970 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 41 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 563,601 bales, against 654,981 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 339,017 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 115,049 bales to Great Britain, of 48,534 to France, and of 121,296 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	29 to 29½
Low Middling	30 to 30½
Middling	31 to 31½
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days	3822
Arrived previously	628247— 632069
	647325
Exported past three days	9413
Exported previously	580219— 589632
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales	60932

Sugar.—The season for the production of Louisiana being over, there is nothing doing excepting a limited retail business, at 13¾c. per lb. for Fair, 15½c. for Prime, 16 to 16½c. for yellow Clarified, and 17 to 17¼c. for white. Some lots of Cuba sugar were sold, but all the particulars are suppressed.

Molasses.—There is none in market from the coast. Refinery reboiled commands 75 to 85c.; Golden Syrup $1 to $1 10 per gallon. Cuba molasses is quoted at 46½c. per gallon by the cargo, and 50 to 55c. in lots.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, April 2f, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$55 to 70
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	40 to 50
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	25 to 30
Hogs, per lb gross	5c to 10
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$ — to 9 00
Sheep, 2d " " "	— to 5 00
Sheep, 3d " " "	— to 3 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 20
Yearlings, per head	6 to 13
Calves, per head	8 to 14

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES,

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
" Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	16	20
East India	22	23½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs		1 75
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot		8 50
Crackers		9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	10 00	
English, Fire	25 00	
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	35	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Canoel ₱ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton		10 00
Western, ₱ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	14 00	
Hulled, ₱ bushel	35	36
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb		
Sheathing	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	19	20
Feathers, ₱ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₱ box		1 50
Herrings		60
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	19 00	
" No. 2	16 00	
" No. 3	12 00	13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	9 00	9 25
Extra	10 00	15 00
Fine	8 00	8 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb		22
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	7½	8
Currants, Zante		14
Almonds, soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
" Layer	4 50	
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box		
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		28 00
" Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
" 10 x 12	3 90	4 00
" 12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	3 00	3 10
" Canada	3 10	3 20
Oats	73	74
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	1 01	1 10
Beans, ₱ bbl	18 00	22 00
Hops, ₱ lb	50	60
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	19 00	21 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	15	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	0	9½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	16	18
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl		
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5¾
Wrought, Garman	15	20
" English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	0 00
Pitch	4 40	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	4 25
" No. 2	3 25	
" No. 3	3 00	
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon		65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil	40	
" in cases	58	62½
Cotton Seed, Crude		75
" Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
" Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
" Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
" Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	27 50	28 00
" Prime Mess		
" Hog, round, ₱ lb	11½	
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	15	
" Dry, canvassed	13½	14½
" Sides	16	18
" Shoulders	13½	
Green Shoulders		13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	18½
" in kegs	19	19½
" Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	50	
" Western	20	40
Cheese, American	7	18
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	4 25	4 50
Onions	6 00	8 00
Green Apples	10 00	12 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	3	10½
" India		10
" Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
" Crude	13½	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 20	2 25
" from store	2 30	2 35
" coarse, cargo		
" from warehouse	2 40	2 45
" from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	2 00	2 10
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	15½	17¼
Havana, White		
" Yellow		
" Brown		
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
" Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	35
" Burry	12	18
" Louisiana, Native	17	20
" Texas, (@) Merino	24	27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 3 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Collier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wyna parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T. A. James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Collier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

REV J F BELLAMY,
REV J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE.
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Collier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Collier can cure any case of Cancer.

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Collier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG,
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GREENSBORO, ALA.

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Rev. E Wadsworth, A M., D D.,
O as A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
N T Lupton, A M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term, $10 00
Incidental fee, 5 00
Tuition in Preparatory school per term $30 to $35
Contingent fee, $2 50
Board exclusive of washing and lights, $20 to $25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

July 27-tf O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 15.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 677.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

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A PRAYER.

Abba, Father, lo! thy child
Lifts his weary cry to thee;
Satan-tempted, sin-beguiled,
Lord, thy mercy show to me.

Jesus, author of my faith,
Still my elder Brother be;
From the everlasting death,
Oh! my Brother, save thou me!

Holy Spirit, Love of love,
Woo my wayward heart to thee;
Win my soul to home above;
Gracious Guardian, guide thou me.

Maker, Saviour, Comforter,
Whom have I in heaven but thee?
Leave me not a wanderer,
Abba, Father, keep thou me! C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Michigan Democrats gain seventy supervisors, and defeat negro suffrage by 40,000 majority.

A Democratic recorder is elected in Chicago by 921 majority.

House.—Nothing done.

Gen. Schofield is still here—his departure uncertain.

Correction.—There are no negroes among the new municipal officers of Alexandria, Va.

Impeachment continued.—Boutwell concluded, after which the court took a recess of ten minutes. Nelson, of Tennessee, spoke extempore. He alluded to the magnitude of the occasion, and found he lacked the ability to treat the subject. That the managers had charged Johnson with evil nature and wickedness, and characterized him as a detestable character, and accused the President of everything, from a great political criminal to a common scoundrel. Nelson gave the President's biography in refutation of these charges and aspersions. Those who, like Nelson, knew the President best, sustained him. Nelson felt that he was not addressing Senators as politicians, but as judges who would rise above the prejudice of party. He was confident the outside pressure would be indignantly repelled. If he believed conviction a foregone conclusion, humble as he was, he would scorn to address them. Nelson cited the resolutions offered by Johnson and adopted by Congress, immediately after the Bull Run disaster, declaring the purposes of the war, which are still unrepealed. To these resolutions Johnson was faithful. Lincoln's policy after Lee's surrender was based on those resolutions, which Johnson faithfully carried out. Congress claimed powers in the reconstruction acts by implication. The President's powers were more plainly implied. The President had a right to his own opinion. Honesty and integrity of motive must be presumed in such a case. Nelson claimed that Congress had justified the President's policy in the primary recognition of Virginia. Nelson argued the judicial character of the Senate, and denounced the claims of the managers that the Senate was a law unto itself and could convict on common fame, as dangerous to the country. Senators' oaths showed that they were bound by the laws. He denounced as grossly improper the managers' plea that the people thundered conviction, and that the public pulse beat fitfully while they delayed it.

Adjourned.

The Radicals are arrogant in their confidence of conviction. The atmosphere is full of it, and the most stubborn acquittal prophets are becoming shaky; still nothing tangible has transpired to strengthen one party or weaken the other.

Nelson's speech is regarded as admirable in its place. It deals with facts which must warm the hearts of those who fought for the Union toward Mr. Johnson. Nelson's Tennessee earnestness and pronunciation make the injudicious laugh, but he is listened to with profound attention, especially by doubtful Senators. His speech covers ground which no one else could safely tread. Nelson has been Johnson's life-time neighbor, and even the sneerers acknowledge the honesty of his rough logic.

The proceeds of the Elgin cotton has been ordered to be paid into the treasury, the Supreme Court having dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction. The amount involved is nearly half a million of dollars. The parties claiming the proceeds will apply to the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—It is Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding First Military District, whom the President has nominated Secretary of War.

Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau has arrived from Alaska, under summons as a witness for the defence.

Regular pools are opened at the fashionable gambling houses, where bets are made on all impeachment questions involving the final result—votes on interlocutory questions, and termination of the trial.

T. A. R. Nelson's speech is universally read and applauded; it is admirable. Rousseau left Sacramento on the 4th inst.

In the Senate the resolution that the proceedings of the court in retirement be published by the regular reporters in the usual way was postponed until Monday.

Chase thou ordered the prosecution to proceed. Stevens being absent, the prosecution asked time.

The defence then proceeded, and Groesbeck is now speaking. Weather is inclement.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Groesbeck's speech is much praised. Thus far Tennessee and Ohio have made the most admired efforts on impeachment.

The machinery on foot regarding new rules and regulations will probably prolong the trial beyond the Chicago Convention.

It is stated that Wade's influence in the Convention, should he surely be President, is feared, and the result will be staved off.

Stevens and Williams will speak on Monday.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—*Impeachment Court*.—After the journal was read Chase said that Edmond's resolution ordering that the Senate's deliberations be regularly published was in order. Drake moved indefinite postponement. Sumner said that's the proper motion. Indefinite postponement was defeated, 20 to 27. Sumner submitted a motion that the vote on the several articles proceed at 12 on the day after the argument of the managers and counsel ceased. Objected to; goes over under the rules to Monday. Sumner proposed two additional rules—first, that Chase shall ask each Senator, how do you vote, and he shall reply guilty or not guilty. Second—That upon conviction it shall be the duty of the presiding officers to order the convict's removal forthwith. Objection. Matter goes over to Monday. Several Senators made points that these new issues would come into the Senate where interminable debate was allowable, postponing the result indefinitely. Chase ordered the argument to proceed. The prosecution not responding, Groesbeck commenced. He argued that the body he was addressing was a court—arguing from the Constitution—which permitted neither bills of attainder nor irresponsible tribunals, especially such as were laws unto themselves.—Lincoln's plain violations of the Constitution had been ratified by Congress because his motives were good. He then proceeded to argue that the first eight articles rested on whether the President had the right to remove Stanton and give Thomas *ad interim* appointment. He argued that had Mr. Lincoln lived, and had the tenure-of-office bill been passed in hostility to Lincoln, Lincoln, under its provisions, during his second term, could have legally removed a Cabinet officer appointed by himself during the first term, and that Stanton had infinitely less claim to tenure under Mr. Johnson's term. Groesbeck feared a few days' delay would not help him, and asked that he be allowed to proceed through. Circumstances compelled him to make important omissions in his argument. The President having consulted the advisers indicated by the Constitution, was guiltless of crime. It was comparatively useless to urge the unconstitutionality of the act with those who framed it; but granting its constitutionality, he denied the President's criminality. The President's oath of office required him to maintain the Constitution. Minor officers swore only to support it. Answering Boutwell—That the President was bound to execute all laws. Groesbeck inquired about the President's duty when the Supreme Court had decided a law unconstitutional? Groesbeck quoted from a large number of precedents, against which was alone the act of 1867, claiming there was abundant room for doubt and hesitation on the part of the President—sufficient, at least, to induce him to resist with the view of obtaining a judicial decision. Groesbeck asked whether the President was to be convicted and deposed because he had acted on the interpretation sanctioned by his constitutional advisers, by the Thirty-Eighth Congress, by the Supreme Court and by the uniform practice of the government. The evidence showed that the President acted in the public interest in removing Stanton, Groesbeck contended that the President's acquiescence in the tenure-of-office bill as long as possible was a point in the President's favor. (As Groesbeck proceeded he recovered his voice and held the floor and galleries spellbound.) Groesbeck concluding, expressed his confidence in the final result, and characterized the precedents of convictions referred to by the managers as rather beacon lights of warning than as examples for guidance. In conclusion, he pronounced a glowing eulogium upon President Johnson's life, character and services.

LONDON, April 27.—Afternoon.—Weather delightful, favoring the crops. The Abyssinian news improves the funnces.

Later Abyssinian dispatches state that Theodorus and his sons are prisoners, and that a great quantity of valuables was captured at the fortress of Magdala.

The English captives are en route for home.

The very latest reports from Magdala represent that fourteen thousand native troops laid down their arms. The interior of the fortress of Magdala presented an extraordinary and splendid sight, the place glowing almost with barbarous splendor. The British troops plundered it at once. The men found four royal crowns made of solid gold, and $20,000 in silver, thousands of silver plate, and lots of rich jewels.

Still later advices were received from Sydney to-day. Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, was duly indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The impeachment element appears less confident to-day than during last week.

House.—A bill was introduced to admit the State of Arkansas into the Union. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Adjourned.

Senate.—In the court, after several propositions affecting final argument by Senators had been rejected by votes indicating that a majority desired to push the matter to a speedy conclusion, the whole subject was postponed until after the argument was concluded. Stevens then proceeded with his speech. After reading twenty minutes he broke down. Butler read the balance of Stevens's speech, which is very vindictive. He narrated the position of Senators on the tenure-of-office bill at length; Senators could not excuse its violation.

Manager Williams succeeded, and will occupy part of to-morrow.

After court the Senate received several executive messages, and adjourned.

Canby telegraphs Grant from North Carolina that, as far as heard from, there is 7,340 majority for the Constitution.

The President's message, regarding the department of the Atlantic, simply states that he established it in accordance with the usage of government.

The bill admitting Arkansas provides similar to that reported last March from the Committee on Reconstruction. The preamble asserts that Arkansas has formed and adopted a State government, republican in form, and therefore is entitled to representation as soon as the legislature ratifies the fourteenth article, and on condition that the Constitution shall never be changed to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote now entitled to do so by the Constitution herein recognized; nor so amended as to allow any person to vote who is excluded from office by the third section of the proposed fourteenth article, until the disability imposed is removed in the manner therein provided.

Stevens, alluding to Groesbeck, concluded: "The gentleman, on Saturday, implored the sympathy of this Senate with all the elegance and pathos of a Roman Senator pleading for virtue, and it is to be feared that his grace and elegance turned the attention of the Senate upon the orator rather than upon the accused. Had he been pleading for innocence his great power would have been well exercised. Had he been arguing with equal eloquence before a Roman Senate, and Cato, the censor, had been one of the judges, his client would soon have found himself placed in the middle of the forum, instead of receiving the sympathy of a virtuous and patriotic audience."

The Evening *Star* says: Impeachment stock, from some unfathomable cause, seems to have a slightly downward tendency to-day. There are rumors of a break in the line of Republican Senators, and four are named as certain to go against impeachment. On close inquiry, however, it cannot be ascertained that any one of the four has made any declaration, or given any indication to warrant such a conclusion. Still, the belief that the President's chances are improving is certainly afloat in the air.

LONDON, April 25.—Advices from Australia state that a Fenian named Farrell shot Prince Alfred in the back. The ball was extracted and Alfred was doing well, but had been sent home.

LONDON, April 25.—Evening.—The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred by the Fenian Farrell has produced the most profound excitement from one end of the nation to the other. The press teems with denunciation of the assassination, and among the people, with whom the Prince was a great favorite, the crime forms a great topic of conversation.

LONDON, April 23.—There was an immense meeting at Spurgeon's church this evening. John Bright presided and many distinguished persons spoke. Resolutions favoring the disendowment of the Irish church passed enthusiastically.

Late advices from Japan state that anarchy reigns in that country. The natives of Osaca captured the French corvette Duplex, and compelled all foreign agents, except the English, to lower their flags.

LONDON, April 28.—Both Houses of Parliament have voted addresses to the Queen regarding Alfred's injury.

Disraeli said that Napier's Abyssinian exploit is only equaled by that of Cortez in Mexico.

The House of Commons has resumed the Irish church question.

BERLIN, April 27.—The third session of the North German Parliament commenced to-day. King William of Prussia made the opening speech, and said to the members that their aim should be the mutual and material interests of Germany. He advised the fulfillment of treaties with Austria and Spain.

He hoped that a desire for national good would rule them in all their proceedings. He congratulated them on the peaceful and friendly local relations, and trusted that those of North Germany with the great powers of Europe would justify the belief that the maintenance of peace was the great and only object.

The speech was pacific throughout, and he concluded expressing the hope that during the present session, and in all events, he might count upon the united power of Germany.

His remarks were very favorably received. After concluding, he shook hands with the Bavarian minister. The latter called for three cheers, which were given, for the King.

LONDON, April 28.—House went into Committee of the Whole on the Irish church question. The first of Gladstone's series of resolutions was debated at length, but none of the prominent members took part in the discussion.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—*Court Continued*.—The following is the text of Sumner's proposition:

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that on trials of impeachment by the Senate no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present; that the requirement of two-thirds is not extended to the judgment on such trials, which remain subject to the general law that a majority prevails. Therefore, in order that any question which may arise with regard to the judgment shall be determined by a majority of the members present:

The following is one of the sentences of Manager Williams' speech: Look at the bloody carnival of New Orleans, and show mercy to loyalty and innocence and not to treason.

After Williams concluded Butler explained the connection of the managers with the Alta Vela affair. Alluding to Nelson's reference thereto, Butler said it was not on the suppression of truth but a suggestion of falsehood.

Nelson replied that this was not the time to measure character with Butler—that could be done some other time. Nelson did not think he would suffer by comparison. Considerable excitement ensued. Logan wanted to say something, but Senator Conkling, who was sitting near him, said, "General, be quiet," and the affair subsided with much suppressed wrath.

Evarts commenced. His first accent hushed the excited assemblage. Evarts spoke to adjournment, and will continue to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Registration, as far as it has progressed, shows that the whites are 1,000 ahead.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The House did no business.

Sumner in the court offered a motion, which lies over, that after conviction by a two thirds majority the Senate shall decide regarding the qualifications required for the President's successor. Williams resumed his argument.

In the House bills were introduced admitting North Carolina and Louisiana on the adoption of the fourteenth article and providing no exclusion from suffrage of classes now enfranchised, and no admission of those disfranchised by the fourteenth article until restored as therein provided.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Indications are that Mr. Davis will not be tried next term of court.

It is stated on public but doubtful authority that Grant has advised Schofield to decline the War Department, and request the President to withdraw his name.

There was a full cabinet meeting to-day.

A synopsis of Evarts' speech is utterly impossible. Alluding to parties to the trial—the House as accusers, the President as the accused, the Senators as jurors, the Chief Justice presiding—Evarts said: We want no volunteers; let no one raise so much as a little finger to jostle the contestants.

Arguing the judicial character of the proceedings, Evarts said: In reply to all the managers who propose to speak in behalf of all the people, he would reply in one sentence, representing one voice—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Evarts, speaking of the people, says they know their government, and they mean to maintain it, and when they hear this tremendous engines of impeachment, and trial, and threatened conviction, and sentence, has been brought into play—that that power, which has lain in the Constitution like a sword in its sheath, is now drawn, they wish to know what crime the President is accused of. They know that bribery and treason are crimes, and those who are guilty of them should be brought into question and deposed. They are ready to believe that there are other great crimes and misdemeanors touching the conduct of the government and the welfare of the State, which may equally fall within the jurisdiction and the duty, but they wish to know what the crimes are; they wish to know whether the President has betrayed our liberties or our possessions to a foreign State; they wish to know whether he has delivered up a fortress or surrendered a State. They wish to know whether he has made merchandise of the public trust or turned authority to private gain; and when they learn that none of these things are charged or even declaimed about, they yet seek further information, and they are told he has removed a member of his cabinet. Now, the people are familiar with the removal of cabinet officers; so that on the mere statement it does not strike them as either an unprecedented occurrence or as one involving great danger to the States.

Well, how comes it to be a crime, they inquire? Why Congress passed a law for the first time in the history of the government, and undertook to control this removal from office, and provided that if the President should violate it, it should be a crime, or rather a misdemeanor, and a high misdemeanor; and now that he has removed, or undertaken to remove, a member of his cabinet, he is to be removed himself for that cause. He undertook to make an *ad interim* Secretary of War, and you are to have made for you an *ad interim* President in consequence.

PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL—COLLISION BETWEEN BUTLER & NELSON.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Nelson produced a letter, dated March 6th, with Butler's and Logan's signatures, regarding Alta Vela.

Butler desired to see the letter. Nelson desired some pledge that it would be returned.

Chase made some objection, when Nelson said he would prefer depositing it with the Secretary of the Senate, who could show it to better advantage.

Here the matter stopped. Evarts proceeded with his argument.

Senator Sumner offered an order that—"Whereas, Mr. Nelson, one of the counsel for the President, in addressing the Senate, has used disorderly words, as follows: 'So far as any question the gentleman desires to make with me, this is not the place to make it;' and whereas such language, besides being discreditable to the Senate, is calculated to bring on a duel, or intimate a desire or willingness to fight one; it is, therefore, ordered that Mr. Nelson, one of the counsel for the President, has justly deserved the disapprobation of the Senate."

Nelson rose. The Chief Justice said he could only proceed by unanimous consent. Sumner objected, unless it was for the purpose of explanation. Nelson said he only wished to read a letter in the Alta Vela case. Butler hoped, as far as he was concerned, there would be no further action taken in the matter, but objected to reading the letter. Nelson hoped he would be allowed to say one word. He had intended no offence by what he had said, but if anything was to be done with the resolution, he hoped he would have an opportunity to explain. So far as he was concerned, he was willing to let the matter drop. Sherman objected to present consideration of the resolution. Nelson repeated his desire to present the letter. The Chief Justice put the motion whether Nelson be allowed to proceed. Agreed to. Butler repeated his objection. Senator Trumbull asked that, as the manager had been allowed the privilege of saying what he desired, some privilege be extended counsel. Chief Justice said counsel could not proceed without the consent of the Senate. Davis raised a point of order that after the Senate had permitted counsel to proceed, it was not competent for a manager to object. Chief Justice did not understand leave as allowing counsel to read a letter. Howard begged leave to object to reading of letters until after they were presented to the managers for examination. Sumner positively objected to allowing counsel to proceed, after the language he had used, except for the purpose of explanation. Johnson asked if debate was in order. Confusion here occurred, several Senators speaking at once. Hendricks moved that attorney for the President be allowed to read so much of the letters as would show dates. Agreed to. Nelson then resumed, and said the letter to which reference had been made—Alta Vela—bore date March 9, 1868, signed by Benj. F. Butler, and addressed to Col. Shaffer. Johnson asked if he had the original letter. Nelson understood this to be the original letter. He also understood the signature to be the genuine signature of Benj. F. Butler, and the signatures below to be the genuine signatures of John A. Logan and James A. Garfield. The letter was brief, and he would like permission to read it. Howard objected to the reading. The Chief Justice said the letter could not be read unless by consent of the Senate. Nelson said it was almost impossible for him to explain if he was not permitted to read the letter. The letter is signed by Benj. F. Butler. Beneath his signature are the words, "I concur," which are signed by John A. Logan, and beneath these, "so do I," signed by James A. Garfield.

There was no other date to the letter than March 9, 1868. Johnson asked as to the hand-writing.—Wilson said that the date and body of the letter were the same, but that the signatures were different. Nelson continued: On the 15th of March Chancey F. Black addressed a letter to the President, saying that he inclosed this letter. The Chief Justice said counsel must confine himself to dates. Hendricks said his motion was to allow the attorney to read only so much of the letter as would show the date, and he objected to the reading going any further.

Mr. Nelson said he could not explain unless by going somewhat into the body of the matter. The letter of the same date was further indorsed by Mr. Koontz, Mr. Marshall, Thaddeus Stevens, John A. Bingham, James G. Blaine, and the copy was precisely like the original. Tifton here arose, and with some appearance of excitement moved that the gentleman be allowed to proceed one hour. The Chief Justice did not put the motion, and Mr. Nelson sat down.

LONDON, April 29.—An Abyssinian dispatch says Theodorus shot himself with a pistol as the English approached his last refuge.

A boy while at play in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn., discovered in the decayed stump of a tree promissory notes, mortgages, and other papers, worth in the aggregate $10,000. They appear to be the property of Daniel Bell. There is no clue to the mystery of their discovery in so singular a hiding place.

THE late venerable President Day, of Yale College, on being asked what he thought of the modern spiritualism, so called, replied, "Either there is nothing in it, or the devil is in it." So we think.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE.

Mrs. Sewell, in one of her ballads, has thus described a public house:

"Sir, did you ever walk along a street,
A low back-street, at night, where drinkers meet?
Where the gin-palace turns the night to day,
And public house and beer shop line the way?
Say, did you listen? What, sir, did you hear?
Our English workmen were enjoying beer.
Did the rude clamor come from happy men,
Or wild beasts, maddened, raging in their den?
You heard the fiendish laugh, the oaths, the strife,
The curses heaped upon a helpless wife;
The wretched harlot's song, the drunkard's roar;
The noisy fiddle and the rattling floor;
You saw the ragged mother, sick and pale;
You heard the miserable infant's wail—
That was the English workman's happy lot!
That was the music to 'the poor man's pot.'
You heard it? Yes—our workmen mad with drink!
Something to make a sober Christian think!"

For the Advocate.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

NO. XI.—THE SCRIPTURES.

A careful and candid examination of the character and contents of the Scriptures has often lead to the conclusion that they were edited in heaven, that holy men of old spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. We would begin this examination of the Scriptures by calling attention to their unity and harmony as proof of the fact that they originated in one mind, and that those who wrote them were under the guidance of one superintending intelligence.

Now if we take up a class of books written by men devoted to medicine, for example, how conflicting we shall find their various theories! We shall find them differing as to the cause of disease, differing in their diagnosis of diseases, and differing as to the diet and medicines suitable to cure diseases. We shall find this the case in writers of the same age and country. When we go back a few centuries we find that the difference is great between the writers of those times and these. Many theories, once confidently promulgated and once fully accepted, have been found, upon fuller investigation, entirely erroneous and have been exploded and altogether abandoned.

So, if we take a class of books treating of natural science, we shall find the same antagonism of theories, the same inculcation of errors, and the same ultimate explosion of them. So, also, with books and writers on law, the laws of one age differing from those of following ages, and of one land from those of other lands. Theology as a science, discussed by uninspired minds, is no exception. The varieties and contrarieties of opinion and theory are almost innumerable.

Now let us, from this standpoint, examine the Bible. The Bible was more than fifteen hundred years in being written. During this long period great changes were made in the philosophies, the governments and the religions of the world. The arts of life were variously modified and improved, and we see the influence of these changes in all other books—on all classes of thinkers and writers. We remark, further, that these inspired books were not class productions, written alone by priests and men trained to the study of theology as a science.—Neither were they all written in the same language or in the same country, and with the same surroundings. Let us consider who wrote these books, and under what circumstances. Warriors, kings, prophets, herdsmen, tax-gatherers, fishermen, physicians and statesmen were the agents employed to commit the Scriptures to writing and circulate them among men. Some of the Scriptures were written in Arabia, some in Judea, some in Assyria, some in Rome, some in Athens, and some in Macedonia. They were written in Hebrew and Greek, with some slight mixture of Chaldee and Syriac. They were written in palaces, in prisons, in deserts. That these various classes of writers were employed there is abundant internal evidence to prove. You have in the book the historical and narrative style of Moses, Joshua, Samuel and Luke, the profound and aphoristic wisdom of Solomon, the sublime and majestic flights of Isaiah, the heart-touching poetry of David, expressing in holy song all the manifold experiences of life, the lucid logic and powerful argumentation of Paul, and the grand and gorgeous imagery of John the Divine. But with all this diversity of time, of circumstances, of education, of language, and of genius, there is no antagonism of doctrine or moral precepts. The unity of God is taught in every part, and everywhere purity of heart and life is demanded. The same great purpose is seen in every part—to reveal God to man, to show us our need of a Redeemer, and to point us to his coming; to reveal to human faith and hope a holier life on earth and a glorious immortality in heaven. Upon what hypothesis, outside of inspiration, can this unparalleled unity and harmony of the Scriptures be accounted for? We are frank to say we know of none, and feel that an attempt at any other solution could but prove a failure. As it is the same sun that shines in Asia, Africa, Europe and America that shines upon the spicy groves of tropic isles, and upon the snowy mountains and ice-bound shores of the Arctic circle, so it is the same Eternal Illuminator who poured light upon the minds of Moses, Isaiah and Paul, and all the goodly company who wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

In reading the Book we are constantly impressed with the wonderful combination of simplicity and dignity. While the narrations are simple and level to the apprehension of the humblest minds, there is nothing low, vulgar or profane. Dignity, purity and naturalness mark the narrations of the Book. It contains the tenderest pathos and heart-moving interest in its stories, but never anything ridiculous or absurd. The reading of the Bible purifies our affections, refines our taste, exalts our imagination, and enlarges and instructs our understanding.

The Bible is the most original of all books. With perhaps the exception of less than ten lines, it never quotes from any book but itself—it borrows from none, but lends and gives to all. The grand excellence of the Bible is its truth—true to nature, to life, to experience. Of all books its pencil draws the truest portraits of human character. It nothing extenuates nor sets down aught in malice. Without favor or fear—for it is no respecter of persons—it tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, about the various characters it passes under review. Whence then, we ask, came this wonderful Book? It could not have been the offspring of man's erring brain and wayward heart. W.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS. — In Ireland the Roman Catholics constitute four-fifths of the population; in British America, two-fifths; in the United States, one-tenth; in Russia, Europe, one-ninth; in Prussia and other German States, one-third. In Great Britain (exclusive of Ireland) there are one and a half millions out of twenty-three millions; in France, thirty-five out of thirty-seven; in Austria, twenty-seven out of thirty-five; in Switzerland, one out of two and a half; in Italy, twenty-one out of twenty-two. Of the thirty millions of Mexico, Central America, and South America, nearly all are Roman Catholics. The same is true of Portugal with its four millions, Spain with its sixteen and a half millions, and Belgium with its four and a half millions. In Norway, Sweden and Denmark there are but six thousand Roman Catholics in a population of eight millions. The entire Roman Catholic population of the globe is about one hundred and eighty-five millions; the entire Protestant population about ninety-five millions.

THE Prince of Wales will pay the sultan of Turkey a visit in August.

THE POWER OF TINSEL.

We are told that to deserve success is better than to win it. And the statement commends itself at once to our instinctive sense of justice. It is surely a better and nobler thing to give than to receive. It is better in itself to give evidence of merit than to bear the palm. *Tulit alter honores* is a confession of failure, but not of inferiority. All this seems obvious enough; nevertheless, the sentiment has been severely criticised as a false antithesis. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, as the proverb runs; and success, it is said, is the sole criterion of desert. Failure, if not a fault, is something more than a misfortune; it is a proof of weakness. We have no right to say that a man who has failed ought to have succeeded, because the fact that he has not succeeded really settles the question. "Ought," as *Punch* puts it, "stands for nothing." There is a kind of rude common sense about this rough and ready method of reasoning which to minds impatient alike of doubt or of discussion is almost irresistible. It is a kind of argument that has a natural affinity with the practical instincts of Englishmen, and still more perhaps with the temper of the day, which looks chiefly to results, and to results rapidly achieved. The centuries of patient toil not unfrequently consumed in the gradual elaboration of a mediæval cathedral, as contrasted with the erection of a modern church built by contract, will illustrate this distinction. As a matter of fact, there can be no doubt that it is our tendency to regard success as the one test of merit. It is not merely that we share the vulgar inclination to worship the rising sun—that is no peculiarity of any age or race—but that we feel a genuine respect for those who have got to the top of the ladder, which is very little affected by any knowledge which we may or may not happen to possess as to how they got there. There was a story current in Oxford some years ago about the late President of Magdalen's parting advice to an undergraduate of his college, which, if true, is an amusing comment on this view of things.—"Above all, sir," he is reported to have said, "be sure through life to attach yourself to some great man." The Oxford Nestor, like his Homeric prototype, had been conversant with three generations of men, and his suggestion displayed the shrewdness of long experience. But if it pointed to the readiest means of rising, it certainly did not show that eminence of position is always measured by desert. There is indeed something essentially Philistine, as Mr. Arnold would say, about the popular optimism which identifies the two. It would be sufficiently refuted by the maxim of the old Greek philosophers that no one should be pronounced happy—or, we may add, unhappy—before his death. The failures of one age are often the successes of the next. It is almost a truism to say that the greatest men are before their age, and consequently are not appreciated during life. The old Christian aphorism applies in its way to secular martyrs as well as religious; the blood of the martyrs is the source of progress as well as the seed of the church. The prophet is scorned or slain by his contemporaries, and their children build his sepulchre. This consideration alone would be quite enough to justify the poet's antithesis. But this is not all. Genius, like virtue, is too often "praised and starved," or starved without being praised; and, moreover, if merit fails, so too is demerit crowned. The popular test breaks down, which ever way it is applied. Not only does the world persecute or ignore its benefactors, but the brainless toady and the plausible charlatan are clothed in purple and fare sumptuously. There is a kind of talent, real but not the highest, which will usually command as well as deserve success. There are other kinds, both of talent and of energy, which must be content, as the copy-books have it, to be their own reward. But also—and this is the point we are coming to now—there are capacities of a certain order which secure a market value quite beyond their intrinsic worth.

It is not wonderful that such persons should rise to the surface. They are sure to be both safe and popular. There are, no doubt, "throned seats unscaleable" by their arts, but the thrones are mostly, as the poet says, "ethereal." Those "places of dignity to which large emoluments are attached" may sometimes, as a late dean is said to have boasted in the pulpit, be the reward of a profound mastery of Greek scholarship, but they are at least as often procured by plausibility as by profundity of any kind. While the power of tinsel is everywhere considerable, there are two professions which seem to be its natural sphere—the medical and the clerical—especially the latter. Manners make the man, according to the proverb. Manners make wealthy physicians and influential bishops, in very sober fact. Who are they that enjoy the largest practice and the highest reputation for medical skill, whose word is law to a whole host of dyspeptic dowagers and anxious mothers, whose visits are regarded as a favor, and their saloons thronged by crowds of expectant votaries, and who suck thereout no small advantage? Not always the men who have most completely mastered the secrets of medical science, or who have cured the greatest number of their patients. Few people inquire or care to inquire about that. The velvet tread, the unctuous pressure of the hand, the silvery intonation, the sympathetic yet reassuring smile; these are the infallible passports to many hearts, and, what is more, to many pockets. The Job's comforter who insists with obtrusive honesty on telling disagreeable truths, who pronounces with merciless fidelity the death-warrant of the patient whom no human skill can save, and refuses to be fee'd by the interesting hypochondriac who likes to combine the luxury of valetudinarianism with the reality of health, will too often at best be treated with cold respect. He will not be trusted or employed. Far other is the lot of the pompous sciolist who knows, in a different sense from the apostle's, how to become all things to all men, and more particularly to all women. His cures, where any cure was needed, will be few. But he can whisper bland nothings into the doting mother's ear as he suggests some new remedy, as futile as the last, to mock the last agonies of her dying child. He is never at a loss, when all is over, to account for his skill being baffled by circumstances he could not control. The case was exceptional, or he was called in too late, and meanwhile in the chronic treatment of imaginary ailments he has not won his income and his name. We have heard of a physician receiving fifteen guineas each time for a visit, repeated every other day for years, his only real business being to condole in a professional manner with the wife of his ostensible patient, who was a hopeless invalid. There are, with some exceptions, none who lord it over their fellow-men with more prevailing tinsel than the professors of the healing art, nor is any idolatry of appearances more popular than the worship of Æsculapius.

But the church affords a field for the triumph of tinsel where the prizes are more brilliant, if not so numerous or so substantial. We spoke just now of *porphyrogeniti*, and the term is peculiarly applicable to the episcopal purple. It would hardly be too much to say, *Episopus nascitur, non fit.* There is a class of ecclesiastics at Rome who are called *prelati*, though they are not yet bishops, but only candidates for the mitre. The designation is a happy one. Both within and without the Roman Catholic church there are clerics, or intending clerics, who are born *prelati*, though they do not bear the name. It is not merely that they desire the office of bishop, which of course they do, but there is a sort of episcopality about them—if we may be permitted to coin the word—which gives good promise that they will some day have it. They are bishops *in posse*, so to say, and, unless some unforeseen obstacle is interposed, one may be pretty sure that they will eventually become bishops *in esse*. It is not easy to define with exactness what goes to make up this inherent capability for a bishopric, but it is impossible to mistake its characteristics when we see them. It is something quite independent of the qualifications laid down by St. Paul, and has a very remote connection with the question proposed in the consecration service. It need not indicate vigor of thought, or breadth of sympathy, or depth of theological attainments; on the contrary, it is more likely to connote the absence of such qualities. If the character must be described in one word, that word is tinsel; but then it is the tinsel of the sanctuary. It glitters, though it is not gold; and its glitter sanctifies, or seems to sanctify the temple. We have all of us at times come across such men, whether in their chrysalis state or in the full butterfly development of lawn sleeves or mitre. And there is something about look and tone and gesture which bewrayeth them; *incessu patuit*. The faultless propriety of clerical attire, the thin lips, the blandly modulated voice, the serene self-possession, the catlike footfall, the inscrutable smile—which ill-natured critics have called an ecclesiastical grimace—these are among the outward and visible signs of that inward grace which is the augury of hierarchical success. They mark the priest of whom it may as safely be predicted that he will, under ordinary favorable conditions, become an archbishop or a cardinal, as it may be predicted of a different calibre—such men, for instance, as Dr. Newman or Dr. Arnold—that they will not. Your clerical *porphyrogenitus* has won success because he was born to win it; but only by a play upon words can he be said to have deserved it. He came into the world with a silver spoon in his mouth, or rather, let us say, with a gift of tongues by no means Pentecostal, which has enabled him to speak to every man in his own language, and chiefly to all that are in authority. He stoops to conquer with instinctive tact, and shrouds under a veil of diplomatic reserve inconvenient opinions which cannot altogether be suppressed. But his main study is to make his mind a microcosm of the prevalent orthodox beliefs, and to reflect with fidelity, while he seems to mould, the approved tone of religious sentiment. In nine cases out of ten he will succeed where better men have failed. Originality, vigor, courage, straightforwardness are excellent things, but they are at a discount in the market. The tinsel circle gilds the straightened forehead of plausible mediocrity, while the lofty brow of genius wears no crown.—*London Saturday Review.*

THE PSALMS.

The Bible, as a religious book, would be most incomplete without the Book of Psalms; for, in a complete religious book, there must be not only revelation, but the response to revelation. And the response is no whit less inspired and sacred than the revelation is. We know from whom the inspiration of true worship comes. The prayer and praise which go up to God, from hearts that worship him in spirit and in truth, first came down from him; and the worship which "is written in the Book of Psalms," because it was real worship out of honest hearts, that meant it when they uttered it, that prayed because they needed to, and sung because for their religious joy, they could not but sing, was doubtless prompted by the presence of the Holiest within them, kindled by the breath of God, illumined by his light, and quickened by his life. It is with this consideration that the argument for the inspiration of this Book of Psalms should start. They are real prayers and real praises—most intensely *real*, and therefore inspired. The men who uttered them and wrote them felt what they said, and meant it heartily. They cried out for help because they must have help; because if help were not forthcoming they must perish. They sang praises and gave thanks because their hearts were full, and they could not restrain expression.

This, then, is the substance of the Book of Psalms. There is a marvelous variety in it. There are prayers of almost every sort, fitted for almost every circumstance. There are praises copious enough for all exuberance of worship, various enough for all the varying use of gratitude and joy. Every one of them is full of worship. Almost every one is, either wholly or in part, directly spoken to the Most High, and the others utter holy meditations, sacred memories, devout longings, which are no less worshipful for being indirect. They are by various authors. They were written at various times. Some of them bear marks of careful study, and of the most laborious and artificial arrangement. Others seem to have come glowing with the fervor of a mighty inspiration which refused constraint. But however this may be, each one of them is the utterance of a man who had something to say to God, and said it therefore; something about God, or else something about himself; or yet, more probably, something about both himself and God. It was something that he wanted to say to God. It was not enough that he could tell it to his fellow-men: he needed also to utter it to God. If he kept silence, it was as if a fire were burning in him; he could not keep silence. He wanted to tell God how much, how lovingly, how gratefully, he bore in mind the memory of his goodness. He wanted to tell God how pleasant and how comforting a thing it was to trust in him, to be a lamb in his safe fold, to be a citizen of his strong city, to be a soldier in his unconquerable hosts. He wanted to express to God the wonder and delight with which the mighty works he witnessed in the world about him had impressed him. He wanted to declare how grand the course of nature seemed to him, how magnificent the works of Providence. He wanted to rehearse to God the glorious history which his right hand and mighty arm had wrought out for the people. These things he wanted to express to God; these things he called upon all people to express and say, not to themselves, and not to one another, but to God. Not that God needed to be told of them; of course that was not it; but because it was "a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto our God; for it is pleasant, and praise is comely." This was what each psalmist, as he wrote his psalm, believed.

And so, too, with the prayers. These psalmists needed to speak to God concerning themselves also. They wanted to ask him for his help and his continual blessing. They wanted to ask forgiveness for their sins, real sins, great sins, that needed real forgiveness, great forgiveness; as when David prayed his fifty-first psalm, for instance, which is so deeply burdened that the language fairly groans with the passionate repentance of a sinful soul. They wanted to ask for help against enemies who plagued and persecuted them in all sorts of ways. They wanted to commend to God the interests of their country, and to supplicate his favor for it, that he might give it victory in battle, and prosperity in peace, and always righteousness. They wanted to sustain their souls in doubt and darkness and despondency, that came to them as they come to us, by crying out to God in earnest supplication. Not that he needed to be told what they desired—for they knew that he would know, before they asked him, what they were in want of—but because their needs must speak; because their God was one who could hear prayer and answer it—a living God, a Spirit, to whom it was not a matter of mere unconcern, as it was to the stone gods or wooden gods of heathen people, whether they were prayerful or silent; because, as one of them expresses it, while he kept silent his very bones grew old with the inarticulate pressure of his emotion; because, as another one has said—

"As the hart panteth after the water-brooks,
So panteth my soul after thee, O God!
My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God;
When shall I come and appear before God?"

That is what each psalmist more or less distinctly and profoundly felt; and it was in this way that he spoke to God about himself and all that was his, fully, freely, earnestly; till, at last, the whole catalogue of human wants has found an utterance in this complete collection of the inspired prayers of Hebrew worshipers.—*Rev. G. B. Bacon.*

CONCLUDING A SERMON.

Under this caption the *Gospel Herald* has the following remarks. We commend them especially to the "one word more" preachers:

There is more in concluding a sermon than commencing it. "All is well that ends well"—yet it is better if it also *commence* well. But a poor commencement may be endured if the sermon ends well. The speaker may falter and blunder badly in the start if he come out nobly and victoriously at the end. It is the end of the race—the conclusion of the sermon—where the preacher grasps the prize.

It is here more than anywhere else that he wins a soul for his Master, or falls short of any jewel for his crown.

As there have been armies that gained everything at the opening of the battle, and lost all at its close, so there are ministers that gain all at the commencement or in the midst of their discourses, but lose all in the conclusion. How?

1. *By length.*—The best discourses pall upon the ears of a congregation after a certain time. Neither mortal nor immortal can hold a modern congregation two hours with profit. When the attention lags through physical or mental laws, fire and eloquence are vain. That a sermon may be "a success" it must cease while the hearers want it to continue—not continue when the hearers are secretly praying that it may end.

2. *Through disappointed expectation.*—The mind is in no condition to be benefited under the smart of disappointment. That is to say, there are preachers who often declare to their hearers—"One word more, and I have done." Those who take him at his word expect him to sit down in a moment. Many moments elapse only to increase impatience by the same unseemly promise—"One word more and we conclude." With a slight perspiration breaking from the brow, and with a prayer for something of Job's patience, the hearers sink back into their seats. They resist on extreme nervousness with but a tolerable propriety till all patience is annihilated by the third promise—"Another word, by dear hearers, and we have done." Then come thoughts that should never be written, and inward censure that would soon put a period to the preacher's "one word more" could he at that moment read the thoughts of men's hearts.

For a long time we have observed that the promise of "one word more" before the conclusion is a sure indication of a most tiresome and provoking continuation.

Why say anything about when we are to conclude? Why stick up these finger-boards along the line of a discourse—these "one words more" that continually say "*Forty* miles to conclusion?" Why haunt the hearer by continually reminding him that he is on a sea without a shore, or a journey with no visible or known end? It is better that he may master it with such completeness that he may carry his hearers with him, heightening their hearers as he progresses, and bringing them easily, naturally, with good effect to the conclusion.—*Telescope.*

THE apoplectic king of Italy has been bled two hundred times.

FARM AND GARDEN.

STRAWBERRY GROWING.

BY JAMES F. C. HYDE.

The strawberry is one of the most delicious of fruits, and comes at a season of the year when there are no rivals. Strawberries and cream—especially if it be Jersey cream—have a charm for all, and nothing prevents the more extensive consumption of this fruit but its high price. Besides being an agreeable fruit, it is also one of the most healthful. Every year a greater breadth of ground is devoted to strawberries, and yet the prices increase rather than diminish, so great is the demand for this fruit. Besides those that are consumed in a fresh state, great quantities are preserved in cans and otherwise. Now admitting all this, it becomes us to see what means can be adopted to increase the cultivation of this fruit, that if possible prices may be reduced so that many good people who are not overburdened with this world's goods, and who are now wholly denied this luxury, may occasionally eat of that which is so easily produced.

It is not difficult to raise good strawberries, whatever may be said by those who are afraid to soil their fingers, or those who do not wish to verify in their own person the truth of the curse pronounced upon Adam. It is true that there is some hard, back-aching work, that will in a hot day start the perspiration and color to the face; but what of that? Who ever expects to attain results in any department without labor? Many persons who own gardens, because they cannot raise so large a quantity of fruit or of so good quality as their neighbors, neglect the crop wholly and rely upon the markets for their supply. It is a great mistake to do this, and we do earnestly advise all who own or hire a garden plot to set out some strawberry plants. Set out more than you think you will want, so that after the birds have taken the share they are so sure to claim you may have enough for family use, and possibly a few good boxes for your pastor and other friends. Fruit that has been picked the day before, packed in close boxes and carried to market during the hot weather, is a poor apology for that freshly picked from the vines with the hulls left on. How those pent up in the hot, dusty cities are to be pitied in fruit time, who, if their means permit them to indulge at all, are obliged to buy fruit that has been gathered for several days, perhaps, and is nearly destitute of good flavor. They must take them in this condition or not at all; but not so with those who are the fortunate owners of gardens or occupants of estates where the strawberry patch can easily be arranged. It shall be our purpose to give some information concerning the cultivation of this fruit, particularly for the benefit of beginners or those who may never have begun. The "old stager" in the business will find nothing new or strange in our talk. Our suggestions will be more particularly adapted to New England, and especially so when we speak of varieties.

SOIL.

The strawberry seems to adapt itself to a wide range of soil and location, but there are some conditions that should be avoided. For early berries, select a warm southern exposure and plant on such a spot the early varieties. Most any soil that will produce a good crop of common garden vegetables will do for strawberries. Should always avoid a wet piece of ground, peat meadow, or other low place; for on such land, though a large growth of foliage may be obtained, and possibly a fair crop of fruit, the berries will be of light color, soft and of poor flavor. On low, wet lands there will also be danger of injury from water and ice in winter.

On the other hand, avoid very dry ground, especially for the later varieties, for the crop will be quite likely to be cut off or greatly lessened by the hot, dry weather.

PREPARATION OF LAND.

Manure heavily, say at the rate of ten to twenty cords to the acre, with well rotted horse manure and some ashes, if convenient, and plough deeply, or in the garden spade well, to cover the manure and to thoroughly mix it with the soil. The soil should be freed from stones and other obstructions, if possible without too great cost, and should be as well prepared as for any other garden crop.

VARIETIES.

There is a difference of opinion even among fruit growers as to what are the best varieties, but we must speak from our own experience, whether it suits all parties or not. For market purposes we should recommend the Wilson; not because of its high flavor, for in this respect it is deficient, but because it is a great bearer, the fruit is large and sells well. Probably that variety is more popular throughout the entire country at the present time than any other. We should add the Hovey's Seedling and Brighton Pine. For home use we should say Jenny Lind for early picking, Brighton Pine, Triomphe de Grand (to be grown in hills) and Hovey's Seedling. If one is disposed to take special pains to get large fruit let him plant La Constante. If a white variety, Lennig's White. These varieties will give a succession of fruit for several weeks. If there is a desire to try some of the newer sorts, there are Jucunda, Agriculturist and others.

SETTING THE PLANTS.

We like to set out strawberry plants the last of April, or just as soon as the land will do to work, to get the benefit of the April showers. For field culture we have usually set the rows four to five feet apart and the plants in a single row three to four inches apart. The Hovey's Seedling does not make runners freely, and we advise setting a double row and breaking joints, so that the plants will not come opposite each other. This latter variety being a pistillate, it will not yield a good crop unless some staminate or other variety be planted near it that has plenty of pollen to spare. The best way in field culture is to plant four or five rows of the Hovey's and then one of the Brighton Pine, Wilson or Triomphe de Grand. All the other varieties we have given will do well planted alone. The rows may be marked off through the field by running a cultivator with one tooth only, or with some implement that will make a shallow mark in which the plants may be set, or use a line and set the plants by that. When this work is performed nip off the larger leaves from the plants, spread out the roots well, and set the crown of the plant a very little below the surface. Some prefer to raise a slight ridge on which to set the plants, but we recommend a nearly flat surface—no depressions—for they will hold the water in winter and the plant will be destroyed. In the course of three or four weeks the ground should be hoed over to kill all the weeds that have made their appearance, and this operation should be repeated through the summer as often as it may become necessary. By the middle of July the plants will begin to make runners, and from that time more care must be exercised so as not to injure the new plants, and more hard work will be required. When persons have the time, and their plantation of strawberries is not large, it is a good plan to cover up the runners a little, so that the new plants will root more readily. When they do well they should cover the entire ground before cold weather. Late in autumn the beds should receive a thorough and final weeding for the season, and as winter comes on, be covered with coarse straw, horse manure, meadow hay, corn stalks, evergreen boughs or any similar substance that will protect them from the change of the season. Care must be used not to cover too deeply nor with material that will lie too compactly, or many of the plants will be destroyed. The next spring, about the first of April, or a little later, or earlier, as the season may require, remove the covering and with a spade or hoe cut out some walks about a foot wide between the rows, using the plants to set in new beds. Before they begin to bloom go over the bed, carefully removing all weeds and grass, for if the work is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. All this being done, a bountiful crop should be the reward. After the crop is gathered the vines should, in most cases, unless they are in hills, be ploughed under, and if desirable a late crop of vegetables can be raised on the land the same season.

The experience of many years fully justifies us in advising this course of setting new beds every year and ploughing up the old ones after they have given one crop. There may be exceptions, and we have seen in some instances fair crops from beds kept to fruit the second time. We have endeavored to give the plainest and simplest way of raising this fruit, and one that we have practised for many years and know to be good. If others have better notions, let them write them out and send them along for the benefit of the public.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Oh, how blessed is the thought that I am going to live with God, where sorrow never comes; where heaven's own sun always shines with benignant beams, and where love, pure and perfect, flows on in one everlasting stream!

THE POWER OF THE CROSS.—In what direction—what line—may I so place myself as to find omnipotence coming forth to draw me to the Lord? In the line of the cross. In your looking unto Jesus. "I, when I am lifted up, will draw all men unto me." Through the blood of the dying surety, Almighty power comes forth on all them that believe.—*Rev. Hugh Martin.*

Geographical Science and Missionaries.

There is no class of men that has contributed more to the advancement of geographical science than missionaries. Impelled by an earnest desire to benefit their fellow-men by imparting to them knowledge that shall, by its humanizing influences, bring them out from the darkness of barbarism, with a self-denial worthy of our highest approbation, they surrender the society of kindred and friends and the comforts of civilized life for homes in distant and unknown lands. Toward whatever portion of the globe we may turn our eyes, whether it be amid the snows of the arctics or under the burning sun of the equator, in the jungles of India or on the islands of the seas, wherever man has made his habitation, may be found the missionary, laboring not for the accumulation of wealth, not for personal aggrandizement, but as the apostle of Him who commanded, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

From the missionary stations throughout the world we receive not only much valuable information relative to the country, its people and products in their immediate vicinity, but there are few missionaries who do not explore the surrounding country to a greater or less distance. Let us, by way of illustration, state a single instance: A missionary society desired to make a trial of their work in Eastern Africa, then a new field, and established a mission, the headquarters of which were on the eastern coast of Zanguebar, opposite the Island of Mombas. After establishing themselves, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of the native tribes, that they might better judge of the prospects of the results of their labors, they penetrated into the interior. On one of their explorations, seeing at a distance a lofty mountain, they made their way to it. This was a snow mountain, the *Kilimanjo*. An account of this journey was published in England, but the existence of such a mountain was denied by the scientific men there. The missionaries persisted in their testimony, and in order to be able to furnish further proof of the truth of their assertions made further explorations, and not only discovered a second snow mountain, the Kenia, but sent home information, obtained from the natives, of a great inland sea.

The Royal Geographical Society, after making the most thorough investigation possible, determined to send an expedition to explore this country, and the result was the discovery of two lakes, the Tanganyika, and one larger than this, which was named by Captain Speke the Victoria Nyanza.

While this expedition, under Captains Speke and Grant, was at work in this vicinity, another expedition, of which Mr. (now Sir Samuel) Baker was the head, was formed for the purpose of ascending the Nile, and finding, if possible, another and larger lake, of which vague reports were obtained from the natives. After various detentions, and overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles, they at length, in March, 1864, came in sight of the lake, "like a sea of quicksilver lying far beneath the great expanse of waters forming a boundless sea-horizon on the south and southwest, glittering in the noonday sun; while on the west, at fifty or sixty miles distance, blue mountains rise from the bosom of the lake to a height of about seven thousand feet above its level."

This lake, which they named the Albert Nyanza, proved to be the source of the upper branches of the Nile, and settles definitely a question that has troubled the geographical world for years.

It is not probable that these results would have been obtained for years but for the establishment of the missionary station alluded to.

But it is not as explorers that missionaries, as a class, render the greatest service to geographical science, but as aids in exploring expeditions by establishing for them points of departure. There are but few expeditions that do not, on the outposts of civilization, halt at a missionary station to gird themselves anew before plunging into the unknown regions before them. The friendship of the natives of the country, secured by missionary labors, enables more complete preparations to be made, and often supplies guides for some distance, and frequently introductions to and safe passage through sections upon which the light of the mission shines only by reflected rays.

There is scarcely a history of an expedition of discovery in any country that does not contain confirmation of this, and the acknowledgments of the explorers of their indebtedness to the missionaries.—*Colton's Journal of Geography.*

SELF-DENIAL.—It is the great pivot of our moral being — the dividing line between a great man and a bad man. A man need not go from home to be heroic; he need not go from himself to be "greater than he who taketh a city." He need not seek any other theater of conquest than himself. He has here enough to do—a thousand battle-fields; and if he will, can acquire fame in heaven and "glory everlasting."

A VISIT TO THE GEYSER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FAMILIEN-JOURNAL.

The landscape of Iceland is not marked by much variety. Though often grand, it is always dead and monotonous. Ever the same alternation of steep valleys, shut in by precipitous walls of rock, covered usually with lichens which show white and gleaming in the distance, of basins among the hills, formed of old rugged lava fields, of dark little mountain lakes, in the waters of which no fresh, green vegetation is ever mirrored. Far in the southwestern horizon the lofty crest of Hecla towers above the landscape. Just now, the mountain giant persists in keeping his cap upon his head, and, in spite of the hot July day, is only dimly visible through the cloud of mist which surrounds him. We would have gladly paid him a visit, but he lies too far out of our way. Besides, we should find in the ravines which score the broad sides of the mountain nothing but the traces of its destructive activity, which has surrounded it with an eternal desolation. Indeed, every day we meet on our path the signs of this activity, reminding us that we are standing upon a spot of earth which has been for ages subjected to unceasing convulsions of the surface.

Six days since our departure from Reikiavik lie behind us—days full of toil and hardship, which have yielded nothing, save at night a friendly welcome to the lonely farmhouse of some peasant, a frugal meal, an evening's entertainment in the so-called "bathing-room"—heaven only knows why this name is given to the apartment which serves as the ordinary living-room of the Icelanders, for they never by any chance bathe themselves—and, finally, a hard bed upon some sheep skins.

To-day we stand at last before the goal of all our wanderings, and at the same time before one of the most remarkable of nature's wonders, not only in Iceland, but in the whole world—the Geyser. It was not until late in the evening that we reached the wretched huts of some poor natives, who have found a meagre home in the vicinity of the "great boiler." Eager as we were to get sight of the famous fountain, we were forced to restrain our curiosity until the next day, as our guide, in other respects not particularly superstitious, made an exception in favor of the Geyser. In this he only shared the views which are in vogue among his fellow countrymen. Old traditions relate that the Geyser is the frightful caldron in which the Devil cooks up the damned, and that the temerity of frivolous sceptics has often been visited with condign punishment. We found, therefore, that we must submit, and defer our expectations to the next morning.

Nevertheless, even this evening we were forcibly reminded of the neighborhood of the wonderful Geyser. From the remarks which our hostess let fall, we learned that the exceedingly simple viands which she set before us—among which dried unsalted fish played a most important part—had been cooked by the heat of one of the little springs which surround the Great Geyser, and without doubt owe their origin to the same causes as the latter. Although the couch offered us for the night was but little better than the hard tufa-rocks without, still we were at least protected in the huts from the heavy dew, and, more than all, our utter exhaustion and fatigue made us soon forget the want of accustomed comforts.

At last—too slowly, indeed, for our eager expectation—the day begins to break. Our guide is already up, and prepared for the tramp, and we do not long delay to follow him. A short walk of a few minutes' duration brings us to the wonderful fountain. It lies in a shallow valley, which is called by the inhabitants Hankedal, and is evidently of volcanic origin. To such a character plainly point the sharply separated strata of tufa and streams of scoria piled one upon another, of which the mountain walls are formed, while the bed of the valley is a swampy meadow. Here and there a thin spiral of steam rises from one of the hot springs already mentioned, and, indeed, we perceive to our astonishment that these are so numerous as to give to the basin of the valley the appearance of the bottom of a huge sieve, of which these springs form the openings.

Through this labyrinth of springs, the waters of which sometimes ooze away through the marshy meadow land, sometimes bubble and boil up violently to the height of a foot or more, we pick our way up to the great seething fountain itself. This has taken care to make its presence known, even at a long distance. The sediment from the water which is continually steaming out of it have formed about the spring a circular wall two hundred feet or more in thickness, and about thirty feet in height. When the summit of this mound is reached, you look down into a gently sloping basin, which has a diameter of perhaps sixty feet, with a depth of seven or eight. This is the vast caldron in which seethes the famous Geyser, far more grand, as you may well suppose, than our most renowned fountains in their marble basins. In the middle of this bowl is a cylindrical tube or shaft—a huge pit, about ten feet wide at the top, but narrowing toward the base, and seventy feet or more in depth. These, at least, are the measurements which have been made by an enterprising explorer with the aid of a plumb line.

But how grievously disappointed were we by our first sight of the Geyser! We had expected to find a great pillar of water boiling up at short intervals with mighty convulsions; and, instead of this, we looked down upon a clear water-mirror, which lay quietly some four or five feet below the edge of this central shaft. Glittering white bubbles, to be sure, rose in great numbers to the surface, and a moderate ebullition, which every now and then agitated the water, gave a hint of the mysterious powers at work in the depths of this giant spring. The guide, who had meanwhile thrown himself down at his ease on the hard ground, and was perhaps dreaming of the time when kobolds and witches still carried on their wild work here, smiled at our disappointment. He knew only too well that it would not last long, and that we would soon come to respect what seemed now such a quiet, innocent-looking well.

Several hours have passed in this way. The surface of the water in the Geyser has gradually risen, and almost reached the upper edge of the shaft. This, as well as the bubbles now rising more quickly, and in greater numbers, seem to our guide the sign that an outburst is near at hand. By his advice we draw back from the immediate vicinity of the well, and take our stand on the summit of the wall. From this point we can overlook the basin, and easily and distinctly see what takes place at its bottom. The violently seething flood has in the mean time reached the edge of the well, and flows slowly over, bubbling and boiling. This is the moment at which an outbreak usually takes place. Deep down in the entrails of the earth begins a mysterious, uncomfortable grumbling and murmuring, which presently increases to a rolling thunder, accompanied every now and then with a dull roar or sharp detonation, as if huge rocks were being broken and rent asunder beneath the surface of the earth. The ground, too, trembles so violently that the wall of the basin seems on the point of falling to pieces. And now the whole interior of the Geyser rises with a mighty convulsion; a boiling-hot column of water separates itself, and ascends higher and higher, forming itself as it rises into different, often fantastic shapes, and at last stands for a moment—an animated giant pillar—seemingly motionless before us. Breaking forth at first, girdled with glittering foam, and radiant with brilliant colors, it is almost instantly veiled in impenetrable clouds of vapor and steam, which darken the sun itself, even when in the full brilliancy of noonday. But the huge bright column of water itself bursts its way through the thick clouds of vapor, and its topmost points gleam with dazzling white. A light crown of foam wreathes about the apex, and forms the graceful capital of the huge pillar, which, indeed, lasts only for a moment to delight the eye of the astounded beholder.

As if exhausted by the efforts of its rise, the column of water sinks slowly, then more quickly, at last with fearful rapidity. Again, the earth seems to quake; this time, however, shaken by the tremendous force of the falling waters, which in a moment have changed the whole crater into a lake. For a little while yet there hangs above the fountain a cloud which glitters like gold and silver dust. It is the water from the upper part of the column, which falls back to the earth in a fine mist. The breeze meanwhile has carried away over the valley the thick clouds of steam, which sink in drops upon the grass of the meadow, kept always moist by these showers.

We have remained standing all this time on the brink of the wall, wet to the skin and shivering with cold. The magnificence of the sight overwhelmed us with dumb amazement. And, to say the truth, the powerful impression which it made upon us put completely to flight all attempts to understand the wonderful phenomenon. To what a tremendous height did the column of water seem to us to rise! How impossible to believe what trustworthy witnesses assure us to be the fact—that the gigantic shaft very rarely reaches, never exceeds, a height of ninety feet. Our experience was that of which we see instances every day. Once ready to yield to illusion, we are carried in a moment to extremes, and always, too, in perfect good faith.

The wonderful spectacle which an outbreak of the Geyser affords has long been a subject which has exercised the ingenuity of philosophers. That the effort to explain it has given rise to many erroneous theories can easily be imagined. The phenomenon is now so far understood as the nature of the thing will permit; that is to say, an hypothesis has been suggested, which suffices at least to explain it at each moment of its manifestation.

In order to arrive at a clear understanding of its nature two questions have to be answered. In the first place, How is the fountain shaft of the Geyser formed? In answering this question we will adopt the explanation of the famous geologist, Gotta. The hot springs, impregnated with silicious earth, which frequently make their appearance out of the volcanic rock at a distance of five miles from Hecla, on the edge of a high plateau, build up little cones about their mouths by the deposit of this silicious earth. The formation of these cones takes place in the following manner. As the cooling of the hot water of the springs causes it to deposit the silicious earth which it holds in solution, and as this deposit is the greatest near the outlet, we find there the thickest layers of the earth; on the other hand, immediately over the outlet itself the contraction of the orifice by means of this deposit is prevented partly by the strong current, partly by the high temperature of the water. The cone formed in this way will naturally be the higher the longer the water flows from the opening of the spring, the greater the amount of silicious earth which it contains, and the more quickly it cools. In proportion, therefore, to the height of the cone is the length of the fountain shaft increased, and the more favorable do these conditions become for violent outbreaks both of water and steam.

What forces, however, are to be regarded as the causes of these violent eruptions? It may sound strange when we say that it is the same force, the action of which every child observes in the boiling tea-kettle; the same that for years has driven our locomotives over the railway, our steamers over the waves of the ocean, and which is the powerful motive element in a thousand and one different machines—the power of confined steam. That which a century ago was regarded as a triumph of human genius—the practical application of this tremendous power—has here been shadowed forth for us by nature for thousands of years. Let us try to explain, from this point of view, the phenomenon of the eruption itself. After every outbreak the surface stands in the shaft at a depth of several feet, and slowly rises from this level until it flows over the edge. All the water, however, does not flow away, but a part runs back from the sides of the latter, until, after becoming heated anew, it rises again with the stream in the centre of the fountain. Observation has shown, also, that the temperature of this column diminishes as the water rises; that the heat is always greater below than above; and, also, that it is constantly on the increase from the moment of one eruption to that of the next which ensues, without, however, reaching the boiling point. The temperature comes nearest this point at a height midway in the shaft, and, as soon as the heat which is being constantly evolved from the centre of the earth has warmed the water to this degree, a layer of the latter is converted into steam. This diminishes the pressure upon the stratum next beneath, which, in obedience to one of nature's laws, is likewise turned to steam, and so on, with a greater or less portion of the lower part of the column. It is this accumulated steam which, by its expansion, drives the column of water above it with great violence out of the shaft into the air, and causes the wonderful phenomenon of which we were the delighted and astounded witnesses. After the fall of the column precisely the same process begins anew.—*Every Saturday.*

GOD'S EXISTENCE.—Galileo, the most profound philosopher of his age, when interrogated by the inquisition as to his belief of a Supreme Being, replied, pointing to a straw on the floor of his dungeon, that from the structure of that object alone he would infer with certainty the existence of an intelligent Creator.

THE bitterness of humility is a tonic to the spirit. To humiliate yourself is as necessary in this wicked world as it is for travelers through African jungles to take, every now and then, a draught of quinine.—*Spurgeon.*

THE Christian life is not an engagement by contract between a master and his servant. It is the union of two hearts—that of the Saviour and the saved—by the enduring ties of the most intimate love.

BISHOP GREEN confirmed about thirty persons in Vicksburg on the 24th ult.

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

THE CALENDAR.

From accumulation of business, the last month, we have paid but little attention to this style of acknowledging receipts. Hereafter we shall mark it regularly.

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a post office order.*

CHINA MISSION.

I am still calling upon the preachers of the Mississippi Conference to send me contributions for Brother Lambuth. I hope they will do so before the month of May passes. Let us get through with this business, then we can have the latter part of the conference year to take the conference collections, and for domestic missions, etc.

Will not every preacher respond to this call? Do, my brethren.

Address me at Sharon, Mississippi. H. H. MONTGOMERY.

THE MISSIONARY SECRETARYSHIP.—Our readers have been apprised of the resignation of Rev. Dr. Sehon, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Rev. W. G. E. Cunningham, formerly missionary to China, has been appointed secretary *ad interim*. Prof. Arbogast, of Abingdon, Va., says, in a letter to the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*: With Brother Cunningham I have been, as you know, most intimately associated for some two years. Of *his* fitness for the office there is no doubt. Thoroughly versed in the workings of our missionary system, devotedly attached to the cause, prudent and circumspect as a financier, endowed with superior capacities as a lecturer on a subject which he thoroughly understands, he will make a most efficient working man in the field of church labor. For once the right man is in the right place, and the experience of the past ought to teach us that qualification for office, and sympathy for men, ought to control us in our selection of men for high positions in the church.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

THE TERRAPIN NECK MURDER.—By a letter from Mr. George P. Deweese, received per steamer Plain City, we are placed in possession of the facts concerning the arrest of the murderers of Henry Keenan and family, and their terrible punishment at the stake! The lateness of the hour prevents anything further than a synopsis of the affair. The murderers were arrested on Friday night by Capt. Resor, deputy marshall of this city, delivered over to the civil authorities on Saturday, and last night they were forcibly taken from the custody of the officers of the law by a band of negroes, and burnt at the stake!

Gen. Wm. R. Peck and Capt. James Cavalier, of Omega, accompanied Capt. Resor in his pursuit of the guilty parties, and rendered invaluable assistance by their good advice and knowledge of the country. The murderers—both negroes—made a full confession, which, with the full particulars of this horrible affair, will appear to-morrow morning.—*Vicksburg Times.*

FAITH WITH POWER.

We distinguish between the work of faith within us and the work by faith wrought without. Of this latter there is an illustration in the power of those who brought the palsied man into the presence of Christ. The man himself seems to have been as weak in faith as he was helpless in body. But his friends, or probably one strong friend, seized hold upon him, had him borne where Christ was, and, undaunted by the impossibility of penetrating the crowd, had him raised to the top outside of the house—a movement which surprises us more than the letting him down—had the house partly unroofed, procured cords, tied them to the four corners of the couch, and by the aid of four strong, or may be eight, men let the whole down, by an approach to the wonder-working Master entirely original, irregular, out of line, obtrusive, but immensely in earnest and irresistible. That couch, thus descending upon the very heads of the crowd, commanded attention. The whole action attracted the Saviour to the men who with such thoroughness and promptness of purpose brought in the patient, fully as much as to the patient himself. They evidently had faith enough, if he had none; and it was their faith that commanded the power.

This is that faith of which Christ speaks elsewhere—that it could pluck up a tree by the roots and plant it in the sea, or by a word lift a mountain and hurl it into the deep. A very great and impossible sort of thing, but a tremendous measure of the outside power of faith. Not that it is expected that faith shall be employed in any performance so improfitable as that would be; for men have too many great uses and needs for it to allow of any such waste of its precious power. But this is one way of stating that faith only begins in the region of the impossible, but moves freely in it; that it is its native, proper element; that the lifting and tossing a mountain is easy to it, even in its feeblest first degree, when as a small seed—not a huge strain upon its perfected strength. There is the faith *perceptive*, that sees invisible things, and the faith *realizing*, that grasps intangible things, and the faith with *power*, that does impossible things.

Who can measure the resources in heaven and earth that respond to this force? As the least touch upon a small wheel sets in motion a large freight train, so does this faith move the thousand wheels of the divine system of a promise ponderous with the wealth of God. For the present these energies, so vast, wait upon our faith, and by them and it we can turn the world upside down. God keeps the machinery, but we have the use of it. And in every man's closet there is a single point of power which, if he will press, can start the universe. He need not care to know the involved means by which his prayer and faith succeed. It is enough for him to see that they do.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Methodist Sunday schools of New Orleans was celebrated last Sabbath. The exercises were at the Carondelet street church, and began at three o'clock in the afternoon. The American and German schools were there, eleven in all, three of which were German. We believe the schools of Gretna and Carrollton were not present in a body, though some of the pupils and teachers mingled in the congregation. As usual, on this occasion, the house was more than full, galleries and aisles, and no room left even for standing.

We know not how many children there are in our Sunday schools in the city, but the body of the church was mostly occupied by them alone. Wm. H. Foster, Esq., general superintendent of the Union, was in charge of the proceedings. The programme was a full one and varied. There were original addresses, recitations, dialogues and singing. There was no failure. All the performances were good; some were surpassingly excellent. We were kept wide awake and deeply entertained for three hours on that sultry evening. In the musical department there was a cabinet organ, and several assistant singers, under the direction of Mr. Black. The children, however, did the singing, and did it well. As well as we can remember, it was better than at any previous anniversary. At any rate it was delightful and satisfactory.

Not the least pleasing feature of the occasion was the presence of our German schools, all neat in attire and orderly in their behavior. They sang several songs in German, and with the sweetness and accuracy which characterizes this music-loving people. On the whole, the exercises were everything that could be desired. The scene was impressive and most beautiful to look upon—a thousand children with their sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, a sea of young faces upturned and rippled over with joyous smiles.

Twenty-two years have passed since this yearly gathering of all our schools was inaugurated. Since then this multitude of pupils have been born, and those who took part in the first celebration are, many of them, experienced teachers and useful members of the church. A very few of the teachers who were then present are still engaged in the good work. Such men as Capt. R. L. Robertson, Wm. G. Sherry and Richard Kean have grown gray since we first knew them in the Sunday schools, and they are still at their posts. Not many ministers of the gospel will number more stars in their crowns. Such examples deserve to be recorded to stimulate and encourage the faithful, and to rebuke those who have prematurely retired from this inviting field of labor.

We do not see how any Christian can be restrained from entering this open door of usefulness. The sight of so many children waiting for instruction, and ready for the molding influence of religion, ought to be an irresistible call to exertion. Gratifying as is the exhibit of our strength in this department, we are sure that it might be greatly increased. We shall never feel satisfied until our people are all alive to this interest, and until every man and woman in the church becomes in some way identified with it. Besides the grateful encouragement which this anniversary affords, it ought to stir us up to increased effort, and to plan and labor for still higher results. Not half of our resources in this line have yet been developed. If all would do their duty the roll of teachers would be doubled, and hundreds of children who are now without religious education might be brought under the influence and training of the gospel. All honor to those who are engaged in this department of the Lord's vineyard. Nowhere will toil and self-denial pay so well. They that reap in this field shall receive wages unto eternal life.

The Court of Impeachment.

"Crises" have been so many and oft since the war that we have learned to consider that the fortunes of the country are suspended upon no one event. But the drama now being acted in the Senate Chamber of the United States surely presents this surpassing interest, that it will determine the fate of the present form of our government. The independent, co-ordinate departments of government are now upon their trial. If Mr. Johnson is acquitted the strength of the Constitution will not only have been tested, but be greatly increased; if he shall be convicted the consequences to him will be as nothing in comparison with those involved in the paramount power thereby insured to the legislative branch of the government. Thenceforth, judging by human experience, we should be upon a sea without bottom or shore. In this critical moment it becomes all God-fearing men to invoke the overruling presence of the "One Law-giver" in that Court of Impeachment, that it may judge a righteous judgment.

CITY MONEY.

Four dollars of New Orleans city money will pay for the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for one year—that is if sent forward at once. What it will do in a month we cannot promise.

"MISSIONARIES" "IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

The Northern Methodist church is quite possessed with the belief that the last war was in its behalf, and that it is entitled to all the religious part of the spoils which it may choose. As it furnished the Northern army with many chaplains, and did no little at home to back up the government, and having even planned and executed a movement of its own under General Episcopal Ames, against meeting houses and parsonages in the enemy's territory, it cannot reconcile itself to the law of nations that requires that the property of individuals and corporations shall be exempt from spoliation. When the war ended these ecclesiastical raiders had just begun. The peace overtook them standing in pulpits and living in parsonages, which they hoped had come to them without labor by the same great Providence which gave the children of Israel olive trees and houses without the trouble of planting or building. The blast of the bugle which announced that the "drive" was over, and called them in, found many in hot chase on some private trail, and they were slow to hearken. Months elapsed before they could be induced to recognize the fact that peace had come. Some declared if it had, it had come "a year too soon," and others vow that it has not yet come.

Down here it was pitiable to see the tenacity with which these war "missionaries" clung to the lintels of the doors and windows of the churches from which they were being ejected. When President Johnson forced them to do that which either magnanimity or Christianity, or common honesty should have moved them to do voluntarily, they became sullen and almost vicious—very much as a wolf who has been surprised by the shepherd at the throat of a lamb, and having but tasted blood is driven off with an empty stomach. Those are the men who will not be appeased. They have not forgiven the President yet for their disappointment, and they clamor for his conviction. Scattered throughout the country, they still breathe upon the dying strife, and, with a spirit and purpose the opposite of their Divine Master's, they raise every spark to a flame. The reports which have been sent steadily from the South by these disappointed men to Northern religious journals tend more than any other cause to convince the people there that there is in the Southern people a mine of pent-up malice, which only waits an opportunity to violate all its pledges and its assent to the conditions of the surrender, which hopes to re-enslave the negro, and which is not willing to accept the recent arbitrament of the sword as a final decision upon the great political issues which evoked war. So far as we believe, know, and are capable of judging, there never was a surrender made by any people in better faith than that which the South made; and there never was a more mischievous or malicious intention than that which many of these "missionaries" have persistently shown, as newspaper correspondents, in seeking to make a different impression. We honestly believe that but for them there would be between the South and the North tenfold the unanimity, mutual forbearance, and hearty reconciliation there now is.

The Northern reader must not suppose that these "missionaries" have simply looked on and written letters, and by a sort of legitimate indirection accomplished their ends. Not so; they have gone down to the club rooms, the primary meetings, the lowest drill places, where the politician meets the negro to alternately bully and coax him into line—political sinks which spot the garments of all who venture near them. They have urged policies and dictated constitutional clauses that looked more to a petty revenge than to wholesome government; they have brought out candidates and attempted to control appointments from a commanding general's down to that of a city watchman's; they have industriously excited and arrayed the colored voter of the South against the white man, and have illustrated all the depths of a political whipper-in. Satisfied with the approbation of those who support them at the North, and who are too far off to know the real character of their labors, they have made the very name of the church they represent a stench in the nostrils of nine-tenths of the best citizens of the South, that will remain for half a century. A large mass of negroes enfranchised, and fed by various forms of bureaus, now attaches to the fortunes of these men because they think that there is both money in it and that power which they have been told they need to prevent re-enslavement. These negroes count up a tremendous "missionary" success, which draws upon the charity-feelings of the church at home like a fly-plaster; they serve a purpose for demonstrating that so many thousand members have left Southern churches and have joined Northern; but, to those who know how to "understand," as well as "read," it only indicates that the Northern Methodist church has hopelessly overwhelmed itself in the South, and has thus received the just reward of its political prostitution.

The number of "missionaries" supported by Northern Methodism who are engaged in this work of "reconstruction" is very large, averaging nearly one hundred men to each Southern State. One of its missionary secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Trimble, recently addressed the New York Conference, and said, "In the South our missions are in a very prosperous state, *and if we had the means we could do more than a dozen Congresses.*"

We give below an illustration of this one hundred Congress-missionary power which the secretary vaunts so largely. It discovers that subtile point in common between the work of the politician and that of the "missionary," which might else have escaped detection:

SPOLIATION.—The Rev. George G. Smith, Jr., is now stationed at Lewisburg, Va., Baltimore Conference. Ordering his paper changed, he writes: "The church belonging to our people here was taken from them by the decision of a Radical judge, although there was not a single member of the church that adhered to the Northern wing of the Conference—*not one single one.* They have been unable, despite their mission-paid instruments, to get a single hearer from the whites outside of their board of trustees, and have turned the church over to the negroes. A number of the trustees, ashamed of holding such a trust, proposed to give me possession of the church, but a miserable tool of E. P. Phelps, presiding elder, objected so strenuously that they were forced to recede from their position."

For the Advocate.

REV. W. P. MILLER AGAIN.

In the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, of March 18th, this gentleman appears in print. Bishop Clark had said, speaking of the Church Extension Society and its operations in the South:

"I do not know where else money can be used with such certainty of sure and large returns."

In many instances these opinions have been justified by the sequel. Here is an example: A short time ago Rev. W. P. Miller applied for aid, to the small amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, to secure a couple of churches in the southern part of Alabama. Not having anticipated calls for help from this region, the general committee had not set apart anything for it, but as the amount was small and the case urgent the board determined to grant the request and trust to special contributions to meet it. Asbury church, Indianapolis, has subsequently subscribed the amount and fifty dollars additional for another case. The money was forwarded to Brother Miller, and he has written to the corresponding secretary the results, as follows: "I have invested the means you sent me, and have secured the two churches of which I wrote—title all right. The churches are frame, the one 40x50, and the other 45x55 feet square, and are worth here about $1,000. They will tell on the destiny of our church here for all time to come.

"Where we get hold now we shall build permanently, and do it rapidly; but where we fail now it is likely to be years before much can be done.

"Among the whites here we have three classes: 1. Those who hold office and are called the leading men. These are generally disfranchised and are bitterly opposed to the government, and, of course, to us and to all its friends. 2. The middle classes, composed of returned rebel soldiers, farmers, etc. These, where properly instructed, are our friends. 3. The lower classes, as they are called. These are often misled by their leaders, and, moved by prejudice and passion, oppose us.

"But the colored people in this part of the State are nearly all our friends, and are very steadfast. Those who are our enemies are organizing into clubs with the design to defeat, if possible, reconstruction, and if that fails, to try to bring on a war between the races, and, if possible, make the government at Washington believe it to be the fault of the colored people, and by some measure bring about their destruction. They are forming these clubs all over the State, and are bold to say that the negroes will go like the Indians did. There is no pretext whatever for this wicked course. The colored people are as humble and industrious as any laboring class on earth, and it is a wonder even to their enemies how quiet and good they are. The real reason for this bitter hostility is that this people are in favor of reconstruction and of real union with the whole country.

"On the 21st of last October I was the only member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as far as I know, in lower Alabama and western Florida. Now, within the short period of less than four months, we have seven organized societies among the whites, over one hundred members, two local preachers, two exhorters and seven churches, all secured with the help of two hundred and fifty dollars from the Church Extension Society. Then we have two colored circuits, with two preachers which will soon number members by the hundred. Ought we not to thank God and go forward? We are very thankful for the friendship and help we have received from our brethren in the North, and if they could but know how very economical we try to be, and how their sympathies and efforts, and our self-denial and work are turning the hearts of the people back to the old government and the old church, they would bestir themselves for our help. May God bless the church and the whole country."

Passing by the misrepresentations of the people of East Alabama, leaving them to settle that matter with Mr. Miller, a man of ordinary sensibilities can but feel humiliated by the remembrance of the fact that he has been associated for years in conference relations with a teacher of the religion of Christ, who has yet such superficial views of the principles of common honesty.—There must be a great defect in our teachings somewhere, or there must be a terrible blighting power in the spirit of Northern Methodism. In poor Miller's case the disease seems to be as virulent, though taken by inoculation, as though he had had it the "natural way." In thirty years I have not known an abolitionist who *could* tell the truth when he touched upon the subject of slavery or the South. Such a thing was a moral impossibility. So it seems a man cannot be honest, or be an official agent of that church, especially if employed in the South. The mild and amiable Brownlow wrote home from Washington that he felt a disposition to *steal* as soon as he crossed the Potomac. The same unfortunate propensity seems to attack the agents of the Northern Methodist church in this country. That *simple hearted, transparent, unaspiring* man, Bishop Ames, was powerfully moved by it. Dr. Newman has been permeated by it for years. Nothing but the remnants of law and justice left in the land have saved him from some rare operations in this line. Poor W. P. Miller has not had time to mature in this grace, but he is a promising convert; though from Brother West's statement of the case, and from information from other sources, I think he may be "called to wade through trials." J. HAMILTON.

CONJURY.—A negro on the plantation of Geo. B. Holmes, Esq., bought some calico a few days ago and got a negro woman to make it into a spread for her bed. When it was made and slept under for the first time the owner became sick, and suspicion of conjury fell on the maker. It was said that the conjuror blew her breath three times in the middle of the spread. The excitement on the plantation was intense. On Sunday the spread was brought out and solemnly burned in the presence of several thousand free and independent voters. On yesterday the conjured woman walked to town through the rain and mud to give ten dollars to the medicine-man who cast out the evil spirits, and the woman who did the conjuring also came with her friends to be cleansed of the unclean spirit. It will cost her also ten dollars to be absolved. In the meantime the plantation is in a high state of excitement, and no work is done. It is the duty of Congress to pass a reconstruction supplemental act forbidding conjuring.—*Montgomery Mail.*

THE STATE ELECTION.

The following are the returns of the election on the Constitution, as far as they have come to hand:

Parishes.	*For Con.*	*Ag. Con.*
Assumption	1404	648
Bossier	213	
Ascension	1844	475
Bienville	635	780
Caddo		496
Calcasieu	86	373
Caldwell	376	183
Claiborne		658
Concordia	1319	
Catahoula		134
DeSoto		309
East Baton Rouge	1351	2114
East Feliciana	1182	952
Iberville	1805	
Jackson	518	696
Lafourche	1632	1207
Livingston		317
Lafayette	758	804
Madison	1418	99
Orleans	14224	14004
Ouachita	561	
Plaquemines	1200	
Pointe Coupee	1651	475
Rapides	2191	1161
St. John Baptist	1265	399
St. Bernard	100	
St. Landry	2309	2621
St. Martin	1047	1486
St. Mary	580	
St. Charles	1200	125
St. James	1935	
Terrebonne	950	
Tensas	1314	144
Union		600
Vermillion		700
Washington	100	435
West Baton Rouge	503	473
West Feliciana	829	
Winn		600
Total	46737	31076

Majority for the Constitution so far—12,661.

The Senate consists of 36 members, and as far as heard from it stands as follows:

SENATE.

District.	*Dem.*	*Rad.*
Orleans	5	3
St. Bernard		
Jefferson		2
St. Charles		
St. John the Baptist		
Ascension		
St. James		1
Pointe Coupee		
East Feliciana	1	1
West Feliciana		
Carroll		
Madison		2
Morehouse		
Orleans, Right Bank		
Plaquemines		1
Assumption		
Lafourche		2
Terrebonne		
Rapides		1
Iberville		
St. Martin	1	1
West Baton Rouge		
St. Landry		
Calcasieu	2	
Lafayette		
East Baton Rouge	1	
Caddo	1	
Catahoula		
Winn	1	
Concordia		
Avoyelles		1
Ouachita		
Caldwell		1
Livingston		
St. Helena		
Washington	1	
St. Tammany		
Jackson		
Union	1	
Tensas		
Franklin		1
Claiborne		
Bossier		
Bienville	2	
Total	16	17

The districts to be heard from are Vermillion and St. Mary, 1; and Natchitoches, De Soto and Sabine, 2.

THE HOUSE.

Parishes.	*Dem.*	*Rad.*
Ascension		2
Assumption		2
Avoyelles (doubtful)	2	
Baton Rouge (East)	3	
Baton Rouge (West)	1	2
Bossier		
Bienville	1	
Caddo	3	
Calcasieu	1	
Caldwell		1
Catahoula	1	
Claiborne	2	
Concordia		2
DeSoto	2	
Feliciana (East)		2
Feliciana (West)		1
Iberville		2
Jefferson		4
Jackson	1	
Lafourche		2
Livingston	1	
Lafayette	1	
Madison		1
Morehouse		1
Natchitoches		2
Ouachita		2
Plaquemines		1
Pointe Coupee		2
Rapides		3
St. Bernard	1	
St. Charles		1
St. Helena	1	
St. James		2
St. John Baptist		1
St. Landry	4	
St. Martin	2	
St. Mary		2
St. Tammany	1	
Tensas		2
Sabine	1	
Terrebonne		2
Union	1	
Vermillion	1	
Washington	1	
Winn	1	
Orleans	14	9
Total	47	51

It is certain that the Democrats have elected the member in Franklin, and almost equally certain that the Radicals have elected the two in Carroll. This would make the House stand 48 Democrats to 53 Radicals. The West Baton Rouge member is claimed by the Republicans. If this is correct the Radicals will have seven majority in the House.

* In Avoyelles the full count showed 71 majority against the Constitution, but the registrars threw out a number of ballots sufficient to give the Radicals 21 majority. The case has been submitted to General Buchanan.—*N. O. Crescent.*

EARLY PIETY.—Out of 68 ministers in Philadelphia, one was converted at the age of 9 years; twenty six between the ages of 12 and 14, ten between 14 and 16, fourteen between 16 and 18, twelve between 18 and 21, and only five after they were 21.

THAT which will break a proud man's heart will scarcely break an humble man's sleep.

MARRIED,

On the 2d of April, by the Rev. J. E. Treadwell, of the Mobile Conference, at the residence of Dr. W. B. Headerson, Miss CARRIE M. WOOLLEY to Mr. W. F. TREADWELL, all of Magnolia, Marengo county, Alabama.

Southern Christian Advocate and *Northwestern Christian Advocate* please copy.

On the 16th of April, by the same, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Eutaw, Greene county, Alabama, Miss SUE E. MCALPINE to Mr. WINFIELD S. BIRD, from near Falkland, Greene county, Alabama.

OBITUARIES.

HENRY OTEY PUGH, eldest son of Rev. J. M. and Mrs. P. V. T. Pugh, was born in Brandon, Mississippi, May 2, 1850, and died of pneumonia, after an illness of one week, in Sharon, Mississippi, March 3, 1868, in the eighteenth year of his age.

Otey was, in several respects, a remarkable youth. Trained from his infancy in the ways of piety, he showed, as he grew older, a most laudable disposition not to depart from them. In the ninth year of his age, at a meeting held in Sharon, Mississippi, he sought the Lord, and found, through Jesus Christ, the pearl of great price—the salvation which is of God, the peace that passeth understanding—and from that day forward he endeavored to serve the Lord, and be prepared for the enjoyment of heaven. He made profession of his conversion by saying: "I feel God has given me a new heart." About two years after this, in his eleventh year, while at Centenary College, he voluntarily assumed the obligations of church membership. Nor was he merely a nominal member, but manifested a readiness to discharge even the most embarrassing Christian duties, that is rarely seen in one so young. When only twelve years old he was known to speak in love-feast, when not another male person ventured to say a word for his Lord. When about the same age he opened a prayer meeting by reading, singing and prayer, though there were several older than himself present on the occasion. He has frequently been very happy at protracted meetings, and labored with the seekers of religion at the altar.

He was a youth of integrity, firmness, manliness, urbanity and conscientiousness of obligation. He was conscientious in the discharge of religious duties, bold to take up and firm to sustain the cross of Christ. He was an example to other youths. He was quiet and serious. He reproved sin among the gay and thoughtless around him. Others would often say: "We must now be serious and behave, for the parson is coming."

The influence of such a youth could not be otherwise than highly beneficial in any community. He seemed, from his early childhood, to be impressed with a profound sense of obligation to God, and acted, even in the common affairs of life, with wise reference to his overruling Providence. He no doubt felt, as he admitted to Bro. Hunnicutt, his pastor, upon inquiry, that it would be his duty to preach the gospel, though the mention or the thought of the holy office seemed to fill his soul with the deepest misgivings as to his worthiness to fill it.

During his brief illness his father, who, in the kind providence of God, was permitted to be with him, and to whisper the name of Jesus as he passed the Jordan of death, asked him: "Otey, do you love Jesus?" He replied: "I do." "Do you feel that Jesus loves you?" With emphasis he replied: "I do." "Have you felt that God has pardoned all your sins?" He answered: "I have." "Do you wish us to meet you in heaven?" He replied: "Yes." He joined in singing a portion of the hymn commencing:

"Jesus, lover of my soul."

At another time, calling to him his little brother, whom he most tenderly loved, he embraced him and said: "My dear little brother, be a good boy, and be a preacher of the gospel. May we meet in the bright world." Then calling his little sister to him, and embracing her, said: "Dear sister, be a good Christian."

While dying, his father said: "Dear Otey, if you feel all is right press my hand." He pressed it firmly, and thus passed away. During the past six years his father was absent most of the time, discharging the duties of presiding elder on large districts. This threw much responsibility on Otey, to see that family matters were attended to. He met these responsibilities in a manly way. He made the temporal wants of the family subjects of prayer in his private devotions.

His manly bearing, friendly disposition and Christian character attracted persons toward him, and made him friends wherever he became acquainted. He was the favorite of the older as well as of the younger persons of the community. All feel that they have lost a friend, and one in whom many hopes were centered. His parents, who are more specially bereaved, have the rich consolation of the gospel for their encouragement and to sustain them in their great loss. His life and faith in Christ assure them that he is at rest—that their loss is his gain. They sorrow. It is human nature to do so. It is the spontaneous outgushings of parental hearts to sorrow under such circumstances; but not as those who are destitute of the hope of the gospel. For if we believe that Jesus arose from the grave, we believe also that those who sleep in Jesus shall be raised from the dead, and enter heaven, to go out no more forever. Comfort one another with these words, saith the inspiration of God. The following lines were found in his pocket-book, which no doubt reflect the sentiments of his pious heart:

"Plant ye a tree that may bloom over me,
Sing ye a song when my grave ye shall see,
Come at the close of a bright summer day,
Come and rejoice that I thus passed away."

M. H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The district meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Saraparue st.	April	19
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		17
N. Orleans circuit, at Gretna		26
Quarterly Conference for do		—
Baton Rouge	May	2, 3
Morenu street		10
Thibodeaux, at Napoleonville		17
Felicity street		24
Carondelet street		31
Jefferson City	June	7
Plaquemine		14

Lay delegates will be nominated at these Conferences.

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr.	11, 12
Whistler		18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Huyneville		25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May	3
Mobile, St. Francis street		10
Eastern Shore, at Donnelly's		16, 17
Citronelle, at Mauvilla		23, 24
Pascagoula, at Antioch		30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June	6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs		13, 14

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Lafayette Dist.—Montgomery Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley Ct., at Unity	Mar.	28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit, at Chandler's Spring	Apr.	11, 12
Arbacoochee circuit, at Chulafinnee		18, 19
Dadeville Ct., at Camp Hill		25, 26
Lineville circuit, at Copper Mines	May	2, 3
Montevallo circuit, at Camp Branch		9, 10
Montevallo and Isabella mission		16, 17
Lafayette circuit, at Sandy Ridge		23, 24
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, at Fredonia		30, 31
Pinkneyville circuit, at Flint Hill	June	6, 7

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar.	21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem		28, 29
Woodville	Apr.	4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill		11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer		18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem		25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May	2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water		9, 10
Wilkinson circuit		16, 17
Kingston circuit		23, 24
Natchez		30, 31

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Opelousas District.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pattersonville	Apr.	22, 23
Franklin		24, 25
New Iberia		
Washington		29, 30
Opelousas	May	2, 3
P. Brule and Mallet		5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas, commencing Friday, May 1st. All the traveling preachers in the district, and as many of the local preachers and official members as possible, are expected to be present.

A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi and Floyd circuit	May	2, 3
Wingbrough circuit		9, 10
Ion circuit, at New Salem		23, 24
Jefferson circuit		30, 31
Bastrop circuit	June	6, 7
Bastrop station		13, 14
Waterproof and St. Joseph, at Waterproof		20, 21

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Munny Mission, at Ft. Jessup	Mar.	21, 22
Keachie, at Belle Bower		28, 29
Mansfield, at Friendship	April	4, 5
Greenwood, at Greenwood		18, 19
Shreveport		25, 26
Anacoco, at Elizabeth Chap'l	May	16, 17
Pleasnat Hill, at Beulah		23, 24
Springville, at Springville		30, 31

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar.	14, 15
Bogue Chitta ct., at Monticello		21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr.	4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater		11, 12
Wesson, at Beauregard		18, 19
Hazlehurst ct., at Providence Camp Ground		25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatin	May	2, 3
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant		9, 10
Mendville circuit, at ——		16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar.	21, 22
Perryville		28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr.	4, 5
Tuscaloosa		11, 12
Havanna		18, 19
Green		25, 26
Eutaw	May	2, 3
Forkland		9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne		16, 17
Brush Creek		23, 24
Marion		30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED! WANTED!—ONE OR two active Agents, of either sex, in every town and village, for the largest One Dollar Pawnbrokers' Sale in the country. Send for circulars. S. C. THOMPSON & CO., may2 4tr 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's *Domestic Family Physician* describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, may2 7mr 714 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere, to sell John S. C. Abbott's *Life of General Grant.* New work. "People's Edition."—Ready for subscribers. Price suited to the times. Address WHITE, CORBIN, BOUVE & CO., may2 4tr Cincinnati, Ohio.

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by ROBT. FISHER, Agent, may2 1y No. 203 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Azile,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 00	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it. ROBT. L. HART, apr25 Agent, 112 Camp street.

TEAS! TEAS!

THE LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A new supply of CHOICE TEAS, which we are selling at the following very low prices:

	Fine.	Finest.
Imperial,	$1 40	$1 60
Gunpowder,	1 60	1 90
Young Hyson,	1 40	1 60
Oolong,	1 20	1 40
English Breakfast,	1 25	1 50
Uncolored Japan,	1 25	1 50
Mixed, (Green and Black,)	1 25	1 50

Our Teas are of the new crop, and are unsurpassed for their rich flavor. We solicit a fair and thorough trial of our goods from all interested in buying choice Teas at the lowest possible prices. All Teas not satisfactory to the purchaser can be returned and the money will be refunded. J. W. PLATT, Dealer in Fine Family Groceries, Wines, Teas, etc., apr25 2t 102 Camp St., cor. Poydras.

$250 PER MONTH GUARANteed to agents everywhere selling our *Patent Everlasting Metallic Clothes Lines.* Write for circulars to the American Wire Company, 162 Broadway, New York, or 16 Deerborn street, Chicago, Illinois. apr18 1m

FOR SALE.

AT TYELL RANCH, ON ONION Creek, Hays county, twenty miles from San Marcos, 200 head of HORSE STOCK, well improved and under good control. To be sold on the *1st of June*, 1868. Ranch for sale also. The stock will be sold in the town of San Marcos.

Terms—Currency, 15 or 20 per cent. down, the balance on a credit of six months, with approved security. R. M. CALDWELL, apr11 4t Trustee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are authorized by acts of Congress to construct, with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, the western and principal portion of the National Trunk Line between the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley. They have built by far the most difficult and expensive portion of their road, and have an unprecedented working force extending the track across the Salt Lake basin. By the close of 1868 it is expected they will have 400 miles in full operation, and that

THE ENTIRE LINE WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

More than *Twenty Millions of Dollars* have been expended in the work, and the construction resources are ample for the remainder. They consist of

1. United States Bonds to the extent of $35,000 per mile, average, delivered as the work progresses.

2. First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, issued also according to the progress of the road, and having the preferred claim—superior to that of the Government.

3. Grant of Public Lands along the route, 12,800 acres per mile; or nearly ten million acres in all, which are now selling at the minimum rate of $2 50 per acre.

4. Capital stock of $20,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is subscribed and paid on the work done.

5. Cash resources, comprising donations from California sources amounting to $1,250,000, net earnings, etc., 1865 to 1870, $6,500,000, making a total of more than

Seventy Millions Upon the First 726 Miles.

The Company now offer for sale through us, at their

Par Value and Accrued Interest,

in currency, a limited amount of the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

bearing six per cent. per annum—both interest and principal being explicitly made "*PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN*," conformably with the specie laws of the Pacific States.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. They are believed to combine greater attractions of safety, reliability and profit than any other securities now offered, and are recommended to persons seeking desirable steady investments. We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,
Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

Offices of the Company—
No. 54 William street, New York.
Nos. 56 and 58 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

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☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.

Seven-Thirty Notes converted into the new Five-Twenties, or any other class of Government Bonds.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

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☞ Dealers and investors out of the city desiring to make negotiations in any of the above may do so through us, by mail or telegraph, as advantageously as though personally present in New York.

Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
apr25 1tr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State st., Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. d 7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York may7 1y

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,
WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.
may2 3mr

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TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR DR. William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible.* The only edition published in America condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. In one large octavo volume. Illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.

Agents and subscribers, see that you get the *genuine edition by Dr. Smith*, and do not be imposed upon by juvenile editions nor imperfect reprints.

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The *Congregationalist* says, whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible, should buy *this*.

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Rowell's New Double Gear and the Patent Stop.

Will save half the labor and time of washing, and pay for themselves every year by saving clothes.

Canvassers and dealers supplied everywhere. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent. may2 4tr 32 Cortland St., New York.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG, may2 4tr 94 Columbia St., N. Y. City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address A. J. FULLAM, may2 4tr Springfield, Vermont.

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere. may2 8tr

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT for Families.—Every family should have a case of Homœopathic medicine. Its simple directions and inviting sugar Pills are so indispensable for children, and so frequently meet the wants of those of larger growth, as in be a necessity. Sickness prevented is health and money saved, and that these simple remedies do arrest disease and restore health is indisputable. No family having once enjoyed their benefits would be without them. *Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics* are prepared expressly to meet the wants of families. They are simple, convenient, safe and reliable, and their value has been confirmed by an experience of many years. A full case of thirty-five large vials and Book of Directions, with Specifics for every disease occurring in domestic practice, is sent to any address, by express, free of charge, on receipt of Ten Dollars. Address Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, New York. Send for our Almanac. apr4 3mr

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FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.

Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs.

The best manufactured, warranted for six years.

One hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-quarter cash and the balance in monthly or quarterly installments. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed. (Mr. Waters is the author of six Sunday School Music Books: "Heavenly Echoes" and "New S. S. Bell," just issued.)

Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York. apr4 1yr HORACE WATERS & CO

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

FLEETING and FALLING LEAVES.

Now the leaves on the wall,
Withering, with the leaves that fall
In showers from every tree—
Down the glory of the year
Flutters on the wind and hurry by
On the morning wings and the
Sleeping sound and sound they rest
And a mourn—one night, dank
From the mildew that are made,
Every bank put whitened
Sighs to lofty winter sending
To the year we world descending,
Fast, fly wave and mute,
In the wavering parachute.
—But the leaves, how one many
Over the meadows, pave and dance
Fleet at me and then so fallow,
Just as light and just as yellow.
There are many now—how one—
Now they stop and there are now:
What arrangement of device
Is her upward eye of fire

Were a sparrow laid by
How one moves the quiling joy,
Less it go so fast, and then
How it is her power upon;
How the world with them is dear.
Upon us in fields conjure;
Quite us in in fields of art.
Far beyond in joy of heart.
Were her action played in the eye
Of a constant mastership,
Clapping hands with shouts and cries,
What would little Tabby care
For the plaudits of the crowd?
Over happy to be proud,
Over weighty in the treasure
Of her own exceeding pleasure!

Wordsworth.

SETTING OUT PLANTS.

In the very crisis of the work Sam went away; just as Lily said, when everything wanted him. There were more seeds to sow, and there were young plants to put out; above all, there were weeds which must *not* be put out. For even in those little flower pots in the boxes weeds grew, fast and thick, and must be constantly pulled up. This was easy enough when the flower plants were there too, and the children soon learned to know many of the rightful owners of the soil; but in a pot where the weeds sprang first, before the flowers, there was great need of care. And there was nobody to consult with now; Sam was to be gone a month, and no one else could take his place, so the children were obliged to make use of all the wits they had. What grave questions arose, and were debated there in the window-seat! as, whether it was yet too cold to plant out the little seedlings; whether they needed water, and the like. Mrs. May told them she had always heard that most young plants should not be transplanted until they had their second pair of leaves; but it seemed as if these never would come, and besides, who could tell whether this precious selection could be fairly classed under the head of 'most young plants?' So the discussions were endless.

Then Mr. May, looking over the boxes one morning, affirmed that they had too much heat, and that Lily's flax and other things were running up as tall and slim as she was herself, instead of being stout, thrifty plants.

'But what shall we do with 'em, papa?' said Lily.

'Take them out of the boxes and set them on a table, I should,' said Mr. May. 'They want air, poor things!'

Now it was not endurable to have such plants called 'poor things;' so at once the pots were taken out, and all the boxes set away, though Clover's mind was not at all at rest on the subject. Primrose had been quite uneasy about her ipomœas, which after that first cracking of the ground above their heads had made little progress; and she had (quite privately) given that particular flower-pot more than one decided watering or soaking; and still the plants did not come.

But the work out-of-doors began to be the most interesting now; and each child went about it so entirely after her own fashion that the gardens were, as Mr. May had said, a study. Clover, as usual, was perfectly neat and methodical—in her garden, as elsewhere, all she touched fell into order, as if under the wand of the old fairy herself. She had found a neglected basket in the garret, wide and long, without a cover, and with a handle; and this basket being the desire of nobody else, became straightway the comfort of Clover. She dusted it, and washed it, and rubbed it up, tying some of her own odds and ends of red ribbon at the handle, both to cover up some breaks and damages, and to take off the look of a common basket, which it undeniably had. Then with labels and papers of seeds at one end, and her little trowel in the other, Clover went to her garden in full content of heart, and sowed and planted with a precision which few people ever attempted before. True, Sam had told her that it was best to sow the seeds rather thicker than the plants must stand, for some might not grow, and some young plants might die—they could be thinned out afterward to the proper distance. But still Clover believed in her heart that it was best to sow with the utmost regularity, putting seeds at precisely the right distance, and if the plants were small enough to use first, and nobody was disappointed, so much the better. Her neat-handed, deft manner of doing everything (of course no very small seeds are to be planted in this way, and even Clover at a moment of thought and consideration knew that when they are to be set anywhere further taken, too, lay a neat list of all the kinds she had, each one marked 'two feet' or 'six inches high' or 'trailing,' along with exactly calculated signs that the flower would be blue, white or yellow. Some were in the pots for the house, some here in the basket; and the arranging of colors and the placing of tall plants in the centre, and of vines by the fence of single plants here, and of masses there, gave Clover's patient imagination more work than I can tell you.

Nothing of this sort went on in Lily's sphere. Lily stuffed her pocket with seed-bags, caught up her trowel in one hand and her bonnet in the other, rushed down to her garden as if the whole spring work rested on her little shoulders, and then sowed and labeled with infinite zeal indeed, but without a particle of consideration. She would finish off more patches in ten minutes than Clover in a whole morning's work; and her seeds had all been planted some days before Clover entrusted the last of her treasures to the brown earth, 'in hope of a glorious resurrection.'

Little Primrose, on her part, managed her garden as she did everything else, in a sort of a rosy dream—it was all poetry to Primrose, though she did not know it. No common questions about color and height ever troubled her head. She had studied the catalogue descriptions until each flower was personified to her thoughts, and the point was not at all whether datura and œnothera would contrast well if planted near together, but each must be placed for its own sake; the œnotheras must show their wonderful white flowers *here*, close by the green grass border, and a little withdrawn from public observation, and the pansies must stand *here*, where mamma could see them from the bow-window. So Prim planted and mused, and mused and planted, and lived a garden life that was about half dream and half sunlight.

Great was the joy when Sam came home, bringing with him the three rose bushes—a white, a crimson and a blush. Each was leading a rather weary existence in a flower pot just then, and looked faint-hearted accordingly; but Sam said they were good, strong plants, and would grow well as soon as they had a chance.

'I shall put mine in the very middle of my garden—the beauty!' said Lily.

'I shall put mine close to the walk, so that I can smell the roses,' said Primrose.

Clover said nothing, but she thought of a place between her sweet alyssum and mignonette—the very place of places for a rose! and her cheeks glowed with pleasure.

'Now we can use our spades,' said Lily, 'to dig the holes.'

Sam said nothing to dispute that; but when they all went out next morning, carrying the roses, he took his spade too, and his wheelbarrow; and when Lily had dug a hole about the size of the flower pot that held her rose, Sam fell to work, nor ever stopped till he made the hole at least a foot deep and more than that across.

'If you think I'm going to plant my rose down *there*,' said Lily, 'you're just mistaken. I know better.'

'It's worse than my sweet peas,' said Primrose.

Sam laughed and bade them have patience; and then he threw in a quantity of black stuff from his wheelbarrow, filling the hole half full. Upon this again he threw some of the earth that lay round the edge of the hole, and then mixed the whole well together, digging it up again and again.

'Now you can plant your rose,' he said to Lily.

'Sam, what was all that for?' said Clover.

'Roses are great feeders—they want a very rich soil, well prepared. Lily, don't pull your rose out of the pot—you'll break off all the roots.'

There seemed some danger of that, indeed, for Lily had taken her rose by the stem and was trying to shake the pot off.

'How am I to get it out, then?' she said, setting down the unfortunate rose. 'It sticks.'

'Sticks!' said Sam; 'of course it does; the earth is full of little roots, all matted and twined together. See—take this old knife and slip it round the edge—so—as close to the pot as possible. Now lay your hand close on the top of the pot, with the rose stem between your fingers—so. Hold it right, and with your other hand gently turn the pot upside down—there—you see the rose with its ball of earth is safe in your left hand, and the pot is home and can be taken away.'

'Why, how nice!' said Lily. 'But the hole—it crumbles all to pieces.'

'That's because you spoke it so impatiently to put the first rose in. Never mind—just look how beautiful the hole is now. But I'll let it crumble any more than I can help, and put the rose in the middle of it, and fill the earth up round it—there—and tread it down—so—and there it is! the rose is in the world again; that part of the rose where the stem rises from the root—the crown it is called—must be just at the surface of the earth. Now water the roots nicely, and make all even and smooth; and when you will want to take your rake and rake out our footsteps, and put things in neat order again.'

'I should think so!' said Lily. 'What a mess!'

'What have you been planting here?' said Sam, walking round the garden and looking at some tiny green things that stood labeling their beds badly.

'Oh-ah, and things,' said Lily. 'Those are pinks.'

'But what makes them droop so?—did you treat them as you did your rose?'

'I pulled them up, of course,' said Lily. 'There was nothing else I could do. They had to be separated.'

'But pulling them up breaks up the little precious roots. How did you do with yours, Clover?'

'I tried a tea-spoon first,' said Clover, blushing; 'and then I thought that was too large, and I got a little, little flat stick, and stuck that down into the pot like a spade.'

'Very good,' said Sam. 'Lily, did you water your plants?'

'Oh, yes, the minute I'd set 'em out,' said Lily.

'And shaded them?'

'No, I didn't know anything about that,' said Lily. 'I just gave 'em a good soaking at the time, and then every morning since.'

'Ah!' said Sam, 'they look like it. Flowers, like some other people, often need less defense from their enemies than their friends. Now take a lesson for next time. Take up each little plant very carefully—Clover has told you how—with as much earth as possible about its roots. Then dig a hole a little larger than the plant, and set it in, spreading out the roots, or arranging them as naturally as possible; hold up the plant quite straight, and throw the earth in very gently, and press it lightly down. Then water it gently and thoroughly, and if it is a sunny day, shade it with an old flower pot, or a bit of shingle, or even a hood of paper held in a split stick. Shade it for several days, but always uncover it by night, that the plant may have dew and fresh air. Set out your plants, if you can, just before a rain; but if they need farther watering, give it to them just at evening, after the sun is off.'

'Well!' said Lily, 'I suppose Clover will put all that in *her* head, but it's by no means certain that I shall in mine. Now let's go and plant the other roses.'

'Sam,' said Clover as they walked off, 'what made you cut off that piece of Lily's rose-root?'

'It was broken,' said Sam; 'and a broken root does only harm. Any broken or bruised root should be cut smoothly off before planting.'—*The Three Little Spades.*

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

CHEAP RICE PUDDING.—Wash a quarter of a pound of rice well, and tie it in a cloth with half a pound of stoned raisins, allowing sufficient room for the rice to swell. Boil two hours; then turn into a dish, and pour sweet sauce over it, with or without a little nutmeg.

LADY DERBY'S SOAP.—Take two ounces of bitter almonds, one ounce and a half of tincture of benjamin, one pound of curd soap, and a small piece of camphor. Blanch the almonds, and beat them with the camphor to a paste in a mortar, adding a few drops of water; then add the soap cut into fine shavings.

SODA CAKE.—Take one pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, half a pound of currants, two ounces of candied lemon peel, a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and a pint and a half of milk. Mix well, and bake for an hour in a mold. It is better when kept for a few days.

GILT PICTURE FRAMES.—To prevent flies from soiling the gilding, cover the frames with strips of tissue paper or gauze. Linen takes off the gilding or deadens its brightness, and should never be used for wiping it. If very dirty, the frames may be washed with soap and water and a sponge. In ordinary cases, however, a cotton rag dipped in oil will be found best.

PICKLE FOR TONGUES.—Rub six neats' tongues with sugar two days; then rub them with common salt and pounded saltpeter for two days more, and make the following pickle: Water and porter, each one quart; saltpeter, a quarter of a pound; bay salt, two pounds and the spices first used.

Sprinkle with pepper, and put in a pan with the pickle; turn them every day, and they will be fit to use in a week or ten days. Before cooking, wash them well, and boil them in a pot of water, with plenty of vegetables. Do what you like with the liquor it was boiled in, but do not use it for soup.

These pickled tongues are delicious cold. Take them out, trim off the roots, and put them in a dish, with a paper round them, while you wash out the pot and make clear; press them to keep in shape, and serve cold.

PIGEON PIE.—Cut into quarters two young pigeons, and rub them with pepper, salt and herb seasoning; cut also into four pieces a pound of thick round steak, which lay at the bottom of the dish. Boil four eggs ten minutes, and take out the hard yolks, which lay between the pigeons upon the steak; pour in a gill of gravy or water, cover with puff paste, and in a hole in the center, put three pigeon feet, carefully cleaned and baked. Some prefer cutting the pigeons in half and adding a few slices of lean ham, or the egg yolks may be beaten in a mortar, and mixed with herbs and seasoning, and made into balls, or mixed with the parboiled liver of the pigeons and used as stuffing. Lay steak over as well as under the pigeons.

HOW TO OVERTURN THE PULPIT.—Spurgeon says: It might be done by putting empty-headed men in the pulpit—men who had nothing to say, and said it, or frothy, feathery men—men who would introduce a joke in the pulpit for joking's sake, and who, not being particularly conscious of any other mission in the world, made themselves generally agreeable, and thought that sufficient. Iron men, too, were dangerous in the pulpit—men who, in preaching the wrath of God, did it without a tear—men who would discuss and wrangle, clear-headed, but cold and hard, like a snowy night with the moon shining. Then there were idle men. Idle students were bad enough; but idle ministers—what should he say of them? There were also what he called men of putty—men who were influenced by everybody, and had no opinions except those of the last person whom they met. There were starch brethren—men wrapped in dignity, who came from the pulpit and walked down the aisle, their minds absorbed by heavenly contemplation. Finally, there were weather-cock brethren—men whose religious opinions veered with the prevailing doctrinal current in their neighborhood—men who, in their time, had boxed the spiritual compass, and said that every point was the North Pole. Of course he spoke of these as curiosities; probably no one present had ever met them. He then spoke of some of the qualifications for pulpit efficiency: an unflinching faithfulness to ourselves and to others, whether saints or sinners; an increasing spirituality, pervading predominance of the spiritual element in our nature, intense labor, thorough sincerity, prayer and love for souls and for our work. This was the main thing, to preach more Christ, and preach like Christ, as he did, to put in plenty of metaphors, and to speak loudly and earnestly. Especially in the inner life must we be like Christ.

It is a sad, heavy thing to do anything in obedience to God while the heart is not enlarged toward him by his divine love; but that once taking possession of and enlarging the heart, that inward principle of obedience makes the outward obedience sweet; it is then a natural motion. Indeed, the soul runs in the ways of God, as the sun in his course, which finds no difficulty, being naturally fitted and carried to that motion; he "goes forth as a bridegroom, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race."—*Leighton.*

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When was it established? 1858.

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Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 32d parallel of North latitude.

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july-13-1f

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COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lanterns from the small Hand to the large Station. FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

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No 74 Camp street,
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Late of and successor to JOHN STROUD

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158, 160, 162, & 164 ST. CHARLES St.,

One door above Lafayette Square, New Orleans.

Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monuments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc. jan12 1y.

$10 TO $20 A DAY GUARANTEED.—Good agents wanted to introduce our *New Star Shuttle Sewing Machine.* Stitch alike on both sides. The only first-class low-priced machine in the market. We will consign Machines to responsible parties, and employ energetic agents on a salary. Full particulars and sample work furnished on application. Address W. G. WILSON & CO., Saint Louis, Missouri, Cleveland, Ohio, or Boston, Massachusetts. mar28 3m

THE "ARROW TIE,"

AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

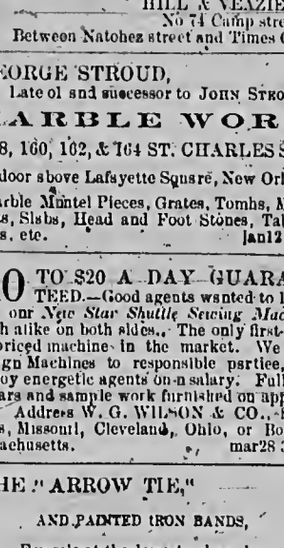
For sale at the lowest prices, by

H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,

General Agents, No. 43 Carondelet street.

The above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. je22-67-6m



It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Neuralgia, Faciulis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Nouralgia or Nervous Dieeasohas failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements, of many years standing, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package,	$1 00	Postage	6 cts.
Six packages,	5 00	"	27 "
Twelve packages,	9 00	"	43 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

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Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages

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The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Easton, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

The principal has been established in New Orleans since 1851.

Clergymen's sons and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price.* Students from the country can board with the principal.

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W. H. HENNING & CO.,

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Also, a large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Salt, suitable for Plantation supplies,—all of which will be offered at the

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Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,

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Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with their patent Combination Sounding-boards,

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This Invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

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"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTHWEST;" by J. G. Jones	$1 25
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THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINESCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder.	$1 50
PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler	$2 00
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MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE

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Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.**

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months	$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos	60
" " Preparatory " "	40
Fuel, for Boarders, " "	10
" " Day scholars, " "	8
Music on Piano, " "	50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each,	8

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of pianos.

Oil Painting	$30
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each,	20

No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

Bills payable semi annually, in advance.

For further information, apply to

july-6-3m B. ARNOLD, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fifth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867; under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healthy one. The place is free from many evils connected with the larger towns and cities, and especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months	$15 00
Primary Department	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music and Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Vocal Music	2 50
Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month $16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge.* sep 21 3m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks	$30 00
Music	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Languages, each,	10 00
Incidental Fee	2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month	20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

aug 24 R. H. RIVERS.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices

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Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine Street,

Corner of St. Andrew Street,

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EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course,	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee,	10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less.

Board can be had in private families at the College, for $13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information.

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je 29 Emory P. O., Va.

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SUMMERFIELD ALA.

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FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$30,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$35,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no material change to notice in the leading features of the general market since our last review. The demand for flour and grain has been quite limited, without any change as to prices, and the market has also been rather inactive for provisions, though holders exhibit much firmness, generally, and the tendency of prices is upward. There has been rather more doing in sugar and molasses, more particularly in the former, though the business, except in a more retail way, was confined to the product of Cuba, owing to the scarcity of Louisiana. There is a less general demand for dry goods and groceries, though some dealers are experiencing a moderately fair trade. Our principal staple, cotton, has been in good demand at moderately improved prices, and the stocks in the hands of receivers are being much diminished.

Cotton.—In our last review we said that the cotton market had closed with great firmness, and with occasional sales above our quotations, which were for Good Ordinary 29½c. to 30c. Low Middling 30½ to 31, and for Middling 31½ to 32. The telegrams from Liverpool on Saturday were very favorable, reporting that market as active and buoyant, at a further material advance in prices. These accounts gave at once a decided impetus to the demand here, and there was a prospect at one time that a large business would be done; but owing to the largely advanced prices which holders insisted on getting, business was checked considerably. The sales of the day, nevertheless, amounted to about 3,400 bales, at an irregular advance, but ranging from ½ to 1 cent on the rates current on Friday. On Monday the sales were restricted to about 2,500 bales.—Prices ruled about the same as on Saturday. Tuesday morning's telegrams not coming fully up to the expectations of buyers, they showed no disposition to continue purchasing at the rates current on the day previous, and the evening dispatches, quoting Middling Uplands at 12⅞ and Orleans at 13½d., being less favorable still, caused them generally to retire from the market. The sales during the day reached about 300 bales. As usual under similar circumstances, the market had an appearance of weakness, but such was not its real position, however, as holders, in view of the small stocks which they held, and a belief in limited supplies for the future, were quite firm at the closing rates of Monday, which we quote below.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 6,200 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 3,020 bales, against 2,929 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 91 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 570,084 bales, against 659,437 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 348,518 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 111,960 bales to Great Britain, of 41,545 to France, and of 113,450 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	30½ to 31
Low Middling	31½ to 32
Middling	32½ to 33
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days	3599	
Arrived previously	635935	— 639534
		654790
Exported past three days	2098	
Exported previously	593519	— 595617
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		62412

Sugar.—There is nothing doing in Louisiana sugar, excepting a limited retail business at 13¾c. per lb. for fair, 15½c. for prime, 16½c. for yellow clarified, and 17¼c. for white. Five hogsheads cistern bottom sold at 7½c. per lb. The market for Cuba sugar is very dull. There were sales, however, of 100 hogsheads, Nos. 15 to 16, at 13c., and 200 hogsheads Porto Rico at — per lb.

Molasses.—Refinery reboiled commands 75 to 85c.; golden syrup $1 to $1 10 per gallon. Cuba molasses is offered in small lots at 45c. per gallon.

Flour.—The market shows very little animation. Superfine is scarce and in some request at comparatively good prices, but the grades above are plenty and dull at lower rates.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, April 28, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$55 to 70
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	40 to 50
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	25 to 30
Hogs, per lb gross	7c to 10
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	to 5 00
Sheep, 3d " "	to 3 00
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 20
Yearlings, per head	6 to 12
Calves, per head	3 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Prices Sales of the Previous

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Hoes	4 00	30 00
Yoe's Hoes and Scrapers	9 00	10 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	9 00	9 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	14 00
Spades	11 00	13 00
Axes	15 00	17 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	16	20
East India	22	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs		1 —
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs: Pilot		5 00
Crackers		9 00
Brick, Lake, ₱ M	15 00	
English, Fire	25 00	
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N. Bedford	45	50
Tallow	17	21
Adamantine	18	21
Star	18	21
Chocolate, No. 1, ₱ lb	37	41
Sweet and spiced	35	37
Coal, Western, ₱ bbl		
Northern	12 00	15 00
Coal, Cannel, ₱ ton		10 00
Anthracite, ₱ ton		55
Western, ₱ barrel		1s
Coffee, Rio, (good) ₱ lb	14½	15
Havana	45	50
Java	50	55
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	13 00	
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Brazery ₱ lb	34	36
Sheathing	35	36
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	24	25
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	20	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 25	
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	3½
St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	19	20
Feathers, ₱ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₱ box		1 50
Herrings		60
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	19 00	
No. 2	16 00	
No. 3	12 00	13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	9 00	9 25
Extra	10 00	15 00
Fine	7 75	
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb		22
Figs, Drum	20	24
Dried Apples	7	7½
Currants, Zante		14
Almonds, soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M. R. ₱ box	none	here
Layer	4 50	
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
Malaga, ₱ box		
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		
Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 15	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 90	3 10
Canada	3 15	3 20
Oats	75	77½
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	1 00	1 01
Beans, ₱ bbl	19 00	23 00
Hops, ₱ lb	50	60
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₱ ton		22 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	15	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9	9½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	16	18
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl		
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	70	
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	6 00
Pitch	4 40	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	4 00	
No. 2	3 25	
No. 3	3 00	
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon		69
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 50	
Coal Oil	40	
In cases	58	62½
Cotton Seed, Crude		75
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	29 00	29 50
Prime Mess	26 75	
Hog, round, ₱ lb	12	
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	15	
Do., canvassed	19	20
Sides	17½	18½
Shoulders	13½	14
Green Shoulders		12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19	19½
In kegs		20
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	45	55
Western	20	53
Cheese, American	7	18
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	4 50	4 75
Onions	5 50	6 00
Green Apples	9 50	11 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	6	11
India		10
Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	27
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 35	2 40
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 40	2 45
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	2 00	2 10
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	15½	17½
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12	14
Brown	11	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	25	30
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	4½	5
Common Refused	4	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	35
Burry	12	18
Louisiana, Native	17	20
Texas, (Cis.) Merino	24	27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. C. J. BICKHAM,

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Between Perdido and Fort Streets,

NEW ORLEANS

Will call daily at College Building, (corner Commerce and Baronne streets,) between 11 and 12 o'clock. fe2-1y

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 43 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 15, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Collier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable:

WILSON GODFREY, M D.
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Collier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Rev J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose: till, hearing of Dr T S Collier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Collier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
E ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Collier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

fe29 1m

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Rev. E Wallace A M D D.
O as A M.
Rev J C Wills A M.
N T Lupton A M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term	$40 00
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Tuition in Preparatory school per term	$30 to $35
Contingent fee	$2 50

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may 16 tf O P CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 1-1 m.

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Emory P. O., Va.

[dec 7]

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 19. | WHOLE NUMBER..... 678. | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868. | $3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. | OFFICE—124 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FULL DETAILS OF GEN. NAPIER'S VICTORY OVER THE ABYSSINIANS.

We copy the following dispatches from the Western press:

LONDON, April 26.—Still later advices from Abyssinia, dated at Zoula, on the 18th of April, have been received here. The very latest reports had at that point, from the scene of action in Magdala, represent that 14,000 native troops had laid down their arms to Napier, and that Theodore had four hundred soldiers killed and fifteen hundred wounded in the engagement.

Advices from Napier's headquarters, in Magdala, without date, are also at hand. They state that the Europeans lately held captive there, numbering sixty souls, including men, women and children, were already on the route to Zoula for home, and that the entire force of Theodorus' army had been either killed, wounded or captured.

LONDON, April 26.—Two dispatches from Gen. Napier have been received by Sir Stafford Northcote. The first, which is without date, says: "An engagement took place before Magdala on Good Friday. The king was defeated with heavy loss. Our loss was fifteen wounded, rank and file; no killed. During the next two days the king gave up all the European captives and employes, but has not surrendered himself, and I have given him twenty-four hours to decide whether he will do so or not. His troops are demoralized."

The second dispatch, March 14, says: "Theodorus' army was disheartened by the severe losses of the 10th. Some of the chiefs surrendered the most formidable position of Chilassa, and many thousand men laid down their arms. The king retired into Magdala with those who remained faithful. Magdala was taken by assault on the 13th, under cover of Armstrong steel guns, the 8-inch mortars and rocket battery. The ascent to the gates of the fort was the most formidable. King Theodorus was killed while defending the place to the last. Our loss is small. The army will return to-morrow."

BASHELO RIVER, April 8.—A second reconnoissance to the front toward Magdala was made to-day. The king has twenty-eight guns mounted outside. Gen. Napier has sent him a letter demanding the release of the captives. Our army is concentrated on the river. Scaling ladders and torpedoes have been got ready for an attack on the fortress.

BEFORE MAGDALA, April 10.—The army has arrived here, six miles from the fortress. The king's camp is on a great height, in full view of our forces.

MAGDALA, April 13.—The temporary truce ended this morning. The king refused to surrender the prisoners. Gen. Napier, with the First and Second Brigades, moved up the hill in front. Scalesse surrendered without resistance. The king retreated into Magdala, and planted five guns at the base of the wall. When Napier came in sight the king opened on him with these guns. The English replied from a 12-pound Armstrong gun and 7-pounder, and with rockets. The king abandoned his guns and barricaded the sally-ports of the town wall, keeping up a fire of musketry. A bombardment by the British for three hours followed, when Gen. Napier ordered the men to advance, and the town was carried by assault after vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy.

The king's loss was sixty-eight killed and two hundred wounded. The British loss was fifteen wounded, rank and file. The king was found dead, shot through the head. Some say he was killed in the battle, while others assert that he committed suicide. His two sons were taken prisoners. All the European prisoners were liberated.

The interior of the king's stronghold presented an extraordinary scene of barbaric splendor. The troops plundered the place. They found there four royal crowns of gold, $20,000 in silver, valuable plate, rich jewels, etc. Among the trophies captured are twenty-eight cannon, five thousand stand of arms, ten thousand shields, ten thousand spears, and a large quantity of other material of war.

The British captives leave for home to-morrow. The army will return at once to the seaboard.

LONDON, April 27.—Evening.—Great joy prevails throughout the nation over the news from the British troops in Abyssinia and the safety of Prince Alfred. To-day was observed as an *impromptu* holiday. At the Stock Exchange national hymns were sung and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen were given. The press and the people everywhere are exultant.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ON THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

A London dispatch of the 1st contains the following:

In the debate on the Irish church, in the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Walpole, in the coarse of his remarks in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's resolves, said: "These attacks on a clergy such as that of the Irish church, who are noted for the purity of their doctrine and for their elevated bearing and Christian zeal, were sure to lead to the most disastrous results."

Lord Elcho said the introduction of the resolves at the present time was unnecessary and unfortunate. The Roman Catholics of Ireland would never be satisfied with anything short of supremacy in ecclesiastical matters. He regarded the issue presented to the House as important, for the church establishments of England and Scotland were menaced as that of Ireland. These blows were struck at the whole system of the union of church and state in the United Kingdom.

At a late hour, in the presence of a full House, Mr. Gladstone rose and was loudly cheered. He commenced by saying he could not complain of the result of the long debate. These eleven nights of discussion had fully demonstrated that the Irish church establishment never did and never could fulfill the end of its creation. It was not the church of the nation. It was not the church of the poor, nor was it a missionary church. It existed only for the purpose of sustaining political supremacy, in a form most hateful to the people upon which it was imposed.

This was unendurable. No minister dared say it should continue to exist. Now was the time to apply the remedy. The ministry had raised the question, and broached a policy in regard to it upon which they subsequently failed to agree. He would say nothing concerning the disposal of the church property in Ireland, for more and better information was needed on a question involving interests so extensive. Our duty was to accord justice to Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone then alluded to the personal attacks which had been made upon him, and denied in the most explicit manner that he had any connection with or interest in the policy or places either of the ritualists or Roman Catholics. Discussing the arguments made against his propositions, he said two objections had been made to his plan for the disestablishment of the Irish church. One was, it imperiled the existence of the established church in England. The other, that the time was inopportune. For ten years, he said, the people of Great Britain were indifferent. Then the introduction of a great reform would have been unthinkly. Now the people were aroused, and the opportunity presented itself for an early and sound settlement of the question. The strength of the Church of England is her own merits, and in the voluntary zeal of her votaries, far more than in her connection with the state. He expressed the belief that the Church of England would lose none of her strength even if parted from the state. She had more to fear from her partisans than from her foes, and the reform of the Irish established church would strengthen the Church of England.

Mr. Disraeli rose amid the excited cheers of the House to reply and close the debate. He deplored the act of injustice contemplated by these resolves. It was an act which involved a wide confiscation of property and menaced the rights of every corporation and of every question in the United Kingdom. It must predispose the public mind for a similar attack upon the Church of England, and it undoubtedly was intended to have such an influence. But in spite of the press and pressure brought to bear by the advocates of the change, he firmly believed the English people would never sanction the sacrifice of sacred things to party necessities, leading, as it was sure to lead, to results only to be described as revolutionary.

At half past two this morning the House divided on the first of Mr. Gladstone's resolves, and the count stood as follows: for the resolve, 330; against, 265; majority, 65.

The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the Liberal benches.

Mr. Disraeli then rose, and, amid the most profound silence, said this decision altered the relations of the ministry and the House of Commons. The government needed time to decide what action it would take. He accordingly moved that the House adjourn until Monday.

The motion was carried, and at 3 A. M. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—*Impeachment Court.*—Bingham disavowed partisan prejudices—was there as a representative of the people. He applied the term hired frequently to the President's counsel, and said that Evarts' speech had in it more Latin than law, more rhetoric than logic, and more intellectual pyrotechnics than either. He argued that the President had no right to construe laws, and that the Supreme Court had no possible jurisdiction in the case.

He narrated Lincoln's assassination and incidents from the fugitive slave law and its operations. He said the gentleman who opened this case claimed that the President may judicially construe the Constitution for himself, and may determine whether your laws are passed under the Constitution, and whether he shall execute them. Mr. Bingham repeated this that it might be buried into the hearts of the Senators. The laws were only to be executed if it pleased his highness, Andrew Johnson, first king of the United States. If the President can do this, as insisted on by his advocates, Mr. B. insisted that the Constitution which he had been taught to revere as the bulwark of our liberties, is a Constitution which invites violation of the law, not obedience to it; and he insisted further that if Senators, by their judgment, should countenance this, they would be the architects of their own ruin. They would give over this land to endless chaos and anarchy. No matter what demagogues may say about it, out of this chamber, the issue is anarchy in this land, and the recording angel of history is ready to trace it. That is all of it. It is the head and front of Andrew Johnson's offending, that he has assumed to himself the prerogative of interpreting the Constitution, and deciding upon the laws for himself. In spite of all the lawyer's tricks, in spite of all the technicalities, this was it. With all respect to Senators and to the able counsel, after the weeks and weeks of discussion on this case, if there is one man who does not understand this simple proposition, then God, in his infinite wisdom, has denied him reason.

House.—A committee of seven, with power to send for persons and papers, was appointed in the Donnelly and Washburn case.

A motion to expunge Saturday's proceedings from the record caused much excitement, but was withdrawn, after Donnelly and Washburn had withdrawn offensive remarks.

Pending a motion to adjourn, Donnelly asked leave that Washburn and he might imitate Thomas and Stanton and take a drink. Washburn proclaimed himself a temperance man.

CHICAGO, May 5.—To-day's session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference was largely occupied with the presentation of memorials, petitions, and remonstrances on the subject of lay representation. At 10 o'clock, the order of the day being the Episcopal Address, that document was read by Bishop Simpson. It is a very able document, touching upon most of the interests of the denomination. Its reading was listened to with attention.

In reference to the organization of a mission conference in the recent slave States, the address contains full information, and recommends the admission of their delegates to membership.

In the South there are now 550 ministers and 17,00 members. The church at large has 11,121 houses of worship, valued at nearly $6,000,000.

On the subject of lay representation it expresses the opinion that its importance demands careful consideration.

The address gives a very flattering account of the affairs of the church during the past four years.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The American Medical Association, now in convention in this city, and numbering between two and three hundred, called in a body to-night upon the President, Speaker Colfax and Chief Justice Chase.

The reception by each of these high officials was quite brilliant. The White House was thrown open, as is customary on occasions of grand receptions, and all the reception rooms were brilliantly illuminated with gas. Secretary Seward, and Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, assisted the President in doing the honors to the guests.

Speaker Colfax was assisted by Mrs. and Miss Mathews, and the Chief Justice was aided by his accomplished daughters, Mrs. Sprague and Miss Chase, in extending the hospitalities and courtesies to the distinguished guests.

The following are the appointments of midshipmen at large for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, just ordered by the President: Nathaniel T. James, California; Rogers H. Galt, Virginia; John C. Fremont, Jr., son of officer; Robt. H. Fletcher, do; Lewis Pitcher, do; Jacob Medary, Ohio; Daniel F. Baker, Maine; Thos. F. Dixon, Pennsylvania; Charles T. Fox, son of officer; Wm. Polmyer, Maryland.

The President also ordered that George D. McCarty be transferred from cadet engineer.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In the Impeachment Court, Bingham argued that evil intent was not necessary to conviction; said that the counsel's argument on this subject was puerile and not fit for the ears of the Senate. He maintained the unity of the appointing and removal power; said that undue weight had been given to the debates of '96, and maintained that maladministration was impeachable.

He held that Sherman's remarks regarding cabinet officers were not applicable, because when the bill passed the malignity and dangerous character of the President had not been developed. He defended Stanton as a calumniated and slandered officer, who had proved faithful among the faithless, and as one who, in all the qualities which adorn and ennoble human nature, was unexcelled in any age or country.

He characterized the quo warranto arguments as mere babble in the ears of the Senate. He regarded the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office act as a closed question, and said that after voting on it three times, Senators who questioned its constitutionality were themselves impeachable. Bingham concludes to-morrow.

It is stated that Henderson, Fessenden and Grimes have each prepared an opinion looking to acquittal. This is improbable, but betters on conviction are holding off.

Nothing has transpired regarding the routine to-morrow after Bingham closes. He will close about 2 o'clock.

This evening's *Express* says the feeling to-day among the Radicals, as well as Democrats, is that the chances are decidedly in favor of acquittal of the President.

This evening's *Star* says the bears have it in impeachment stock to-day. Bets of two to one for acquittal are offered, and why, nobody knows.

It is stated that a majority of the Reconstruction Committee favor the admission of the Arkansas delegation on the completion of the impeachment trial.

The President transmitted the South Carolina and Arkansas constitutions to the House. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

LONDON, May 5.—The ministry have resigned. Disraeli proposed to compromise until after the election on the Reform bill, but Lord Stanley and Earl Malmesbury refuse to serve under Disraeli.

The Queen has sent for Gladstone.

Gladstone said in the House that it was unprecedented for a ministry beaten by twenty-five majority to think of dissolving Parliament.

The premier's course was unconstitutional. The House was hostile to the ministry. The duty of the Liberals was clearly to follow up resolves by action. They must go on. [Cheers.] They had no bargains to make.

John Bright said Disraeli asked the House to reverse constitutional usage that he might keep an office got by arts not the most worthy.

Disraeli asked why the House had not passed a vote of want of confidence.

The debate on the Irish church question is fixed for May next.

The new ministry is not yet formed.

LONDON, May 5.—The Queen refused to accept Disraeli's resignation, and the dissenting members of the ministry agreed under the circumstances to continue in office.

Parliament will be dissolved in autumn, when the new franchise bill comes into operation.

LONDON, May 5, midnight.—In the House of Commons Gladstone referred to the Duke of Richmond's assertion, in the House of Lords, that the Queen left it to the ministry to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased. He said such a power was unconstitutional, as it left the ministry at liberty to deal with questions that have not yet arisen. He asked for an explanation of that statement, and contradicted Disraeli's statement in the House.

Disraeli said there was no discrepancy between his statements. He had offered to resign, but the Queen declined it. His advice to the Queen was to dissolve Parliament when business permitted. Disraeli stated that the right to dissolve Parliament was only reserved in case an issue on the Irish church question should be pushed by the others.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—There is more excitement about impeachment to-night than has been manifested since the commencement of the trial. Rumors of the most extravagant character abound. What this Senator has done, what that one has said, what others propose to do, as to one or more of the articles of impeachment, are the topics of discussion in secret conclaves; and openly in the hotels and upon the streets there is much talk of bets and banter, offers of wagers as to the verdict, but there does not appear to be a great amount of money put up.

The impression among the best informed generally is that the President will be acquitted. The impeachers have taken fresh courage to-day upon the divulgment of a compact entered into by Wade, Colfax and Wilson, severally candidates for Vice President, whereby it is agreed that at the proper or auspicious moment before the close of the impeachment that Wade will resign as President *pro tem.* of the Senate and vote for conviction of the President.

Colfax thus becomes the successor of Mr. Johnson in case the latter is removed, and thereupon Colfax withdraws from competition for Vice President. In this event Wilson is to write a letter declining the nomination, and Colfax and Wilson will support Wade for the nomination for Vice President before the Chicago Convention.

This plan is arranged, among other things, for the purpose of neutralizing the opposition to Wade on the part of certain Senators, who, it is alleged, will vote for acquittal. If Wade continues to be prospective successor to Johnson, or Wade being out of the way, the Senators will vote for conviction.

Though there was by the parties great faith placed in the result of this compact, it does not appear that it has produced the desired effect, and the so-called doubtful Senators yet refuse to become parties to the plan, and continue, as heretofore, doubtful or non-committal, which is construed to mean that they will try the case and render a verdict upon their conscientious convictions of the law and the testimony.

The Radicals have an immense lobby in attendance to urge a conviction, many of whom gain admittance upon the floor of the Senate. Among those upon the floor to-day were Theodore Tilton and Geo. Wilkes, the latter being seated in a Senator's chair.

It is not expected that a verdict will be rendered until next week.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Grant sent a message to Congress, covering communications from Canby, detailing the evil effects of compelling State officers of North and South Carolina to take the test oath. Many good men, acting with the Union party, cannot take it; other good men, who could, decline taking it, feeling that unworthy motives would be attributed to them. Grant expresses no opinion on the subject; he merely transmits Canby's letter.

The protest of the white people of South Carolina against the constitution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

LONDON, May 6.—Division on the balance of Gladstone's resolves is expected to-morrow.

There was an immense meeting to-day at St. James' Hall in favor of continuing the Irish church. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and many eminent tories were on the stand. The Lord Mayor offered a series of resolutions favoring the continued union of the church and state, which were seconded by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Archbishop of York offered a series of resolutions, declaring that it was an attack on the English church and a movement to establish the papacy.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—The Legislature adjourned sine die to-day. The assembly passed the following: The evidence elicited at President Johnson's trial has established the innocence of that high functionary.

His conviction would be regarded by the people as a false judgment of a partisan court, and as a crime against the form and being of a republican government.

HYMNS AND HYMN-MAKERS.—We have many noble hymns in our language, but these hymns are not the work of our great poets. Milton never wrote a hymn in the modern acceptation of the word; and his version of some of the Psalms is about, if not quite, as feeble as the version of Tate and Brady. Pope produced one hymn remarkable for vapid thought and overstrained sentiment. Thomson, like Coleridge, wrote a grand piece in blank verse which he calls a hymn; but it may be more justly termed a sacred poem. Moore and Byron tried to compose hymns, and failed ignominiously. Wordsworth and Tennyson have not tried at all. Mrs. Browning in early life composed one at least not unworthy of her genius; but she withdrew it from publication, and it is unknown to readers of her works. The "Book of Praise," which, with some grievous deficiencies, is perhaps the best hymn-book in the language, contains a few written by poets; but the most popular hymns in the collection, and the hymns most worthy of being popular, are the production of versifiers who are unknown in the world of poetry. The fact, we think, is incontestible; but the reason for the fact is not very obvious. Our greatest poets—Spencer, Milton, Wordsworth, for example—are in the highest sense of the term religious poets. Yet they could not write hymns; while men of slight genius, but much fervor, like Toplady, Wesley and Watts, have produced some that bid fair to last as long as the *Paradise Lost* itself. There is no species of composition more affectionately received, or more likely to confer permanent popularity on the author, than a good hymn; but this kind of immortality is seldom granted to the poets.—*London Express.*

RITUALISM BEARING FRUIT.—The Bishop of London, in a recent speech, said: Only that morning he received letters from two curates of his diocese, informing him that they had joined the Church of Rome. And this was the case with many. They dwelt so long on these doctrines and practices that at last they began to look upon the system of their own church as one of subtlety, and at last left altogether. Only two weeks ago some ladies, given to good works, made a request to him that the reserved elements should always be present in their chapel; because, it was urged, that it would be a blessing to be able always to offer up prayer before the present Lord. That might be transubstantiation or not, but he was very certain that it was not the doctrine of the Church of England. He said he could not give his sanction to anything of the kind, and since that time those sisters had joined the Church of Rome. The bishops would be traitors to the church if they allowed these things to go on, to sap the foundations of the faith.

At the late annual meeting of evangelical clergymen at Islington, too, Rev. Mr. Ryle said: "Ritualism was gradually robbing the church of some of its best members among the laity. Bankers, lawyers, doctors, members of Parliament, were dropping off and leaving the ship; they could not understand an established church, in which the service was Popish in one parish and Protestant in another. Some of them were going off to the Plymouth Brethren, some to the Baptists, Methodists, or Independents, and some stood aloof altogether, and would take no part in church affairs."

THE trial of the rector of the notorious ritualizing church of St. Albans, London, has been concluded, and the Court of Arches have decided, first, that the elevation of the post is illegal, and must be discontinued; second, that the court could not judge whether kneelings and prostrations in the public services were excessive—that was to be judged by the bishop; third, that burning incense is "innocent and pleasing," but the censer must not be swung so as to cense the communicants; fourth, that the mixing of water with the wine during the celebration of the sacrament was an innovation and must not be repeated; fifth, that two lighted candles and no more are allowable, as indicating that Christ is the light of the world. The points are merely formal, and the practices puerile. But it is a very small question how many pounds of wax may be consumed, compared with the question whether religion has anything to do with forms, or is a matter of the heart. Technically the decision is against, but practically in favor of the ritualists.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

OBSERVATIONS OF A COLPORTEUR.—THIRTY DAYS IN PIKE COUNTY, ALABAMA.

APRIL 2, 1868.

It is not wonderful that our "potent, grave and reverend seigniors," in their care about the "balance of power," should have shorn her of some of her locks, one on the east and another on the west, for here there is a large surface, covered with an industrious, intelligent, prosperous and cordially hospitable people, having an abundance to eat, and a fine prospect for the present year.

I said that the county is densely populated. So it is; so much so that I numbered 2,477 families in thirty days, white and colored, but only a part of the latter, on account of their unsettled condition.

There are forty-eight churches—twenty-eight "immersionists" and the remainder pedobaptists, so called; in short, our Baptist brethren are in possession of the county, at least in numbers, superior soil, and the larger congregations who attend these churches. Some of the neighborhoods have as many as eighty white families within two and a half miles of the church.

Then there are the preachers. Talking of preachers, if you are ever at the "point to die," and nothing else will save you but the best batter cakes in the world, happy for you, Mr. Editor, to be near good Brother D——ing; not that he makes them, or a freedwoman, but some one better than either. But the preachers—well, God bless them—of all denominations were kind and very helping to me. Sorry that they have so hard a time to live. I could desire to name many of them, but must not be personal. I am a better man in heart, and far more cheerful, from the evidences of kindness, brotherly love and Christian communion I have enjoyed among the people and preachers in good old Pike.

Bitter sectarianism is hiding its sour, vinegar face—to the glory of God and the comfort of all good men. I found one preacher, in the southeast corner of the county, not of my "persuasion"—Brother A., to whom my heart feels strongly drawn. Well, may be we shall live together in another and better world.

Although I am unable to collect much money, and good Brother Richardson, our Bible agent, is surprised at it, yet I cost the society but little, because the people in the country have it not, but largely contribute to the good cause by feeding me and my horse, and thus helping on the Bible cause. May the Author of that holy book help and bless them evermore. Amen.

J. W. JORDAN.

JOTTINGS FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY, MISS.

HIGHLANDS, April 14, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: A member of the Mississippi Conference, over his initials, writing from Fayette, the county seat of Jefferson, gives a sad statement of his condition, which I hope, by this time, is considerably relieved.

I reside about sixteen miles from Fayette, and have known the place and, indeed, the entire county for many years. I, too, am a member of the Mississippi Annual Conference, and believe, as I ever have believed, that even in these times, when a preacher does faithfully his entire work in and out of the pulpit, God, who takes care of the ravens, will not suffer him or his to starve or go naked.—Even should the latter sad condition be his, "it is all for the best;" and allow me to state that, when a member of the Louisiana Conference, I was appointed to Mount Lebanon. Had I gone with my afflicted family, my house and entire contents would not have been consumed by the devouring element.

But *revolutions* will come. By the reference made to faithful Ingram, preachers, I mean no reflection on the brother of Fayette, for I know not his habits or habitudes. I write and speak experimentally on this point. You know how the entire country has suffered in sufferings and the prospect ahead. Still we should thank our Father for everything he sends, and not blame others unless they should be at fault. The loss of my property I regard as "for the best." My own family and personal afflictions I regard in the same light.

Some days this year I could not divine whence provisions would come from on the next. But, thank God, the next came, and I and mine were not and are not in a famishing condition.

I tried the practice of physic soon after coming here, two years since, but found that collections could not be made, and I had to neglect clerical duties, which latter I deem imperative, for "woe" is pronounced against me if I "preach not the gospel."

Although a member of the Mississippi Conference, my appointments every Sabbath are in Tensas parish, Louisiana; and, inasmuch as the congregations do not or cannot support me, I am obliged to labor with my own hands, and walk to my appointments, the one six and the other sixteen miles from home. I thank God that I am able to attend punctually and promptly to my duties. My health, physical, mental and spiritual, never was better.

A night or two since, while away from home at my appointment, some thief or thieves broke into our store-room and removed all the meat and an eighth barrel of flour, which Brother H. kindly sent from New Orleans. My wife fired a gun, and thought she had injured the thief, but no blood or sign was found. However, she made a fine shot. This loss, too, I regard as "all for the best."

The prospect for crops with us is good. In Tensas parish the cut-worms have commenced operations on the corn. A spiritual dearth appears in this region. In Rodney neither the Presbyterians, Baptists nor Methodists could or would support their ministers.—The former have left. The latter, after finding that he was doing no good among the negroes to whom he preached, after he could not get a congregation of white Methodists, accepted a "call" from Louisiana.

The Romanists are erecting an edifice in Rodney.

May God awaken the people!

R. A. N.

WHEN the College of Cardinals in Rome meets, the ceremonial requires that each cardinal must arrive with a suite of three carriages. But Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte comes with four carriages, he being a prince. It is evident that great changes have occurred since the apostolic times. The cardinal is a son of Lucien, Prince of Cassino, and a naturalized, if not a native-born, Roman. On receiving the red hat he promised that "he would endeavor to show himself more and more devoted to the church, and to the welfare of souls, so that his hat might, when placed upon his tomb, cover the remains of one of the elect."

HERODOTUS and Bruce are the two travelers whose stories have been condemned as fabulous, but whose trustworthiness is being constantly proved. Three English officers saw, not long since, in Abyssinia, an operation which was described by Bruce, but which has been denied by all subsequent travelers and by the Abyssinians themselves. This was the operation of cutting a steak from the body of a living ox. The writer gives a sickening account of the alleged cruelty, adding that half an hour after the animal was walking about and feeding quietly.

THE Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has passed the bill by which the schools will be rescued from the clutch of the priests. Cardinal Rauscher and his friends appear to have altogether withdrawn from the assembly, as only nineteen votes were given against the bill. The measure will be welcomed by the people as even a greater boon than the civil marriage bill.

LETTER FROM WEST FLORIDA.

HUNTING SHEEP.—FEARS.—WORK FOR A SPINNING.—SPURGEON'S DEFENDER.—BASCOM.

MILTON, April 22, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Having been ordered by Bishop Wightman, at the last session of our Conference, to 'take up my bed and walk' to the coastward, there to engage in the sheep hunting business, I did as he bade me, and on Thursday, the 9th inst., I set my face toward the wilderness, intending to take up such of our flock as had not forgotten the voice of their shepherd.

But, sir, I must confess to some misgivings as I went. Think of being sent out to hunt up sheep, the mark upon which you can tell only after having sheared off some of the 'fleece,' and they all in among wolves that are clad in sheep skins, and you will be thinking about as I was on the occasion alluded to. You are constantly asking yourself which are the sheep. How can I tell?' They are covered with the same skin, they walk alike, they eat alike, they bleat alike, they lie down alike and rise up alike. Which are the sheep? Alas! who can tell?

Shall I call this pity or shame? Shame, certainly. It is true, being a member of the church does not increase the responsibility of any person, nor does it place him under any greater obligations to be a Christian or refrain from wickedness than he is under because of his existence; but in the church a man has help to God-service, while out of it he has none. 'This world is no friend to grace,' but an enemy. Hence the greater shame for such church members as 'have not the knowledge of God.'

A member of the church, with all its advantages—its prayer, its sacraments, its social and religious meetings—walking like a worldling! Stingy, profane, unclean!—What a shame! Those who are not members of the church generally 'eat, not giving thanks,' and as they profess to be under nature, and not grace, we expect it, because we know a carnal mind 'is at enmity with God.' But church members generally profess to be under grace, and in grace, and hence we look for compliance with all the terms of the gospel. Hence if you stop for the night with 'a sinner,' and you have to ask permission to conduct family worship, you are not so much surprised as when this is the case at the house of a brother (in Christ?) Again, if you pass a bar-room you expect to hear nothing said reverently of God; but if you pass a church you do. If therefore, when at church, nothing is spoken of God, truly, reverently, you confess yourself somewhat surprised, because it is customary for men, at church and elsewhere, who are members of the church to talk religion, eat with a religious spirit, to lie down and rise up with it as the 'rule of practice.' Had this been the case my misgivings on entering the ministry would not have been so great.

So it is, however, and so, perhaps, it will continue to be till the end of the world. 'Tares and wheat together grow.'

But to return. I went out from town twelve miles by stage, and then laid over one and a half hours, waiting for the arrival of the promised horse. While here a lad of some nine or ten summers, as I supposed, came out to me, when the following conversation occurred:

'Buddie,' I asked, 'have you any schools in this section?'

'Ooch,' replied he.

'Any meeting houses to go to on Sunday?'

'Ooch.'

'No preachers living about these parts?'

'Ooch.'

'Did you ever see a preacher?'

'Ooch.'

'What does a preacher look like?'

'I d'no,' he replied, with the usual shake of the head.

'Now look at me,' said I, assuming the most natural position I could, 'and see how a preacher looks.' My little orator was overcome with surprise to find himself in the presence of the first great man of earth—a preacher.

But this place was not the part of the woods that I started for. No, sir, that is twelve miles beyond this point, and by the circumstances of the journey rather fearful—creeks and boggy swamps; but not being disposed to cross a creek before I reach it, I was wondering and philosophizing upon the resources of wealth and wisdom here in these barren piney woods. My guide was just before me—not in the road, for there was no road there—when suddenly he turned in his saddle and informed me that the creek was about one mile distant, and that on the other side we might possibly encounter a drove of wild asses!—'wild when they see you but fat, but furious when you are on his back.' Such an idea was anything but pleasant. No repeater—not so much as Peter had—no sword; but even a large stick, nor any chance to get one just then.

But, as is usual with such fears, they soon vanished, without the contemplated trouble.

Having reached the point for which I started, I soon found a field 'ripe to the harvest,' affording work for more than one hand, or two—a grand, glorious work: a work for Christ.

Get the map of West Florida and Alabama. Now look there at Choctawhatchie river, coming down from the north. One hundred and ten miles from its mouth Pea river comes in from the northwest. Here now, to the left, is the Alabama and Florida railroad, just west of Conecub river, which river we take for our western boundary. Strike a line from Genoa, in Coppee county, to Audalusia, in Covington county, thence west to Conecub river, and follow said river to Pensacola, and you have bounded the field to which I refer, and in the whole bounds of which there are but five preachers, of 'all shapes, sizes and colors,' belonging to our church, and four of them in the same corner of the field.

Now what is to be done with this piece of ground? Simply one of two things: we are to have a mission district here, or give up the struggle for this country. I would suggest that, while you are crying over the sins of China, and Bishop Early is wanting to send more men 'across the water,' you examine into the relations of the inhabitants of this territory, and see whether they are 'those of your own household' any more than the Chinese are. I fear our 'zeal' on this foreign missionary question is 'not according to knowledge.' There is no more at stake in the great city of Shanghai than there is in Pensacola, and the sooner our own people believe it the better it will be for them.

This work is now fairly begun, and it is to be hoped will be carried on successfully. I organized a church about twenty miles above Pensacola, on the Escambia river, (and fully ten miles from any other church,) and we start with thirteen members. There were young ladies at my appointment who, in company with their little brothers, walked six, and some eight, miles to hear a sermon, and went off crying because I could not leave a regular appointment.

From here I went to Pollard, where I received two members, and turned over my charge there to Brother Graham, who now has charge of the Pollard church by appointment of his presiding elder, Rev. A. West. This last place is an inviting point.

On my return home I fell in company with an English gentleman and lady, whose qualities I found very social, and soon we were chatting away like friends. Spurgeon was mentioned in connection with Beecher. I asked which he most admired as a pulpit speaker, to which he was reluctant to reply. I apologized to him, and excused his partiality for the Englishman, when he began to compare the two men. 'Spurgeon is nice, refined; Beecher is rough, vulgar.' But to this the lady objected, and said she thought 'Dr. Beecher Spurgeon's superior in learning generally, and oratory specially.'

Spurgeon's ambition for public life did, evidently, cause him to leave the study too soon, in order to take the stage. His education is consequently incomplete, and ever will be. But still, giving him forty years' experience, when he will be about Dr. B's age, even the lady agreed that he would outstrip the American political ecclesiastic very greatly. But Bascom was a stronger man than both of them. 'This we yield reluctantly, but truth demands it.'

Respectfully, J. A. PARKER.

THE PRELATICAL CONTROVERSY.

This controversy is fairly reopened in the Protestant Episcopal church by the increasing tendency to ritualism of the High Church party, and the necessary hostility of the evangelical portion of the clergy to prelatical assumptions. The war is opened in New York between the Tyng party, among whom are some eminent ministers and many leading laymen on the one side, and Bishop Potter and the ritualist high churchmen on the other. From that centre it is spreading into neighboring dioceses. We told a week or two since of the correspondence between the Rev. J. P. Hubbard and his diocesan, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. We see more recently that in Massachusetts Bishop Eastburne appears on the low church side.—Not long since he preached in the "Old South Church," Congregational, Boston, without "gown" or "bands," and offered an extemporaneous prayer for all ministers of the gospel and the congregations committed to their charge. The Rev. Dr. Nicholson, another Boston rector, has also preached several times in Dr. Nehemiah Adams' pulpit, the two ministers jointly conducting the services. On a recent Sunday evening the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., so recently reprimanded by Bishop Potter, preached in a Baptist church to a congregation of more than 2,000 persons, while many more were unable to obtain admittance.

We presume that the excellent Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, would fully sympathize with the party that wishes to hold back his church from ritualism; for, if we have been correctly informed, he was so displeased with the "intoning" and other innovations which he learned were to be introduced, at the recent consecration of Bishop Beckwith, in Savannah, that after an ineffectual protest he left the city and returned to his own diocese before the day of ordination. This may or may not be true; at any rate, he was not present, although previously in the city.

But these are not the only opponents of prelatical pretensions. The *Nashville Advocate* reviews two sermons recently preached by the Rev. William J. Ellis, Christ (P. E.) church in Nashville, Tennessee. The subjects of these sermons are: "The Protestant Episcopal church not exclusive, and her ministers not priests;" "The sacrament of the Lord's Supper not a sacrifice." Dr. Summers says of the sermons:

These are noble outbursts against the popery which is intrenching itself within the pales of the *Protestant* Episcopal church. The author is an able and a devoted minister of that communion—a man of a truly Catholic spirit, and who deserves the thanks of all true Protestants for his manly utterances against the Romanizing operations of so many of his brethren. We hope he will have grace to go forward in this great undertaking, despite the maledictions of Puseyites and the caveats of weak-kneed Protestants who are afraid to offend the arrogant lords of God's heritage, who assume to exercise dominion over their faith. The sermon on the Lord's Supper is an enunciation of the doctrine of the Reformers and of all sound Protestants on this subject, in opposition to the popish dogma of the real presence which is now inculcated by so many "Anglo-Catholic" divines. The sermon on the non-exclusiveness of the P. E. church is a tremendous bombshell cast into the camp of the Romanizers. We quote a few of the opening paragraphs:

"Let us see what doctrine our church holds in regard to non-Episcopal churches and non-episcopally ordained ministers.

"First: I invite your attention to the language of the preface to our prayer-book: 'When in the course of Divine Providence these American States became independent with respect to civil government, their ecclesiastical independence was necessarily included; and the different religious denominations of Christians in these States were left at full and equal liberty to model and organize their respective churches, and forms of worship, and discipline, in such manner as they might judge most convenient.' Here the prayer-book speaks of the respective churches of other religious denominations, and it were hardly charitable in us to suppose that the venerable men who adopted such language believed in their hearts that the Presbyterian and Methodist organizations were not churches. They probably meant not to teach heresy and schism, but the truth, when they use the term churches, of these bodies.

"But let us look at the articles. They are carefully prepared statements—every word in them is pondered over before it is put in—they are the formal scientific expression of the doctrines of the church. The 19th article says: 'The visible church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men in whom the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly ministered, according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same.' Do they mean to teach, or do they mean it to be believed, that episcopacy is an essential feature of a church? They state expressly—it is the very object of the definition to state—which *are* the essential parts of a visible church—faithful men, men of Christian faith, a ministry and sacraments. Where these are, there is a church. But if it be said that this article justifies the notion that, in order that the pure word of God shall be preached, and the sacraments duly ministered, episcopal ordination shall have been received by the officiating person, I reply that if this be so, then, never since the world began, did men more completely stultify themselves than did the framers of this article. The same article, almost the same words, had been used by the Lutherans to express their convictions as to what was a church. They take this Lutheran article, amplifying it a little, putting in a few more words, but carefully omitting to put in the three words to express what some say is an *essential* feature of a church. They take it from the confession of a religious body which did not have episcopacy! They take its article as a full definition, although an essential feature—episcopacy—is left out! Not only so, but non-Episcopal persons assist in framing the articles, and approve them! Not only so, but the Reformers commune with these non-Episcopal divines and admit them to the cure of Episcopal churches, and Hooper, one of the Reformers, expressly says: 'The church of God is not, by God's word, taken for the multitude or company of men, as bishops, priests, and such other, but that it is the company of all men hearing God's word and obeying unto the same; lest any man should be seduced, believing himself to be bound unto any ordinary succession of bishops and priests, but only unto the word of God and the right use of his sacraments.' And yet, in the face of all this, some say that this article consists with the dogma that episcopacy is necessary to the being of a church."—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

TWENTY FIVE different societies which have their agents in India support upward of 550 missionaries, and, in connection with the Bible and Tract Societies, expend annually about a million and a half of dollars on that field. The British government expends there annually over three and a half million dollars in secular education. There are in British India, including Burmah and Ceylon, 1,550 native churches and 214,000 native converts, with probably 100,000 boys and girls receiving instruction.

A DISCOVERY IN MAGNETISM.—M. Gerard has discovered a very curious fact. If a metallic ring made of wire, the diameter of which varies regularly, so that at one side of the ring it is very thin and at the other side relatively very thick, be suspended over an electro-magnet, it will begin to revolve. The author sees in this fact the germs of a new system of electric telegraphy, for the details of which we wait.—*American Artisan.*

A PETITION was presented on the last Sabbath in March for signatures in every Roman Catholic church in Ireland for the total disestablishment of the Protestant church in that island. It is computed that not less than 10,000 names were affixed to it in Dublin and vicinity on that day.

THE eruption of Vesuvius continues, and volumes of smoke and fire now issue from an opening at the base of the mountain. The present eruption has continued longer than that of any recorded in modern times.

Technical Education a National Want.

BY J. SCOTT RUSSELL, F. R. S.

Technical education is for the English people almost a new question: education of any kind can hardly be called their *forte*. When we call the Germans a nation of schoolmasters, the epithet is neither given or felt as praise; and if we were to choose whether we would be called a nation of shop-keepers or of pedagogues, we should probably fling the old epithet. Indeed, it is one of our theories that knowledge is a commodity, which like others must take its chance in the market; that those who want it may buy it, and those who don't or can't may go without; that learning of a high quality will fetch its own price in the market, and that education of a low quality will be sold cheap; that shops for schooling may be opened by any one that chooses to pay rent and advertise; and that children may be sent to whatever school offers the best bargain. Accordingly, schooling with us is a trade, but not necessarily a skilled trade, for it neither requires as qualification an apprenticeship, nor has it a trades union to protect its privileges: the columns of our newspapers contain the attractive placards of rival schools underselling each other; and bed, board, washing and schooling at £14 a year is surely as good a bargain as can be had in any country in the world. Those, therefore, who say that education in England is either scarce or dear, have only to go to their daily papers, and satisfy themselves that the English, in this as in some other commodities, are a nation of successful shop-keepers.

But the question is now forcing itself home upon us in several intelligible ways: "What is to be done with those who don't want the article, and won't come and buy? Shall they be made to do so?" Certainly not; that is compulsion, and compulsion is the enemy of free-trade, and free-trade is the fundamental principle of our nation of shop-keepers. To this national logic there is a short direct answer: "Your dogma is a fallacy: knowledge is not a commodity; it is not to be had for the buying, its quality is not determined by its cost, nor its cost by its quality; scarcity does not raise its price, abundance does not lower it. Education obeys few of the laws of shop; the man who has much wants more, the man who has little cares for it less, and he who has none will take no trouble to get it; the boy who has no learning has to be driven to school, and the man who has none refuses to cross its threshold."

The political economy of shop is therefore a blunder; when applied to education it is a blunder and leads to crime. Knowledge is a high gift, most valued by those who have it in largest quantity; it is also a gift which only those who possess can bestow on others—in other words, only the educated can instruct the uneducated. But the possession of this high privilege carries with it responsibility and duty: it is the duty of those who know to communicate their knowledge to their fellow-men.

This is the modern doctrine of the responsibility of knowledge. In olden times the practice and the theory were the contrary of this. It was considered the duty of those who knew to keep the secret: the learned excluded the vulgar by hiding their knowledge in ancient tongues; crafts hoarded secrets under extreme penalties; even medicine and religion were sedulously veiled in mystery.

The truth that it is the duty of the knowing to instruct the unknowing is becoming tardily recognized even in this country. The past year seems likely to form an era both in the theory of government and the practice of education; it is beginning to be felt vaguely, rather as an apprehension than a conviction, that a government may have some sort of moral if not political responsibility for the intellectual and technical condition in which it keeps the people it governs, or in which it leaves them when it ceases to govern.—Hitherto the question for a ministry on its trial has been—"What is the state of accounts of exports and imports? Has the nation under your guidance bought and sold more than under the opposition? Are the funds higher or lower than when you took office, and do you leave the turn of trade for or against us?" For the future it seems as if new questions would be asked:—"Do you leave the English people a happier, wiser, more skilled, more refined, and more contented people than you found them when you took office? Has the social condition of the various classes become more equal under your administration, or are the extremes of luxury and misery as wide as before?" These are awkward and uncomfortable questions; but they seem likely to be the questions of the future, if we may judge from what has been passing round us in 1867.

Many causes, political and other, have served to raise these questions in public interest; but mainly the Universal Exhibition at Paris has served to give them definite form and expression. Among some faults and shortcomings, that Exhibition had one transcendent merit: for the first time a Universal Exhibition was complete and symmetric; whatever faults were found with the building, none could be found with the plan and organization of the interior and its contents. The industries of all had equal prominence, and those of each branch were placed side by side under conditions most favorable for comparison; the leading idea once obtained, no thoughtful observer bent on any course of inquiry could fail to make his comparison easily. Perhaps the very absence of attractiveness or beauty in the building itself gave it this advantage, that without distraction of any sort the visitor could devote his whole time to the study of its contents; those contents were also on this occasion more truly symmetrically representative of each nation, for they were the result of the organization and training for previous Exhibitions, whereas the early Exhibitions had to depend on the fitful labor of unorganized individual industry.

Extraordinary pains have moreover been taken, on this occasion, to gather the lesson and moral of the Exhibition for the benefit of the British people. A new organization was provided, of which we can scarcely imagine the full value to have been apprehended at the time it was initiated. There were of course the usual reports of the jurors, and the prizes which followed their awards; but awards and medals became so profusely showered that their number nearly neutralized their value. Besides, and we may say above and beyond, the jurors, was a higher series of reports prepared by special commissioners sent to report on the result of the Exhibition with reference to national interests; and a large number of their reports have already been printed, and will speedily appear in the forthcoming Kensington Blue Book. A second series of reports, of a still more strictly technical nature, was elicited by the commissioners of schools, who had ascertained that many of the reports on the French Exhibition appeared to throw the blame of certain cases of inferiority on the lower technical education of the British people, and the commission issued a series of inquiries of which they then published the report. On this report the government having taken alarm, sent abroad a commissioner, if not officially at least *officiosement*, to ascertain by personal inquiry whether the alleged defects of our systems of education and our inferiority to some other countries in some sorts of technical skill were real or imaginary; and we have in the report of Mr. Samuelson, to the vice president of the Council of Education, the views of a practical manufacturer concerning the previous statements. All these sources of information agree on three points—on the great practical value of education to a people; on the admirable organization provided by the governments of other countries for giving to their people systematic and universally diffused technical education; and thirdly, on the deplorable neglect of such measures which has characterized our own government and people.

But in our estimation there is a collection of documents of far more importance than all these put together, which has just been published in an unassuming form by the Society of Arts, and issued from their rooms in the Adelphi, at the small price of half a crown. We doubt whether the society itself clearly saw what it was about when it undertook the harmless, beneficent duty of offering to pay the traveling expenses of such English artisans as wanted to study their own departments of trade in the French Exhibition, and could not afford the cost; and when in return for this benefit it imposed the modest condition that they should report in writing on what they had seen and learnt. Out of this simple act has grown a collection of reports, 689 pages of closely printed matter, full of subject for the gravest thought; treating, in fact, the whole question of the social condition, moral and religious educations of the workman, and of the duties which various governments have either neglected or performed, in giving or withholding from the youth of a nation that intelligence, skill and taste which they unanimously declare education can promote and develop if it cannot create. It is the quiet, reasonable, practical and moderate tone in which all this has been investigated and set down, which renders this volume the notable contribution to Social Science in 1867.

Of all these four separate sources of knowledge, we should wish to convey to our readers the aim, the substance, and the conclusions.—We fear we shall not be able in one article to overtake all of them, for the field is both wide and prolific, covering nearly all the branches of human industry.

I. Taking up the first "Report relative to Technical Education by the Schools' Inquiry Commission of 2d July, 1867," we find the commissioners issuing a request for information to some eminent jurors and others, as to the truth of certain "evidence considered to be afforded by the International Exhibition at Paris, of the inferior rate of progress in manufacturing and mechanical industry in England compared with that made in other European countries;" and they add, "it has been stated to us that this alleged inferiority is due in a great measure to the want of technical education, and we have therefore thought it desirable to ascertain from many eminent English jurors in this department whether they agree with this opinion; and we think it expedient at once to report to your majesty the answer which we have received to our inquiry on this point."

The gentlemen whom they consulted, and whose answers they have printed, were: Dr. Lyon Playfair, F.R.S.; Professor Tyndall, F.R.S.; Dr. David S. Price; J. E. McConnell, C.E.; James Young, chemical manufacturer; J. Scott Russell, F.R.S.; Captain Beaumont, R.E.; Robert Mallet, C.E.; Rev. Canon Norris, M.A.; Professor Frankland, F.R.S.; John Fowler, C.E.; Warrington W. Smyth, F.R.S.; E. Hull; Peter Graham; A. J. Mundella, and W. Spotten; thus representing many of the most important departments of our educated professions, our applied sciences, engineering education and manufacturers. We shall content ourselves with giving the essence of these opinions.

Dr. Lyon Playfair gives as the result of his own inquiry as a juror, and of those of other jurors, "A singular accordance of opinion prevailed that our country had shown little inventiveness and made little progress in the peaceful arts of industry since 1862. Out of ninety classes there are scarcely a dozen in which a pre eminence is unhesitatingly awarded to us. The one cause upon which there was most unanimity of conviction is that France, Prussia, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland possess good systems of industrial education for the masters and managers of manufactories and workshops, and that England possesses none."

Professor Tyndall says: "I have long entertained the opinion that, in virtue of the better education provided by continental nations, England must one day, and that no distant one, find herself outstripped by those nations, both in the arts of peace and war."

Mr. Huth writes: "I am sorry to say that, although we may still be unsurpassed in any of our productions, we no longer hold that pre-eminence which was accorded to us in 1851. The enormous strides that have of late been made by our continental rivals in France, Belgium, Prussia and Austria will make it daily more difficult for our woolen manufacturers to hold not only their former prominent position, but even to maintain their present one. I found that it is the want of industrial education in this country which prevents our manufactures from making that progress which other nations are making. I found both masters and foremen of other countries much more scientifically educated than our own. The workmen of other countries have a far superior education to ours, many of whom have none whatever. Their productions show clearly that there is not a machine working a machine, but that brains sit at the loom, and intelligence stands at the spinning-wheel."

Mr. McConnell says: "In the class for which I was juror for England I made a very careful examination and comparison of our locomotive engines, carriages, railway machinery, apparatus and materials with those exhibited by France, Germany and Belgium. I am firmly convinced that our former superiority, either in material or workmanship, no longer exists.—Unless we adopt a system of technical education for our workmen in this country we shall soon not even hold our own in cheapness. It appears to me government should take the matter in hand. There should be mining schools in South Wales, Staffordshire and Durham; and machinery and engine schools in Manchester, Glasgow, etc."

Professor Frankland says: "As a juror in Class XLIV. of the Paris Exhibition, I was not only forcibly struck by the want of evidence of progress in the different branches of chemical manufactures carried on in Great Britain, but still more so by great advances made by other nations, especially Germany, France and Switzerland, in respect of such manufactures, since 1862, when, as a juror in the corresponding class, I had also an opportunity of comparing the chemical manufactures of different nations. In the polytechnic schools of Germany and Switzerland the future manufacturer or manager is made familiar with those laws and applications of the great natural forces which must always form the basis of every intelligent and progressive industry. It seems that at length this superiority in previous training is more than counterbalancing the undoubted advantages which this country possesses in raw material.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BUDHISM.

BY REV. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM, LATE MISSIONARY TO CHINA.

BUDH.

Budh is a name for God, not any particular god, but the name given to the idea of a god. It does not represent, in the mind of a Budhist, a living, self-existent, Almighty Being, who created; and by his power upholds all things, but simply the idea of abstract godship. Budhist writers deny personality to what is properly called Budh, yet use it to designate the person in whom this abstract godship is incarnate. They say it is independent of all living, existence, or government. It is something, or nothing, as the mind conceives it to be, or not to be. It is, and it is not, and yet it has been, without beginning, and must forever be.

The *manifestations* of this idea among men are called *avatars*, of which the Brahmans and Budhists enumerate ten, as follows: 1 Matsya, the fish, or man-fish; 2. Kurma, the tortoise, or man-tortoise; 3. Varaha, the boar, or man-boar; 4. Narasingha, the lion, or man-lion; 5. Vamana, or dwarf; 6. Parasu Roma, the name of the person in whom Vishnu, or the idea, became incarnate; 7. Sre Ram, the same; 8. Krishna, the same; 9. Budh; 10. Kalki. Here we find the origin of the word Budh; it is the name of the ninth person, in whom this manifestation of godship appeared. One more is to appear, and then the end of all things. The name of Budh is made thus to serve a double purpose: first, as the name of the last person in whom the idea was manifested; and secondly, as a name for the idea itself.

The last Budh was born son of a king in Hindostan, about the year 626, B. C. He had previously lived in 400,000,000 worlds, and passed through many transmigrations in each! In this world he had passed through every grade of being, from an insect to a man, before attaining to the honors of Budh. In this last state his memory was so quickened that he remembered distinctly all the incidents of his many transmigrations. Five hundred and fifty of the marvellous stories told by him concerning his ups and downs in in the world as a deer, a monkey, an elephant, a fowl, etc., have been preserved for the edification of believers. After eighty years of human life, forty-five of which had been spent as a religious teacher, he entered nieban, or annihilation, never to reappear again from its oblivious depths. The next Budh will appear about eight thousand years from this time. He will be eighty cubits high, his month five cubits wide, and the hair of his eyebrows five cubits long. The teachings of this ninth avatar, or Budh, are called

THE DOCTRINES OF BUDHISM.

Of one supreme, self-existent and eternal Being, Budhism does not contain one intimation. It is a system of metaphysical atheism. From the death of one Budh to the appearance of another there is no god. Intervening generations must worship his image, and perform the prescribed rites. At this time Budh is but a memory—a myth of past ages—without power to bless or curse. The leading tenets of the system may be summed up as follows:

1. The eternal existence of the universe, and the various orders of beings which inhabit it.

2. The transmigration of souls through a purgatorial series, to fit them for the blessedness of nieban.

3. Annihilation, or a return to the elementary condition of all organic existences. Our word annihilation does not, I think, correctly represent nieban. It is not exactly absorption, or utter destruction of essence, but the return to that state in which all things are eternal. It is spiritual dissolution, in which the soul, separated into its elementary principles, resumes its original state of rest.

4. The appearance at distant periods of beings who have completed their purification, and, as a consequence, enter the elevated regions of divinity, or become Budh, and then disappear forever.

5. Merit, which is divided into positive and negative, or the merit of doing, and the merit of not doing. The law, covering all the schedule, is comprehended in five commandments: 1. Thou shalt not kill. 2. Thou shalt not steal. 3. Thou shalt not commit adultery. 4. Thou shalt not lie. 5. Thou shalt drink no intoxicating liquors. The offences, under these commandments, are catalogued at great length in Budhist works, on merit and demerit. The following may serve as an example: 1. Sins of the body, such as killing, beating, bruising, breaking, etc. 2. Those of the tongue, such as lying, slandering, backbiting, talebearing, cursing, abusing, etc. 3. Those of the mind, such as pride, envy, covetousness, hatred, jealousy, anger, etc.

Works of merit are also detailed with great minuteness in their manuals and tracts, such as: 1. Punctuality in keeping all the precepts of Budh. 2. Liberality in making offerings to the temples, shrines, priests, etc. 3. Repeating prayers, reading good books, tracts and whatever tends to improve or purify the mind. All good Budhists repeat the sacred name every time they receive a present, perform an act of piety, or experience any sudden emotion.

The transmigration of souls is the great article in all the creeds of Asia. It is not peculiar to Budhism, Touism, Brahmanism or Confucianism, but common to all these and the minor systems of heathen superstition. One Budhist writer says: "If all the tears shed by the most fortunate soul of sorrowing man, in its countless wanderings and changes through the universe, ere it reaches the last turn in its weary journey to the shoreless ocean of nieban, were collected, the sea would be but a drop in comparison." "Man was made to mourn," is the universal language of heathenism, and he mourns without the consolation of hope. Hence, to finish the eternal round of weary change, and drop into the oblivions repose of nieban, is a consummation devoutly sought. The Budhist longs for this eternal rest, as the toil-worn laborer for the refreshing shades and tranquil slumbers of the night. Beyond this starless night he hopes for no to-morrow. How inexpressibly sad the condition of the heathen world!

Those who teach in our Sabbath schools should frequently call the attention of the children, and the youth committed to their instruction, to the wretched condition of those who have no knowledge of Christianity. Budhism is one of the best systems of heathen religion in the world. It has been called "the Christianity of the east." This is foolish, but it shows that men esteem it the best form of heathen error. But, alas, what miserable nonsense it is! Let us thank God for the Bible.

Budhist temples, worship, priesthood, etc., must be reserved for a future number.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

Recent Scientific Discoveries.

A NEW MODE OF ORNAMENTING PAPER.—Puscher gives a simple process for ornamenting paper with silky crystals, an improvement on the method we published last year, in which sugar of lead was employed. He now recommends sulphate of magnesia to be used. He dissolves six parts by weight of Epsom salts and six parts of British gum in six parts of water, adds a small quantity of glycerine, and boils the liquid for a moment. He then strains the solution and allows it to cool a little. Before it is quite cold he spreads it with a camel's-hair brush upon paper previously done over with a thin solution of glue or gelatine. As the paper so prepared dries it becomes covered with a beautiful crystaline surface. The crystals are long or small according to the strength of the solutions and rapidity with which the paper is dried. To obtain variegated crystals, the solution may be colored with various aniline colors, and the paper must be prepared with a mixture of equal parts of white of egg and water instead of the gelatine solution. Paper so ornamented, it is said, may be glazed by passing it between rollers or putting it under a press. In consequence of the presence of the glycerine the paper does not completely dry, and may be printed upon by the lithographic process without being moistened. The process is recommended for ornamenting envelopes, dinner, pattern, and visiting cards, and also playing cards. One perhaps useful application remains to be noticed. A solution prepared with one-third the quantity of gum before mentioned, and with no glycerine, may be applied to a lithographic stone, and a copy of the crystallization obtained may be transferred to another stone by the usual lithographic process. A transfer may be made from this to three or four other working stones, from which many thousands of impressions of the crystals may be taken. The author recommends the impressions from these stones on yellow paper as a background for banknotes, for as no two exactly similar crystallizations are likely to be obtained it will be impossible to commit a forgery. The yellow paper is, of course, recommended to prevent a copy being made by photography.

A PROCESS FOR SILVERING HOOKS AND EYES MADE OF IRON WIRE.—A process for silvering hooks and eyes made of iron wire has been patented in Bavaria by Toderer. Such hooks and eyes are first suspended by means of zinc in a copper vessel containing dilute sulphuric acid until the iron shows a clean bright surface. They are then well rinsed with water, and afterward placed in a bath of a mixed solution of sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, and cyanide of potassium. Here they remain until they receive a bright coating of brass. They are lastly transferred to a bath of nitrate of silver, cyanide of potassium, and sulphate of soda, in which they quickly receive a coating of silver. This new manufacture, it is said in *Dingler's Journal*, answers all requirements. To us it looks complicated and the result improbable, but we give it in case any of our readers should like to try the experiment.

THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF PETROLEUM.—The physical properties and caloritic power of American petroleum have been investigated by M. Henry Deville, who has just communicated his results to the Academy of Sciences. We shall return to the memoir for some useful facts it contains, and now only notice one important point established. M. Deville shows that Pennsylvania petroleum increases in bulk by one-hundredth of its volume for every 10 degrees centigrade of heat. This, the author points out, is a fact to be considered when storing petroleum for fuel in steam vessels, where it will necessarily be exposed to a higher temperature. Space should be left in the casks to allow of this expansion, or they may burst and give rise to an explosion. Another source of danger on board ship—and, as dealers and speculators in the article well know, a cause of great loss—is the power petroleum has of penetrating wood. The loss and the danger, however, may both be obviated by paying over the interior of the casks with a strong solution of glue or albumen. This, when dry, forms a coating impermeable to the oil. There are other solutions used for the same purpose, but nothing, we believe, answers better than glue, although M. Garnier states that he can send petroleum about safely in paper bags, saturated with a preparation of his invention. M. Deville makes the recommendation, quite unnecessarily we think, that the lighter oils should be distilled off when the petroleum is intended for fuel.—*American Artisan.*

ANECDOTE OF WHITEFIELD.

When Mr. Whitefield was preaching on one occasion, at Plymouth, he lodged with Mr. Kinsman, a minister of the town. After breakfast, on Monday, he said to his friend, "Come, let us visit some of your poor people. It is not enough that we labor *in the pulpit*; we must endeavor to be useful *out of it*." On entering the dwellings of the afflicted poor he administered to their temporal as well as spiritual wants. Mr. Kinsman, knowing the low state of his finances, was surprised at his liberality, and suggested that he thought he had been too bountiful. Mr. Whitefield, with some degree of smartness, replied: "It is not enough, young man, to pray, and put on a serious face. True religion, and undefiled, is this—to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and supply their wants. My stock, it is true, is nearly exhausted; but God, whom I serve, and whose saints we have assisted, will, I doubt not, soon give me a supply." His hopes were not disappointed. A stranger called on him in the evening, who addressed him thus: "With great pleasure I have heard you preach; you are on a journey, as well as myself, and traveling is expensive. Do me the honor to accept this," at the same time presenting him with five guineas. Returning to the family, Mr. Whitefield, smiling, held out the money in his hand, saying, "There, young man, God has speedily repaid what I have bestowed. Let this, in future, teach you not to withhold what is in the power of your hand to give. The gentleman to whom I was called is a perfect stanger to me; his only business was to give me the sum you see." It is remarkable that this gentleman, though rich, was notorious for a penurious disposition. But Elijah was fed by the ravens.

The late Rev. Rowland Hill, when a young man, was once on a visit to Mr. Whitefield. The latter was requested to call on a poor woman, who had been so dreadfully burned that she could not survive many hours. He went immediately and prayed with her. He had no sooner left her than she called out, "Oh, where is Mr. Whitefield?" Urged by her entreaty, her friends requested him to visit her a second time. He complied, and again prayed with her. The poor, afflicted woman continued still to desire his presence. When her friends came for him a third time, "I begged of him," said Mr. Hill, "not to go for he could scarcely expect to do any good. Your nerves are too weak, your feelings are too acute to endure such scenes." I shall never forget his mild reproof: "Leave me; my Master can save to the uttermost, to the *very uttermost*."

From a memorandum book, in which Mr. Whitefield recorded the times and places of his ministerial labors, it appears that from the period of his ordination to that of his death; which was thirty-four years, he preached upwards of *eighteen thousand sermons*."

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L. T. P., by catching mice at 50 cts. a dozen	25	W. W. P.	25
		Coaster	1 00
A. M. W.	1 00	Mrs. B. F. A.	1 00
C. H. W.	25	G. H. W.	25
S. H. C.	2 00	W. W.	25
Mrs. J. J. L.	1 00	Dr. J. J. L.	1 00
S. L. L.	25	E. R. L.	25
H. I. L.	25	L. K. L.	25
A. P.	1 00	Wm. H. M.	1 00
Three ladies of Shreveport	3 00	Mrs. M. S. and others	1 25
Mrs. E. R. R.	2 00	Rev. J. M. M.	2 00
C. W. C.	1 00	Col. J. B. S.	2 00
Col J B S.	1 00	C. L. C.	1 00
J M M.	2 00	Mrs E B B.	2 00
A H.	1 50	J M G (De Kalk)	6 00
Mrs J W C.	1 00	Dr J W C.	1 00
H C M.	25	J H B.	1 00
J H.	1 00	W D M.	25
From Rev. W. P. Powers, Havanas, Alabama	12 70	B B N.	25
		Rev R J T, for self and S G T, England F D T " S A F T (spec.)	2 50
Mrs M T.	1 00		

SOUTHWESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Dr. Harmon, the agent of this society for south Mississippi and east Louisiana, has returned from an extensive tour in this agency. Bible societies were reorganized at Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Canton, Jackson, Newton Station, Amite City, Baton Rouge and other points. Notwithstanding the financial stringency of the present moment, he found the people everywhere generous, and he bears record that "to their power, yea, and beyond their power, they were willing." We bid him God speed in this most noble enterprise.

This society is making a great effort to supply the people with the word of God gratuitously, and in this direction to repair the wastes of war.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The determination of the extreme Radicals to convict the President can scarcely be increased. They rage for it. The following paragraph from a recent editorial of the *Independent*, the religious organ of that party, will convey to those of the South who have but little opportunity to read the other side the amount of constitutional element that enters into the Radical estimate of the merits of the case:

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.—The importance of convicting the President is incalculable. His acquittal would be a national calamity. Not to speak of party necessity, (which is an argument we have always disdained to use,) the public safety requires the removal of the public enemy. We do not hesitate to say that the burdens which this nation now suffers from the chief-magistracy of Andrew Johnson are so great and grievous that, if there were no legal, constitutional, and peaceful mode whereby the people could protect themselves against this bold, bad man, they would have not only a plain right to revolution, but just cause to exercise it.

Nothing but the overruling of Him who "leadeth counselors away spoiled" can prevent conviction.

THE POWER OF PREACHING.

The power of the preacher as an instrument of the Holy Spirit is set forth in two of the most striking passages of the Bible. The one is the description of the effect of Peter's words on the day of Pentecost, the other the lofty vision of the prophet Ezekiel when "the hand of the Lord" was upon him, and carried him out and set him down "*in the midst of a valley of bones.*" In this latter instance not only is the number of those who lived greater, but the appearance of hopelessness is greater in the mass of dry bones than it was in moving flesh and blood. For to human sight and thought what is there more hopeless than a rattling human skeleton? A tenantless, decayed house, a broken bridge, or a dead tree, there is some faint notion of repair and renewal that cleaves to these, but a bone, a human bone, a human skull, is the completest story of utter despair.

Yet it is in this field of arid impossibility that the Spirit chooses to work out the demonstration of his power; and here he places the preacher. As the victory of the Son over the Arch-enemy who had the power over death was achieved in the wilderness, so here the Holy Spirit triumphs over death itself in the "open valley"—one of those Arabian wadies, winding among cliffs and crags of granite, unrelieved by bush or tree, such as surround the Sinaitic peaks, and centuries before had swallowed up the unbelieving wandering hosts of Israel. What a field of observation for a mortal preacher! Which ever way the eye ranged the valley was "*full of bones*"—as if some great battle, as that of the last day, had been fought in Esdraelon!

"*He caused me to pass by them round about*"—to walk and measure with eye and step their number, their deadness and dryness. Here is a skull with a gash, as if the edge of a battle-axe had cleft it; there they lie in heaps and confusion, as if in the last rally of deadly conflict. Here a hand, and there an arm, as if scattered about by vultures—a bone with the mark of a lion's tooth upon it—and there many broken skulls together, as if some beast had for a time fed only upon the brains of men—bone torn from its bone, articulation broken. O prophet! let this sink into thy soul, all this death and despair, and then answer me, "*Can these bones live?*" Can they? Let me see—*can* they? This orbless, empty, chapless skull—it may be of some great captain—which I hold so easily in my hand; can *it* live? No.—Yes, it might by the power that first made it, but by nothing else. But why ask—what connection of the idea of life is there with these relics? *These* live? —these echoing crags ever again ring with the voices and shouts of this host!

It is here among the bones of the dead that the Spirit seeks to evoke the faith of the prophet—"Believest thou that I can do this?" To believe with all the difficulties in full view is the true art of faith. Ignorance of them seems often to strengthen faith, but not a great faith, that has all its eyes open, and yet believes; which sees the opposing sea, yet divides it; the hardness of the rock, yet smites it; the yielding wave, yet, boldly steps upon it. When we know the man—his utter deadness to God, his worldliness, his history, his pride, his flesh, his feebleness of virtuous resolve, his antecedents and his surroundings—"*can he live?*" Common sense says no; human reason says no. He may, but the dry bones of the dead fall as soon. Can this man ever become a pure, spiritually-minded, lowly, loving child of God? The valleys of heathen-land—can these bones live? Africa, the far Indies, O will they ever be inhabited by living men?

"*O Lord, thou knowest.*" "The residue of the Spirit" is with Thee—all things are possible to Thee. Thank God! the preacher has some faith. So much for his AUDIENCE: now for the PROCESS OF INFUSING LIFE. "He said unto me, prophesy upon these bones, and say unto them, ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord." Yes, by preaching; by what else do the dead ever live? "My words are spirit and they are life." Can these hear? Yes, or else they can not live. O preacher, preach—if thy congregation be as dead as stones, as dry as the bones of the valley; with bold faith, hope and zeal, preach! It is not the first time that a dead man has heard a living voice. Declare the power and the promise of God—"I will cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live." Preach *life*—grasp the whole subject—the great salvation—a new heart—say that religion is a new existence—"ye must be born again"—"not of blood," "but of God."—All the elements of life shall be yours, of real life; no mere resemblance, but its muscle, its sinew, its health—ye shall be created in Christ Jesus, and ye shall be in power and function the sons of God! And as you thus preach remember that the Holy Spirit places to your lips his own trump, the very one with which he will wake up the dead at the last day.

"And did they live?"—Aye, verily. —"Thou sendest forth thy spirit and they are created." "So I prophesied as I was commanded, and as I prophesied"—in the very moment—"there was a noise"—as in that "upper room."—"And behold a shaking, and the bones came together, bone to his bone." The Spirit went with the word, the deep was stirred, the power of God was among the dead. The humanizing process went on—"the sinews and the flesh came up upon them and the skin covered them above." Teachable, humble, ardent in prayer, feeling among the promises—what next? They are in the likeness of the living, yet how far from the life of love. The steps of the process were so many seasons of anxious waiting to the prophet; at every stage infinite power was needed. O preacher, thou must look to thy resources. Call mightily; say: O Divine Spirit, "*breathe upon these slain.*" Send forth the spirit of thy Son, O God!

"And the breath came into them, and they lived and stood up upon their feet, *an exceeding great army.*" Nothing can surpass the greatness of this motion—the new earth springing into its form and beauty at the voice of the Creator is not so great as this erect and mighty host breathed into being through the preached word, by the power of the Holy Ghost. So, revived by the same spirit, nation after nation shall uprise and march forward to the seat of the Judge. Behold! the valley is full of life! O army of the living God, shout your pæans, erect your trophy, for the last enemy is beneath your feet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ECCE ECCLESIA.—Publishers, Blelock & Co., New York, 1868. 12mo. For sale by Messrs. Blelock & Co., 130 Canal street, New Orleans. The exclamation of Pilate, "Ecce Homo!" was happily enough seized upon by the writer of a most admirable essay upon the manhood of Christ. What induced the author of this work to give it the title of "Ecce" we cannot imagine. Possibly he thinks that he has set forth the church in some new light. He parades the venerable truth that the Christian church has existed ever since the days of Abel, as if it were a novelty. In a very dogmatic and commonplace style, cut up into short paragraphs to give it an expression of liveliness, he attacks a thousand men of straw and demolishes them all. It would puzzle one to find more self-satisfaction, more ado about nothing, or greater affectation of learning in the same number of pages. Naturalists tell us that a spider can spin only some seven or eight entire webs. Let us hope that this unknown author has written his eighth book.

We have received the following new works from Mr. George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—A novel, by a Barrister.

CHARLOTTE'S INHERITANCE, by M. E. Braddon: being Nos. 309 and 311 of the "Library of Select Novels," published by Messrs. Harper & Bros., New York, 1868. Fifty cent edition.

DAVID, KING OF ISRAEL: by Fred W. Krummacher, D. D. Translated by Rev. M. G. Easton, M. A. New York: Harper & Bros., 1868. 12mo. pp. 515.

This is by the author of that delightful meditation, "Elisha, the Tishbite." The venerable court preacher of Berlin, full of honors, influence, learning and piety, finds in the sweet singer of Israel a theme for the fullest display of his enlightened Christian experience. And he has presented us with such a book as the heart of every child of God delights in for its unction and expression.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS, by John Lothrop Motley, D. C. L. Volume 4th. New York: Harper & Bros., 1868. 8vo., pp. 592.

This volume embraces a period of ten years, from 1599 to 1609, the date of the twelve years' truce, and the beginning of the acknowledged independence of the United Provinces. The great characters, Prince Maurice and Olden Barneveld, are the prominent figures upon the canvass. We need not add that they are drawn with a steady and accurate hand, or that the colors of the skillful artist are both pleasing and brilliant. No writer surpasses Mr. Motley in richness and variety of language, nor in incidness of arrangement. The materials of this history have been derived from the same sources which furnished the substance of his "Rise of the Dutch Republic," and were doubtless collected at the same time. Manuscripts which have long slept, and secret state papers of the kings of Spain, have in these last days been brought out from their hiding places and made to tell the wonderful story of ambition, war, persecution, and of state and church-craft, which made up the forty years' war between the Catholic and Protestant; between the Spanish crown and its Netherland provinces. The statesman—and who is not a statesman in these days—may here see the illustration of that best combination of political forces which, first in the Grecian States, then in that of the cantons of Switzerland, and subsequently in the thirteen Colonies of this country, established and maintained independence against the greatest monarchies of ancient or modern times. That vast change from this political form to an unchecked sea-like democracy, of the pure *sans culottes* type, which began in the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States, is just now being consummated in this country. And this volume of Mr. Motley's very opportunely brings to our view the value of those political forms, maxims and principles from which we are being separated more and more every day.

BRITISH HONDURAS, by Charles Swett. A pamphlet of 125 pages. New Orleans: George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, publisher. 1868. Mr. Swett is a citizen of Mississippi; has just returned from a trip to British and Spanish Honduras. He went out in company with several gentlemen of intelligence from the Southwest, for the purpose of observing the country and the condition of those colonies of Americans who have settled there. The result of their observation is here given in a fair spirit, and furnishes much valuable information to all who may have any thought of going to Central America. It is on the whole the most accurate and sensible paper we have seen on this fruitful subject.

A TREMENDOUS "sea bore" took place at the island of Guadaloupe March 10. At the harbor of Le Moule it was similar to the one that rushed into St. Thomas last fall, but larger. It lasted for twenty-four hours. The sea receded thirty miles, and left all the ships aground, when the gigantic wave returned, threatening general destruction. A British vessel, deeply laden, was smashed to pieces.

JOHN C. GREEN, of New York, has given the College of New Jersey $120,000, and a deed of valuable real estate.

For the Advocate.

THE ABSURDITIES OF POPERY.

BY PROF. J. B. A. AUBENS.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

The supporters of this monster doctrine are man-eaters, cannibals, anthropophagi! Yea, they do not only devour the Lord's body; they even feast upon his soul, swallow both, and believingly permit the conversion of the same into gastric juice!

We will, however, not condemn without inquiry. We call for a conference of all Roman priests. Here is pure bread and pure wine from the Rhine. In their presence we shall mix poison with both: enough, indeed, to injure health, though not to kill. Now let the popes nuncio, let the pope himself, appear. Let him, assisted by all the priests, go through the regular incantation and manipulation, perform the whole affair of converting bread and wine into flesh and blood. If bread is now no longer farinaceous, if wine is no longer vinous, the poison, obviously, can likewise be no longer venene. But will these priests now partake of the Lord's Supper, using the stated and prepared elements? They will not! Hence they are not sincere in regard to this absurd doctrine of transubstantiation. Doubtless, upon a brief inquiry, we shall find this doctrine to be what Cardinal Herron, upon his death-bed, found it to be: an overgrown monster.

1. The doctrine of transubstantiation is opposed to every one of the five senses, is at irreconcilable enmity with eyes, hands, palate, nose and ears. These five guides, in relation to external things, must be thrown to Eolus. A poor Hibernian's palate says: the dinner is potatoes. A priest will tell him it is a rich plum pudding. A miserable starveling, employing the five senses, the fallacious five, can find nothing on the table but sorry *soupe maigre*. The pope can tell him that he is really feasting on a fat sirloin. Admirable casuistry! Beautiful exchange!

"—— Exchange
Is held no robbery."

We deem it right here to assert that, in Luke 24:39, the Lord requires men not to reject the testimony of sense.

2. According to transubstantiation, the consummate piece of foolery, Christ's one body is at once in many places—in a million, ten million!—or he has at once so many bodies! His human nature can be, at one and the same time, on every continent, in every nation, province, country, city or village! Oh, egregious ignorance!

3. At the supper preceding the crucifixion Jesus Christ must have had two bodies—one that was perceptible to the apostles, and the other one he held between his thumb and forefinger! His second body he ate and drank!—that is, he ate and drank himself! Yea, the Saviour, with his own hands, gave himself away to every one of his disciples to be eaten and drank! and yet kept himself to himself! Oh, contemptible absurdity.

4 If the bread and wine be really flesh and blood, the flesh and blood as often many feet or yards apart, one being on a plate, the other in a cup. Indeed the two parts of the live body can be in two rooms, or in two buildings, or even a mile one from the other! The body of Christ can be divided into two parts, solid and fluid; and the solid can be carried to Mobile, while the liquid remains in New Orleans; and yet this body continues alive and well! Well may the seven wonders of the world hide their diminished heads.

5. If this monster doctrine be true, every papal priest, however stupid and ignorant, however covered with crime, guilt and infamy, possesses a kind of *carte blanche* from God in his pocket to perform miracles, to produce Christ or Christs *ad infinitum*.

6. We have seen follies physical and metaphysical. We notice now a folly theological. While the human nature of our Lord is doing the wonders mentioned in the foregoing, it is, according to Scriptures, not on earth at all, but really and truly in heaven, at the right hand of God. "But this man, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins, forever sat down on the right hand of God." (Heb. 10:12.) Can one body, at one and the same time, be in more than one place?

We conclude this article with Luther's account of popery:

"'Tis folly upon folly piled,
Wisdom being thrown away."

IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 22d, 1868.

Circular No. 11.

It having been reported to the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, that freedmen, who are laboring on plantations under regular contract, are being discharged by their employers on account of their participation in the existing political contest in this State, all such employers are hereby notified that no action of the sort will be tolerated by this Bureau, and any planter who shall discharge a freedman from his employ for such cause will be held bound by the terms of his contract with such freedman. If the contract is on shares the freedman will be held to be entitled to his share of the proceeds of the crop when sold; if for wages, the freedman will be entitled to receive wages from the date of his discharge, in addition to the amount due him at that date, as provided for by existing State laws.

By order of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.

WM. H. STERLING,
Capt. 1st U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

LORD HAILES AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.—"I was dining," said Dr. Buchanan, 'some time ago, with a literary party at old Mr. Abercrombie's, of Trillibody, (the father of Mr. Ralph Abercrombie, who was slain in Egypt,) and we spent the evening together. A gentleman present put a question which puzzled the whole company. It was this: Supposing all the New Testaments in the world had been destroyed at the end of the third century, could their contents have been recovered from the writings of the first three centuries? The question was novel to all, and no one hazarded a guess in answer to the inquiry.

About two months after this meeting I received an invitation to breakfast with Lord Hailes (Sir David Dalrimple) next morning. He had been one of the party.—During breakfast he asked me if I recollected the curious question about the possibility of recovering the contents of the New Testament from the writings of the first three centuries. 'I remember it well, and have thought of it often, without being able to form an opinion or conjecture on the subject.'

'Well,' said Lord Hailes, 'that question quite accorded with the taste of my antiquarian mind. On returning home, as I knew I had all the writers of those centuries, I began immediately to collect them, that I might set to work on the arduous task as soon as possible. Pointing to a table covered with papers, he said: 'There I have been busy these two months, searching for chapters, half chapters, and sentences of the New Testament, and have marked down what I found and where I found it, so that any person may examine and see for himself. I have actually discovered the whole New Testament, except seven or eleven verses, (I forget which,) which satisfies me that I could discover them also. God concealed or hid the treasures of His word, that Julian, the apostate emperor, and other enemies of Christ, who wished to extirpate the gospel from the world, never would have thought of; and though they had, they never could have effected their destruction.'—*Haldane's Memoir.*

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.—It is worthy of note that the whole of the party forming the late Livingstone search expedition enjoyed perfect immunity from disease during four months' travel; and it was not until seven days after leaving the Zambesi, on the malarious delta of which the party was encamped from November 11 to December 4, that one man was seized on board the Raccoon with bilious remittent fever of a very severe character. The man, however, recovered. The expedition worked from sunrise to sunset, in boats or walking, our two meals a day, at starting and halting, except a light lunch at midday. A full dose of quinine at night was always taken. It would be well if medical officers abroad would more frequently take the opportunity of forwarding useful information such as the above, having reference to the medical and sanitary features of expeditions in which they may be engaged.—*London Lancet.*

THE Liberal party in England are holding enthusiastic meetings all over the country, for the purpose of discussing the grievances of Ireland.

BUDHISM—ITS EXTENT.

BY REV. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM, LATE MISSIONARY TO CHINA.

A FEARFUL SIGHT.

Suppose the worshipers of Budh—those who burn incense before his image, and bend the knee in adoration in his temples, were placed in procession and required to pass in review before the Christian world! We will not include the millions who worship other idols, but only those who have no other or better ground of hope than this monstrous delusion of Satan—the worshipers of this one false god. Behold the vast procession as it begins to move, numbering *more than five hundred millions!* From China, Japan, Borneo, Sumatra, Cochin-China, Soo Choo, Siam, Hindustan, and the beautiful islands of the East India Archipelago, Ceylon, Singapore, Penang, they come. Take your stand on some lofty elevation, and count their as they pass! At the head of the column appears an enormous wooden image, dressed in rich silks, with costly jewels glittering on his forehead, breast and hands. A million of yellow-robed priests appear as his immediate servants, while more than a million trumpets bray his praise in frightful discord, as millions of censers fill the atmosphere with perfume! Heading westward now, the grand procession moves, begin the task of counting. Night and day, without rest, or food, or sleep, you continue the weary work, yet eleven days have passed before you have counted the first million. Day after day the moving column advances at the rate of thirty miles for every twenty-four hours. Over mountains, over deserts, oceans, seas, rivers, onward in its solemn march the endless column doubles upon itself, then doubles again and again, and again, until it girdles the earth twenty-one times! Days and weeks, and months and years have passed away, and still they come—men, women and children. Fifty years have rolled over since you began the task of counting these devotees of a false religion. The little child has become a man, and the generation has renewed itself since the march began. For fifteen hundred years this awful delusion has been leading the hosts of Asia to the regions of eternal night!

This picture (suggested by Dr. Culbertson's estimate of the population of China,) is not exaggerated. The worshipers of Budh are increasing with the population of the eastern world. The church in Christendom seems asleep! Fifteen thousand ministers of the gospel in the United States, with a population of 30,000,000, and two hundred in China, with a population of 400,000,000! The church in the United States gives less than twenty-five cents a member for the conversion of the heathen world, while the native Christian churches of Asia give more than one dollar to each member for the same purpose! The Budhists in China pay four times as much annually to support their religion as the Christians of the United States do for the support of the gospel! These are not guesses, but facts. When will Christians awake to their responsibilities to the heathen world? No wonder we find it difficult to maintain the conflict with the world around us. We are not doing our duty as a church. "Go ye into all the world," said the Saviour. But we will not go. Would a military commander dare treat the orders of his chief as we do the command of our risen Lord? Would a mercantile agent interpret thus loosely, or thus despise the instructions of his employer? The condition of the heathen world, going to destruction, is scarcely more melancholy than the Christian church asleep.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

THE Cathedral of St. Peter's, in Treves, Prussia, claims to possess the seamless garment of our Saviour, for which the soldiers cast lots. It was given to the cathedral by the Empress Helena. It is exhibited but four times in a century. At the last exhibition of it, in 1844, 1,100,000 pilgrims visited Treves to see it, and numerous miracles of healing are said to have been performed. Next year it will be again exhibited, and, says a Roman Catholic paper, "the sick and infirm will return healed, the blind will see, the deaf hear, the dumb speak to render thanks to Jesus Christ, and all these marvels will come to pass in the light of day."

THE *Annals of the Propaganda* give a flourishing account of the financial state of this great Roman Catholic Missionary Society. It has received the past year 5,145,558 francs, which is equal to $987,947 in gold. This sum is much less than is expended for Protestant missions; but is, no doubt, more economically applied. The missionaries are much more nearly self-supporting. The *Annals* is the only Roman Catholic missionary paper, and is circulated to the amount of 233,300 copies per month, in ten languages. The English edition consists of 20,000 copies.

HOW NAPLES WAS LIGHTED.

At the Leeds Missionary Anniversary meeting the Rev. William Arthur told the following anecdote:

"The people of Naples were very wishful to have the streets of the city illuminated at night, murders and robberies having become so frequent that but very few respectable persons could venture out after dark. The King of Naples was appealed to, and he appealed to the police. They told him that it could not be done. Every attempt to put up street lamps would prove ineffectual. Nobody would be able to protect them. Now, although there were no street lamps, there were pictures of the Madonna almost everywhere. Some one suggested that a certain celebrated preaching friar should be asked to exert his influence in the matter. This request was complied with, and the friar undertook the task allotted to him. St. Joseph's day was coming on. He announced that he would preach a sermon on the glory of St. Joseph. He did so. There was an immense concourse of the people to hear him. By way of peroration, he gave them this: 'Now, having shown you from the Scriptures, and the fathers, and the history of the church, and the lives of the saints, the glory of St. Joseph, let me tell you what has just happened. You remember such an one (a terrible fellow who had just before been executed.) You know what a life he lived, and what death he died. But just as he was dying he said: 'St. Joseph, I commit my soul to thee.' What did St. Joseph do? He went up to the Padre Eternal and said: 'Here is a soul that has been committed to me and I must get into heaven.' 'No, it is the soul of a murderer, and died without the sacraments—it cannot enter.' 'But it must enter.' 'No.' 'Then if it does not enter I will not stay.' 'It cannot be admitted.' 'But,' said St. Joseph, 'if I go, I shall not go alone—I shall take my wife with me.' Still the answer was: 'The soul cannot be admitted.' 'Very well, we shall go, and we will take our baby with us.' And so, he said, the Padre Eternal, rather than permit St. Joseph to leave heaven and take with him his wife and her son, was obliged to admit that soul into heaven! And now you see the glory of St. Joseph.' And they burst into a rapture, adoring the glory of St. Joseph. Then said he: 'What will you do for St. Joseph? Go and light a lamp every night before the pictures of the Madonna in all the streets of Naples.' And it was done."

Mr. Arthur said, he should like to know how to account for such superstition as that in Italy. He believed there was no explanation possible but one, and that was they had no Bible.

WITHIN the capital city of the Island of Madagascar, where so lately such terrible persecutions were suffered, containing a population of only 30,000, there are eight Christian congregations, with 12,400 hearers. Each congregation has more than 200 communicants. Within the villages of the country sixteen other churches have been founded.

OBITUARIES.

Died, in Warren county, Mississippi, on the 5th of April, WILLIE MCCAUGHEY, infant son of A. M. and S. E. Cameron, aged three months.

The dear little babe left an excellent father, a devoted mother, a most affectionate little sister on a Sabbath eve, and went to that bright world above, where Sabbaths end not.

Beautiful was the little body even in the embrace of death; but far more beautiful will it appear to you, sorrowing father, weeping mother and disconsolate sister, when you behold it on the resurrection morn, transformed like unto the glorious body of him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me."

"We lay them down—the loved of earth—
To sleep, to rise, to live again!
Where spirit dwells in all its worth,
And life is free from every pain."

A. B. S.

Died, in Lamar county, Texas, Mrs. ANN E. SHELTON, aged 39 years.

She was teaching a school in the neighborhood where she lived. One morning, feeling about as well as usual, she went to school, but before noon the good Lord saw fit to afflict her severely, and she was conveyed to a neighbor's house, where she died. We do not "sorrow because we have no hope." She led an exemplary life. She indeed possessed a sweet spirit. Her personal appearance was attractive, her mind clear; her perception quick, her countenance benignant and her voice sweet. It seemed to her a mysterious providence that she should be called away so soon, after having spent so much time in preparing to be useful. She indulged an ardent desire to live that she might "rear up her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Nevertheless she could say, in the language of her Master: "Not as I will, but as thou wilt." But she died amid four weeping children (the oldest thirteen years of age, the youngest four) and friends. Poor children!—children for whom no mother's bosom throbs th soft sympathy and fond alarm." But, blessed be God, the light of immortality shines upon her grave.

Of our family only four are now living—two brothers and two sisters. Ten children, with father and mother, "have crossed the flood," and four of us are crossing now. May God sanctify our affliction to our spiritual advancement.

M. G. MCALISTER.

Died, on the 23d of March, 1868, AGNES KYLE, wife of H. L. Narramore, of Prattville, Alabama.

She was the daughter of G. W. White, formerly of Eutaw, Alabama, now of Itawamba county, Mississippi, was born on the 3d of May, 1828, and married on the 24th of December, 1846. She pledged herself to the service of Jesus, and joined the Methodist church in 1843.

These are the main points in the history of this good sister. All the intermediate spaces, and the relations which grew out of them, both social and domestic, were filled up and sustained in love, in patience, in gentleness and in fidelity, and the end was peace, perfect peace. In all the relations of life she acquitted herself with complete success, and especially as wife and mother. Here we would hold up her example as worthy the imitation of all. Her illness was brief, but in calm and holy triumph she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Heaven is for such spirits, and there, we trust, her husband and seven little children may meet her "when the dream of life is fled."

A. J. BROOS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOBILE DISTRICT.

A District Meeting and a Sunday School Convention for this district will be held in the St. Francis street Methodist church, Mobile, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th day of June, at which the preachers and official members are requested to be present. Superintendents of Sunday schools are especially urged to be in attendance, with full statistics of their respective schools, and such other information on the subject as they may have at hand. Bishop Andrew, and perhaps Bishop Wightman, may be present.

Members, on their arrival, will call at Dr. Neely's office, in the St. Francis street church, and learn their homes.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Saraparas st.,	April 19
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	17
N. Orleans circuit, at Gretna,	26
Quarterly Conference for do	—
Baton Rouge	May 2, 3
Moreau street	10
Thibodeaux, at Napoleonville	17
Felicity street	24
Carondelet street	31
Jefferson City	June 7
Plaquemine	14

Lay delegates will be nominated at these Conferences.

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr. 11, 12
Whistler	18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Hayneville	25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May 3
Mobile, St. Francis street	10
Eastern Shore, at Donnelly's	16, 17
Citronelle, at Manvilla	23, 24
Pusengoula, at Antioch	30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June 6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs	13, 14

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Lafayette Dist.—Montgomery Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley Ct., at Unity	Mar. 28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit, at Chandler's Spring	Apr. 11, 12
Arbacoochee circuit, at Chulafinnee	18, 19
Dudeville Ct., at Camp Hill	25, 26
Lineville circuit, at Copper Mines	May 2, 3
Montevallo circuit, at Camp Branch	9, 10
Montevallo and Isabella mission	16, 17
Lafayette circuit, at Sandy Ridge	23, 24
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, at Fredonia	30, 31
Pinkneyville circuit, at Flint Hill	June 6, 7

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Natchez Dist, — Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar. 21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem	28, 29
Woodville	Apr. 4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill	11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer	18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem	25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May 2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water	9, 10
Wilkinson circuit	16, 17
Kingston circuit	23, 24
Natchez	30, 31

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi and Floyd circuit	May 2, 3
Winsborough circuit	9, 10
Ion circuit, at New Salem	23, 24
Jefferson circuit	30, 31
Bastrop circuit	June 6, 7
Bastrop station	13, 14
Waterproof and St. Joseph, at Waterproof	20, 21

W. G. MCLAUGHEY, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Manny Mission, at Ft. Jessup	Mar. 21, 22
Keachie, at Belle Bower	28, 29
Mansfield, at Friendship	April 4, 5
Greenwood, at Greenwood	18, 19
Shreveport	25, 26
Anacoco, at Elizabeth Chap'l	May 16, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Beulah	23, 24
Springville, at Springville	30, 31

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar. 14, 15
Bogueehitta ct., at Monticello	21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr. 4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater	11, 12
Wesson, at Beauregard	18, 19
Hazlehurst ct., at Providence Camp Ground	25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatia	May 2, 3
Crystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant	9, 10
Meadville circuit, at	16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 21, 22
Perryville	28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr. 4, 5
Tuscaloosa	11, 12
Havanna	18, 19
Greene	25, 26
Eutaw	May 2, 3
Forkland	9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne	16, 17
Brush Creek	23, 24
Marion	30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED! WANTED!—ONE OR two active Agents, of either sex, in every town and village, for the largest One Dollar Pawnbrokers' Sale in the country. Send for circulars. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
may2 4tr 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's *Domestic Family Physician* describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free. Address
DR. S. S. FITCH,
may2 7mr 714 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere, to sell John S. C. Abbott's *Life of General Grant.* New work. "People's Edition."—Ready for subscribers. Price suited to the times. Address
WHITE, CORBIN, BOLTON & CO.,
may2 4tr Cincinnati, Ohio.

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by
ROBT. FISHER, Agent,
may2 1y No. 2038 Fourth St., St. Louis.

BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Azile,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 60	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.
ROBT. J. HARP,
apr25 Agent, 112 Camp street.

$250 PER MONTH GUARANTEED to agents everywhere selling our *Patent Everlasting Metallic Clothes Lines.* Write for circulars to the American Wire Company, 162 Broadway, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. apr18 1m

FOR SALE.

AT TYELL RANCH, ON ONION Creek, Hays county, twenty miles from San Marcos, 200 head of HORSE STOCK, well improved and under good control. To be sold on the *1st of June*, 1868. Ranch for sale also.
The stock will be sold in the town of San Marcos.
Terms—Currency, 15 or 20 per cent. down, the balance on a credit of six months, with approved security. R. M. CALDWELL,
apr11 6t Trustee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are authorized by acts of Congress to construct, with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, the western and principal portion of the National Trunk Line between the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley. They have built by far the most difficult and expensive portion of their road, and have an unprecedented working force extending the track across the Salt Lake basin. By the close of 1868 it is expected they will have 100 miles in full operation, and that

THE ENTIRE LINE WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

More than *Twenty Millions of Dollars* have been expended in the work, and the construction resources are ample for the remainder. They consist of

1. United States Bonds to the extent of $48,000 per mile, average, delivered as the work progresses.

2. First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, issued also according to the progress of the road, and having the preferred claim—superior to that of the Government.

3. Grant of Public Lands along the route, 12,800 acres per mile, or nearly ten million acres in all, which are now selling at the minimum rate of $2 50 per acre.

4. Capital stock of $20,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is subscribed and paid on the work done.

5. Cash resources, comprising donations from California sources amounting to $1,250,000, net earnings, etc., 1865 to 1870, $6,500,000, making a total of more than

Seventy Millions Upon the First 726 Miles.

The Company now offer for sale through us, at their

Par Value and Accrued Interest,

in currency, a limited amount of the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

bearing six per cent. per annum—both interest and principal being explicitly made "*PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN*," conformably with the specie laws of the Pacific States.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually in *transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. They are believed to combine greater attractions of safety, reliability and profit than any other securities now offered, and are recommended to persons seeking desirable steady investments. We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,
Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

Offices of the Company—
No. 54 William street, New York.
Nos. 56 and 58 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

Subscriptions Received Through Banks and Bankers Generally.

☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.

Seven-Thirty Notes converted into the new Five-Twenties, or any other class of Government Bonds.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

Gold, Coupons and Compound Interest Notes bought and sold.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

☞ Dealers and investors out of the city desiring to make negotiations in any of the above may do so through us, by mail or telegraph, as advantageously as though personally present in New York.

Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOV'T SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
apr25 4tr

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 19 State St. Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York. mar7 1yr

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine; and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than former ly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair, With respect,
WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.
may2 3mr

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR DR. William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible.* The only edition published in America condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. In one large octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.

Agents and subscribers, see that you get the *genuine edition by Dr. Smith*, and do not be imposed upon by juvenile editions nor imperfect reprints.

The *Springfield Republican* says this edition, published by Messrs. Burr & Co., is the genuine thing.

The *Congregationalist* says, whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible, should buy *this.*

We employ no General Agents, and offer extra inducements to Agents dealing with us. For descriptive circulars, with full particulars and terms, address
J. B. BURR & CO.,
may2 4tr Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE and the Universal Clothes Wringer, improved with
Rowell's New Double Gear and the Patent Stop.
Will save half the labor and time of washing, and pay for themselves every year by saving clothes.
Canvassers and dealers supplied everywhere.
R. C. BROWNING,
General Agent,
may2 4tr 32 Cortland St., New York.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG,
may2 4tr 94 Columbia St., N. Y. City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address
A. J. FULLAM,
may2 4tr Springfield, Vermont.

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere.
may2 8tr

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT for Families.—Every family should have a case of Homœopathic medicine. Its simple directions and inviting sugar Pills are so indispensable for children, and so frequently meet the wants of those of larger growth, as to be a necessity. Sickness prevented is health and money saved, and that these simple remedies do arrest disease and restore health is incontestable. No family having once enjoyed their benefits would be without them. *Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics* are prepared expressly to meet the wants of families. They are simple, convenient, safe and reliable, and their value has been confirmed by an experience of many years. A full case of thirty-five large vials and Book of Directions, with Specifics for every disease occurring in domestic practice, is sent to any address, by express, free of charge, on receipt of Ten Dollars. Address Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, New York. Send for our Almanac. apr4 3m P

WATERS'

FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.
Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs.
The best manufactured, warranted for six years.
One hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-quarter cash and the balance in monthly or quarterly installments. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed. (Mr. Waters is the author of six Sunday School Music Books: "Heavenly Echoes" and "New S. S. Bell," just issued.)
Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.
apr4 1yr HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

For some days, during play hours, Paul Besard had wandered about like a troubled spirit. Edouard, his usual playmate, had shut himself up in the coach-house, which he forbade anybody to enter. Now Paul was a good little boy, gentle, obliging, affectionate; but he could not keep a secret. He was a terrible chatterbox, and fearing his chatter interested everybody; so his brothers had resolved not to trust him. He, greatly mortified, covered continually about the coach-house door, which Edouard kept always locked; and on going out doubled the key to Denis, the groom and gardener. Paul vainly tried to corrupt Denis, and get a peep into the coach-house; but the man was inexorable.

'You would see nothing there, Master Paul—even I don't know what Master Edouard is about.'

Poor Paul waited hopelessly, until one morning he perceived Edouard run out of the coach-house, leaving the door half open. He could hardly believe his eyes, and his heart beat so violently that he could scarcely descend the tree upon which he was perched; at last he reached the ground, and darted at once into the coach house.

What did he there behold—but a little cart! It was solidly built, and hung upon the wheels of an old carriage in which Lucie had been drawn when a baby. Its form was not elegant; indeed, it was just a square box; but it moved easily, and was so light that the delighted little fellow prepared to drag it out into the yard, when he heard Edouard at full speed, accompanied by the big watch-dog, which he had been to let loose.

Labrador was a magnificent dog of the Newfoundland breed, gigantic in size, yet perfectly gentle with the children, who had accustomed him to lend himself to all their whims; also he was a first-rate watch-dog—woe to the beggar who, after dusk, came within the precincts of La Vacherie. But now, Labrador was apparently intended to be used as a horse, being harnessed with ropes carefully disposed and fastened to a leathern collar.

'What are you doing there, Paul?' cried Edouard, as soon as he saw him.

'You left the door open, I had nothing to do, so I went in.'

'Oh, very well—I don't mind My work is done now, so you can't blab of my secret. What do you think of the cart?'

'It is—very solid,' said Paul, hesitatingly, 'but—but—not quite like papa's carts.'

'Of course not. It is only an old box, in which somebody sent us those prunes—which were very good, you know, though ours are better.'

'Yes; because mamma dries them herself. But what are you doing with Labrador?'

'I am going to make him draw my cart, and this evening we will go and fetch the fir-cones for mamma. Didn't I say I would get a cart and horse that nobody else could make use of?'

'But we do make use of Labrador.'

'Only as a watch-dog, not as a horse. But you'll see how well he will go.'

The poor dog, who had rather a melancholy air, allowed himself to be attached to the shafts of the cart.

'Stop, I must fetch my whip,' said Edouard, greatly pleased. 'Mind Labrador till I come back.'

Edouard ran in doors, bounded up stairs, heard Lucie calling him, but without giving himself the trouble to answer, sprang down again and darted off to the coach-house. It was high time he got there! Alas! the cart, Labrador, and Paul were all struggling on the floor in a confused mass. Paul screamed; Labrador barked; the cart alone was dumb, but not the least unfortunate of the three.

Edouard, in a fury, struck both Paul and Labrador with his whip; and while he helped them to get up with one hand, with the other he felt for his cart—the front part of it had all come to pieces.

'What mischief you have done!' cried he angrily to his brother. 'One can't turn one's back but you interfere and spoil everything.'

Paul began to cry. 'It isn't my fault; Labrador is not accustomed to stand quiet between shafts. I dare say he felt tired and wanted to lie down, and the cart fell upon him.'

'And where were you, that you did the same?'

'I wished—I thought—In truth, I just got into the cart—'

'Ay, that was it; I see!—Now, sir, if you ever dare to get into my cart without my express permission, you shall not come within a mile of it. I made it to carry mamma's fir-cones, and not a fat little wretch like you. It will take me all day to repair this damage. Look here, Charles.'

Fortunately Charles, who just then came up, had a much stronger wrist than his brother's, and with half a dozen well-applied hammer-strokes restored the cart to its usual state, and then advised Edouard to make it more secure with some pieces of string. This done the cart seemed as serviceable as ever, and Edouard declared he should have more than enough room in it for the fir-cones. He therefore ordered Labrador to lie down and took the place of honor between the shafts.

Lucie, tired of waiting for her elder brothers, had condescended to accept Gustave's proposal to help they should make a garden and a bower in a retired corner, which had been left for the use of the children; and was busily employed upon this work with great gravity in order to frame the walks, when she heard the jerkings of the whip, the outcries of the boys, and the rumbling of wheels.

'Gustave, Gustave, come here!' said, running to meet their brothers she was more with surprise and admiration at sight of Labrador and the beautiful cart. 'These are the wheels of my old carriage, and there is the old prune box: I see the rain-way mark upon it. But what is it to be used for?'

Gustave, less quick than Lucie, was greatly puzzled. Ideas came to him slowly, and he had to pause and think, while his livelier sister darted direct to her point.

'Don't you see, it is the cart Edouard promised us to carry fir-cones. How good Labrador stands! Are you sure these old ropes don't hurt him, Edouard?'

'Old ropes, indeed! Lucie, you'll please speak more respectfully of my harness. For Labrador, nothing hurts him. I'm off to mamma to ask if we may go to-night to fetch the fir-cones.'

'Not to-night; we shall have no time,' said Lucie.

'And it will be so dark under the trees,' said Gustave.

Charles suggested lanterns—a procession by torchlight.

Paul doubted his father's permission for that, and proposed their going next day, as it was Thursday.

'All days are Thursdays to Charles and me,' replied Edouard. 'It is our holidays; but you little folk who idle all the year round, you get no holidays.'

'Edouard, I don't idle, indeed!' protested Lucie.

'Bah! girls never work, like boys. I only wish you were at college.'

'But I am too little; only six years old.'

'If you were twelve it would be just the same. No, now men work in our way, and women in yours. I shouldn't like to sew on buttons and mend shirts like mamma.'

Here Charles broke in, and asked if they were to stay chattering here or go and show the cart to their mother?

'Very well, march on!' cried Edouard and Paul together; and giving a touch of the whip to Labrador, who had laid himself down between the shafts with a resigned air, they arrived with a great noise and clattering in front of the little study where Madame Bessard sat writing her letters. Lucie ran in breathless.

'Oh, mamma, do come and see our beautiful little carriage!'

The boys began all speaking at once.

'Isn't it pretty? isn't it comfortable? It is to fetch fir-cones out of the wood. Please, mamma, may we go to-morrow? it's Thursday.'

'Yes, yes, yes; don't quite deafen me, children. Edouard, I congratulate you. You have made useless things useful. Besides, I shall have the pleasure of informing your father that he has one more beast of burden in his stable.'

'No, no, mamma,' cried the boys, laughing. 'Labrador is our horse, ours entirely; but we will sometimes lend him to you. Never to papa, who has quite enough of horses. Now, let us put up our carriage in the coach-house.'

By unheard-of good luck, in spite of the excitement of the charioteers, the chariot was deposited in safety; and next day, at one o'clock, the children went in a body to fetch Labrador out of his kennel. Poor dog! he dropped his ears despondently, as if foreseeing what was going to happen to him; but Lucie's coaxings at last got him out; he seemed fully to understand her entreaties. The children were accustomed to manage their own affairs, Charles, a big boy of fifteen, taking care of the little ones. They started for the wood; their lunch, carefully packed in a basket, being placed in the cart.

'Have we any glasses, Lucie?' suddenly asked Paul.

'No; mamma says we always break them; but she has given us a cocoanut cup to get water from the stream.'

'That's right, for the cart shakes dreadfully; and the luncheon-basket has already made some fearful jumps.'

Arrived at the heap of fir-cones, the basket was taken out of the cart, and everybody set busily to work. Gustave and Lucie did not do much; they were too little to throw the cones in the cart, and their brothers found it much easier to do the lading of it themselves than to make use of the two little hands that were always in the way. At last, the cart was filled and everybody declared.

The basket was next filled, when Charles proposed that Labrador should have his turn. Edouard was willing enough, but the great block of wood would not hang to the shafts, and Labrador refused to stir. Charles proposed that they should make a garden and a bower in a retired corner, which had been left for the use of the children; and was busily employed upon this work with great gravity in order to frame the walks, when he heard the jerkings of the whip, the outcries of the boys, and the rumbling of wheels.

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'If you were twelve it would be just the same. No, now men work in our way, and women in yours. I shouldn't like to sew on buttons and mend shirts like mamma.'

Here Charles broke in, and asked if they were to stay chattering here or go and show the cart to their mother?

'Very well, march on!' cried Edouard and Paul together; and giving a touch of the whip to Labrador, who had laid himself down between the shafts with a resigned air, they arrived with a great noise and clattering in front of the little study where Madame Bessard sat writing her letters. Lucie ran in breathless.

'Oh, mamma, do come and see our beautiful little carriage!'

The boys began all speaking at once.

'Isn't it pretty? isn't it comfortable? It is to fetch fir-cones out of the wood. Please, mamma, may we go to-morrow? it's Thursday.'

'Yes, yes, yes; don't quite deafen me, children. Edouard, I congratulate you. You have made useless things useful. Besides, I shall have the pleasure of informing your father that he has one more beast of burden in his stable.'

'No, no, mamma,' cried the boys, laughing. 'Labrador is our horse, ours entirely; but we will sometimes lend him to you. Never to papa, who has quite enough of horses. Now, let us put up our carriage in the coach-house.'

By unheard-of good luck, in spite of the excitement of the charioteers, the chariot was deposited in safety; and next day, at one o'clock, the children went in a body to fetch Labrador out of his kennel. Poor dog! he dropped his ears despondently, as if foreseeing what was going to happen to him; but Lucie's coaxings at last got him out; he seemed fully to understand her entreaties. The children were accustomed to manage their own affairs, Charles, a big boy of fifteen, taking care of the little ones. They started for the wood; their lunch, carefully packed in a basket, being placed in the cart.

'Have we any glasses, Lucie?' suddenly asked Paul.

'No; mamma says we always break them; but she has given us a cocoanut cup to get water from the stream.'

'That's right, for the cart shakes dreadfully; and the luncheon-basket has already made some fearful jumps.'

Arrived at the heap of fir-cones, the basket was taken out of the cart, and everybody set busily to work. Gustave and Lucie did not do much; they were too little to throw the cones in the cart, and their brothers found it much easier to do the lading of it themselves than to

—French Country Family, translated by Mary Maloch from the French of Madame Guizot.

FARM AND GARDEN.

VARIETY AT THE TABLE.—TWO "BILLS OF FARE."

Variety is said to be the spice of life. Our good housewives seem to believe the adage, so far as it respects food, for what one of them is there who is not *always* worrying herself over the question, "what shall I get for breakfast, or dinner, for a variety?" Some time since we referred to the experience of a lady who kept three cards on which she had written down: 1st. The names of articles always at hand, and good for breakfast at all seasons; 2d. Those not so common or not always to be desired. The other two cards, one for noon, and the other for evening, contained similar lists for those meals. She stated that it was often a relief or help to run her eye over the cards, and select what she would have, without delay. Mrs. A. M. Hoffman sends to the *American Agriculturist* the following programme, or bill of fare, for a week's meals during two seasons of the year, which we print as suggestive. Such a variety can only be provided at the tables of well-to-do families, and with plenty of room and help, but every housekeeper can change and modify it to suit her own circumstances.

FOR SPRING.

MONDAY.—*Breakfast:* Minced veal, omelette, fried potatoes, milk toast, coffee. *Dinner:* Beefsteak, mashed potatoes, salsify, horseradish, custards. *Tea:* Dried beef, biscuits, canned fruit, Sally cake. As Monday is "washing day," would not the variety proposed for breakfast occupy the whole stove or range, to the exclusion of the boiler, which should be early at work heating water? And would not the preparation occupy too much time of the help, if the cook also does the washing?—ED.

TUESDAY.—*Breakfast:* Ham and eggs, potatoes warmed in cream, Indian cakes, maple syrup. *Dinner:* Veal pie, boiled potatoes, spinach, fried parsnips, baked batter pudding, with sauce of butter and sugar stirred to a cream, flavored to suit the taste. *Tea:* Waffles, maple syrup, or maple sugar shaved fine.

WEDNESDAY.—*Breakfast:* Dried beef cooked with eggs and cream, baked potatoes, muffins, coffee. *Dinner:* Beef soup, baked fish, vinegar sauce, potatoes mashed, fried parsnips, horseradish, Marlborough pie. *Tea:* Canned cherries, egg puffs, New England gingerbread.

THURSDAY.—*Breakfast:* Fried liver, fried potatoes, scrambled eggs, mush of Graham flour, eaten with syrup or cream and sugar. *Dinner:* Beef pie of Wednesday's soup-meat, spinach, asparagus, boiled potatoes, rolypoly pudding. *Tea:* Boiled custards, stewed or canned raspberries, Graham bread, sponge cake.

FRIDAY.—*Breakfast:* Fried potatoes, [illegible] eggs, [illegible] potatoes, [illegible] *Dinner:* [illegible] potatoes, [illegible] *Tea:* [illegible]

SATURDAY.—*Breakfast:* Mock-oysters or green corn cakes, fried potatoes, cucumbers, radishes, hot rolls, coffee. *Dinner:* Vegetable soup of beef, Irish stew of the soup-meat, boiled potatoes, French turnips with cream, green apple pie. *Tea:* Rusks, cheese, blackberries, baked sweet apples.

SUNDAY.—*Breakfast:* Minced codfish with hard boiled eggs, potatoes in cream, corn bread, coffee. *Dinner:* Roast pig, cold, currant jelly, stewed apples, succotash, hot slaugh, boiled onions, potatoes, watermelons, plums and peaches, raspberry shrub. *Tea:* Biscuits, peaches and cream, fruit cake, jelly cake, lemonade instead of tea (the day being very hot.)—*American Agriculturist.*

As Rev. Dr. James Hamilton, the celebrated pastor of the National Scotch church in London, author of 'Attractions of the Bible,' etc., lay dying, his brother called to see him, who said: 'Stepping into his room he welcomed me in his own peculiar manner.' 'My dear William, how glad I am to see you! How kind of you to come so far!' 'I have just come,' is the reply, 'to let you know, dear James, how many of us are envying you your happiness in being so near home.' 'I sometimes hope it may be so,' is the rejoinder, 'and yet I may, perhaps, be disappointed; you cannot be long here; you will be at home in a day or two, or perhaps in a few hours.' He then brightened up and gave us such a loving look. 'Oh, William, you have brought me good news indeed; how kind of you to tell me this. Present with the Lord! At home with the Lord! Oh, how beautiful; how beautiful!' Then, after a pause, 'Oh, William, you are a happy man. You are strong and well; and you have the wondrous privilege of preaching the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ.'

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J. E. C Doremus, D. D.

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What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

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THE SPRING TERM OF THIS INstitution will open JANUARY 15, 1868.

FACULTY.

Rev Luther M Smith, D D, President and Professor of Belles Lettres, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

Rev A Means, D D, LL D, Professor Physical Sciences.

Rev Rev W W Stone, A M, Professor Mathematics and Astronomy.

Rev Josiah Lewis, A M, Professor Greek Language and Literature.

Rev J O A Clarke, A M, Professor Latin Language and Literature.

Mr Sidney Lewis, A M, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Students not desiring to pursue the regular Collegiate course of four (4) years will be entitled to graduation on completing a three (3) years' course of English and scientific studies.

Tuition, in College, $15 for spring term of six months.

Tuition, in Preparatory school, $30 for spring term of six months.

Board from $15 to $20 per month.

Books furnished by the College at reasonable rates. The good health and good morals of Oxford are proverbial.

JOSIAH LEWIS, JR.,
ja 11-3m Secretary Board of Trustees.

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Under the patronage of the Mobile Conference.

W C I Richardson, M A, late Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology in the University of Alabama, President.

Mrs Kate Richardson, Co-principal.

Mrs M B N Stafford, former principal of the Alabama Female Institute, Belles Lettres.

Mrs Horteuse Podes, (widow of Gen. Robert E Rodes,) Musical Directress.

Miss Ellen Gauld, School of Design.

Miss T M Walker, Primary Department.

RATES.—In compliance with the resolution of the Mobile Conference, Tuition has been reduced thirty per cent. in this Institution for the term just commenced.

Tuition in Primary Department, $3 per month. In Collegiate Department, including Latin and Vocal Music, $6 per month. Drawing, Painting and Music extra.

Board, with room furnished, $20.

The above, with washing and lights, $25.

Boarding pupils received at any time during the year, and charged only from time of entrance.

BENEFICIARIES.—Daughters of all ministers of the gospel, engaged exclusively in the exercise of their holy calling, are entitled to instruction, in the regular course, free of charge.

For circular of particulars address the President, or F. F. HEMPHILL,
mar14 3m Secretary of Local Board.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1,50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following,

Liberal Inducements to Agents,

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Ed.
sept28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 50 Camp street, New Orleans.

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

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PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC.

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia*. We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAMUEL SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENEFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO W. HENSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

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6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.
sep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

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HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lanterns from the small Hand to the large Station. FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

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Late of and successor to JOHN STROUD

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158, 160, 162, & 164 ST. CHARLES St.,

One door above Lafayette Square, New Orleans.

Mantle Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monuments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc. jan12 1y

$10 TO $20 A DAY GUARANTEED.—Good agents wanted to introduce our *New Star Shuttle Sewing Machine*. Stitch alike on both sides. The only first-class low-priced machine in the market. We will consign Machines to responsible parties, and employ energetic agents on a salary. Full particulars and sample work furnished on application. Address W. G. WILSON & CO., Saint Louis, Missouri, Cleveland, Ohio, or Boston, Massachusetts. mar28 3m

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AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

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H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,

General Agents, No. 43 Carondelet street.

The above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. je 22-6m

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Neuralgia, Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia, or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package,	$1 00	Postage	6 cts.
Six packages,	5 00	"	27
Twelve packages,	9 00	"	43

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

Turner & Co., Sole Proprietors.
e 22 120 Tremont street, Boston Mass.

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The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Easton, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

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RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)

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This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

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"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH-WEST;" by J. G. Jones $1 25

AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones 50c

THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL; WITH REMINESCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder... $1 50

PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00

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NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L. Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin $1 00

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Superior Muslin, Gilt 6 50

ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans.. 2 00

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feb 2

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

Abingdon, Va.

Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.**

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months	$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos.,	60
" " Preparatory " "	40
Fuel, for Boarders,	15
" " Day scholars,	8
Music on Piano,	50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each,	0

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of pianos.

Oil Painting	$30
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each,	25

No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

Bills payable semi-annually, in advance.

For further information, apply to

july-6 3m B. ARROWAST, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healty one. The place is free from many evils connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months	$15 00
Primary Department	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music and Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Vocal Music	2 50
Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00
Lights and washing, extra.	

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month $16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge*. sep 21 2m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks	$30 00
Music	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Languages, each	10 00
Incidental Fee	2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month	20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

aug 24 R. H. RIVERS.

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☞ Special attention given to orders.

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Corner of St. Andrew Street,

oct6 1y NEW ORLEANS

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course,	$50 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee,	10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less.

Board can be had in private families at the College, for $13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information:

Address, E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
Je 29 Emory P. O., Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing,	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JLY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half-circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

With the advance in season there is, of course, some diminution in the volume of business in the general market, but still there is a moderately fair amount of business doing in several departments of trade. Flour has been in fair request, and at full prices, the market having been influenced very materially by the accounts from the West, while corn and oats, of which there is but a light supply, though in only moderate demand, are also quite firm as to prices. There has not been much business done in provisions, but prices remain without special change. In the grocery line jobbers continue to do a pretty fair business, and there is something doing also in dry goods, though the attendance of country buyers has sensibly decreased.—The only transactions in sugar and molasses, in the wholesale way, are in the product of Cuba, and the demand has been moderate. The cotton market, with small receipts and very light stocks on hand, has exhibited much firmness.

COTTON.—On Saturday the morning telegrams from Liverpool reported that market as buoyant and active, at improved prices, which had the effect of imparting considerable activity to the demand here, and about 1,200 bales were soon taken at prices generally about ¼ a cent above those obtained on the day before. Nothing further, however, was done through the day, owing to the tenor of the subsequent dispatches, which noticed a reaction in prices at Liverpool. Buyers were not disposed to continue operations unless at reduced figures, and as holders would not make the concessions asked for, the market lost its buoyancy, and closed with a heavy feeling, but, as well as could be ascertained in the absence of sales, without any marked change as to prices. Following the course of business at Liverpool, where there was an improved demand for cotton on Monday morning, our market on that day soon gave evidences of a better feeling, and a very fair demand prevailed throughout, resulting in sales to the extent of fully 2,700 bales. Tuesday was a remarkably quiet day in our market, and the sales only embraced about 1,000 bales. In the early part of the day it was supposed that a fair business might be done, but the unfavorable telegrams from Liverpool and New York, both markets being reported heavy and inactive, checked the inquiry, and the market became dull and to some extent depressed also, notwithstanding that there were few evidences of any disposition to give way on the part of holders.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 4,900 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 1,998 bales, against 3,020 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 1,022 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 572,926 bales, against 664,034 bales the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 346,829 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 123,302 bales to Great Britain, of 40,412 to France, and of 114,549 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	29 to 29½
Low Middling	30½ to 30¾
Middling	31½ to 32
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days. 2792	
Arrived previously	640716–643508
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	3239—646747
	662003
Exported past three days	1517
Exported previously	602513—604030
Stock on hand and on ship-board; bales	57973

SUGAR.—There is very little Louisiana sugar here, and only a limited retail business, at 14½ cents per lb. for fair, 15½ for prime, 16½ for yellow clarified, and 17¼ for white. The market for Cuba sugar is very dull, and there are no regular prices. One hundred and fifty hogsheads and thirty tierces grocery grades sold on private terms. There are no settled prices for Cuba.

MOLASSES.—There is very little Louisiana molasses in market. It is retailing at 70 to 85 cents per gallon. The market for Cuba molasses is dull. A lot of 300 barrels good Cuba sold at 58 cents per gallon. It is quoted in hogsheads, by the cargo, at 46c. per gallon for common, 48 to 50 for good, and 52½ to 55 for choice.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, May 5, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$55 to 70
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	40 to 50
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	25 to 30
Hogs, per lb gross	7c. to 10
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	— to 4 00
Sheep, 2d " "	— to 3 00
Sheep, 3d " "	— to 1 25
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 20
Yearlings, per head	6 to 12
Calves, per head	3 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales on the Levee.)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements		
Cotton and Sugar Hoes	4 00	20 00
Yoes (Hoes and scrapers	8 50	15 00
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	12 00
Spades	11 00	12 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	15½	16
East India		23½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb		9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs		1 65
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs: Pilot		5 00
Crackers		6 00
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	15 00	16 00
English, Fire	25 00	30 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	20	21
Adamantine	21	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	35	45
Sweet and spiced	55	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton		10 00
Western, ₱ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14½	15
Havana	15	15
Java	30	30
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₱ bushel	35	35
Copper, Brazier ₱ lb		35
Sheathing		35
Copper Bolts	35	35
Yellow Metal	28	28
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 50	4 75
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
—St. Domingo	4	4
Fustic, Tampico	5	5
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 00	1 00
Madder	13	15
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	19	20
Feathers, ₱ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₱ box		1 50
Herrings		60
Mackerel, No. 1 ₱ bbl	19 00	20 00
——— No. 2	16 00	16 50
——— No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	9 25	9 50
Extra	9 75	14 50
Fine	8 25	
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb		16
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	8	8½
Currants, Zante		14
Almonds, soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box		
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		
——Sicily ₱ box	5 50	6 00
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 50	
——— 10 x 12	3 90	4 00
——— 12 x 18	4 40	4 50
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 90	3 10
——Canada	3 15	3 20
Oats	76	77
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	1 03	1 10
Beans, ₱ bbl	22 00	24 00
Hops, ₱ lb	40	50
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	20 00	22 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb:		
Dry salted Mexican	15	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	8½	8½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl		
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	70	
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 to 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
——— English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	6 00
Pitch	4 40	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	4 00	
——No. 2	3 25	
——No. 3	3 00	
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon		60
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 50	
Coal Oil	40	
——In cases	58	62½
Cotton Seed, Crude		75
——Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
——Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	29 50	
Prime Mess	27 00	
Hog, round, ₱ lb	14	
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	15	
Do., canvassed	19	20
Sides	17½	19
Shoulders	14½	14½
Green Shoulders		14½
Lard, Prime, in tierces		20
——in kegs		21
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	40	55
——Western	20	37
Cheese; American	7	15
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 50	3 00
Onions		
Green Apples	2 50	4 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	3	11
India	11½	12
Carolina	11½	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	22
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 30	2 35
——from store	2 40	2 45
——coarse, cargo		
——from warehouse	2 40	2 45
——from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	2 00	2 10
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	15	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	14½	17½
Havana, White	15	15½
——Yellow	12	14
——Brown	11	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	5½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Hailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	35
Burry	12	15
Louisiana, Native	17	20
Texas, ¼@1 Merino	21	22

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CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine, during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 93 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

ATLANTA, February 13, 1865.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

REV J F BELLAMY,
REV J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar.—I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y MOORE

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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fe23 1m

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FACULTY.

Bishop W M Wightman D D LL D,
Rev. E Wadsworth A M D D,
O as A M,
Rev. J C Wills A M,
N T Lupton, A M.

The next session of this institution will open on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term $40 00
Incidental fee 5 00
Tuition in Preparatory school per term $30 to $40
Contingent fee $1 50
Board, exclusive of washing and lights $20 to $25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

jly 2 1y O F CASEY Sec. Faculty.

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His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.

The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches $20 00
Higher Branches 25 00
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French, extra.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja4 1y

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On the 9th of January next we begin our Spring session. We invite those seeking Collegiate advantages to consider ours. To our Southern friends, desiring repose and exemption from many of their peculiar annoyances, our location and surroundings are especially attractive. One hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expenses of a session of five months, including tuition, board, fuel, room rent, washing and contingent fee. A catalogue of other information can be obtained by addressing

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Emory P. O., Va.
[dec 7]

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july 27 tf

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feb3-67 1y

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may 18 '67, 6m

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[dec 14-1y]

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And 8 and 10 New Levee,

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n10 6m

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,

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WM. EDWARDS.
EDWD. J. GAY. sep15 1y

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Are prepared to make cash advances on Cotton, Sugar, and other Produce consigned to them, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. jan20 1y

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C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,

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mar1 6m

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 679.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

For the Advocate.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT MEETING.—MOBILE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: This meeting was organized in the Methodist church at Brooksville, Mississippi, on Thursday, 23d day of April, 1868, at 3 P. M.—Bishop W. M. Wightman, presiding; Rev. T. Y. Ramsay, presiding elder; J. K. Dixon, secretary; W. L. Lipscomb, assistant secretary.

The Rev. T. S. Abernethy, Jr., of Enterprise, Mississippi, at 11 A. M., preached an able, eloquent and impressive sermon, introductory to the exercises of the district meeting.

The representation from the different charges embraced within the bounds of this district was not so full as anticipated, in consequence of excessive rains and the urgent demands of the farming interest, at this busy season of the year, for the presence of the planter at home.

Bishop W. M. Wightman delivered a spirited address explanatory of the status of district meetings, their necessity, nature and design, and the importance of the duties devolving upon its members.

Committees were appointed on the various subjects usually considered in such meetings. They met their responsibilities faithfully and with ability.

The several reports and resolutions presented were largely and profitably discussed by both preachers and lay members. These discussions were instructive and entertaining, and conducted in fine taste and spirit.

The presiding elders and pastors of the several stations and circuits made full reports of their respective pastoral charges, showing the organization of the district to be thorough and complete: all the churches opened, the preachers at their post, and a lively faith and intelligent zeal observable in their manner and spirit; the people manifesting an increased interest in the preaching of the word, finances hopeful, an active local ministry, family religion on the increase; greatly increased interest in Sabbath schools, showing that the membership as well as the ministry are fully awake to the vital importance of this institution in the future growth and progress of the church.

The following brethren were elected delegates and alternates to the ensuing session of the Mobile Annual Conference, to be held in Meridian, Mississippi:

Delegates.—John Terry, W. L. Lipscomb, Dr. Landrum, J. K. Dixon.

Alternates.—Rev. Elzie Williams, Ananias Herron.

Pickensville, Alabama, was selected as the place for the convening of the next session of the Columbus district meeting.

The generous Christian hospitality on the part of the citizens of Brooksville and vicinity was highly appreciated by the members of the meeting, for which resolutions of commendation and thanks were—by a rising vote—unanimously adopted.

The official members of the meeting went away convinced that these meetings must be sources of much good to the church.

The services on the Sabbath were replete with interest, commencing with appropriate addresses to the combined Sabbath schools in the place. At 11 A. M. a sermon by Bishop Wightman, to a congregation beyond the capacity of the house (large) to seat; after which the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, by Rev. J. T. Heard.

The pulpit was occupied at 3 P. M. by the Rev. A. S. Andrews, of Columbus, Mississippi. The subject of his discourse was—"Denominational Education." At the close of this hour's services the ordination, by Bishop W. M. Wightman, of Rev. Jonathan Harrison as local deacon took place.

The secretary having, by resolution, been requested to have such items as he deemed proper published in our church organ, I inclose for publication the recommendations of the Committee on the State of the Church, together with resolutions adopted with the reports of a few important committees.

Respectfully,

J. K. Dixon, *Sec'y.*

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

I.—ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

W. L. Lipscomb, chairman of this committee, with a few remarks, forcible and pertinent to the subject, presented their report, which was adopted with the following recommendation:

The preachers are recommended to let their preaching be mainly directed to the revival of the great doctrines of justification by faith, and a present salvation by Jesus Christ, and the sanctification of the church.

And their special efforts to be devoted to the cultivation of personal piety in the membership, organizing for their assistance church meetings, class meetings and prayer meetings, and insisting upon the constant use of those all-prevailing means of grace, private and family prayer.

With a church full of the Holy Ghost all of the fruits of religion may confidently be expected. Regular attendance upon church, liberal support of the ministry and our church enterprises. Christian zeal and brotherly love will be the good fruit on the good tree, and Zion will prosper in all her borders.

Without vital religion, blight and mildew and declension will hang like a pall on all the interests of the church.

They are further recommended to pay particular attention to the children, the young people of their charges, and to cultivate with careful assiduity the germs of religion starting therein, and to organize Sunday schools in every church for their instruction and care.

The official members of the church at large are recommended to yield a cheerful obedience and submission to the orders and wishes of the pastors, and a hearty co-operation in all their projects and designs.

They are especially recommended to receive with kindness and profit the efforts of their pastors to inquire into their individual spiritual conditions, and endeavor to make this the long-deferred year of complete consecration of all they have and are to God.

W. L. LIPSCOMB,
L. MASSINGALE,
P. CRYMES,
R. K. WOOTTEN,
Committee.

II.—ON SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Rev. T. P. Crymes, chairman of this committee, presented their report, which was adopted with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, as pastors and people, to increased diligence and zeal in this good cause.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to have schools of our own organized at every place where it may be practicable.

T. P. CRYMES,
W. C. HEARN,
W. HOPKINS, Jr.,
Committee.

III.—ON THE RELATIONS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE TO THE CHURCH.

Dr. Wm. Murrah, chairman of this committee, presented their report, which, after applying remarks, participated in generally by the members of the meeting, and the reading of an essay on the subject, prepared by the Rev. Alexander Hood, the report, as amended by the subjoined resolutions, offered by Rev. A. S. Andrews, was adopted.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the fact that grave difficulties have grown out of the separation of the colored people from our church, making it difficult to reach them, still we feel bound, in so far as we are able to do so, to labor for the welfare and salvation of the colored people in our midst.

Resolved, That this district meeting requests the president to appoint Dr. Wm. Murrah as general superintendent of the colored people within the bounds of our district.

IV.—ON DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

On motion of Rev. A. S. Andrews, chairman of this committee, the report adopted at the last annual Conference on this subject was adopted by this district meeting.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That our profound gratitude is due to Almighty God for the preservation of our lives, calling us together again, as a district meeting, in the representation of the interests of his church, and to the enjoyment of his blessed spirit and peace, and would earnestly pray for their continuance with us.

Resolved, That our fraternal commendation and thanks are due to the officers of this meeting, the president and secretaries, for the able, faithful and courteous manner and spirit in which they have performed the duties of their offices.

Adjourned *sine die*, with apostolic benediction by the bishop.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A DISORDERLY SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—THE GALLERIES CLEARED.

We copy as follows from a special Washington dispatch, dated the 6th:

Bingham closed his speech at half-past 2 o'clock in an eloquent manner. The crowds of people in the galleries arose to catch his closing remarks. When he concluded, an unrestrained round of applause broke forth from the occupants of the galleries, lasting some minutes. The Chief Justice rapped and the Sergeant-at-Arms called loudly for order, but the applause was unchecked, and the galleries continued to applaud Mr. Bingham's speech. The Chief Justice arose and ordered the galleries to be cleared, but no one moved.

Senator Grimes insisted that the order of the Chief Justice should be enforced, and in this Senator Trumbull united. The galleries commenced to hiss loudly, and the Chief Justice again arose, but he was greeted with loud hisses. Never before was such a scene witnessed in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Cameron took sides with the galleries, and moved that the order clearing them out be suspended.

The Chief Justice refused to entertain it, and in a very emphatic manner called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that the galleries were cleared.

Policemen then forced themselves inside the galleries and commenced to move out the vast assembly. In about twenty minutes all the galleries were cleared except the reporters' gallery.

The reporters, numbering about sixty, did not stir, but maintained their position.

The chamber soon became quiet, and Senator Morrill, of Maine, then arose and offered a motion that when this court adjourn it be until Saturday next.

Senator Cameron called attention to the fact that the reporters' gallery was not cleared, and that the motion of Morrill was made apparently under the idea that no persons but Senators were present.

All eyes were then turned toward the reporters' gallery, when nearly every correspondent gave vent to his feelings in a loud laugh.

This amused the Senators, who joined in, and for a few minutes an indescribable scene took place, the Senate chamber resounding with laughter.

The scene, however, the Chief Justice did not appreciate, and he ordered policemen to clear the reporters' gallery.

Several policemen came in, and under protest the correspondents were ordered to retire.

In about twenty minutes the doors were again thrown open, and the court then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

The occupants of the galleries who had been forced out commenced to fill up the galleries again.

New York, May 9.—The following is from the *Herald's* Abyssinian news: Every building in Magdala was burned. The king's widow and son were protected to the Tiger country. The young Prince Theodore goes to England for education. When the English approached the enemy was in grand array. The fight opened with mortars. Soon four thousand Abyssinians, with shouts and triumphal songs, charged the British batteries, and were repulsed, leaving seven hundred killed, including two chiefs. Abyssinian tactics and courage were good.—Theodorus then sent a flag demanding peace. Napier demanded an unconditional surrender. Theodorus replied that he would never accept arbitrary terms, and would rather fight, but asked Napier to take the English prisoners and go away. All the prisoners were released, but the king refused to surrender. The storming of Magdala followed.

London, May 9.—Rt. Hon. Henry Brougham, Lord Brougham and Vaux, an eminent lawyer, reformer, legislator and ex-Chancellor of England, died at his rural retreat in Cannes, France, to-day, in the ninetieth year of his age. The announcement, although his demise has been looked for at any moment during the past few days, has produced a profound sensation as people realized that the last visible link which connected the present political situation of the country with reform, anti-slave trade and freedom of press agitations of 1810 and '12 has been removed at a most vital moment in the history of Great Britain.

London, May 10.—Evening.—Dispatches from Cannes, France, state that Lord Brougham died easily. He fell into a pleasant slumber, from which he never awoke.

Washington, May 11.—No mere pen description is adequate to portray the intense interest and excitement that was manifest this afternoon and to-night with reference to the discussion in the Senate upon the impeachment articles.

At an early hour, say two o'clock, this afternoon the Radicals were confident and jubilant. Shortly after that period the Republicans wore elongated faces and were blue, whilst the Conservatives were bright and hopeful, and even confident. Notwithstanding the general doubt about Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes and Henderson, the Radicals appeared to be astonished at the position taken by them in debate, and directly after their sentiments were made known there was a panic among the Republicans in the halls and vestibules of the Senate wing of the capitol. There were congregated the representative newspaper men, members of the House and others, anxiously waiting for indications as to the sentiments expressed by Senators.

Never perhaps has such deep interest been manifested by this class of men. From time to time messages were sent by these intensified persons to Senators, and replies received which were reduced to form in telegrams to the various leading journals of the country.

To-night, in every direction, we find excited knots of men discussing the situation, and the sum total of public opinion is that the President will be *acquitted*.

Up to this writing, however, nothing has occurred to change the status of Senators as placed by well-advised persons.

The persons best informed expected Messrs. Trumbull, Fessenden, Grimes and Henderson to oppose impeachment. Those who are expected to follow or support them have not been heard from officially or legitimately.

But it is generally conceded that when the votes shall be taken finally the President will be acquitted; how well founded this belief will prove to be remains to be seen.

The Senate has not yet reached the consideration of the proposition to postpone the further consideration of the verdict, nor the proposition of the Chief Justice to charge the Senate upon the law and the evidence.

The President to-night attended the annual exhibition of Morini's dancing academy, of which his grandchildren are pupils.—*N. O. Times.*

Washington, May 11.—*Impeachment Court.*—The following is the form proposed by Chase and adopted by the Senate:

Mr. Senator—How say you—is the President, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty of a high misdemeanor or crime, as charged in this article?

The Senator shall respond "guilty," or "not guilty," only.

At 10 o'clock the Senate will proceed to consider the articles. Each Senator having fifteen minutes, will continue the session to a late hour.

The following is gathered from several sources and may be regarded as reliable:

Grimes and Fessenden went through the list of charges, arguing against conviction.

Trumbull and Henderson were partly through when the expiration of their fifteen minutes stopped them. They argued in favor of acquittal.

Howe and Sherman argued acquittal on the first but conviction on the second.

The Radicals acknowledge that it will be very close, but they insist definitely that they have thirty-eight votes. Only six mentioned above of the fourteen doubtful Senators have yet spoken.

House.—A joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature protesting against the reconstruction acts and instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote against such laws, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

A resolution to adjourn from the 16th to the 21st passed—68 to 67. The recess is for the Chicago Convention.

Stevens introduced the following:

Whereas, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State governments, which are republican in form, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same:

Therefore, be it enacted, 1. That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama shall be entitled to and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union, when the legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitutions of said States shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are now entitled to vote by said constitutions respectively, except for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof.

Section 2. That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislatures of said States by the constitution thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act, such Legislatures may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act, by the president of the convention which framed the constitution of such States.

Section 3. That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification by the Legislatures of said States respectively of article 14 of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

This bill was made the special order for Wednesday, and to be continued from day to day until disposed of.

Washington, May 12.—The Court of Impeachment adjourned until Saturday on account of the illness of Senator Howard. No vote was taken.

Immediately after the adjournment of the court the Senate proceeded to legislative business, but adjourned without consummating anything.

The House is in session, transacting business. Nothing important has transpired.

Senate.—After adjournment of the court the Senate passed the bill extending the city charter.

On the motion to adjourn, Drake said he moved to adjourn over because he believed the Senators were not in a condition to attend to business. Coukling asked what was the matter. Drake said if the Senators could not see what was the matter, it was useless for him to tell them. The whole country now was trembling in agony of suspense. If in view of the throes in which the country was now suffering there were Senators here who were possessed of such composure as to be insensible to it, then he envied them. After further unimportant business the Senate adjourned to the usual hour.

Forney has resigned the Secretaryship of the Senate.

A full cabinet meeting was held to-day, including Thomas.

The White House was crowded with visitors to-day.

Washington, May 12.—Senator Grimes concluded as follows: "Whatever may be my opinion of the incumbent, I cannot consent to trifle with the high office he holds. I can do nothing which by implication may be construed into an approval of impeachment as a part of future political machinery. However widely, therefore, I may differ from the President respecting his political views and measures, and however deeply I have regretted and do regret the differences between himself and the Congress of the United States, I am not able to record my vote that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors by reason of these differences.

"I am acting in a judicial capacity, under conditions whose binding obligation can hardly be exceeded, and I must act according to the best of my ability and judgment, and as they require. If according to their dictates the President is guilty, I must say so; if according to their dictates the President is not guilty, I must say so. In my opinion the President has not been guilty of an impeachable offence by reason of anything alleged in either of the articles preferred against him at the bar of the Senate by the House of Representatives." Edmunds' speech decreases the chances of conviction on the 11th article, which has been regarded as the Gibraltar of impeachment. Regarding the 10th and 11th articles he expressed the opinion that they did not come within the constitutional meaning of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Washington, May 13.—The Secretary of War and Gen. Grant were called on for all documents regarding the elections in Southern States.

The bill admitting Arkansas is up.

The President's friends are tranquil under the certainty of acquittal.

Howard is still very sick. There is little probability of a vote until after the Chicago races.

Chief Justice Carter to-day refused to admit Surratt to bail, on the ground that the prosecution was ready for the trial and that it was at the instance of the counsel for the prisoner that the case was continued.

Washington, May 13.—Senator Grimes was taken sick this afternoon. Symptoms premonitory paralysis. He is able to converse with his friends to-night.

Coukling is also sick—confined to his bed.

Howard is no better to-night.

This morning's New York *Times* says: "Impeachment has failed. The postponement of the vote until Saturday is a confession of the fact, and the declaration on behalf of the prosecution that it will not be taken even then, unless conviction be certain, indicates a belief that the whole thing must be abandoned."

It is reported that a member of Congress has received a dispatch stating that the Chicago *Tribune* supports acquittal.

Horace Greeley was in the House to-day.

Both parties seem equally confident of impeachment results.

Washington, May 13.—A voluminous communication from Grant, covering information from the Southern States, was referred to the Military Committee.

The chair presented the constitution of South Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Sherman presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature protesting against the reconstruction acts, and instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote for their repeal; also, protesting against the bill limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Sherman regarded this as extraordinary, and at his instance they were tabled.

Forney's resignation was laid on the table against Cameron's motion that it be accepted immediately.

Adjourned to Saturday.

House.—The bill admitting several Southern States was taken up. Stevens offered the following amendment: "Provided that the provisions of the 17th section of the constitution of the State of Georgia shall not apply to a debt due to any person who, during the whole time of the late rebellion, was loyal to the United States and opposed to secession."

Stevens gave notice that he would call the previous question, that a vote might be taken the first thing to-morrow. Adjourned.

The jest that gives pain is no jest.

SUPPLICATION.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

I.

Forbid my feet to stray,
Oh, Father! from the way
That leads to Thee and to Thy perfect rest;
Though rough that way and steep,
Right onward would I keep—
The path Thou choosest for me is the best!

II.

The best—though on its flints
My feet leave bloody prints,
And every step is added toil and pain;
The best—though hard and straight—
Since through its narrow gate
The Golden City shall my soul attain.

III.

Misled by sinful pride,
Too long I turned aside,
Placing in human wisdom all my trust;
Too long, in sorest need,
Leaned on a broken reed,
And fed my heart with hopes that turned to dust.

IV.

I thank Thee for the care
That waited not my prayer,
But kindly, through the ministry of woe,
By loss and bitter pain,
Hath called me back again,
To taste Thy love and Thy forgiveness know.

V.

And now Thy work complete,
Consoler! Paraclete!
Thy will be done, and may that will be mine,
Till, through Thy grace, I win
The victory over sin,
And all my soul is filled with love divine!

For the Advocate.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

NO. XII.—DOCTRINES OF THE BIBLE.

The doctrines taught in the Bible—their harmony with the most enlightened deductions of reason, their accordance with experience, and their adaptation to the moral, spiritual and immortal wants of men—powerfully tend to the confirmation of their claims to inspiration. "Hear, oh! Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord." Reason could never have proved that there is but one God. That it could not is obvious from the fact that never, in any age or land, did it certainly reach this conclusion. But men ever had gods many and lords many. This great truth—like many great truths in natural philosophy, when once made known—seems almost self-evident. The unity of design, the order and harmony of the universe, in its utmost expansion and minutest details, reveals that it is the product of one great Being—the bodying forth and realization of one sublime and beneficent idea. The more astronomy learns of the stellar orbs, and their laws and motions; the more geology teaches of the strata of the earth; the more botany teaches us of vegetable life; the more chemistry teaches us of the primary elements of things; the more zoology teaches us of animated nature, the more reasonable and certain becomes the doctrine of the unity of God. There is one Creator in nature, one Law-giver, who rules in high authority over all worlds and all creatures.

When we turn to the moral branch of the divine administration we find the same unity and harmony. The righteous Lord has always loved righteousness and commanded its performance—has always hated iniquity and forbidden its commission.

The Bible teaches that God is unoriginated and eternal, and reason is forced to the same conclusion. For example: something always was, or there was a time when there was nothing; but as there is something now—yourself, for example—something must have ever been, or there was a time when nothing began to be something. But this is absurd and impossible; therefore something always was, "without beginning of days." As all visible things bear marks of being the production of some superior and previously existing power, we are forced back to the first and unoriginated cause of all things, to wit: God. Of course our finite intelligence must accept this truth, though sublime and overwhelming; infinitely surpassing our utmost powers. We cannot explain; we can only in the dust adore.

The Bible teaches that "God's understanding is infinite." When we attempt some survey and analysis of God's works we feel that his wisdom surpasses human thought—is marvelous and past finding out. Let us examine this a moment. Let us dismiss the worlds we see by night as being too numerous and vast to be the subjects of critical survey. Let us confine ourselves to this one light, that but twinkles amongst countless flames. Take a branch of natural philosophy—say botany, for example. One man has a fondness for the study of vegetable life. He devotes a score or two of years to the pleasing task, then embodies and condenses his life's labors in a systematic treatise. Another comes after him, smitten with a like love of nature, as it blooms in flowers, ripens in fruits, and towers in trees, and runs and climbs in vines. He seizes and reads with avidity the book which his predecessor's toils and studies have bequeathed. He soon masters its contents. Thus furnished he goes forth with an educated eye and a memory stored with facts. Botany is the study of his life. He, too, writes a book. Another comes after, and then another. Many lives are thus exhausted, but the subject is not exhausted. So with zoology, so with conchology—in short, all the ologies. But men of science feel that in all scientific pursuits much land remains to be conquered. Now the time was when all sciences—all forms, all qualities, and all beings, with their laws—existed in pattern, in idea, in the infinite mind. How overwhelming is this conception of the divine intelligence. But God has scattered worlds by millions along the milky way. These worlds may have botanics, zoologies and geologies peculiar to themselves; yet God once had all these mighty orbs and all their manifold wonders in his mind—in idea, in pattern—before they had a tangible being or had rolled from his creating hand—for known unto him from eternity are all his works.

The Bible reveals the almightiness of God. Nothing is too hard for the Lord. All that does not involve a contradiction is possible to God's illimitable power. "The worlds were framed by the word of God," so that things which are seen were not made of the things which do appear. God created. Heathen reason could never get further than the immortals God fashioned and governed, but were themselves governed by an inexorable fate. Now the power that can create can have no limit. We can conceive of no boundaries.—"He speaks and it is done, he commands and it is made fast." "He upholdeth all things by the word of his power." We can only get at some faint appreciation of this by contemplating it in detail. What an exhibition of power would it be to upheave and bear through the air, at the rate of a hundred miles per hour, an Alpine mountain! And yet our earth, so many millions of times larger, flies at the rate of more than a thousand miles per hour. Then the sun is thirteen hundred thousand times larger than our earth, and there are stars fifty millions of times larger than our sun! Yet these ponderous globes are "upheld by the word of his power," and perhaps are all going forward on a sublime march through the illimitable and pathless solitudes of space. Thus do we find the Scriptures, in their revelations of the character of God, presenting him to our adoring contemplation as the infinite embodiment of all perfection, as being alone capable of the creation, support and government of the sublime materialities revealed to us by the grand discoveries of modern science.

W.

JAPAN is said to be in a state of anarchy.

For the Advocate.

Vermilion Letters from China.—No. III.

SHANGHAI, China, Feb. 12, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: My engagement as superintendent of the Government Anglo-Chinese School in this place terminated on the 24th of December last. The school has been in operation four years, and numbers upward of forty pupils. The official limit is sixty, but the highest number admitted and in attendance at any one time has not exceeded fifty.

The government is very impatient to realize the services of the pupils now under instruction, and my first class of ten, (several of whom are Chinese Bachelors—A. B.,) though far from proficient as yet, are to be withdrawn. Four or five of them will go to Pekin at the earliest opportunity, this spring, to be disposed of by the government. The others are to be transferred to the government arsenal at this place.

A few days since I was solicited to take charge of the school again for the present year, and as we have heard nothing favorable from the board in reference to the further support of the mission, I reluctantly consented, as the only alternative left us. We had hoped to be free this present year, but we are still bound and our future beclouded.

The first week of January, as is our custom here, was devoted to prayer. All the missionaries, ignoring national and state lines, sects and prejudices, assembled from evening to evening in Union Chapel, and, notwithstanding the weather continued unfavorable, realized an abundant blessing on their unity of mind. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Immediately after the week of prayer Brother Wherry, of the Presbyterian mission, and myself set out to visit our respective stations in the interior. Besides those places at which we have stations, we visited quite a number of walled cities and large towns, and found the people everywhere ready to receive our tracts and hear our exhortations. A wonderful change, within the last few years, has been wrought in public opinion concerning Christianity and its teachers—indeed in reference to foreign influence generally. The country is now regarded as accessible, and Christianity tolerated far beyond our present limited ability to occupy. Missionary enterprise is now invited into the far interior, and already quite a number of large cities and towns have been occupied by both native and foreign evangelists. No more new missionaries are desired for the "treaty ports." The great want is men for the interior.

Some time since I saw in the Pekin *Gazette* a memorial addressed to the Emperor, setting forth the evils, and the causes thereof, which have long afflicted China, and among them was enumerated the influence of Budhism and Tonism, which the memorialists prayed the Emperor might at once suppress. They argued that the Taiping rebellion had so far subdued the power of those sects, by the destruction of their temples and extermination of the priests, as that it would be an easy matter now to interdict them altogether, and prevent their future rise. And while in the country, during the trip above mentioned, I heard that the Emperor had so far complied with the memorial as to interdict the repair or rebuilding of any of the temples formerly used by those sects, which were denounced as *Zia Kyau*. The Confucian temples alone are to receive attention. In the large *fie* city of *Su-Chow* we found a proclamation, also denouncing locally the Budhists and Touists, who were charged with a constant violation of ancient rites, deceiving and cheating the people, and seducing the women whom they could entice to come as worshipers to their temples. Heavy penalties were also proclaimed against them and all concerned.

Idolatry has proven a heavy burden on the neck of this people, and, since the fury of the iconoclastic Tai-pings has swept it quite away, there seems to be no desire to submit to its galling yoke again. Hence, Mr. Editor, there is now an open door, especially in this region, for Christianity to enter and appropriate the praises and offerings, once devoted to idols, to Jehovah the Lord. Appearances indicate the drawing near of the "set time to favor Zion" in this uttermost end of the earth. A large field is now ready, not for the sower, but for the sower. Is the church ready to sow? If not, how shall it gather the increase? Or is it waiting, unlike St. Paul, to enter into the labor of others—to reap those fields whereon it has bestowed no labor?

This country is beautifully adapted to our itinerant system; and, besides, we already have quite a number of Christian families at various accessible points in the interior, who are urgent and anxious to have us extend our labors and incorporate them.

I hope the time will soon come when we shall number as many missionaries here as we have conferences.—Shall I say when each conference shall have its own representative here, sanctioned, prayed for and supported by those who know and sympathize with him?

The want of individuality and directness of interest in the missionary enterprise is doubtless the great secret of our failure.

Connect the missionary work more directly with those who support it, and a knowledge of the field, the work required and the means necessary to promote and accomplish the object of missions will all result. Instead, then, of being, as in the past, as if *buried alive*; the missionary will feel that he is not alone in his work, but that there are strong ties still binding him to his own conference, and mutually identifying him and his brethren with the same interests. But I will desist, lest my pen should betray me into heresy.

The mission families are all well.

Your's truly,

YOUNG J. ALLEN.

BRINGING BACK THE ARK.

After the preparations for this important celebration had been made the king went forth, in company with the great multitude which had assembled around him from all corners of the land, to Kirjath-jearim, "to bring up from thence the ark of God the Lord of hosts, that dwelleth between the cherubims." It is known that the ark, according to the command of God, was made of the durable shittim or acacia-wood, and was covered over, both outside and inside, with plates of gold, and that the two tables of the Law were laid up within it, (on which account it was called the "Ark of the Covenant,") along with Aaron's rod that budded,* and the pot of manna, which corrupted not, from the wilderness. A heavy golden plate, called the "Propitiatory," or Mercy-Seat, served as a lid to the ark. Two cherubims of gold, with their faces one toward another, were raised up at each end of the "mercy-seat," and overshadowed it, looking down with outspread wings, in devotional attitude, to the ark. They represented the majesty of Jehovah watching over the Law and the people of Israel, and ruling in the midst of them. The whole symbolically represented the throne of the God of Israel as the eternally Holy One, but also as the God rich in mercy and reconciled to the world. The Law, with its commands and threatenings, appeared *covered*—a prophetic indication this of the future redemption—and the cherubims stood there representing those who, as the apostle Peter afterward expresses it, desire to look into the mysteries of redemption. Once every year, on the great day of atonement, the high priest drew near to the holy ark, yet not without the blood of sacrifice that had been offered—a shadow of that which, typically represented in the Holy of Holies of the temple, would one day find its realization. God then revealed himself to the high priest, as we read of Moses and Samuel, that Jehovah spake to them "from between the cherubim." Whether he always revealed himself to the priest after the *same manner* is uncertain. But the mercy-seat was in itself a divine pledge that the Lord was with his people, and that he would remain faithful to his word and covenant to the end.

After David and the people had reached Gibeah, a new cart, constructed for this special purpose, was brought, and the ark of God, covered with a curtain, was brought out of the house of Abinadab and placed upon it. Then there followed a solemn offering up of sacrifice, after which the immense procession was set in motion and followed the ark. Harpers, trumpeters, and a great band of other players on diverse kinds of instruments of music, went before the procession. Psalms which David himself had composed for this celebration, and which he had probably also provided with their music, were sung by many thousands of voices in harmonious accord. The king himself, clothed in the simple robes of a Levite, without any of the insignia of his royal dignity, followed immediately behind the wagon drawn by the oxen, joining in the choir with an animation which displayed itself not only in his countenance, radiant with joy, and in his powerful ringing voice, but also in his whole deportment. Thus they went on, in undisturbed jubilee, till they came to Nachon's threshing-floor, not far from Jerusalem, when the solemnity was suddenly interrupted. The oxen, which were driven by Uzzah and Ahio, the sons of Abinadab which drew the cart, stepped aside, perhaps enticed by the grain on the neighboring threshing-floor. This caused the cart to shake and rock to and fro, so that the ark appeared to be in danger of falling from it. Then Uzzah sprang forward and seized hold of it, with the well-meant intention of saving it, and in that same moment, smitten by the anger of God, he sank down dead to the ground.

One may conceive the surprise and terror which now took possession of all. The procession is arrested. The instruments and the song are silent. We share in the terror of the people. But the *surprise* which at the same time that event raises within us is greater than that which the children of Israel experienced. One must look somewhat deeper for the cause of it. The Mosaic law, known to every Israelite, ordained expressly that the "holy thing," i. e., the ark, should be borne on staves, and that no one should directly touch it, "lest he die." This commandment was forgotten at the bringing up of the holy thing. They were negligent about this law, and had followed the manner in which the Philistines had once brought back the holy treasure, rather than kept before their eyes the Mosaic order. The ark must be *carried*, and not borne on a conveyance, and moreover carried by priests, and not, as it had this time happened, by two youths, who besides were not even of the tribe of Aaron. Thus by this solemnity there was again brought to view the general neglect of religious observances which prevailed in Israel; and it showed the necessity of raising again before the eye of the people, in a very distinct manner, the law which had so deeply sunk out of view. Through the familiarity of daily observation of that old ark in the house of their father Abinadab, the sons had apparently lost all reverence for it, so that they saw no longer anything in it particular; and this sinful indifference toward the mysterious treasure was the cause of Uzzah's thoughtlessly laying hold of it—an act which he must atone for with his life, according to the divine threatening, as a warning to the whole people. A similar judgment from God once fell upon Nadab and Abihu, the sons of the high priest Aaron himself, when they, as wantonly as Uzzah, instead of the holy fire from the altar of burnt-offering, presented strange fire with the frankincense before the Lord. Fire from the Lord destroyed them also. If they had, by an unseasonable and immoderate partaking of wine and strong drink, as seems indeed to have been the case, deprived themselves of that presence of mind and sobriety appropriate to the service of the tabernacle, they were certainly doubly guilty and worthy of punishment.

If the occurrence at the threshing-floor of Nachon may be regarded as having a spiritual import, it lays to our hearts a solemn warning. It teaches us that we trench upon the honor of God if we allow ourselves to be anxiously afraid particularly about the triumph and the progress of his cause, and that we overstep in a suspicious manner the limits of modesty befitting us as often as we entertain the presumptuous thought, that it lies *upon us* to save from destruction the ark of the covenant, when at any time the cart (church) on which it is carried appears as if about to be overthrown, through the negligence and unfaithfulness of those who are appointed for its direction. Indeed, in our own days, there are not awanting men like Uzzah, who act as if it were all over with Christianity, if they did not maintain it against the power of modern negations. Then, at one time, we see them with strange blindness busy themselves about bringing it into concord with the ruling public taste, whatever that may cost, and not observing that in doing so they themselves surrender it to a process of decomposition, by which it is stripped of its essential qualities, and goes forth as something altogether different from what it originally was and must be. Again, we find them in the sweat of their brow laboring to overcome the unbelief that is around them, perhaps also their own; or, in default of the Holy Spirit, striving by all manner of means chosen by themselves—sometimes oratorical, sometimes artistic, sometimes liturgic—to support the kingdom of God and save it from destruction. This zeal, notwithstanding its good intention, is yet unholy, because it is faint-hearted as it is presumptuous. Perhaps they may experience a divine forbearance, which would not have corresponded with the spirit and character of the Old Testament; yet they will scarcely be spared the sorrows of sanctifying trials that will come upon them. The Lord needs not such helpers.

"The breach," as our history expresses it, which the Lord made upon Uzzah, filled the whole of Israel with not a little alarm. The king himself trembled at such a manifestation of the divine anger. "How shall the ark of the Lord," he cried with a sorrowful heart, "come to me?" He feared lest in bringing it up he had taken an arbitrary step, and therefore one displeasing to the Lord, and he could not find courage to carry it farther forward. He therefore left it by the way, in the house of a Levite named Obed-edom, and returned home without it, in deep dejection of spirit, along with his trembling people. This interruption of a joyful festival was to every one a new admonition, that the kindness and grace of God are never alone, but are always accompanied by his *holiness*. God never permits it that any one should sin, and yet, sinning, should rejoice and be glad before him. If his benevolence tends to draw us aside to levity and presumption, we will soon see him exchange gentleness for severity, though he thereby embitter to us the fairest day of our lives. In educating us, God cares more that we should *fear* him (with the more of a child-like spirit the better) as the *Holy One*, and as demanding holiness in us, than that we should always prosecute our pilgrimage-journey here below with unclouded joy. He therefore causes it frequently to happen that we are compelled, in the midst of the superabundance of our prosperity and our joy, suddenly to join in the lamentation of Job, "Thou art become cruel to me; with thy strong hand thou opposest thyself against me." But how speaks the prophet, "Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins?" The Lord may for a time withdraw his countenance, but he is always faithful in his purposes toward his people, and after the storm he always brings them at his own fitting time into the sunshine again. However sorely he may chastise them, he yet remains faithful by his word of promise, "Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands."—*David, the King of Israel, by Krummacher.*

* Heb. ix.

THE Moravian missionaries in Labrador labor under every external disadvantage. This is painfully evident by little facts which their reports incidently mention. In Zoar their harvest consisted of a barrel of potatoes, about the size of walnuts, and a plentiful supply of radishes, all raised in a little garden made of sand mixed with earth brought from a more southern soil. In Hebron the garden-plot is at a great distance from the mission premises, as no sufficiently sheltered ground can be found near them; and, as it is, the garden must be kept constantly watered to prevent the gales from sweeping away the soil and its produce. In Umanak, Greenland, the missionaries have scraped off the turf over the pebbles, dried it and rubbed it in their hands, and carried it in barrels to the garden-plot, where it is spread thinly over a layer of refuse bone collected from before the doors of the Greenlanders' huts. Several years of such labor will finally accumulate a soil thick enough to dig up with a spade. The failure of a seal-fishery or of the ptarmigan hunt reduces them and their docile flocks almost to a state of starvation.

THE Protestant Syrian College at Beirut has now two classes, of which the sophomore contains eleven students and the freshman nineteen. Especial attention is given to the thorough mastery of the classical Arabic, which is so highly prized in the East. There is a very valuable medical department connected with the college, for which funds are being collected in this country. The officers of the institution gained great credit by predicting the meteoric shower of Nov., 1865, when on the predicted night there was such a brilliant storm of meteors that the most bigoted were obliged to confess the superiority of Christian learning. A prediction of the eclipse of the sun gave them similar support. The course of study pursued is of the same grades of our own younger colleges.

THERE is at the present time an unusual interest in the circulation of the Scriptures in Russia. The synod of the Greek church is putting thousands of copies into the hands of the people; and the priests and clergy are everywhere encouraging the people to read them. Officers in the army and navy are directed to see that the men under them are taught to read, and copies of the New Testament are the first books put into their hands after they have learned to read.

IT is said that Fiji Islanders, to the number of 100,000, about half of the population of the island, have been supplied with the Bible, and are under instruction. There are 17,000 church members, 40,000 scholars in the schools, 38 native ordained missionaries, and a thousand other native helpers. The English Wesleyans have control of this important mission.

A FRENCH exchange informs us that eleven Protestant churches were built in France during 1867. Of these six were connected with the National Church; and the remaining five, including two Methodist, were built without aid from the state. Seventeen had been built in 1866. This does not look like a decline of Protestantism in France.

MR. SPURGEON defends the system of replacing the present sectarian system of English schools with a purely secular one. He says that "village lads could generally carry in a hollow tooth all the religion they receive at the charity schools."

THE HUGUENOTS ARMING.

It may be said that, if over there was a time when Christians were justified in resorting to the sword, it was the present. The laws in favor of the Huguenots were constantly and systematically broken. The massacre at Vassy was only the first of a series of outrages equally barbarous. At Sens, in Burgundy, a Huguenot having insulted a Catholic procession, the tocsin was rung, and there was a general onslaught upon the Reformed, without regard either to age or sex. The bodies of the victims, stripped and fastened to planks, were thrown into the river and floated down to Paris, twenty leagues distant. One of them, that of a Gascon officer, was dragged through the streets by boys leaping and shouting: "Take care of your pigs, for we have got the pigkeeper." The fanatic populace destroyed everything, even rooting up the vines in the Calvinist vineyards. For three days the hideous carnival of murder went on, and ceased only from want of victims.*

The massacre of Sens took place in April, while the Baron de la Garde was on his mission of peace in the Protestant camp. It was said to have been perpetrated at the instigation of the Cardinal of Lorraine, who was archbishop of that city, and who took no steps to prevent the murders. As soon as the news reached the ears of Conde he broke off all negotiations, and declared that he would not lay down his arms "until he had driven his most cruel enemies (the Guises) out of France." The nuncio Santa Croce seems to allude to two massacres: "Since the massacre at Sens, of which I wrote in my last, another great slaughter of eighty Huguenots has happened, and some thirty of their houses have been burned in that city." Perrenot de Chantonnay, the Spanish ambassador, writes exultingly: "Already, in many parts of this kingdom, as at Sens, Toulouse, Castel-Navarre and Villefranche, the Catholics have risen against the Huguenots, who have had the worst of it; and in some places the preachers were burned in the market-place."

All over France, from the Channel to the Mediterranean, similar ferocious outbreaks occurred. At Sisteron, beneath the shadow of the Lower Alps, three hundred women and children, refugees from all parts of Provence, were pitilessly murdered, the men having made their escape. One poor woman with a baby in her arms was taken outside the town and put to death, and her body buried beneath the ruins of the house where she used to worship.

All comment on these things† would be superfluous. Is it wonderful that in such a state of lawlessness the Reformed nobles and gentlemen armed in self-defense? With indignant eloquence Agrippa d'Aubigne vindicates the rebellion in which the Huguenots sought to protect themselves: "So long as the adherents of the new religion were destroyed merely under the form of law, they submitted themselves to the slaughter, and never raised a hand in their own defense against those injuries, cruel and iniquitous as they were. But when the public authorities and the magistracy, divesting themselves of the venerable aspect of justice, put daggers into the hands of the people, abandoning every man to the violence of his neighbors; and when public massacres were perpetrated to the sound of the drum and of the trumpet, who could forbid the unhappy sufferers to oppose hand to hand, and sword to sword, and to catch the contagion of a righteous fury from a fury unrestrained by any sense of justice?"

This appeal to arms was quite contrary to the principles of the founder of the French church. In 1556, when Calvin had reason to fear that the Reformed would resist if they were attacked, he wrote to the church of Angers: "I pray you put aside such counsels; they will never be blessed by God, or come to a good issue." And to the church of Paris he wrote in the same strain: "Show yourselves like lambs against the rage of the wolves, for you have the Good Shepherd, who will never fail you. It is better that we be all destroyed than for the gospel to be reproached with leading the people to sedition and tumult. God will always fructify the ashes of his servants, whilst violence and excess will bring nothing but barrenness."‡

It is with great hesitation that I venture to differ from so high an authority as Calvin; but—to oppose authority to authority—St. Augustine acknowledges that overwhelming necessity may justify Christians in drawing the sword.§ And Knox went still farther, maintaining in his "Appellation" that it was not only the duty of a nation to resist a persecuting sovereign, but (as in the case of the Marian persecutions) also to depose the queen, and even "punish her to death, with all the sort of her idolatrous priests." But the propriety of arming in defense of religion can hardly in these days be maintained on such grounds. The Huguenots of 1562 felt that their only choice lay between extermination, hypocritical conformity, or rebellion. They were contending against intolerable oppression; the laws were no protection to them; and in such circumstances they believed resistance to be justifiable. Why should they apostatize, or be burned, while they had strength to wield the sword, especially as the letter of the law was in their favor? Such a line of argument may fall below the great ideal of the Founder of Christianity, in which the highest victory is gained through suffering: "Unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek, offer also the other." But how can we apply such a rule to a whole nation, the mass of which consists of ordinary individuals? Upon men of low moral constitutions persecution has a searing, hardening, revengeful effect. It would not raise the victims into martyrs, or lift them up to the divine Crucifixion. To forbid the use of the sword for any and every cause, as one very narrow sect does, is intelligible; but to say that we may draw it in defense of our homes and our goods, but not in defense of our faith, is to count the latter of less value than the former. Those who sympathize with Calvin argue that the midnight assassin, or the violator of woman's purity, may be lawfully resisted, even unto death; not so another who would force a man to abjure his faith. This is putting the purse above the conscience. Calvin had never been tested in the fire. Brentius and Languet, who had both been face to face with the enemy, thought differently.* The latter, speaking of a meeting at La Cerisaye, which had been attacked, says: "There were some who would have rather been beaten than draw their swords, but I was not of their opinion."† It may indeed be urged that the difference between the Romanists and Huguenots were not important enough to justify armed resistance; but the alternative appeal is to the conscience; and if men and women, young and old, rich and poor, through a long series of years, held their faith as dearer than their life, we must infer that the differences to them were vital.

There is, however, a potent element of evil in armed resistance. When Christians unite into armies they are too apt to become a political party, and losing sight of the motives and principles which first banded them together, to contend for mere temporal objects like any other body of men. It was perhaps a misfortune that the Reformed were so numerous in France; had they been a small, insignificant body, they would hardly have created such malignant animosity, and might have escaped being mixed up in the civil war, which was sooner or later inevitable between the political parties.

Both armies now began to prepare for the coming struggle. Never before in all history, and only once since, has anything been seen like the discipline at first maintained among the Huguenots. A form of prayer, drawn up by Beza, was repeated every night and morning; and the troops were "to beware of oppressing the poor commons." As they marched over the opened country "they neither spoiled nor misused their hosts, but were content with a little. . . . . Most of them paid honestly for all things." La Noue aptly describes it as a "well-ordered disorder." Speaking of the discipline of the army while it lay for a fortnight in the camp at Vassadonne, near Orleans, he says: "Among all this great troop ye should never hear God's name blasphemed. There was not a pair of dice or cards, the fountains of many brawls and thefts, walking in any quarter. . . . . Truly, many wondered to see them so well-disposed, and my late brother the Lord of Teligny and myself, discoursing thereof with the Lord Admiral, did greatly commend it. Whereupon he said unto us: 'It is indeed a goodly matter if it would continue; but I fear this people will pour forth all their goodness at once, so as within these two months they will have nothing but malice left. I have a great while governed the footmen, and do know them. They will fulfill the proverb: A young saint, an old devil. If this fail, we may make a cross upon the chimney.' We smiled, but took no farther heed thereof, until experience taught us that herein he was a prophet." The admiral had not long to wait for the fulfillment of his prophecy. At Beaugency the Huguenot force treated with more cruelty the Protestants who had been made to escape than they did the Catholic soldiers who had held the town against them. "Thus," continues the amusing chronicler, "thus did our footmen lose their virginity, and of this unlawful conjunction ensued the procreation of Lady Piccree, who is since grown into such dignity that she is now termed madame; yea, if this civil war continue, I doubt she will become a princess. Of the Catholics, I will say that at the beginning they were likewise well ordered, and did not much annoy the commons." The Huguenots were the first to make war support itself by contributions levied upon the enemy. When the admiral was in Normandy the Catholic population of Caen was required to furnish the sum of 10,000, not, however, until Beza's appeal to his co-religionists for money had utterly failed.*—"*Massacre of St. Bartholomew*," *by Henry White.*

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* "Ut meridierorum pennula interficiendi finem fecerit." Eytzinger: *Leo. Belg.* p. 31.

† It may be objected that, as some of the cases cited in the text occurred after Condu's revolt, they cannot be used to justify it. They are introduced to show the state of public feeling at the time.

‡ See also letter to church of Blois, 18th September, 1557.

§ "Nobis bellum non esse bona voluntatis, ut pax, sed necessitatis . . . . necessitas quæ nos premit nullam patitur legem contra naturam."

* The reformer Brentius was at one time a decided advocate of the principle of non-resistance; but as he grew older, and witnessed the terrible persecutions of the emperor, he altered his mind, and contended that the subordinate powers, as being also of God, were called upon to resist the higher powers, if they should turn their swords against the people of God.

† "Fuerunt aliqui, qui maluerint, plagas accipere quam stringere gladios, ego non fui in ea sententia." *Epist.* ii. 149 (12th October, 1562.)

* Trebution: *Caen, Precis de son Histoire*; also, *Recherches et Antiquites de Caen.*

Technical Education a National Want.

BY J. SCOTT RUSSELL, F. R. S.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Let us now see how the question of technical education and manufacturing supremacy is regarded from the workman's point of view, and so try to understand the under side of the question.

What do our technical workers think of their own skill, intelligence, taste, judgment, knowledge, culture, refinement? What do they think of their education, of their school-training, and apprenticeship? What do they think of the opportunities provided for the matured workman who wishes to study, to copy, to increase his stores of science, and rise to higher grades of skill? What do they think are the duties of government to him and his fellows? Do they think foreign governments wiser in their care for their working people than ours? Do they think the systematic education of their people to be waste of pains or wise foresight? In short, do they find in the institutions of any other country any social amelioration which they would wish to introduce into our own?

On all these points, and a great many more, we have the evidence of eighty-eight witnesses, all workmen, most of them evidently superior workmen, and who are entitled by their acquirements to be termed at least self-educated men. Among so many witnesses we cannot call up all; but as we have enjoyed the pleasure of reading the whole book, we will only call such witnesses as appear to have made a special study of each point.

1. *On Early Technical Training* — Mr. Lucraft, the chairmaker, says: 'Seeing some lads at work with the men, in the carvers' shop, I went to the bench of one about fourteen. He was carving a chairback of a mediæval form, from a working drawing. I expressed my surprise that one so young was found capable of carving so well, and was informed that boys at school are specially prepared for the trade they fancy; so that a boy about to be apprenticed to learn carving is instructed in ornamental drawing, modeling and designing. Further, I am bound to repeat, that in the race we are nowhere. Without the least doubt or hesitation, yet with the most profound regret, I say that our defeat is as ignominious, and I fear as disastrous, as it is possible to conceive. We have not only made no progress since 1862, but it seems to me we have retrograded.' He adds that the mere mechanical workman stands not the slightest chance with the workman of a cultivated taste. 'The art-workman of France has a great advantage over us in England; in Paris they are surrounded by works of taste, which none but the most obtuse can long remain uninfluenced by; their museums are central and numerous; they are surrounded by works they venerate and love, and their very nature gets impregnated with them. Something must be done, or the working classes will be grievously wronged, and the whole nation suffer.'

Mr. Connelly, stonemason, says: 'The Frenchman's familiarity with art, and his early training in its principles, enables him to outstrip us; and as every building in Paris is more or less decorated with carving, you are at a loss to know how they get all their art-workmen; but the difficulty would not appear so much if you could read the large placards in French which are posted up at the ends of the bridges, and other public places, informing workmen where they can be taught drawing and modeling every evening free of expense. That he outstrips the Englishman in this respect does not, I feel certain, arise from the possession of an especial art-genius, but because whatever of it is with him is fully developed, and encouragement is given to its practice; and if English workmen are behind in this respect it is not because art-genius is deficient in our nature, but because it is not developed and encouraged sufficiently. It is impossible to estimate the loss which is entailed upon England through the neglect of art-culture in every department of our industry. Through it we are reduced to mere 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for other nations. The bulk of our manufacturing population is engaged in manufacturing goods to be sold cheap, or in producing raw materials for other people to work on a tongue of iron, for the labor of which we get less than £1, they are sure to put £100 of labor before it leaves their hands.'

2. *Artisans' Opinions on the Responsibility of a State for the Technical Education of its People.*—Mr. Randall, china-painter, says: 'When we come to high class ornamentations in iron, earthen-ware, china, or glass, the superiority of French art is obvious. As long as we confine ourselves to geometrical forms in hammering, turning on the lathe, or printing on the surface, we have no difficulty in holding our own; but where an intellectualism is concerned, or a free educated hand is required in decoration, our deficiencies become apparent. The fault is less our own than our rulers', who have denied us education, or who have at least given us nothing to fit us for our destination in life, but have left us groping in the dark, forever feebly attempting to overtake lost opportunities. As we heard an English workman in another branch of trade observe in Paris—'There is much more credit to an English workman if he is clever, for a Frenchman has so many advantages that if he only has moderate talents he can scarcely help but be a good workman. He has excellent schools to give him a primary education; and, go where he will, there is something to educate his eye and elevate his taste.' We have been groping our way in ignorant and bigoted security, and quarreling in which way education should be given, or denying it altogether, while other nations have been getting before us; and if this Exhibition have no other effect in England than to convince us of our deficiencies, it will have had its mission so far as we are concerned. The present prosperity of this country is so unmistakably interwoven with its manufactures, and the pre-eminence of these depends so much upon new adaptations, and discoveries and improvements, as to demand for the workers in iron, china and other departments the readiest and best educational training and enlightenment this nation can give them. It is not only idle, but suicidal, to dream of remaining where we are. We must strike out in new paths, we must advance with the world, or lose caste and trade together. How many men know anything at all of the materials with which they work? Yet such knowledge would sweeten daily toil, would open the treasure-house of thought, enable a man to convert to new uses elements of force by which he is surrounded, and enrich the nation by adaptations and modes of economizing means now in use.—Every man ought to have the means within his reach to enable him to become master of his art. With how many would a knowledge of geology, chemistry, geometry, drawing and mechanics smooth the path of daily toil, and render labor pleasant! Why should not the miner find compensating pleasure for the darkness and drudgery of the mine in a knowledge of the gases by which he is surrounded, and of the minerals he is extracting from their long resting-place in their subterranean storehouse? Let him know something of their history, of the changes and natural processes to which they were subject to bring them to their present state. How cheaply purchased is the pleasure of astonishment with which he might go on reading the hieroglyphics and paintings of nature in the mine, interpreting at each stage the emblems of earlier states and existences.

Mr. Winstanley says: 'I should like to see a number of institutions—they might be called colleges, or any other name. I would have them fitted up with a number of workshops for different trades, and one large room, to be used as a lecture room, and for periodical exhibitions. I would have lectures delivered twice a week by the best professors upon different branches of art-manufacture. There should be a well-stocked library and reading room, all on art-manufacture. There should be schools attached for drawing and modeling. Why I propose workshops is because working men in large towns have a great difficulty in finding convenience to do anything for themselves by way of improvement. * * * I would also have a committee or council established, by government or the Society of Arts, that should receive working men presenting certificates for examination in their different branches, and grant them certificates according to their merits.'

Mr. Mackie, wood-carver, reports: 'I visited the 'Ecole Imperiale Speciale pour l'Application des Beaux Arts a l'Industrie.' On that occasion there was an exhibition of the works of the students, and the number and variety were considerable and interesting. Conspicuous among the exhibits were some large models in clay. The Minister of Instruction had dictated the subject, and the following were the particulars given: A somewhat large tympanum of a pediment, to have the head of a bull for a centre, resting upon a shield, with accessories of boys and festoons of fruit and flowers. The best was a very successful interpretation of the order given. * * * These studies were little more than good sketches in clay, but it was evident that the students were learning a most useful lesson, that would stand them in good service when they went forth into the world. * * * It seemed abundantly clear that the system pursued was simple and varied, and that the teaching and practice produced valuable results. It seems to have great vitality, never being without deep and varied interest to the student, features that should distinguish every school, and without which they will assuredly fail in accomplishing the objects sought to be obtained. * * * A visit to the exhibition of the works of the students of the 'Ecole Imperiale Speciale de Dessin pour les Jeunes Personnes' showed that the young ladies practiced the same system with very profitable results. * * * I am informed that the fees are little more than nominal, the main expense of the schools being borne by government.'

Mr. Whiteing, in his special report, says on this subject: "The notion of the functions of government entertained in this country would not be tolerated for a moment across the Channel, and it may be doubted whether our dislike to what is called special legislation — to legislation, that is to say, which proposes as a direct aim the improvement of the social condition of our people—has not its weak as well as its strong side. The constant difficulties experienced by individuals struggling alone to effect social reforms, often never aided by government till the necessity of all aid has passed away, would seem to indicate that it has. From the view of the obligations of government taken by the French people it necessarily arises that instruction, both superior and elementary, has long held that recognized position under the protection of the state which it is only just beginning to have here. A due provision for art education, for instance, is no favor on the part of the administration, but one of the conditions of its existence. In every town of any importance, in a manufacturing point of view, in every district of all the principal cities, there is to be found the art school, just as there is to be the church or the baker's shop. * * * * It is not denied that similar institutions are to be found in our own country; but among us there is a very perceptible want of government responsibility for the welfare of the schools, and they are not placed under the direct patronage of the officials of the district, who in France commonly attend to give a solemn character to the distribution of the awards. * * * * In France the Minister of Instruction has confided to him, as it were, a nation in a certain state of knowledge, and he is expected, when he resigns the seals of office, to show that under his care that nation has steadily progressed. He may demand certain aid from the government. His claims have a recognized place in the budget, and he is entitled to speak, by the admitted importance of the interests over which he presides. It would be well if with us some such system could be devised, in place of that which gives us an irregular and spasmodic support to art on the part of our public representatives, and which too often leaves its fate in the hands of only one or two well-meaning members of Parliament. * * * * * * * What is above all wanted is government countenance as well as government aid. In France, as we have seen, the distribution of prizes, the opening of schools, is always made more or less a ceremony; the whole population of the district in which the school is situate cannot fail to hear of what is going on. Publicity and *eclat* are given to all the proceedings, and the school immediately reaps the benefit. Of course it is not to be inferred that the government of France does everything for art-education, and private individuals nothing. There is a considerable amount of private patronage, though to nothing like the same extent as among us; but it is always desirable to substitute for the irregular action of individuals, however well-disposed, the order, economy, and persistent effort of an efficient body. Let us now consider what the state does for education in France, both for primary instruction and for the special training required later, when an art or trade has been chosen. The system of primary instruction so very much resembles our own, both in the nature of the instruction given and in the mode in which support is obtained, that no detailed account of it will be necessary, but it is in the facilities for the higher education which ought to follow this primary teaching, where the inclination exists, that the great divergence between the English and the French begins. The ease with which a poor boy may obtain an entry to one of the Imperial Lyceums or larger public schools which prepare for the universities, which very properly are in the capital itself, and are all free, is something marvelous, and is only equaled by the excellent facilities of a like kind which exist in Germany. The technical education of French workmen is of two kinds—elementary and advanced. In the first, the child, having been early destined to a particular trade, is placed in an institution, where he serves a kind of preliminary apprenticeship to that trade, and where primary instruction goes hand in hand with the special training requisite to give him a more enlarged knowledge of his business. These technical schools for children are, however, only just beginning to be established, but the results in the last, of which accounts were published, were in the highest degree satisfactory. The children are occupied in all about nine hours of the day. In the morning they receive instruction of the ordinary kind, which is also given for an hour in the evening, and during the day they work in every respect as if they were apprenticed to private individuals, only that a certain portion of the time is devoted to teaching them the *rationale* of their art. It has been stated that at present these institutions are very few in number, and hitherto they have only been regarded in the light of an experiment, so that only a very limited number of trades can be taught in them; but there is little doubt that, as an experiment, they have been successful, and that, when their success shall have obtained general recognition, the government will take measures for establishing them in all the principal towns.

An equally important tentative effort in the way of technical education has recently been made in the establishment under government patronage of an institution for the higher technical training of youth, that is to say, for the union of the highest theoretical with the best practical teaching in the manufacturing arts. This institution is somewhat in the nature of the 'Ecole des Arts et Metiers,' only is not so exclusively theoretical as that, but aims at supplying a want long felt in France, namely, that of skilled foremen competent to superintend, or at least fully understanding all the operations of a large manufactory.'—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MUSIC A STIMULANT TO MENTAL EXERTION.—Alfieri often, before he wrote, prepared his mind by listening to music: 'Almost all my tragedies were sketched in my mind either in the act of hearing music, or a few hours after,' a circumstance which has been recorded of many others. Lord Bacon had music played in the room adjoining his study; Milton listened to his organ for his solemn inspirations; and music was even necessary to Warburton. The symphonies which awoke in the poet sublime emotions might have composed the inventive mind of the great critic in the visions of his theoretical mysteries. A celebrated French preacher, Bourdaloue or Massillon, was once found playing on a violin, to screw his mind up to the pitch, preparatory to his sermon, which, within a short interval, he was to preach before the court. Curran's favorite mode of meditation was with his violin in his hand; for hours together he would forget himself, running voluntaries over the strings, while his imagination, in collecting its tones, was opening all his faculties for the coming emergency at the bar.—*D'Israeli on the Literary Character.*

IN 1838 a small band of Christian Protestants in Belgium founded an Evangelical Society, for the purpose of diffusing amongst the Roman Catholics a knowledge of the Word of God. As the result of the work undertaken by the Belgian society, no less than 18 churches have been founded. Some of these have attained considerable strength as to numbers, the church at Charleroi having nearly 700 members.

A GREAT awakening has occurred at the American Methodist mission station of Shahjehanpore. It has taken hold on high-caste and low-caste natives, leading them in some instances to come in families for Christian baptism. The uncommon sight of women as well as men coming publicly to this ordinance served still further to move the community. Ninety-nine persons were baptized within two weeks.

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Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

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N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* **Post Office Order.** *If this cannot be had,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

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LETTERS FROM CHINA.

We are glad to present the readers of the ADVOCATE with a "No. 3" letter from one of our missionaries in the Celestial Empire. "No. 2" has miscarried. These letters are the "*Vermilion*" series of which we spoke. Our readers may expect to find in them many items of interesting information in regard to the society, customs, arts, religion, industries, agriculture and politics of the "Flowery Kingdom." No church could have or reasonably expect to have any greater success than ours has had in her Chinese mission. When we consider that a language had to be acquired, and a character established, and connections with a people who by policy avoided all interconrse with foreigners, fifty years would have been a moderate period to assign for laying the fonadations of so great an enterprise. For it was an effort to open the doors of the knowledge of Christianity to more than one-third of the earth's population by a single movement. But our missionaries found much already accomplished by the labors of a Morrison and a Gutzlaff. The language was rendered into English and much of the Scriptures had been rendered into Chinese. Then, not long after they arrived, God raised up to them a native convert who was a prince in Israel, intellectually, spiritually and socially. Now many seals have been given to their ministry, and they can move forward in the glorious work full as fast as the church at home is ready to sustain and accompany them.

By the streets of "by-and-by" one arrives at the house of never.

"ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF LOUISIANA."

As the name of the author of this address does not appear in the pamphlet bearing this title, it is presumed that every one knows or ought to know who "the bishop" is. The principal part of this address consists of an account of the Council at Lambeth, at which the bishop was present. There were bishops there from Scotland, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, Africa and the United States. This meeting had been heralded for months; it was the first of its kind ever held; the questions to be considered were vital to the doctrinal and canonical integrity of the Church of England. It met, partook of the sacrament—and dispersed. The bishop says: "three or four days sufficed for the deliberations of the Conference; a few questions of grave importance were then intrusted to a committee; a pastoral address was issued, and the members dispersed." The gravest evil which could exist in a church had found not only a lodgment but a secure and lofty position in the English church; one that constituted in itself an enormous scandal, not only to that particular body, but to the whole Protestant church of Christendom. When, therefore, the San Pan-Anglican was announced, the general church looked forward to it with unusual interest in the prospect of its being able to afford a prompt relief and deliverance from what "the Bishop of Louisiana" designates as "the most portentous heresy of the age." The surprise of the American bishops present must have been great when they learned from the presiding archbishop that the whole matter of the Bishop of Natal was precluded in advance by express understanding between the primate and certain other lord bishops, that that subject was not to be introduced or entertained by the Council at Lambeth, and that upon this condition, and this only, was the requisite assent given to its convocation. It is true that the case of the Bishop of Natal was ventilated somewhat. The venerable Bishop Hopkins, and others from a distance, quite insisted upon a sentence or some "deliverance" which should vindicate the faith and abate the scandal; but the whole thing was checked in mid-career by the archbishop. This collected body of bishops, who vaunt themselves to be the only true apostolic line, had to swallow their mortification, and acknowledge themselves powerless to maintain "sound doctrine" in the church of God. That charge of the apostle to Titus which they have been accustomed to claim as directed to themselves by emphasis—"In doctrine showing incorruptness, gravity, sincerity"—they not only do not obey, but officially, in their highest capacity, and with "gravity" disobey. They declare that by the very organization of their church, with its secular head, its political courts and its connection with the government, they cannot "hold fast the faithful word" and the "sound doctrine" which St. Paul says a bishop must enforce. When a church speaks in its embodied dignity, through its chief personages and its most august assembly of prelates, and refuses to purge itself of those who have openly denied the faith, it surely ceases to be the *only* church of Christ.

The "Bishop of Louisiana" attempts to make a strong point out of this "silent but solemn judgment" against Natal, that consisted simply in letting him alone. "Never can it be said," he adds, "that the verdict upon the Bishop of Natal is wanting in solemnity and force, or that the church is left to blush with the shame of repulse and disappointment." It occurs to us that it is exactly that which can be said, for there was no "verdict" rendered or permitted. The bishop then proceeds to show by what course of reasoning he has reached this wonderful conclusion, that a judgment not declared is yet a very weighty and solemn verdict. "In one of the palaces of Venice the visitor is ushered into a hall where the portraits of the ancient doges are suspended upon the walls, and preserved with pious veneration. In the midst of this illustrious group the eye rests upon one panel which is left vacant or covered with a veil to hide it from view. What is the meaning? It means that the person whose portrait occupied that place has been guilty of a crime which dishonored his high position, that his presence in that noble array of the honored dead was an offense not to be tolerated by the nation. * * The church has the same redress for its wounded honor. And where you behold, in that congregation of bishops gathered to represent the apostolic college, one seat unoccupied, dark shadows fall upon the absent one, and a memorial more affecting than words attests the enormity of his guilt in the judgment of the church. * * * The public voice of the church cannot remain unheeded: 'his bishopric let another take.'" This is all very ingenious and well worked up, but unfortunately a vacant seat at Lambeth Council does not imply that the seat of Natal is vacant, which it occurs to us is the principal vacancy to be argued from. If only the "seat" is vacant, it seems like an attempt to draw the attention of the public away from the still occupied See of Natal to the unoccupied seat in "the venerable hall at Lambeth," and looks much more like a solemn dodge than a Venetian doge. And as for letting another "take his bishopric"—will that august "apostolic college" venture to declare it vacant? "I trow not." In what sense then does the "Bishop of Louisiana" say "his bishopric let another take?" If Colenso would only go and hang himself, as Judas did, it would be a great relief to the "apostolic college" of the Church of England; but that he won't do, and so no one else can take that "bishopric." He won't go out and the "successors of the apostles" can't put him out. So that when the "Bishop of Louisiana" exclaims, "his bishopric let another take," he quotes a Scripture which he hopes will some day be pertinent, but which at present has no application to Natal.

This "address" is in the main an apology for the Council at Lambeth, which died in three days, because it had not vitality enough to deal with heresy, or with that Jesuitism which defies the "apostolic college", chaunts the service, burns candles, swings the censer and elevates the host at a Protestant altar.

One would suppose that all this patent imbecility would be enough to take the starch of pretension out of these "successors of the apostles." Not so.—It is bred in the bone. "On the 21st of July," records the bishop, "I preached to a congregation in Cheltenham, (England,) newly organized and actively engaged in the erection of a magnificent church. * * * Around the walls of the edifice will be sculptured in stone the likenesses of the chief representatives of the Church of England. Conspicuous among them it is proposed to include the head of John Wesley, in recognition of his dying testimony to the scriptural integrity of this church, and his entreaty to his followers, 'never to forsake the church, lest God should forsake them.'" We think it is about time they should build something in commemoration of departed orthodoxy. As to "including the head of John Wesley," it will not be the first time in the history of Pharisaism that men have built monuments to the memory of those whom their fathers stoned. It occurs to us that a much better thing would be to erect a statue to "ICHABOD" in the hall at Lambeth, with a basso relievo of Capetown on its pedestal.

Change in the Time of the Mobile District Meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Dorman writes that circumstances beyond his control have made it necessary to change the meeting of the Mobile District from Wednesday, the 24th, to *Wednesday, the 17th of June next.*

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement, in another column, of effervescing Citrate of Magnesia, prepared by Dr. Rogers, New York.

PIC-NIC.

The blooming month of May is the chosen time amongst our New Orleans people for these usual gatherings and excursions. Select parties of friends, societies, schools and Sabbath schools must have their day in the country. Our country friends, who breathe fresh air all the time, who enjoy the woods and fields the year round, and whose lives are a sort of prolonged pic-nic, cannot appreciate the luxury and zest of a few hours under the trees, as they are felt and prized by those who are mostly doomed to pavements and walls. Most of all are these occasions valued by the children, especially if they give relief from town and school all at once.

On Wednesday last Capt. G. L. Kouns placed the steamboat Fannie Gilbert at the service of the Felicity street Sunday school. The children, their superintendent, W. H. Foster, Esq., invited guests, parents, members of the church and many friends were on board at 8 o'clock in the morning. There was a boat load of this choice freight—gentlemen, ladies, children—with their baskets of supplies for the tables to be spread in the grove.

Eighteen miles above the city is the Sauve plantation, noted for the great crevasse which occurred there several years ago, and which spread its devastating floods as far as the rear and upper portions of the city. Here in the grounds of the old mansion the excursion party found a spot admirably suited for their purpose, within a few yards of the river, dry and grassy, and abundantly shaded. Swings were up in no time, and divers romping games and plays were organized as if by magic. Before the rear guard of older people were fairly off the boat, the boys and girls were redeeming the time. They seemed to realize the importance of improving every moment, and to think that every precious hour was worth more than a month of ordinary time.

These gatherings have their value in bringing our people together. The cultivation of acquaintance and sociability amongst the friends and members of the church is vastly important. Besides the pleasure of the children and the advancement of the Sunday school interest, the improvement and strengthening of our social relations are worth a great deal.

When we saw the multitude on the boat, and afterwards on the ground, we had misgivings about bread for so many. But the stock of baskets, the long tables spread, and ice water and lemonade by the barrel, put an end to all apprehension. As should be the case always, the children occupied the first tables, and afterward the grown folks. There was no lack. Some baskets went back nearly as full as they came; and a cloud of the newly enfranchised, besides dogs not a few, came in for a hearty meal, for the first time, we should judge, in many a long day.

Some mischievous boy rang the bell earlier than was absolutely needful. It turned out well, however, as some groups had straggled at least a mile off toward the blackberry range, and the third long and loud whistle scarcely brought them aboard in time. At four P. M. the staging was hauled in, and we steamed pleasantly homeward with but one regret—that all our friends and children could not have been with us. The steamboat trip was felt by all to have been a most delightful and satisfactory feature of the excursion. To have a whole steamboat for a whole day, and to go where we pleased—a Sunday school all afloat, with captain, pilot, engineers and everybody at our service! Think of it! And all a free gift from that generous lover of Sunday schools, Capt. G. L. Kouns.

On the trip homeward a mass meeting was held in the cabin, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which three cheers were given for Capt. Kouns and the "Fannie Gilbert:"

"*Resolved*, That the officers, teachers, scholars and friends of the Felicity street Sunday school, here present, tender our hearty thanks to Capt G. L. Kouns and the other officers of the boat for their delightful pic-nic excursion on the steamer Fannie Gilbert, and for the many kind attentions received.

"*Resolved*, That we sincerely invoke the divine blessing upon these gentlemen for the interest displayed by them in the young and in the Sabbath school cause.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE."

Thus closed a day of unalloyed happiness to those who were fortunate enough to participate in our pic-nic. There were no games of chance, no dancing. No accident marred the pleasure and success of the occasion. The weather, the river, the scenery and the company were in their best humor and sweetest attire.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Six Senators are required, in addition to the Democrats in the Senate, to convict the President. This momentous question, which will either maintain or subvert the structure of this government from its foundation to its copestone, depends, it would seem, upon a single vote, and that vote may be the vote of Senator Wade, Vice President *pro tem.* Here is a rare chance for the exhibition of virtue. We fear that Mr. Wade is not willing to sacrifice himself to the Constitution and his country. The best symptom in favor of acquittal that we have noticed is the abuse which some of the Northern journals are heaping upon Mr. Evarts, the President's counsel. The adjournment of the decision until Saturday will give Senators time to look into the depth of that gulf over which the country is suspended, and on the other hand afford the twenty-five hundred million bond power of New England an opportunity to exert its peculiar pressure. Where so momentous interests are suspended upon a single point, we remember the words of Solomon: "The king's heart is in the hands of the Lord, as the rivers of water: he turneth it whithersoever he will."

First Annual Report of the Board of Domestic Missions.

The Rev. Dr. McFerrin, the secretary, says:

"Two years ago—April, 1866—the General Conference substituted the Missionary Society by two Boards—Foreign and Domestic. The Domestic Board, according to the constitution, was designed and expected to operate in connection with the several Annual Conferences of our church; hence it required time to inaugurate the plan—each conference was to act upon the recommendation of the General Conference. The secretary of the board brought the subject before the conferences in the autumn and winter succeeding, and as far as this board has information each annual conference adopted the plan suggested by the General Conference; so that in each and every annual conference in our church there is now a Board of Domestic Missions, auxiliary to this board, sustaining the cause of missions among the necessitous of our own people, and extending over a very wide field. After one year it was expected, and the constitution requires it, that each Conference Board, through its secretary and treasurer, would make a full and complete report to the Parent Board, so that in their reports your board might lay before the church a general view of the work in this department of our Zion. Your board regrets to say that up to this date they have no reports from several of the Annual Conference Boards."

Our Missionary Society suffered in common with the whole South from the war. It lost organization and its resources, and is now slowly creeping out to its fields of labor, but is steadily gaining strength. As poor people are usually more hospitable and generous than rich ones, we believe that this blessed zeal for the kingdom of Christ now burns in the hearts of our members and ministers with increased strength. May the depth of our poverty abound unto the riches of our liberality!

In this report there are extracts from the secretaries of the societies in the following Conferences: Missouri, St. Louis, Arkansas, Little Rock, West Texas, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, Holston, Montgomery, Mobile, North Georgia, South Georgia and North Carolina. The secretary adds:

"From the following conferences we have no returns, hence we can not make this report complete. This we sincerely regret, for we know that in all of those fields of labor we are cultivating missionary ground; treasurers have reported the ten per centum, but no reports from the secretaries: Western Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisville, East Texas, Northwest Texas, Trinity, Columbia, Pacific."

We should have valued a statistical table of these items that would at a glance show what has been done. In several conferences of the Southwest every circuit and station is very nearly missionary ground, if by that we mean a region where the people need help to support the preacher.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW,—Contents of the April number: The Divine Element in Inspiration, Limits between Physiology and Psychology, History of the Christian Church, Physical Cause of the Death of Christ, The Afrieo-American, Our Past and Present Relations to Slavery, The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, Foreign Religious Intelligence, Foreign Literary Intelligence, Synopsis of the Quarterlies, Quarterly Book Table.

This number is overloaded with two articles on Dr. Curry's "*coming man.*" The editor's part of the *Review* is worth the balance of it. This work is highly creditable to the M. E. Church.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.—The May number of this valuable hand-book.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION, Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28.—This is in quarto form, finely illustrated. Designed as it is to be a permanent work on the war, it is defeating itself by the partial cast of its estimate of Southern talent and martial enterprise. The Red river expedition is to be found in these numbers, and it is in the main correct. For sale by G. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

The Speech of Mr. Stanbery in Defence of the President.

We copy the following abstract of the argument in defence of the President, delivered in the Senate on the 2d inst., by Mr. Stanbery:

Mr. Stanbery resumed his speech, arguing that if it be held that Mr. Stanton did come within the purview of the tenure-of-office act, then his removal is the gravamen of the charges. The tenor of every article is, that Mr. Stanton never had been removed in law or fact, and that there has been at no time a vacancy, and that his official acts continue to be recognized.

The act contains no provision forbidding an attempt to cause a removal, or making it a penal offence for issuing an order for that purpose. But if the Senators should be of opinion that the tenure-of-office act protected Stanton, and that the attempt to remove him was equivalent to a removal, he argued first, that the President had the right to construe the law for himself, and that if, in the exercise of that right, he committed an error of construction, and acted under that error, he is not to be held responsible. Second, that if he had so construed the law as to be of opinion that Stanton was intended to be protected by it against his power of removal, and render an opinion that the law in that respect was unconstitutional, he is not to be held responsible if he therein committed an error.

Mr. Stanbery argued these points at length, reading from Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren to sustain his views. He next argued that the tenure-of-office act was never held by the Supreme Court to be constitutional; but even if it had been, what ground would there be for holding the President guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in forming an opinion sustained by three of his predecessors. He cited from the Federalist, that no legislative act contrary to the Constitution can be valid; and from Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Marshall and others, in support of his position that the President is vested with discretion. Mr. Stanbery then proceeded to consider the corresponding articles, arguing that not a word of proof had been adduced in their support, and that the Emory article had no substance or foundation; and the tenth article, he said, was in violation of the right of free speech, valued by our people as a jewel beyond price, and expressly protected by the first article of the Constitution. The eleventh article was a more indefinite allegation, unsustained by proof, and was already subsequently answered. Mr. Stanbery then denied that any injury had been caused to any individual or officer of the government, or that any public interest

has suffered by the action of the President. He continued, maintaining that the order for the removal of Mr. Stanton was issued by the President in the exercise of an undenied power, sanctioned by the Constitution and indorsed by every incumbent of the Presidential office. Then how can you punish him for following in good faith that oath he has been compelled to take, "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Nothing is plainer than the duty of the President to resist the encroachments of the legislative departments, and whenever a President is deliberately of the opinion that an act of Congress calls upon him to exercise a power not given to him by the Constitution, he violates that Constitution if he follows it. Again, when he is called upon to execute the law which deprives him of constitutional power, he violates the Constitution as well, by executing it, as the great trust committed to his hands, sanctioned by a solemn oath, and he cannot evade the one or violate the other. Mr. Stanbery then adverted to the fact that for the first time in the history of the country a law was passed on the 2d of March, 1867, purporting to change the order of Executive action; observe, however, he said, that neither in the preventive clauses of the second section of the military appropriation act, nor in the sixth section of the tenure-of-office act, is the President of the United States so much as mentioned; whoever drew these acts shrunk from referring to the office by name; it is under the general description of personal or civil officers that he is made liable to fine and imprisonment for failing to carry out the new provisions of the law, and there is no question that it is the President, and President alone, that is meant; the law was made for him, the punishment was for him, and he is left no choice, no appeal to the courts. The language in effect is, "this or the penitentiary; do our bidding or take the consequences of impeachment."

In the history of legislation nothing like this is anywhere to be found. The language of the Constitution, said Mr. Stanbery, is too plain to be misunderstood; the President is to be impeached only for conviction of treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors. Besides the two first crimes of treason and bribery, follows that other phase of "high crimes and misdemeanors," and what sort of crimes and miedemeanors? Why, such as are assimilated to those enumerated. Look through all the correlative provisions of the Constitution, on the subject, and examine the proceedings of the convention, and see how studiously they rejected all impeachments for misbehavior in office and how steadily they adhered to the requirement that nothing but high crime and misdemeanor should suffice. Was there ever a more abortive attempt than to make this a case of impeachment under the Constitution? There never was any real life in it. Long since its show of vitality vanished, and now it lies bereft of life, a hopeless mass that gives no sign of life. Mr. Stanbery then contended that there was no violation of law in the *ad interim* appointment of General Thomas, and after a review of the testimony concluded his remarks with an eloquent appeal to the Senate for the President, closing as follows: "But if, Senators, as I cannot believe, but as has been boldly said, with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed, and the doom of the President is sealed, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this Senate chamber; not here, where our Camillus, in the hour of peril, single-handed, met and baffled the enemies of the Republic; not here, where he stood faithful among the faithless; not here, where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution; not in this chamber, whose walls re-echoed with that clarion voice that in the days of our greatest danger carried hope and comfort to many a desponding heart, 'strong as an army with banners;' no, not here. Seek out the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean chambers of this capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters, and there erect the altar and immolate the victim."

An Indian came to a certain agent in the northern part of Iowa to procure some whisky for a young warrior who had been bitten by a rattlesnake. At first the agent did not credit the story, but the earnestness of the Indian and the urgency of the case overcame his scruples. He asked the Indian "how much he wanted?" "Four quarts," answered the Indian. "Four quarts," repeated the agent, with much surprise, "as much as that?" "Yes," replied the Indian, frowning as savagely as though about to wage a war of extermination on the whole snake tribe. "Four quarts—snake very big."

To be angry is to revenge the faults of others on ourselves.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church.

We condense from the New York *Christian Advocate* the following items of its proceedings:

THE ORGANIZATION.

At a few minutes before the hour announced for the opening, Bishops Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Ames, Clark, Thomson and Kingsley took their seats upon the platform, and at precisely nine o'clock A. M. the venerable senior bishop, T. A. Morris, arose and opened the Conference by announcing the order of the devotional exercises. Bishop Scott read for the first Scripture lesson the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah; Bishop Simpson read the two hundred and third hymn, "The Saviour, when to heaven he rose," etc., which was sung by the entire congregation, led by Philip Phillips. Peter Cartwright, D. D., then opened with prayer, in which he poured out grateful thanksgiving for the preservation and prosperity of the church, and invoked the blessing of Heaven upon the present session of the Conference, the church, the nation, and the world.

The second Scripture lesson was read by Bishop Ames: 1 Cor. xiii. Bishop Clark then announced the 237th hymn:

I love thy kingdom, Lord,
The house of thine abode,

which was sung as before; when Rev. Geo. Peck, D. D., continued in prayer, earnestly imploring God's watch-care over the Conference, and his guidance in its deliberations. The entire congregation then repeated the Lord's Prayer in concert.

Dr. Carlton moved that Rev. Dr. W. L. Harris be declared the secretary of this Conference by acclamation. Revs. G. W. Woodruff, R. H. Pattison, E. H. Waring, and a number of other names were announced for the position, but were all withdrawn. Dr. Harris was without a competitor, and was elected by a forest of hands. This is the third time he has been honored by an acclamation vote. No one seriously thought of any one else for the position, and it is doubtful if there will be any rotation in office as long as he is about.

The rules of order governing the General Conference of 1864 were adopted for the government of this Conference until otherwise ordered, and a committee of three was appointed to draft a code of rules for the governance of the present body.

On motion of Dr. Foster, a committee, to be appointed by the chair, was ordered to examine the credentials, and decide on the admission of delegates from Mission Conferences. The adoption of this resolution was urged in some pertinent and forcible remarks by Dr. Curry, and finally prevailed, after an animated discussion, in which Drs. Reid, Gilbert Haven, Lanahan, and others participated, in which all references to the freedmen, favoring their recognition to all the constitutional rights of white men, was received with favor or applause. Drs. Foster, Reid, E. O. Haven, Curry, Lanahan, Bruce and Hitchcock were appointed said committee.

A committee of nine on the State of the Country, of five on African Colonization, and of seven on the American and Foreign Christian Union, was appointed.

A prayer meeting, to be held every morning at eight o'clock, was ordered, and the members of the Conference, as far as practicable, were invited to attend.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Bishop Simpson occupied the chair. Rev. T. M. Hudson, of Pittsburgh, conducted the devotional exercises.

Rev. W. Reddy moved that the secretary be ordered to insert on the roll the Washington and Delaware Conferences. As these two conferences are composed wholly of colored ministers and people, the motion produced some sensation.

The secretary, Dr. Harris, explained the omission, stating that these two conferences were considered Mission Conferences, and as such were not entitled to representation by delegates.

Dr. J. T. Peck suggested that the names of these two conferences be entered on the roll without determining their status for the present.

Dr. W. H. Ferris moved the reference of the motion of Dr. Reddy to the Committee on Credentials of the representatives of the Mission Conference.

Dr. Reddy resisted this diepoeition of his motion in an earnest speech, claiming that the General Conference was fully competent to admit these Mission Conferences to all the privileges of the church, and to do this at once.

Dr. Durbin moved that the whole matter be laid on the table until the bishops made their report as to what they have done in organizing these Mission Conferences. This motion prevailed, and the bishops were requested to make their report as early as possible. It was ordered that the quadrennial address of the bishops be presented on Tuesday, May 5, at ten o'clock.

A person can generally consume the most of his time by minding his own business.

MARRIED.

On the 22d of April, 1868, by Rev. W. Allen, at Hollywood, Mr. J. M. Washington, of St. Mary's parish, to Miss Allie H. Strickland, daughter of Rev. B. R. Strickland.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Lafayette District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Hillabee Camp Ground, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 16th of July.

All the preachers and delegates are requested to be present at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew is expected to be present. The opening sermon will be preached by Brother W. S. Turner, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

MOBILE DISTRICT.

A District Meeting and a Sunday School Convention for this district will be held in the St. Francis street Methodist church, Mobile, commencing on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, at which the preachers and official members are requested to be present. Superintendents of Sunday schools are especially urged to be in attendnace, with full statistics of their respective schools, and such other information on the subject as they may have at hand. Bishop Andrew, and perhaps Bishop Wightman, may be present.

Members, on their arrival, will call at Dr. Neely's office, in the St. Francis street church, and learn their homes.

Thos. W. Dorman, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

Ansos West, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Germaa churches, Saraparae st.	April 19
Germaa Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	17
N. Orleans circuit, at Gretna	26
Quarterly Conference for do	—
Baton Rouge	May 2, 3
Moreau street	10
Thibodenax, at Napoleonville	17
Felicity street	24
Carondelet street	31
Jefferson City	June 7
Plaqaemine	14

Lay delegates will be aominated at these Coaferences.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr. 11, 12
Whistler	18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Haynleville	25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May 3
Mobile, St. Fraacis street	10
Eastera Shore, at Donnelly's	16, 17
Citronelle, at Mauvilla	23, 24
Pascagoula, at Aatioch	30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June 6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs	13, 14

Thos. W. Dorman, P. E.

Lafayette Dist.—Montgomery Conf'e.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley Ct., at Unity	Mar. 28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit, at Chandler's Spring	Apr. 11, 12
Alabucoochee circuit, at Chulafinnee	18, 19
Dadeville Ct., at Camp Hill	25, 26
Lineville circuit, at Copper Mines	May 2, 3
Montevallo circuit, at Camp Branch	9, 10
Montevallo and Isabella mission	16, 17
Lafayette circuit, at Sandy Ridge	23, 24
Fredoaia circuit and Wedowee mission, at Fredonia	30, 31
Pinkaeyville circuit, at Flat Hill	June 6, 7

Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

Tuscaloosa Dietriet—Mobile Conference

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sammerfield	Mar. 21, 22
Perryville	28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr. 4, 5
Tuscaloosa	11, 12
Havanna	18, 19
Green	25, 26
Eutaw	May 2, 3
Forkland	9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne	16, 17
Brush Creek	23, 24
Marion	30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar. 21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem	28, 29
Woodville	Apr. 4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill	11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer	18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem	25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May 2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water	9, 10
Wilkinson circuit	16, 17
Kingston circuit	23, 24
Natchez	30, 31

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi and Floyd circuit	May 2, 3
Winsborough circuit	9, 10
Ion circuit, at New Salem	23, 24
Jefferson circuit	30, 31
Bastrop circuit	June 6, 7
Bastrop station	13, 14
Waterproof and St. Joseph, at Waterproof	20, 21

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Manny Mission, at Ft. Jessup	Mar. 21, 22
Keachie, at Belle Bower	28, 29
Mansfield, at Friendship	April 4, 5
Greenwood, at Greenwood	18, 19
Shreveport	25, 26
Anacoco, at Elizabeth Chap'l	May 16, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Bealah	23, 24
Springville, at Springville	30, 31

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist.—Miss. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Magnolia	Mar. 14, 15
Boguechitta ct., at Monticello	21, 22
Brookhaven station	Apr. 4, 5
Scotland ct., at Sweetwater	11, 12
Wesson, at Benuregard	18, 19
Hazlehurst ct., at Providence Camp Ground	25, 26
Bayou Pierre ct., at Gallatia	May 2, 3
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Mt. Pleasant	9, 10
Meadville circuit, at ——	16, 17

The newly elected Board of District Stewards are especially requested to meet me at Brookhaven on the 4th of April.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

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WANTED—AGENTS.—$200 PER month the year-round, or a certainty of $500 to $1,000 per month to those having a little capital. We guaranty the above monthly salary to good active agents at their own homes. Every agent, farmer, gardener, planter and fruit grower, North and South, should send at once for particulars. Please call on or address

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EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

ROBT. FISHER, Agent,
may2 1y No. 213 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

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JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Azile,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 60	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.

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$250 PER MONTH GUARANteed to agents everywhere selling our *Patent Everlasting Metallic Clothes Lines*. Write for circulars to the American Wire Company, 162 Broadway, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. apr18 1m

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AT TYELL RANCH, ON ONION Creek, Hays county, twenty miles from San Marcos, 200 head of HORSE STOCK, well improved and under good control. To be sold on the *1st of June*, 1868. Ranch for sale also.

The stock will be sold in the town of San Marcos.

Terms—Currency, 15 or 20 per cent. down, the balance on a credit of six months, with approved security. R. M. CALDWELL,
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THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are authorized by acts of Congress to construct, with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, the western and principal portion of the National Trunk Line between the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley. They have built by far the most difficult and expensive portion of their road, and have an unprecedented working force extending the track across the Salt Lake basin. By the close of 1868 it is expected they will have 400 miles in full operation, and that

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More than *Twenty Millions of Dollars* have been expended in the work, and the construction resources are ample for the remainder. They consist of

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3. Grant of Public Lands along the route, 12,800 acres per mile, or nearly ten million acres in all, which are now selling at the minimum rate of $2 50 per acre.

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5. Cash resources, comprising donations from California sources amounting to $1,250,000, net earnings, etc., 1865 to 1870, $6,500,000, making a total of more than

Seventy Millions Upon the First 726 Miles.

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Par Value and Accrued Interest,

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Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

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THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York. mar7 1yr

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

East Minnlenbro', Mass., June 9, '64.

Messrs. Burnett & Co.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than former y. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,

WM. S. EDDY.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
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STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address

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CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being exclusively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere.
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HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT for Families.—Every family should have a case of Homœopathic medicine. Its simple directions and inviting sugar Pills are so indispensable for children, and so frequently meet the wants of those of larger growth, as to be a necessity. Sickness prevented is health and money saved, and that these simple remedies do arrest disease and restore health is incontestable. No family having once enjoyed their benefits would be without them. *Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics* are prepared expressly to meet the wants of families. They are simple, convenient, safe and reliable, and their value has been confirmed by an experience of many years. A full case of thirty-five large vials and Book of Directions, with Specifics for every disease occurring in domestic practice, is sent to any address, by express, free of charge, on receipt of Ten Dollars. Address Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, New York. Send for our Almanac. apr4 3mr

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FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.

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One hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-quarter cash and the balance in monthly or quarterly instalments. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed. (Mr. Waters is the author of six Sunday School Music Books: "Heavenly Echoes" and "New S. S. Bell," just issued.)

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

A MOTHER'S SONG.

BY REV. A. L. FRISBIE.

Nestling so gracefully,
Sleeping so peacefully,
My darling, my dove!
May Jesus approvingly,
Tenderly, lovingly
Look from above.

Eyes that so merrily,
Pleasantly, cheerily
Sparkled and shone;
Eyes that all tearfully,
Wonderingly, fearfully
Viewed the unknown.

Tongue that so wittily,
Saucily, prettily
Prattled at will—
Prattled untiringly,
Mother admiringly
Listening still.

Mouth that appealingly,
Touchingly, feelingly
Trouble did tell;
Mouth which so speedily,
Laughing right readily,
Rang like a bell;

Lips wherein cosiness,
Beauty and rosiness
Sweet kisses hide;
Lips where disdainfully,
Pettishly, painfully
Passion did hide;

Hands that, all beautiful,
Teachable, dutiful,
Fondled and played;
Hands that so skillfully,
Secretly, willfully
Law disobeyed;

Feet that so lightsomely,
Trippingly, blightsomely
Sported and danced;
Feet whose swift cheeriness
Wore into weariness
As they advanced;

All nestling gracefully,
Slumbering peacefully
Are you to night;
Quietly, trustfully,
Silently, restfully
Awaiting the light.

O, best benefaction
And dearest attraction,
Fairest that lives!
In sleep so beautiful,
All that's undutiful
Mother forgives.

Now rest thee securely,
Sleeping so purely,
My darling, my dove!
God's angels descending,
About thee attending,
Keep thee in love.

For the Advocate.

"Mother, Mother, is God Dead?"

It was in a neat, cosy parsonage, away, away in Scotland, where the broken-spirited mother, who had so lately been made a widow, bowed down in her loneliness, bereft and desolate and comfortless. I imagine the sorrowful workings of her crushed heart. He on whom I leaned, in all the tenderness of a wife's devotion, lies still and white and cold in the quiet church yard. My orphaned children, his children, are without the strong arm and brave soul of a kind father. The very roof that shelters us must open its consecrated doors to others. O, in a pitiless world, of dusty, stony hearts, what is to become of my penniless, homeless children?—"Mother, mother, is God dead?" and a pair of young arms clasped the widowed neck, and a pair of warm lips laid warm kisses on the wet cheeks. Rousing herself, and full of reproaches for her want of trust—rebuked into confidence in God's promises—she answered earnestly, tearfully, but hopefully: "Oh! no, no, my child; the Lord liveth, and though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." Beautiful, beautiful childhood! How unalloyed and boundless its simple, happy faith. That young boy was artlessly recalling to his stricken mother the very teachings he had received from her own lips. He knew she was a Christian—a holy, devout minister's wife—and perhaps no word of comfort that his troubled heart could have framed would have been so expressive, or proven so talismanic, as the tender inquiry in which his soul went out in sympathy: "Mother, mother, is God dead?"

The widow reaped the reward of her reliance on the Husband and Father of the widowed and fatherless. The appreciative church secured her a handsome annuity; her children rose up and called her blessed; they developed into useful and polished similitudes of everything worthy and commendable, and Dr. Keener sees, from the "alpha" to the "omega," how I have made out of his Scottish story (which the ADVOCATE told us some weeks ago) a little woof of my own weaving.

"The little children were in mercy sent:
The winning beauty of their happy smiles
Is sorrow's antidote; their artless wiles
Lure gladness from the wretched brow of care:
The ills of life were more than we could bear
Had not kind heaven the children lent—
Fair as the angels, and as innocent."

JULIA WESTWOOD.

HAVANA, Alabama.

MOZART'S OXEN WALTZ.

The sensitive nature of Mozart, that sweetest of all music composers, is well known. The slightest discord produced in him severe irritation, and when engaged in musical composition his feelings grew so intense that he almost lost consciousness of all going on around him. A story is told in Whitney's *Musical Guest* which strikingly illustrates this. Mozart was engaged in arranging one of the most beautiful airs in an opera he was composing, when the butcher called for his pay, which had long been due. In vain his wife endeavored to attract the attention of the wrapt artist, who scribbled away, utterly unconscious of her presence.

She ran down strairs, with tears in her eyes, telling the butcher that her husband could not be spoken to, and that he must come another time. But the man of blood was not easily to be daunted—he must have his bill settled, and speak with Mozart himself—and he would not send him another ounce of meat. He ascended the stairs. Mozart, distantly conscious that something had passed in his presence, had continued pouring the effusions of his fantasia on paper when the heavy footsteps resounded in the hall. His stick was at hand. Without turning his eyes from the sheet, he held his stick against the door to keep out the intruders.

But the steps were approaching. Mozart, more anxious, hurried as fast as he could, when a rap at the door demanded permission to enter. The beautiful effusion was in danger of being lost. The affrighted composer cast a fugitive glance at his stick—it was too short. With anxiety bordering on frenzy he looked around his room, and a pole standing behind the curtain caught his eye; this he seized, holding it with all his might against the door, writing like fury all the while. The knob was turned, but the pole withstood the first effort. A pause succeeded. Words were heard on the staircase, and the intruders renewed their efforts the second time. But the strength of the composer seemed to increase with his anxiety. Large drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. Stemming the pole against his left breast with the force of despair, he still kept out the visitors. He succeeded but for a moment, yet it was a precious moment—the delightful air was penned upon the paper—it was saved!

'Mr. Mozart,' said the butcher—

'Halt! halt!' said the composer, seizing the manuscript, and hurrying toward the piano forte. Down he sat, and the most delightful air that was ever heard responded from the instrument. The eyes of his wife, and even of the butcher began to moisten. Mozart finished the tune, rose again, and, running to the writing desk, he filled out what was wanting.

'Well, Mr. Mozart,' said the butcher, when the artist had finished, 'you know that I am to marry.'

'No, I do not,' said Mozart, who had somewhat recovered from his musical trance.

'Well, then, you know it now, and you also know that you owe me money for meat.'

'I do,' said Mozart, with a sigh.

'Never mind,' said the man, under whose blood-stained coat beat a feeling heart; 'you make me a fine waltz for my marriage-hall, and I will cancel the debt, and let you have meat for a year to come.'

'It is a bargain!' cried the lively and gifted Mozart; and down he sat, and a waltz was elicited from the instrument—such a waltz as the butcher had never before heard.

'Meat for a year, did I say?' exclaimed the enraptured butcher. 'No! one hundred ducats you shall have for this waltz, but I want it with trumpets and horns and fiddles—you know best—and soon, too!'

'You shall have it so,' said Mozart, who could scarcely trust his ears, 'and in one hour you may send for it.'

The liberal-minded butcher retired. In an hour the waltz was set in full orchestra music. The butcher returned, was delighted with the music, and paid Mozart his one hundred ducats—a sum more splendid than he had ever received from the Emperor for the greatest of his operas.

It is to this incident that the lovers of harmony are indebted for one of the most charming trifles, the celebrated oxen waltz—a piece of music still unrivalled.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE OLIVE AND ITS CULTURE.

The cultivators in the Southern States seem to have fully made up their minds that it is for their interest to grow a variety of products, and not depend upon one alone. This is wise, and we hope that before many years the capabilities of our Southern States will be more fully tested than they have ever been before, and though there will be some failures in the trial of new products, either from peculiarities of climate or want of experience, the general results of the efforts now being made will be of benefit, not only to a particular region, but to the whole country.

Among the things to which attention has been turned is the *olive*, and we have been asked to give an article on its culture. There is but little experience in this country to draw upon. We have seen some of the groves that were planted in California by the early Spanish missionaries, but they can hardly be said to be cultivated, and are only moderately productive. In some of the Southern States the tree was introduced several years ago, but what the present condition of the plantations is we are not informed. In the absence of information from home sources, we translate and condense from Du Breuil an account of the culture, as followed in the olive districts of the south of Europe. The olive will stand severe freezing when it is quite dormant, but after vegetation has started it is readily injured by cold. Those localities where late spring frosts occur should be avoided, and in the olive countries an elevated situation is preferred to a low one, on this account.

While the olive will live in almost any soil, and even flourish in a rocky and barren one, yet the crop is greatly affected by the fertility of the soil. Any deep, rich soil, in a situation sheltered from the prevailing cold winds, will answer for starting a plantation.

Propagation may be done in all the various ways, by seeds, cuttings, grafting, etc.; indeed, there are few trees that are multiplied with equal ease. The first question that will be asked by those who wish to experiment in this culture will be, "How can we get a stock to start with?" This is just the point on which we cannot inform them, and it would be well for those who have trees from which cuttings can be spared to advertise them for sale, or offer them for free distribution. It would be a good thing for our new Commissioner of Agriculture to import these and other plants not readily obtained. Congress could do much more good to the country at large with an experimental farm in one of the Gulf States than it can ever do with one at Washington, which is neither North nor South.

Du Breuil enumerates fifteen named varieties cultivated for their oil, and seven, the fruit of which is used for pickling. These varieties differ in the form of the tree, its hardiness, adaptation to different soils, productiveness, and in bearing annually or biennially. The fruit also varies in its shape, color, flavor, and in the quantity and quality of oil it produces. As the fruit presents so many varieties, it is important that those undertaking its cultivation should select those best adapted to the conditions in which they will be placed, and as we cannot give space to the descriptions, we must refer those interested to Du Breuil's Arboriculture, 2d vol., page 993, edition of 1857.

The seeds are sown for the purpose of procuring stocks upon which to graft the desired varieties. The seed is so oily that it is a long time before the moisture necessary to germination can penetrate it, unless it be soaked in strong lye before planting. Seeds when thus treated come up the same year that they are planted. The seed bed is of well-enriched soil, and the nuts are put in in February, in rows about 2 feet apart. A furrow is made about 2 inches deep, and the seeds are dropped about 2 inches apart, and covered; the after treatment is the same as that of other seedlings.

Cuttings are made of branches from ½ of an inch to an inch in diameter, and 10 inches long; they are set like other cuttings, in rich soils, with three quarters of their length below the surface, about 18 inches apart each way. All the buds are allowed to grow the first year, and the second year the strongest shoot nearest to the ground is chosen, and all the rest removed. This shoot is trained to a stake, to insure an upright growth. The fifth year the young trees are set about 5 feet apart, in nursery rows, and by proper pruning made to form a pyramidal or other desired shape. When twelve or fourteen years old the trees are set where they are to remain, and planted about 30 feet apart.

A curious protuberance, or knot, forms on the stem of the olive—an aggregation of undeveloped buds. These are removed from the tree by means of a knife, and planted out like cuttings, or rather like bulbs, which they more resemble.

The layering and grafting of the olive present nothing essentially different from the same processes as applied to other trees. Wild seedlings are used for stocks in Europe, and A. J. Downing suggested that our wild olive, or Devil Wood, (*Olea Americana,*) which is found in the Southern States, might answer the same purpose.

Pruning, cultivation and manuring are practiced; it is found in France that good cultivation pays with the olive as with other fruit trees.

The tree bears when twelve or fourteen years old, and continues to produce fruit to a great age. Like other fruits, it is subject to the attacks of diseases and insects. Pruning and accidents produce a kind of rot, which has to be cut away, and the cavity filled with mortar. Insects of various kinds attack not only the tree but the fruit, and often cause the loss of a crop in a short time. Sometimes the trees will stop bearing without any discoverable cause.

The uses of the fruit are well known. It produces a most valuable oil, which in some countries is one of the necessaries of life. The pickled fruit is to be considered rather as a condiment than as a food. The fruit is first picked before it is thoroughly ripe, soaked in lye until it penetrates to the nut, then in water for five days, the water being renewed twice each day; it is then put in a strong brine which has been boiled with spices and allowed to cool.

Whether a product that requires to be so long waited for will ever attain much favor with our impatient people we very much doubt. Against this tardiness there is to be placed the longevity of the olive, and the great value of its product when obtained. We shall be glad to hear what success attended the plantations that were made many years ago in Georgia and Mississippi.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE TWO NEIGHBORS.

There were two men who were neighbors, and each of them had a wife and several little children who depended upon them for support.

Now, one of the men was greatly troubled, saying, 'If I die, or even if I fall sick, what will become of my wife and children?'

The same thought came also to the other father, but he left it go again, whispering to himself, 'God, who knows all his creatures, and who watches over them, will watch over me also, and over my wife and children.' And this man lived in peace, while the other knew neither rest nor joy.

One day when the latter, sad and cast down by reason of this fear, was working in the fields, he saw some birds fly into a bush, come out, and then soon return thither. He approached it and saw two nests, side by side, and in each were several little birds newly hatched, and still featherless. When he had returned to his work he raised his eyes from time to time, and looked at the old birds going backward and forward carrying food to their young ones. Presently, just as one of the mother birds was returning with something in her beak, a hawk seized her and carried her away, in spite of her struggles and piteous cries. At this sight the man felt more troubled than before, for he thought: 'The death of the mother is the death of the little ones. Mine have only me; what will become of them if I fail them.' All the day he was very sad, and when night came it brought him no relief.

The next day, on returning to the field, he said, 'I will see how these poor little birds are; doubtless several of them have already perished.' So he went toward the bush, and looked into the nest; there he saw the birds, and not one of them seemed to have suffered from the loss of its mother.'

He was exceedingly astonished, and hid himself to see what would happen.

After a little while he heard a faint cry, and he perceived the bird of the other nest bringing with haste the food she had found, and this she divided between her own and the motherless little ones. There was enough for all, and the poor orphaned birds were not abandoned in their misery.

The man who had mistrusted God told to his neighbor what he had seen, and the latter answered him: 'Why art thou troubled? God never forsakes his children. His love has secrets that we know not of. Let us believe, hope and love; then we may go on our journey in peace. If I die before you, you will be a father to my children; if you die before me, I will be a father to yours. Or if we both die while they are of tender age, their Father will be our Father, who is in heaven.'—*From the French of Lammenais.*

Two large trains with machinery for the silver mines of Coahuila, Mexico, recently left Lavaca.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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Miss C A Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.

Other Instructors will be announced.

This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J WRIGHT,
H G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees,
Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October, 2d, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education:

Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, $360.

PAYMENTS.—$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, $75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as Teachers, gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

W. H. N. MAGRUDER.
Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 3-6m

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Nov9 1y

The Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 113 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made.

Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

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On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

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Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals of Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

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oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Camp street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Doremus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society?—From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans; then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $30 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, Income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S.; by founding, or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y.

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MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session of this Institution for the present year will open on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction and comfort. The institution is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, and is in the enjoyment of a large patronage.

TERMS:

Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at time of entrance; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in gold or its equivalent.....$67 50
Tuition and Incidental Fee, in currency 27 00
French..... 15 00
Music, with use of instrument,..... 37 50

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

The daughters of traveling ministers of the Louisiana Conference are charged no regular Tuition.

Young Ladies designing to board in the Institution will each bring a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, and a coverlet or spread; and must furnish towels and lights.

For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address

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aug 10-3m Mansfield, La.

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The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.

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The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1868 closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

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july-13-tf

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The next session will open on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1867.

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The building is large and well arranged; the play ground ample; the location healthy.

The institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed $125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one pair of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address
REV. H. F. JOHNSON,
jy-13-6m Pres't Whitworth Female College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

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It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

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Best ASH WOOD delivered at $10.
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La'e Chief-Justice La.

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" " Preparatory " " " 40
Fuel, for Boarders, " " 10
" " Day scholars, " " 8
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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY				1	2	3	4
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	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has given further evidence, since our last review, of the dullness in most departments of business appertaining to the season. The market for flour and provisions has been quite inactive, with prices tending downward, and the transactions in grain have also been light, though this has been more owing to light supplies, however, than to the absence of demand. In the grocery line there has been a moderate business done in the jobbing way, but the transactions in dry goods are growing lighter all the time. Great dullness has prevailed in the cotton market, owing to the continued bad accounts from Liverpool. A good demand has sprung up for Cuba sugars for the West, and there has been quite a general demand for molasses. The stocks of both articles have been very nearly exhausted. Tobacco is in good demand and the market active.

COTTON.—The market on Saturday was again very much depressed in consequence of a further decline in prices at Liverpool, and the sales only amounted to about 1,000 bales. Prices, notwithstanding the very moderate supply offering, gradually softened down until a decline of ¼ to ½ a cent was established. On Monday the accounts both from Liverpool and New York reporting those markets as inactive, with a further decline in prices, tended very materially to depress our market still more. Very few buyers were disposed to enter the market at all, and those that did generally demanded concessions which holders were not willing to grant. The sale therefore, were restricted to some 1,300 bales, and at very irregular prices, though mostly in favor of the buyer. Tuesday's telegrams from Liverpool noticed another decline in prices and continued dullness in that market, and the depression here, as has been almost invariably the case of late, was increased proportionably. The market remained in a very inanimate state throughout the day, and we could only learn of sales to the extent of about 900 bales, prices being very irregular, but, on the whole, showing a further reduction, and make the decline during the three days reach to about one cent, to which our quotations have been made to conform. There has been no pressure to effect sales apparent, and very few holders have any stocks of consequence to sell, but the dearth of buyers has been such that it was impossible to keep up any tone to the market.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 3,200 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 1,022 bales, against 1,998 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 976 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 574,935 bales, against 668,947 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 344,206 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 108,595 bales to Great Britain, of 42,866 to France, and of 113,104 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to	—
Ordinary	—	to	—
Good Ordinary	27½	to	27¾
Low Middling	28¾	to	—
Middling	29½	to	—
Strict Middling	—	to	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days. 1842	
Arrived previously.....645490-647332	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc..... 3239—650571	
	665827
Exported past three days..... 8951	
Exported previously.....619199— 628150	
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales	37677

SUGAR.—Since our last review there has been a good and increasing demand for sugar, especially for the West, and with a light stock prices have ruled higher. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 650 boxes Cuba sugar, on the basis of 11½, 12¼, 12⅝ and 12¾ per lb. for a good style of grocery grades, and 13⅛ to 13¼ cents for some better descriptions. What little Louisiana sugar there is remaining in market is retailing at 14½ cents per lb. for fair, 15¼ to 15½ for prime, 16 to 16¼ for yellow clarified, and 16¾ to 17 for white.

MOLASSES.—There is no Louisiana and very little Cuba molasses in market. Cuba molasses is in request, and offers of advanced prices have been refused since our last review.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, May 12, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c	to	15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	—	to	—
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$55	to	65
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	30	to	40
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	18	to	25
Hogs, per lb gross	7c	to	9
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	—	to	4 00
Sheep, 2d " "	—	to	3 00
Sheep, 3d " "	—	to	1 25
Milch Cows, choice, per head	50	to	125
Milch Cows, per head	50	to	67
Texas Cows, with Calves	—	to	20
Yearlings, per head	6	to	12
Calves, per head	3	to	10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	16 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	18½	20
East India	22½	24½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs		1 50
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		8 50
Crackers		9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	15 00	16 00
English, Fire	28 00	30 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamaatlae	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ hhl		
Northern	13 00	15 00
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		10 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		
Western, ₩ osrrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ toa	15 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bhl	5 00	5 25
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	13	15
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western		23
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box		1 50
Herrings		60
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	19 00	20 00
No. 2	16 00	16 50
No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	9 25	
Extra	9 75	15 00
Fine	8 25	
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		16
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	8	8½
Currants, Zante		14
Almonds, soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		
Sicily ₩ box	5 50	6 00
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 90	3 10
Canada	3 15	3 20
Oats	85	90
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 05	1 07
Beans, ₩ bbl	19 00	23 00
Hops, ₩ lb	40	50
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	20 00	23 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	15	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	9½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl		
Shell Lime		
Rockland, &c	1 75	
Cement	2 50	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	6 00
Pitch	4 40	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	4 00	
No. 2	3 25	
No. 3	3 00	
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon		69
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 50	
Coal Oil	40	
in cases	58	62½
Cotton Seed, Crude		75
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 00
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	28 75	29 00
Prime Mess	27 00	
Hog, round, ₩ lb	14½	
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	15	15½
Do., canvassed	19	19½
Sides	17	18
Shoulders	14	
Green Shoulders		14½
Lard, Prime, in tierces		20
in kegs		21½
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	50	60
Western	40	55
Cheese, American	5	18
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 00	3 50
Onions	3 25	3 50
Green Apples	3 50	4 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	3	11
India	11½	12
Carolina	11½	12
Saltpetre, rofiaed, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13½	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 45
from store	2 50	2 55
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 60	2 65
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	14½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12½	14
Brown	11½	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	25	
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	7½	9
Good Refused	6½	7
Common Refused	4½	5½
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Baling	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	30	32
Burry	10	16
Louisiana, Native	20	23
Texas, 1@1 Merino	24	28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. C. J. BICKHAM,

Office—080 Magazine Street,
Between Philip and First Streets.
NEW ORLEANS.

Will call daily at College Building, (corner Common and Baronne streets,) between 11 and 12 o'clock. je29 1y

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 CARONDELET street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

ATLANTA, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Rev J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y MOORE

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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SOUTHERN M. E. PUBLISHING HOUSE

are kept at the

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ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

fe29 1m

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GREENSBORO, ALA.

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Rev. E Wadsworth, A M., D D,
O as , A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.,
N T Lupton, A M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term, ...$40 00
Incidental fee, ... 5 00
Tuition in Preparat'y school per term $30 to $35
Contingent fee $2 50
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $20 to $25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

july 27-tf C. F. CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.

His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.

The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elemeatary Branches..... $20 00
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B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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S. S. Bells (single)	$4 25 per doz.
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july 13. R. J. HARP, Agt.

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mar14 1y

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All orders from the country accompanied by the money will be carefully filled at the lowest market prices. J. L. DUNNICA & CO.

sep22 1y

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A complete assortment of goods constantly on hand for the country trade. feb18-67 6m

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The excitement of last Tuesday was repeated to-day at the capital, and was, if anything, more intense than upon that day.

The Hall of the House was crowded with applicants for tickets of admission to the High Court of Impeachment, while the passages leading to the Senate chamber were thronged again. The rules that had been laid down by the Senate for observance on Tuesday last were fully carried out to-day. The force of metropolitan policemen, which has been in attendance for the preservation of order, seemed to have been drilled, and the officers of the law were stationed at all points about the corridors and in the galleries, with instructions to "nip in the bud" any demonstration of approval or disapproval at the action or vote of any Senator, or of the Senate as a body sitting as a High Court of Impeachment.

The House did not assemble until 12 o'clock, but before that hour nearly every member was in the hall, and they gathered in knots at different points, and somewhat excitedly discussed the probable result of to-day's operations. The Democrats generally expressed themselves confident of acquittal, in the event of the vote being taken; while the Republicans, as a general thing, were doubtful, although some of the more sanguine still nursed a hope that Mr. Johnson would be found guilty on a sufficient number of the articles to justify his removal.

But all speculations were destined to come to an end, for at 12.10 a message was received from the Senate, and the House as in Committee of the Whole proceeded in a body to the bar of the Senate.

After order had been restored, and the members of the House had become seated, the question was taken upon Mr. Senator Sumner's motion to vote upon the 11th article first, and it was agreed to, all the Senators voting one way or the other, except Mr. Grimes, who had not yet entered the Senate chamber.

Senator Howard was in his seat, enveloped in a thick shawl. A motion was then made to proceed at once to vote as ordered by the Senate, when Senator Fessenden rose in his place and suggested a postponement of the vote for half an hour, by which time Senator Grimes would be present.

At this moment, however, Senator Grimes, looking pale and feeble, came into the door to the right of the Chief Justice, and took a seat.

The eleventh article was then read and the roll called, and the question was asked each Senator successively. Senator Anthony being first on the roll, and being counted as doubtful, all eyes were turned upon him, and in a faltering voice he voted "guilty."

A buzz ran through the galleries, but having been admonished by the Chief Justice, and squads of policemen being about the hall, no loud demonstration was made.

Then followed two votes for acquittal, Messrs. Bayard and Buckalew. But their votes excited no remark, as this was to be expected.

Cameron, Cattel and Chandler voted successively for conviction, and when Mr. Coles' name was called, curiosity was again excited, because it had been reported that he was one of the doubtful ones upon some of the articles. With a steady voice, however, he voted guilty. Conkling, Couness, Corbett and Cragin voted as it was expected they would, guilty.

So on the other side, Davis, Dixon and Doolittle voted successively for acquittal, the latter responding in a tone of voice loud and clear. Drake was next called, and he tried to throw in his voice a tone of unconcern, when every one knew that he had long ago committed himself, and that he was concerned for the result. Edmunds and Terry next voted successively for conviction.

The Secretary then called Mr. Fessenden. The Senator rose and stretched his tall form to its full length, and stood erect and placed his thumbs in his pants pockets, and thus listened to the reading of the questions by the Chief Justice. Senator Sumner, who sits behind him, leaned over to catch a glimpse at Fessenden's face. The latter was perfectly composed, and, in the clear voice of an honest, conscientious man, voted not guilty.

The Clerk then called Mr. Fowler. The latter was from his seat, to the left of the Chief Justice. He placed his hands upon his desk and listened to the reading of the question. All eyes were turned toward him, for he was considered doubtful, and a tremendous pressure had been brought to bear upon him. The question having been read, he made a response which was not distinctly heard, and he was requested to repeat, when, in a tremendous voice, he answered not guilty.

The friends of the President breathed more freely, while Sumner, Chandler and Howard made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to conceal their disappointment.

The vote now stood twelve for conviction and seven for acquittal, and both parties became nervous.

Senator Frelinghuysen is next on the roll to Fowler, and he voted guilty, although he has been claimed by both parties; still he was not positively counted on.

The name of Senator Grimes was next called. As stated above, that gentleman occupied a chair to the left of the Chief Justice, and the latter, alluding to his recent indisposition, suggested that he be permitted to retain his seat while voting, and no objection was made, and the lown Senator voted for acquittal.

Senator Harlan followed with a vote for conviction.

Senator Henderson was next called, and he rose nervously in his place under a battery of Radical eyes from the Radical side, while Conkling, Thayer, and Patterson of New Hampshire, leaned forward with anxiety. The Missouri Senator had not spoken against the eleventh article, and although his vote was claimed for acquittal, his Radical friends still hoped. He was true to his principles, however, and voted not guilty.

Mr. Hendricks followed with a vote upon the same side. Senator Howard's name came next, and he placed his shawl upon his desk in front of him. The Chief Justice made the same suggestion in his case as in that of Mr. Grimes, but the Michigan Senator preferred to stand, although very weak, and he voted for conviction, and was followed by Senator Howe on the same side. Johnson and McCreery followed, voting not guilty, and Morgan, and Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, and Morton, voted successively for conviction, making the vote stand twenty for conviction and twelve for acquittal. Norton increased the latter to thirteen, and Nye and Patterson, of New Hampshire, increased the votes for conviction to twenty-two.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, was next called, and some one in the reporters' gallery made the remark, "He's a pretty man to be called for a vote," to which a response was made, "The beauty of the thing will be apparent when Wade's name is called." Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, voted for acquittal.

Pomeroy and Ramsey then voted for conviction.

The name of Mr. Ross was then called, and he rose promptly and voted for acquittal, much to the disappointment of his colleagues of the Senate and House.

Saulsbury followed on the same side, making the vote for acquittal sixteen. Sherman voted for conviction, and Sprague followed the lead of his colleague, Mr. Anthony, and voted in the same direction. Stewart, Thayer and Tipton followed on the same side.

Then Mr. Trumbull's name was called, and rising in his seat, pronounced the words not guilty with more emphasis than any other Senator had given them.

Next was called Mr. Van Winkle, and the excitement now became intense. Seventeen votes only had thus far been cast for acquittal. Mr. Vickers was of course certain, and the only dependence now of the President's friends was upon Van Winkle and Willey.

The vast audience on the floor and in the galleries held their breath as the question was asked, and the West Virginia Senator voted not guilty. This secured acquittal, for Vickers was certain, and he followed Van Winkle.

Then the line of voices was again hushed, for Senator Wade's name was called. "Is he going to vote?" was whispered about the galleries, but all curiosity was soon put at rest, for he rose to the left of the Chief Justice and voted guilty.

This, with the exception of the vote given upon the motion to take the vote first on the eleventh article, being the first vote he had cast since the trial.

Now was heard the name of another doubtful Senator, Willey, of West Virginia, and there was much curiosity to know how he would vote, although it did not matter much, because acquittal was already secured; contrary to the best expectations, however, he voted for acquittal.

Williams, Wilson and Yates closed the roll-call, and the President was acquitted on the eleventh article—the last article—two-thirds not having voted for conviction.

The galleries breathed freer now that the result was ascertained, and but for the presence of so many policemen a cheer to almost rend the roof from the Senate chamber would have been heard.

Pending the roll call members and Senators had provided themselves with yea and nay lists, and noted the varying votes.

All the managers were present, occupying the seats they had occupied during the trial, while the President's counsel, including the Attorney General, were also present, occupying their old seats.—They too noted the progress of the vote with much interest.

As soon as the result was known several motions to adjourn immediately and to adjourn for a number of days were made, and severally disposed of, as was also a motion of Senator McCreevy to adjourn the Court of Impeachment *sine die*.

After a while a motion was made and prevailed that the vote on the eleventh article, just taken, be officially announced. The names were read, and the Chief Justice announced the President acquitted on the eleventh article, and a motion was subsequently made and prevailed that the High Court adjourn until the 26th inst.

The members of the House immediately returned to their hall—Democrats being jubilant, while the Radicals were decidedly nervous and excited, and could do nothing but mutter about bribes and corruption.

The impeachment managers hid their diminished heads, but Messrs. Boutwell and Logan in a short time walked into the hall. Mr. Boutwell, however, soon went, and Mr. Logan snapped out a request for leave of absence, which was granted, and he immediately took his hat and departed. Mr. Stevens faced it out, occupying, as usual, his seat at the clerk's desk.

After the verdict the President was visited by a large number of friends, but no public demonstration took place.—*N. O. Times.*

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON IMPEACHMENT.—BISMARCK ON THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

LONDON, May 17.—The London papers comment on acquittal as follows:

The *Times* says: 'The eleventh article is almost too vague for any substantial charge, but the vote upon it corrects the fear of any party bias, and shows the case to have been judged on its merits alone.'

The *Morning Telegraph* says: 'Dignity and decorum have marked the whole trial, and non-removal of the President is a most fitting close. Even the most ultra Radicals will be compelled to admit this at no distant day.'

The *Standard* says: 'The Radical plot has been beaten, and the country saved the shame of deposing its Chief Magistrate for refusing to obey an illegal act of Congress.'

LONDON, May 18.—The *Morning Post* says: 'The vote on impeachment is conclusive. The result demonstrates the fallacy of the Radicals, as a certainty of success was the only excuse for such a step. After all, if the right is vindicated it is due to accident.'

The *News* takes the other ground, considering the vote inconclusive.

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE IMPEACHMENT VERDICT.—NAPOLEON SICK.

PARIS, May 19.—*Le Temps* says Johnson has been saved only by legal forms.

Les Debats says the vote is such as renders Johnson powerless hereafter.

La Liberte says the virdict shows that liberty is the best guarantee of justice.

Le Constitutionel says the vote is fatal to the Radical party.

L'Espagne says a great party could not more clumsily have lost its prestige.

La Presse applauds Republican institutions, which permit the Chief Magistrate of forty millions of people to be brought to trial without bloodshed or national disquiet.

Napoleon is sick.

LONDON, May 19.—The ministry has been defeated on the second reform bill. Disraeli said the ministry must consider their position.

THE DEPOSITION OF BISHOP COLENSO FORBIDDEN.

LONDON, May 20.—The government forbids the deposition of Bishop Colenso.

VIENNA, May 20.—The Emperor has signed the law establishing the legal equality of religious sects.

WEALTH is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it.

Politics Behind the Scenes.

We copy as follows from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of a recent date:

That portion of the voting public who feel inclined to break loose from blind adherence to party and to party leaders will find, in certain episodes to the impeachment proceedings, a new array of significant facts to strengthen them in their resolution. The first suggestive event in the order of time has come out in the evidence on the trial, and relates to interviews between Mr. Stanton and Gen. Lorenzo Thomas in the War Department. When Mr. Stanton was encamped *en permanence* in his office in the War Department—when General Thomas was making his daily and formal demand upon the Secretary to surrender—when Senators were sending urgent messengers to Mr. Stanton to stand firm—when governors of States were sending fiery and grandiloquent telegrams to Congressmen, offering troops to support that body—when superserviceable and officious adherents of the President were organizing regiments to do battle for the cause—when plain, straightforward and simple-minded citizens looked upon all this as an alarming state of affairs, and were eagerly and anxiously scanning every item of information published by the newspapers on the subject—when all this was going on, and large bodies of citizens were apprehending another civil war as possible, Mr. Stanton and Gen. Thomas, as it now appears by the evidence, were having quite a snug and cozy time, and were quietly taking a drink together in the War Office.

That is one point that should warn citizens against going blindly into excited and party contests, without knowing a good deal more of the true state of the case "behind the scenes" than is generally given by the principal actors to the public. Another of these suggestive and instructing episodes is to be found in the "Alta Vela case," now well known by name at least to almost every reader of the papers. This is a dispute between rival claimants for the possession of a guano island in the West Indies, and it is alleged, with much reason, that there is "a good deal of money in it," for whichever side may happen to win. Judge Black has been counsel for the alleged discoverers of the island for many years, and it was supposed that the President favored his clients. Secretary Seward was against Judge Black. Thus the executive branch of the government was divided, while it was supposed to be in harmony, except in the War Department. Subsequently, as it appears, Mr. Seward convinced the President that he ought to side against Judge Black, and this estranged the latter from the President. Then came a new and extraordinary development. It seems that while Gen. Butler was speaking in contemptuous terms of Judge Black during the course of the impeachment trial, plainly intimating that he was not a fit man to have influence with the government, while most people at that time supposed that Judge Black and Gen. Butler were bitterly at war with each other. While this was the state of the case in the popular mind, and the easily deluded adherents of these two conspicuous partisan opponents were ready to fight each other, the opponents themselves, through Col. Shaffer and one of Judge Black's law partners, had quietly struck hands, and Butler went over to the aid of Black in the Alta Vela case, backed by the names of a majority of the House managers of the impeachment trial. Thus we see that when outside parties thought these distinguished public characters were opposing each other to the bitter end, they were all working snugly and harmoniously together, urging the President to send a war ship to take forcible possession of a valuable piece of property, claimed in the interest of one of the rival parties before mentioned.

Now, if anything were wanting to convince people of the utter sham and humbug of a great deal of the party strife among the leaders of parties, these two instances ought to serve the purpose. It ought to show them that before they rush blindly into bitter, abusive and violent contests, under the delusion that it is necessary for the support of their leaders, they had better make sure that their leaders are in earnest, and that there is a real public issue between them. Otherwise, while they are being aroused by their respective party cries, and hot-headed Democrats and overzealous Republicans become so excited as to quarrel and fight, and talk of going into actual armed war against each other in championship of their leaders, they cannot be sure that these very leaders are not somewhere quietly taking a drink together, or cracking their jokes, or making arrangements to push through their little jobs.

Ritualism in St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, on Easter Day.

An 'Episcopalian' furnishes the following account of Easter doings in a Brooklyn church:

Last Sabbath morn I paid a visit to St. Michael's church in this city, where 'ritualism' is in full blast, and, with your permission, will give your readers some description of the remarkable proceedings I saw there.

The 'church' has already been fully described in your columns, and therefore any description at my hands would be unnecessary. After sitting awhile, watching my ritualistic friends enter the church, and bow to the 'altar,' and cross themselves, and kneel, etc., my attention was attracted by strains of music approaching, apparently, from the street, and soon a 'procession' of boys and men, in surplices, preceded by a handsome lad, carrying a cross, elevated on a long pole, pompously entered the main door, and marched up the aisle, singing as they went. At the last walked 'Father' Webbe, the pet of Brooklyn ritualists, who wore over his surplice, instead of the black scarf, ordered for our ministers, a white cope ornamented with crosses, in gold and red. On reaching the chancel the 'priest' commenced our usual morning service in a sing-song, drowsy voice—the whole of the service, prayers, psalter and amens were sung by the choir, thus preventing the people from taking any part in the worship of God, if such it could be called. When the morning service was over the 'priest' retired with two 'acolytes,' one of whom soon appeared, carrying a long lighted wand in his hand, with which he proceeded to light the candles on the altar, having first bobbed on his knee before the altar. The priest now entered the church, clad in a short pointed cope, over a long white gown, and passing to the front of the richly decorated, flower-covered altar, began a sickening imitation of the 'Mass;' for what with the blowing, and crossing, and squirming, and finally the *elevation of the Host*—it was nothing less—before beginning his sermon the make-believe priest repeated the popish incantation: 'In the name of the Father,' etc., at which the choir and people crossed themselves with apparently great devotion. But the most blasphemous proceeding was during the communion, when the priest, after saying the words, 'This is my body,' etc., perverted the typical meaning of them by holding up the bread and wine before the people, 'and all the people bowed the knee and worshiped.' At this moment one might have imagined himself in a Romish chapel or a heathen temple. Before him, in front of the 'altar,' with its gaudy trappings of white, and red and gold, with its gilded cross, its flowers and candles, stood the 'priest,' in decorated 'vestments,' and all around were the kneeling devotees at the shrine—it might be of the Virgin, or it might be of Buddha—only the tinkling bell and smoking censer were needed to complete the resemblance in either case. After the communion had been administered, and the 'blessing' given—with the sign of the cross again—the priest, standing in front of the altar, quaffed large quantities of wine, without any apparent reason. When he had satisfied himself, I suppose, the boy with the cross again came forward, and boys, men and priest swept out of church, bowing to the altar, and singing as they went, till their voices were lost in the distance, and thus ended this mockery. Is this not a disgrace to that body to which I belong?

PHILOSOPHY is a bully that talks very loud, when danger is at a distance, but the moment she is hard pressed by the enemy she is not to be found at her post, but leaves the brunt of the battle to be borne by her humbler but steadier comrade, religion, whom on all other occasions she affects to despise.

THOSE orators who give us much noise and many words, but little argument and less wit, and who are most loud when they are least lucid, should take a lesson from the great volume of nature; she often gives us the lightning even without the thunder, but never the thunder without the lightning.

THE TYCOON.

Of the civil government of the country even less still was known until within the last year or so. It had long been customary to admit the anomaly of two jointly reigning emperors: the one the Tycoon, a military and political ruler who possessed the real dominion of the country; and beside, or rather behind him, a religious sovereign, the Mikado, a sort of pope, who shrouded himself in mystery, and, though powerless as an infant, yet receiving from the great ones of the empire, even from the Tycoon himself, the highest marks of outward reverence. In the entertainment of such views the nations of the Occident, first, the United States, and then the others, began, in 1853, to negotiate for diplomatic and commercial admission to the capital, and met with almost unexpected success. Treaties of amity were formed, but difficulties soon arose. The contracting Japanese authorities were either unable or unwilling to execute their engagements, and it was only after infinite perplexity and confusion that faint glimmerings of the real fact in the case began to be understood by the disappointed Europeans. These facts are about thus: The Christian powers had not treated with the real sovereign of the country, but only with one of the nineteen almost independent princes, or dukes, whose collective dominions constitute what we are accustomed to regard as the empire of Japan. In fact, the government of Japan finds a pretty fair counterpart in the France or Germany of the middle ages. The real emperor, the Mikado, possesses more of dignity than power, and is surrounded by powerful princes who are supreme in their own provinces, and yield homage to the emperor only as a means of protection against the jealousies and ambition of each other. The Tycoonate, or office of the so-called temporal sovereign, with whom our treaties were made, is of recent origin, dating only from the close of the sixteenth century, at which period one of the princes succeeded, by talent and fortune, in raising his province and capital, Jeddo, to a sort of military sovereignty over those of his equals. An acknowledgment of this abnormal state of things was forced from the powerless emperor and the other eighteen princes. The latter, as a pledge of their obedience, agreed to reside some months of each year in the capital of the Tycoon, and to leave in his hands when absent a number of relatives or servants. This condition of things was never tasteful to the eighteen provincial rulers, and it only needed some untoward event that should allay their mutual jealousies, and unite them against the Prince of Jeddo, to destroy the prestige of the Tycoonate and release them from their unwilling residence in Jeddo. The signal was given when the Tycoon allowed himself to be persuaded to violate the immemorial usage of the empire and admit foreign diplomats to reside in Jeddo. Since the autumn of 1862 the eighteen princes have refused to reside in Jeddo, and thus resuming their ancient independence, have reduced the Tycoon to the condition of mere prince of one of the nineteen provinces of Japan, owing, as the others, feudal submission to the common emperor, the Mikado. The policy of the Western powers has therefore changed. We are reduced now to making special treaties with the individual local princes. Among the majority of these the old prejudices as to foreigners are still dominant, and civil war against those who have disregarded this antipathy has been the result. The finality of the discord thus created is far from foreseen. If foreigners are, in the end, peacefully admitted, a slow but radical revolution of the whole framework of Japanese society will be inaugurated; but for many years the intercourse of Christian nations with Japan will be little closer than what is implied in mere commercial interchange.—*Correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate.*

IN one of the Society Islands the Siamese twins are paralleled. Two girls, infants as yet, are united at the hip, but are otherwise physically separate. The sympathy between them is said to be extraordinary. The King and Queen of the Island have adopted them, and lately refused to part with them long enough to carry them to one of the villages to be photographed.

A LADY recently died in Bristol, England, who had not tasted animal food during her lifetime of 84 years, and has always been in good health.

For the Advocate.

"LOVE YE ONE ANOTHER."

BY REBEL RIVERS.

Ye who break His symboled body,
Ye who drink His blood in wine,
Kneeling 'round His holy altar,
Listen to these words divine:

"Love ye one another"—spoken
By our blessed Lord of love.
"Love ye one another"—echoed
By an angel host above.

Not that love that only blesses
Those who give love in return,
Does our blessed Saviour tell us
Should within our hearts sojourn.

But the love that's *all-embracing*,
Seeks no gain, and whose reward
Is within love's own pure bosom,
And the love of love's great Lord.

Love's great heart is full of mercy:
I might thus have sinned, love says;
Judge not, lest you come to judgment;
Love remembers well, and lays

On her tongue the spell of silence,
Love is ready to forgive,
Lest she too should need forgiveness:
In her heart does patience live.

Love has care for "one another,"
Tender care, as tho' it were
Love's own wounded bosom bleeding,
Love's own eye that wept the tear.

Love has thoughts as pure as lilies,
Charity wide as the sky;
Love coins words of precious value—
Happiness with them we buy.

Love's warm hand is always open—
Precious deeds does love embalm;
For the bleeding wounds of sorrow
Love's warm heart is full of balm.

Not a heart without a sorrow!
Not an eye without a tear!
"Bear ye one another's burdens;"
Lift up holy hands in prayer.

HOHOLOCHITTA, Miss.

For the Advocate.

Vermilion Letters from China.—No. IV.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Feb. 12, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: January 1st witnessed the opening of two new commercial ports, Hi-o-go and O-sa-kn, in Japan, which, together with Nngasahi, Yokahama and Hakodadi, make five now accessible by treaty to foreigners. Two others, I hear, are to be opened soon, inclnding Yeddo, the capital. Business, however, is too limited and dnll in the ports already open in China and Japan for these new acquisitions to prodnce much inflnenee on trade. Indeed merchants nre rather inclined to look npon them as destrnctive rather than promotive of their best interests. Trade is too dull to compensate them for the tronble and expense of the additional outfit necessary to occupy them.

At present there is quite a sqnabble among the Japanese daimios, and an entire revolution of affairs is threatened. The year 1866 closed on the trinmph of Chosiu over the forces of the Tycoon and the death of the defeated prince, and the close of 1867 witnessed the initiation of further hostilities, which seem likely to result in the permanent overthrow of the Tycoonate, if, indeed, that result is not already accomplished.

The apparent cause of the present disturbances appears to be an abuse by the Tycoon of the power delegated to him by other princes. He is only a daimio among other daimios, though holding in addition a nearly sovereign rank, and as he has hitherto arrogated to himself all the benefits from foreign intercourse and trade by opening ports in his own territory only, his peers and rivals, desirous of participating in the advantages they saw neeruing to him, combined to crush his power, and have succeeded.

The present aspect of affairs is truly confused, and, as foreigners have already signified their intention to keep aloof from the struggle, it is impossible to forecast the probable issue.

There is no doubt, however, but that the several independent princes will accomplish their object so far as to prevent futnre arrogations on the part of the Tycoon, should he finally be restored again.

It seems strange that, notwithstanding the respective nations of the West, both Catholic and Protestant, have for a number of years had treaty relations with Japan, nothing should have yet been accomplished toward securing religious toleration. There are a few isolated missionaries there, but their work is proscribed, and none dare openly profess Christianity. A few have done so and received baptism, but it was privately and at night. A valuable initiatory work has been accomplished, however, and a large preparation made, which needs only to be tolerated to manifest its influence. I believe nearly all the missionaries have been engaged teaching government schools, similar to the one I have in Shanghai, and to each of the pupils they have supplied an English Bible. Each pupil received his Bible privately, and though all have them, each one is left to suppose he alone has one, and keeps it secreted accordingly.

By the present outgoing Pacific mail steamer, Hon. Anson Burlingame, recent American minister to China, but now embassador from the court of "the Son of Heaven," together with an ample suite—some thirty Chinese in all—takes his departure to represent his celestial majesty at the respective "barbarian" courts of the West. His appointment has not been regarded nor spoken of in China by foreign residents, and especially by his own countrymen, in very complimentary terms. They all seem to think he has sold himself, and deserted the interests of his own people at a time when his services were most needed. He has certainly maintained a most plansible and dignified inactivity at the capital for the last two years, the secret of which his recent appointment divnlges. It is to be hoped that a more active and efficient minister will soon sneceed him. Judging from opinions expressed in the local papers, bnt few will regret his departure. He has done but little for American interests. It remains to be seen what he will accomplish for his new master.

It is expected that mnch, aside from the direct object of the embassy, will be effected. Two Chinese mandnrins and a nnmber of yonng and intelligent expectants accompany him. They will see and hear much during their absence, and the reports which they will severally bring back will have a large influence on pnblic opinion in the capital. It is certainly one of the events of the age, and shows that China is at last waking from her sleep of ages. There now remains bnt one more step for China to take in order to be fully incorporated into the family of nations, and enjoy all the benefits of reciprocity with the rest of the world—that is for the emperor, when he comes of age and assumes authority, to show himself and receive our embassadors as representing his equals—not vassals, as he has hitherto been pleased to regard them.

The imperialists have recently enjoyed a series of victories over the Nien-fe, (rebels,) between this and Pekin, and they are said to be effectually scattered.

Admiral Bell, of the Hartford, together with his flag lieutenant and ten men, were recently drowned at Osaka, one of the ports just opened in Japan, by his boat upsetting in the surf while going on shore to meet the American minister. His body was recovered. The American squadron has lost several of its most prominent men since its reappearance in the Chinese waters two years ago.

More another time.

Yonr's truly,

YOUNG J. ALLEN.

THE "Order of St. Benedict," founded by Father Ignatius, and patronized by the extreme Romanizing wing of the Anglican church, have lately indulged in a procession, preceded by a tall crncifix, which moved toward the bottom of a long garden, where a large effigy of the Virgin was enshrined in a very gandy and elaborately gilded canopy. Two monster wax candles, lighted, were borne in front, and the host was carried with marked adoration.

For the Advocate.

RESTITUTION.

Have you made restitution for all wrongs which you have done? It may be that in looking carefully over your past life you can find no instance in which you have injured any one by word or deed. Then you are such as can be seldom found. In life we talk so much and act so much that it is indeed wonderful that we do not seriously damage some one every day. It is our indispensable duty to restore, as far as we possibly can, that which we have taken away, whether it be reputation or property.

Just as I was entering the cars, some years ago, a Christian (who is now in heaven!) handed me a roll of money and said: "I commit to you a secret. Carry this money to the town of M———, inquire for Mr. ———, and give it to him. If he asks for an explanation, just say: a man who has been wicked, but is now trying to serve God, took advantage of him in a trade, and now wishes him to receive this money, which is the principal and a large interest, that his conscience and his hands may be pure. Tell him this money has caused me a great deal of trouble.—Though I was very wicked at the time I traded with him, yet I had some conscience left, and as soon as I saw and took the advantage my conscience rebuked me, and it continued to rebuke me day and night for several months. When I began, a few months ago, to seek the salvation of my soul, the great wrong which I had done that poor, honest, hard working man came up before me, and seemed to lift itself as a great mountain in my way, to keep me from the mercy of God! That mountain did not remove until I solemnly promised God that I would restore the money which was not mine. Now I pay my vow!" Tears were in the good man's eyes as he concluded these remarks. They were tears of joy, for a pleasant smile played over his face, which gave evidence that he was happy.

The cars rolled on their way. Arriving at M———, I began my pleasant task of hunting up Mr. ———. He was a shoemaker, hard at work, and in very feeble health. There he sat before me in his shop, with a delicate frame and a care-worn face. Twas then I wanted to be an artist, that I might draw a picture, to go with another which might have been drawn a short while after. Then you and I might look on this and then on that.

I told him who I was, and engaged in conversation with him about his history and his family. He was called to dinner. His new friend must go with him. He introduced me to his wife and his aged mother. The scanty meal was spread before us, and as we ate the poor man said: "I don't know what is to become of us, for I am owing some money, and my creditors are talking of taking my shop and little home from us." I asked if he were a Christian. He replied: "No, sir." "Are your mother and wife Christians?" I inquired. "No, sir." "Now, sir," said I, "the Lord is good to you, for just in this time of your trouble and distress I am happy to be the bearer of this roll of money to you," and I held it before his face, across the table. He was astonished. His wife and mother looked on perfectly amazed. His trembling hand took the roll, while his sunken eyes were fastened upon my face. He spoke, after a moment, and inquired: "What does this mean?" I told him the story was brief. Then I made to him the speech my friend had made to me. He wept, and so did his mother and wife. They could not speak for several minutes. At last he wanted to know the man's name. I told him that was a secret I could not tell. "Well," said he, "this money will pay all my debts, and help to buy supplies for the year. You are right—the Lord is good to me and mine! I now promise you that I will henceforth serve Him." The mother and the wife joined him in the promise. He then handed me the old, dusty Bible, and asked me to read and pray before I left. Selecting an appropriate lesson, I read it, and we all kneeled in prayer around the neglected family altar. It was good to be there! I could but weep with them while they there wept as if their hearts would break!

Promising to remember them at the "throne of grace," I took them severally by the hand and said "farewell."

W. S. TURNER.

DADEVILLE, Ala.

THE French consul at Beyrout, having dug up from the sand at Syria a Roman eagle, such as was borne at the head of the Roman legions, with outspread wings and grasping the globe in its talons, made haste to present it to his imperial master. Louis Napoleon accepted the relic with satisfaction, remarking that the bird had a proud bearing and seemed to threaten some distant object. On this hint the finder spake. "Yes, sire," he answered, "the other side of the Rhine!" It is said "the Emperor smiled."

THE only way for a man to escape being found out is to pass for what he is.

For the Advocate.

LETTER FROM PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA BAY,
On board the "Ingalls," April 30, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The rule by which the validity of a common law principle is true might with some propriety be applied to the introduction of Methodism into Pensacola—"from time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"—for not one of the present generation of Pensacolians can remember who was the first Methodist in that city.

True, in the by-gone days, when De Soto pitched his camp there, or, in after days, when those venerable witnesses to the crimes of war and bloodshed were reared up in the forms of forts and redoubts by authority of the British crown, there were no Methodists there; but soon after, when those true "sons of American sires" came, under the direction and authority of General Jackson, to avenge their wrongs, there was a great political and religious change wrought, and Methodism planted its seed at an early period afterward.

The same is nearly true with respect to the other Protestant churches; but not so with regard to Romanism: It went there, doubtless, with De Soto, and was fed there till 1814, and is still fed and fostered by many devotees, and must, for a time, be the most powerful organization in the city.

Methodism has been peculiarly unfortunate in this place, as its history shows.

At what time an organization was effected, and a church-house built, I am not advised; but there was a good church and parsonage there, with only about sixteen hundred dollars unpaid. But soon after the evacnation of that point by General Bragg, in the spring of 1862, our church and parsonage were destroyed by fire, leaving us nothing in the way of real estate save out-lots on Taragona street, 170 feet, and Intendencia street, 80 feet.

There are, in all, probably about fifty members of our church scattered through Pensacola, or rather "wandering about as sheep having no shepherd"—no fold. The newcomers (and there are many of them) are orthodox, and a heavy per cent. of the number are Methodists. This is the state of Methodism in one of our most promising cities. What is to be done?

Let us look about before answering the question. And first, at

PENSACOLA PROSPECTIVELY.

At this late period, when the United States Coast Survey has been "read of all men," it is unnecessary to speak of the harbor, affording, as it does, twenty feet of water up to the wharf, on the lowest tide. It is enough for our present purpose to know that Pensacola harbor is the best south of Norfolk, Virginia—far superior to Mobile or New Orleans.

And as far as railroad connection with the interior is concerned, nothing seems more probable at present than the following:

1. Refitting the old A. and F. Railroad to Pollard. Twelve or thirteen miles of this road is now in running order, and only about twenty miles to repair, and that is realized. Of the reliability of the present owners of this road your exchanges say enough. This done, connection is had with the M. and G. N. Railroad, twice daily, and by that road, *via* Mobile or Montgomery, with any point in the United States.

2. Building a railroad from Pollard to Selma. The expense of this road would be comparatively light, while it would open up the way for the whole of the commerce of that section, "and regions beyond," to Pensacola; and connection being had at Selma with the Selma and Meridian Railroad, all ships of a thousand tuns burden and over would unload at Pensacola for those points in that section, as the additional freight by rail would be much less than the lighterage at Mobile. Now turn to your new map, and you will see a strong prospect of another important railroad connection.

3. From Quincy to Pensacola. This road was surveyed to run north of Pensacola, but the other roads (or the first only) would shorten the Quincy road more than fifty miles, and leave off the line several large water courses, the bridging of which would be the most expensive part of the work.

It is quite likely, then, that this road from Quincy to Pensacola will not cross Yellow, Black Water and Escambia rivers, but cross Choctawhatchie and turn down to the left of Govan's Point, and land opposite Pensacola on the south beach, connecting with the city by boat. This, then, (if a contemplated line, running south from Thomasville, Georgia, to intersect with this line from Quincy, be completed,) would draw from Bainbridge, Tallahassee and intermediate landings, most or all heavy vessels, upon the principle of economy.

It will be seen that all this seems hinged, to some extent, on the road now nearly ready for work, and for the repairing of which over one hundred hands have already been employed.

This is Pensacola prospectively. And in view of these prospects, several magnificent brick houses have been built since the war, and others are in course of construction.

What, then, is to prevent Pensacola being the "Queen City of the Gulf?"

True, it has taken several starts to grow, but none like the present. And heretofore, when it did begin, it began wrong. Men of moderate means, instead of organizing a company able to do work, have gone into the business independently, and their funds being too short to take the work through, the man breaks, and the crash scares off others of the same mind.

But as the brightest prospects are sometimes like dreams, look at

PENSACOLA AS IT IS.

A healthy locality, subject to no sickness more than such as is peculiar to the climate—principally yellow fever, which lasts but a few weeks—not so bad as in New Orleans. It is a pleasantly located place. Its geographical situation is beautiful and grand. It is the head fountain of the Southern lumber trade, thousands and tens of thousands of feet of which are daily carried away to almost all sections of the world, and for which thousands and thousands of dollars are left in Pensacola.

In the rear there are several beautiful summer resorts from the heat and dust of the city, and on the railroad, by which all manner of things can be had from the ships and stores in a few minutes. There are about five thousand souls in the city. There are a number of schools, and Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. Also a first class cotton press, mills, and such other things as add to the wealth and comfort of a city.

Now take your pencil and draw a plan of the real estate belonging to the Methodist church, and then I will answer the question as to what we are to do. Draw three lines north and south; cross these with three others, east and west. Turn your paper before, north up. Name your streets. The left hand is Palafox; the middle one, running north and south, is Taragona; the bottom one is Government; the middle one, running east and west, is Intendencia. The railroad runs down Taragona its whole length. Now that quarter block, just above Intendencia, and to the right of Taragona, belongs to the Methodist church. On the corner is a lot fronting on Intendencia 30 feet, and Taragona 80 feet. Still further up there are three other lots, fronting thirty feet on Taragona, and running back eighty feet.

Now we propose, in our extreme poverty, to sell these four

VALUABLE LOTS IN PENSACOLA

for money to pay our $1,600 debt, and build as much of a church on the lot further from the corner, fronting on Intendencia, as it will, and beg for the rest.

We propose to sell the lots on good terms, for cash, and I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will help us. We are poor and disorganized. Can't you help us? All who have seen the above lots regard them as the most desirable lots now offered for sale in Pensacola. They are just two blocks from the depot and one block from the cotton press. This arrangement will leave us a lot eighty by fifty as a church site, and it is the best we can see to do at present.

The preachers will do good service to their friends, who are wishing to purchase lots in Pensacola, by bringing this matter before them. We will sell, but will not sacrifice.

Your's truly,

J. A. PARKER.

"THE DEMON OF CASTE."

Dr. Bond, who keeps on the warm side of the Northern Methodists, is responsible for the following. The *Episcopal Methodist* frequently reminds us of the big gun at Fort Sumpter:

The hypocrisy of the New England Conference now stands confessed. After having passed resolutions calling on Methodists everywhere to abandon the unchristian policy of caste, and after the organ of the Conference has been for months preaching and scolding and puling about the social and religious rights of negroes to social equality, and exhorting other conferences to take negro preachers into their pulpits, Bishop Ames thought the way open for beginning the practice of mixing his black and white preachers. So he gave notice to the Conference that he wished to transfer a batch of negro preachers to their body. The effect was amusing. They all with one consent began to make excuse. No presiding elder wanted black help on his district. No preacher wanted a black colleague. Even Dr. Haven had no yearning for African association. Next day the bishop told the Conference that he was in earnest and would transfer the negroes. And then nature broke out in strong resistance, and the Conference refused to have black members enrolled among them. Of course they *sneaked* up to the position; but they took it and keep it, and Dr. Haven, of *Zion's Herald*, defends it. The Conference passed a resolution that they would receive black preachers "*whenever quarterly conferences shall ask for them.*" So will we. If that is all that is required to make us Christians, we claim to be all right; and we claim it for all the Southern church. Our bishops and conferences will send black preachers to circuits and stations where the quarterly meetings, composed of stewards, leaders, local preachers and Sunday school superintendents, shall vote for black pastors. We are not going to be heathens and lose our souls by insisting upon sending white preachers to people whose tastes lead them to prefer blacks. So *Zion's Herald* will please report the whole Southern church accepting the New England platform. He will please notify Bishop Simpson to withdraw his bummers from our territory; and we shall expect next *Zion's Herald* to inform the New England preachers that he was mistaken in calling us Cain and Esau and Satan's index and Mephisto—something or other. The New England Conference will receive negroes when quarterly conferences ask for them. Certainly: they are safe as a delegate to the Maryland Legislature was when he promised "his constituents to vote for a tax on dogs whenever a majority of them should petition for it." The bald hypocrisy of the New England Conference and of *Zion's Herald* is now pilloried for the scorn of the world. Men of truth may well hereafter consider the New England Methodism as belonging to the *out lying* regions of honesty.

Even Dr. Nesbit, of the Pittsburg, shames the miserable pretenders thus caught in the act of contemptible falsehood. The indignation of the Pittsburger is actually exalted to the pitch of writing some plain English; a phenomenon similar to that observed in some stammerers who can speak plainly when engaged in devotion.

SINGING.—Though but a poor singer, yet I have a habit of singing when alone. A little thing sets me off—a bit of green on the earth, or a bit of blue in the skies. Yes, yes, I like singing, and often sing with my heart when my lips are silent. I like to hear a milk-maid singing in the green meadow, when her heart is so happy that she *cannot help it*. I love to hear a song uncalled for. *Who asks the birds to sing?* They sing to relieve their heart, and this is the sort of singing that I like. I love to hear a loud Hallelujah, not by the clear musical voice of one who is paid for it, but by a thousand tongues singing with the heart and understanding.

You shall have my favorite song. I sang it in my youth and in my manhood, and now I am singing it in my years:

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise.

—*Old Humphrey.*

WHY STAND YE HERE ALL THE DAY IDLE?

BY REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A.

Two fields for toil—the outer and the inner—
Both overgrown with weeds;
Who to the labor hastes, to be the winnor
Of all the laborer's needs?

To bathe in radiant mornings, daily spreading
Over the heavens anew;
To sit 'neath trees of life, forever shedding
Their bounteous honey-dew.

To rouse a spirit, formed from God, from slumber,
And robe it for the light;
The heirs of heaven from clay to disencumber,
Which clogs their upward flight.

To lift a world, 'neath sin and sorrow lying,
And "pour in oil and wine;"
To warble, in the dulled ears of the dying,
Refrains of hymns divine.

Work for a lifetime, in each path up-springing,
In low or lofty spheres!
Hark to the Master's summons, always ringing
In quick and heedless ears!

Cool brain, strong sinew, heart with love o'erflowing,
Shall all in sloth escape?
Like vine which, fruitless through its wanton growing,
Ne'er purples into grape!

The daylight wanes and dies—"Why stand ye idle?"
Life hasteth to its bourne!
The bridegroom tarries—will ye greet the bridal,
Or in the darkness mourn?

Lo! in the fields the yellow harvest drooping,
As lilies in the rain;
Where are the reapers, that they come not, trooping,
To gather in the grain?

Some in the festive hall disporting gaily;
On slothful pillow some;
Some in delays most blameful, and yet daily
Exclaiming, "Lo! I come."

And some, infatuate, 'mid the alien's scoffing,
Quarrel about their toil;
As wreckers, when ships founder in the offing,
Grow murderous over spoil.

Meanwhile the harvest waiteth for the reaping,
God's patience hath not tired.
Ye cannot say—extenuate of your sleeping—
"We wait, for none hath hired."

Through the hushed noon-tide hear the Master calleth;
Ye cannot choose but hear:
Still sounding when the lengthening shadow falleth,
"Why stand ye idle here?"

Up! for awhile the pitying glory lingers!
Work while it yet is day!
Then rest the Sabbath rest—where angel-singers
Make melody for aye.

MORALS OF THE PLAY-HOUSE.

The New York *Tribune* furnishes a critique upon the "White Fawn," one of the most popular of plays, drawing a full house on the hundreth night. The writer, who is a "country merchant," looks at the matter only in its moral and social aspects. How far such a place can be visited with advantage by one who seeks Christian purity in life and sentiment the reader must judge:

Now, having visited the spectacle of the White Fawn in your city, I give you my views, from a new stand-point, in comparison with those presented by your dramatic critic, and they will be expressive of what most of the people of the country would think did they visit the White Fawn. I do not say that the sight was new to me, for I witnessed similar exhibitions nearly twenty years ago.

The White Fawn, as I saw it, is called a burlesque; but it is without coherency. So far as the play goes, the plot and story are of no interest, and there is not an idea, good or bad, in the whole of it. The art lies in dividing the play into parts, which correspond to intermissions, and which are witnessed as a relief from the other part of the exhibition. Connected with this pretended play are gaudy scenes, some having a little merit, others to the contrary; crowds of Oriental and Nubian soldiers, in tin helmets, poor clowns and poorer kings, and a company of half-dressed, full-padded young women, all in apparel that glitters with silk, spangles and glass beads. Of course there are the usual trap-doors, sham cottages, pasteboard statues, painted fountains, and unsteady structures, common to the stage, which, being connected with the play, make a series of scenes as heavy as lead. But when, without the least call, connection or necessity, the play is broken in upon by the appearance of the dancing women, singly, in pairs, or in groups, numbering in all as many as thirty, the real object of the performance begins to be manifest.

For three long hours a large and apparently respectable audience witnessed the scenes that were presented with profound attention. I was surprised to note so little applause, for, though the spectacle is confessedly popular, and had already been presented over sixty nights, only few manifested outward pleasure, and the people sat hour after hour perfectly quiet, gazing at those dancers, and seeming to me either fascinated or amazed.

These dancing women, as may be supposed, are as good-looking as can be obtained. They are generally young, and, if old, such arts as are known to make them look young are used. Their dress can be described in a few words. It is fastened to the lower point of the shoulder by a narrow band; it crosses behind along the middle of the shoulder-blades; in front across the middle of the breast; it extends nearly twelve inches below the hip-joints, and the arms are bare. The lower limbs seem tightly covered with a thin flesh-colored fabric, and this is met at the base of the body by a garment of some kind of illusion goods, similar to what we used to sell for Grecian lace, lying in layers or puffs, and totally concealing all that part of the body. The feet are elegantly and lightly clad. The dancing is mostly confined to make a display of the lower limbs, and a common and often-repeated posture is to stand on one limb and to raise the other so as to form of the two a right angle. The latest improvement in this school of art and high culture requires a male assistant, who receives the dancer, in the midst of her dancing, upon some part of his person, so that her head and shoulders will be downward and fronting, or sideways to the audience, while her feet are in such a position that the illusion goods are displayed. One great feat is to have two at one time hang over his shoulders, or he and several other dancers combine to obtain positions that will give variety to the display. If this description is imperfect I am certain that many of your readers will be able to correct me.

The next most important object is the audience. A friend had furnished me a glass for the occasion, which, though not much dissimilar to those in fashionable hands, was made for another purpose, was of great power, and I could see which of the dancers were powdered, which had painted carmine lips, and which were padded. It was so powerful that what to most others appeared as charming faces showed me anxious and distressful eyes, and for the second time in my life I learned that a woman may have the most enchanting smiles on her lips while her heart is sinking with despair. As the hours passed one exposure was followed by another, and, if possible, by a new one. The gaze of the spectator became rigid, each sat like a statue, and tired nature found relief in long-drawn fluttering sighs. It was about an hour before the continued repetition began to have much effect, which was marked by each ceasing to whisper or to smile. Evidently there was a determination to show no emotion, and to the last to gaze unmoved. But some are so constituted that, whatever may be their culture and refinement, they do not have this power, for these insensibly relax; each new exhibition was an assault upon an exposed and crumbling fortress, and, as applause was suppressed, the nerves alone could give an expression.

Every man who goes to such a place at once looks to the ladies in the audience, for he wonders what it is that can be attractive to their eyes. To every man the first sight is repulsive, and it can be no less so to a woman. The change in the mind seems to come gradually, and by a process similar to acquiring a liking for unnatural, or even disgusting stimulants. We know a little, but perhaps enough, of magnetic influences, and it is not improbable that a woman's ideas in such a place are second-hand. In casting my eyes around the audience, near the close of one of the most noted displays, I saw several ladies with trembling lips, but in a moment they assumed their accustomed firmness. Finally, with little beauty and less meaning, with a confusion of fern leaves, a reclining of partly-nude figures, of ascending and descending designs, and amid a gleaming and glare of various colored lights, the curtain fell on the infamous scene. Half stifled by the close air, choked and partly benumbed, the audience slid away like a guilty throng, many huskily remarking to others upon the splendor of the closing view.

The intention of the managers undoubtedly is to make money, and, having studied human nature, they found it easiest to debauch it. One of my first impressions on beholding so many young women capable of adorning society, and being made happy, yet so lost to shame, was that they felt it would be a greater shame to earn an honest living, or that they had sought it in vain. Turning to the audience, I could not help thinking that each had a poor opinion of each. The lady coming in with a gentleman either had been cold to her husband, or had left him, or was in a fair way to leave him, or she had never been married, but had better be; that gentleman bringing a lady whose train swept the aisle had other claims far away, or his domestic life was feverish and unhappy; and the young men, coming by themselves, had come to lay the foundation for domestic infidelity, and for a waste of opportunities and means. The saddest sight was in the young couples with rosy cheeks and hopeful eyes. How many sittings are required to corrupt a young girl I do not know; but I felt that no place can equal this for debauching the soul, and that when a girl, at last, is delighted with these scenes, her day of ruin cannot be far away. For, before one comes to admire these things, the finest sensibilities must be stocked beyond expression, and modesty—that especial jewel of the human soul—must be degraded to the dust. To sit in that place hour after hour calls into being such a feeling as never arises in any intercourse between those who love, and who hope to be united, or between those who have been united long; and it is unknown in any other condition of life. I would liken it to a mephitic vapor from the sea of torment and death, which finds an unguarded entrance to the soul, and wanders from cell to cell in the remote and profound depths of our being, till at last it comes into time and the present, and grapples with all the sweet charities of the heart.

The White Fawn is an evidence of a want of a correct idea of beauty. The sense of sight is incapable of forming a full estimate of the female form, or of a painting, or of any natural and beautiful scene; for if nothing is left to the other faculties, nothing to ideality and the imagination, the object is shocking and deformed. To one of refined taste, of a properly-balanced mind, and an honest soul, no greater insult, no more contemptible imposition, can be presented, than the White Fawn, and it is deserving to be met with inexpressible scorn. Whenever the boundaries which are fixed by nature are passed beauty fades away. The White Fawn is a search beyond these boundaries for that which never shall be found; but instead specters shall arise which will gather to themselves irresistible power, and they will drag their victim beyond help or hope. The first lesson unmistakably given to the human race, and in the May morning of the world's existence, was, that there are things we need not know, and that in seeking to know them we pick up the fruit of the fatal tree.

How feeble are these words! With our wealth, education and refinement, with improvements on every hand, and with everything that could make us happy, except a knowledge of what happiness is, we are not going to stop at any White Fawns. Emboldened by the silence of the laws, by the gradual growth of debauchery, by the taste for strong drink, both in women and men, and impelled by greed for pleasure, we will accumulate still more corruption and obscenity. For already a company has arrived in this city from Paris fully prepared to give the public, so soon as the poison of the White Fawns and the Black Crooks shall have done its work, the next lesson, and this not only in New York, but everywhere through seaboard and interior cities, till at last other Neroes and Caligulas shall reappear in the full light of the blazing sun.

In looking over this whole matter I have been painfully impressed with the thought that if the churches of the country, and particularly in your city, had been faithful to their trust these things never would have appeared.

I HEARD the other day, from the lips of a member of the most fashionable of our up-town Presbyterian churches, a fact which is a very striking illustration of the favorite way of managing church music now-a-days. The "*prima donna assoluta*" of that holy place being ill, her position in the organ-loft was filled by a new soprano, whose tremulous, melting tones wakened unusual tenderness of sympathy and religious affection in the hearts of those genteel worshipers. "Who is she?" "Who can she be?" was the question. "Poor thing!" the answer was, "she is a young, timid girl, quite unaccustomed to such a congregation. Did you notice how her voice trembled?" Thus spake the worshipers one to another, as they beguiled the homeward way with edifying words. But they were mistaken. It came out the next day that the timid young girl was one of the performers in the Black Crook. There is a moral in this story, but perhaps it is not necessary to mention it.

THERE are within 150 miles of Cape Comorin, the southern extreme of India, 89,000 native Christians. Of these the Church Missionary Society instructs 36,000, the London Missionary Society 29,000, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel 18,000, and the American Board 6,000. These Christians are very poor, but are doing what they can for supporting the Gospel. Those under the care of the Church Missionary Society pay at the rate of 35 cents each per year for each child and adult for religious purposes. The wages for a day's work is but a few cents.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON.

Mr. Punshon's first appearance in the American pulpit was made, as we have said, at the new St. John's church, Brooklyn, which was dedicated on the day following his arrival. Dr. R. S. Foster was on the programme for the evening sermon, but at ten o'clock in the morning the committee of arrangements received intelligence that he was too sick to preach, and at twelve o'clock they had fortunately secured Mr. Punshon to take his place.

The church holds apparently about sixteen hundred persons, and it was thronged with a most intelligent audience, many of whom had come from neighboring cities to witness the occasion; many of them were ministers. Of the sermon, and the impression made by it, we present the following graphic description by one of our contributors, who was present:

"After the introductory services by other hands, Mr. Punshon came upon the platform, and was appropriately introduced by Bishop Janes, at whose suggestion the entire audience rose to offer him welcome. As they sat down the preacher, without making any remark in response, at once announced his text, and entered upon his discourse. But we must have a look at him before hearing him, and we take it now. You would know his face by his picture in *Harper's Weekly* a few days ago. You would know it, but the picture flatters him. A deep, inward calm appears in the pictured face that is not on the living one—at least, not this evening; but we must bear in mind that the preacher has been only about thirty hours off the ocean, and old travelers will know what that means. There he stands, simply a burly Englishman; height, say five feet eight inches; weight, above two hundred pounds, certainly; stout build, inclining to corpulency; chest and shoulders deep, round and massive, with a look of prodigious muscle there had it been cultivated; an arm like a blacksmith's, ended by a smallish but compact hand. Of neck there is not much to speak of in length, but the sturdy thickness which gives English John the balance of his nickname. The head belongs with the body; it has a broad, deep foundation. The face is emphatically English. The eyes are probably a light blue, but seem small, deep-set, and can hardly be seen for a tendency in the red cheeks to rise up in a sort of intermittent puffiness behind. Over all is the hair—light brown, dry, thin to semi-baldness in front, long at the sides and behind, rolling, and not even as well dressed as Beecher's. There's your preacher and orator, given in an 'untouched' photograph, severely true, as he stood for the first time before an American audience. Is it prepossessing? Not very; and yet, as your eye runs up and down the figure, and over his strong, yet pleasing head, the presence is impressive. You see, moreover, that the man is entirely at his ease, and betrays at once the well-seasoned veteran.

"His first words are hardly heard through the house. His voice is thick at first, harsh and guttural; it has a fuzzy quality, as if the speaker had wool in his throat. But every word is in its place, and the first sentence drops from his lips like a gold coin from the die, exact in symmetry and significance. With that first sentence he has seized the entire auditory, with the first unconspicuous gesture he has fastened their eyes, and for fifty-three minutes they sit magnetized, and never stir nor turn their heads, except to exchange momentary glances with each other. His introduction is perfect in form and adaptation. He states his theme, and all see that no other can so justly be taken from the text. At one stroke it falls into three divisions—natural, evangelical and cumulative. Immediately he is into the first, and it opens riches at every stroke. His diction is marvelous, short, complete; nervous sentences leap after each other with increasing rapidity as he warms a little in his theme. The rhetorical and logical progression of his theme satisfies the justest rules of art, yet he is neither wholly rhetorical nor wholly logical. Now and then there is a deeply subjective introspection, but objectivity is the characteristic of his thought. He deals in things mentally and morally actual rather than speculative. The mind of speaker and hearer is directed to the real in Christian experience and work rather than to the ideal. In fact we almost wish a little more of the inner man poured forth. There is little of set and amplified illustration. The style is attractive and graphic, but not pictorial. 'To be brought to Jesus is equally the want of the man who knows but one language, and hardly that, and of the man who has graduated the stars and unbraided the light;' such sentences, polished, sparkle all along, yet not excessively. Allusions to the classics, short and apt, occur here and there. The preacher has remembered his Homer wonderfully well, and to good purpose; but his favorite exemplifications are Scriptural, 'comparing spiritual things with spiritual.' His gesticulation is kept well in hand, rather close-reefed, but always appropriate and forcible.

"All this, however, is but the surface of his style. Under this is a gospel warmth and earnestness that draw all hearts. Touches of tenderness make many tears fall at times. Sometimes his voice drops from the oratorical down to a soft, familiar tone, like that of a friend. Then it rises and swells, but never to the trumpet call. At some of his delineations of the Christian's joy and assurance, hearty amens arise from his Methodist hearers. When he dwells on the soul's conscious discovery of the God-man in Jesus, and cries, 'We have found him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write,' there is shouting all around.

"And so the hour is gone like a dream, and the people draw a long breath as they fall back into self consciousness. The organ tones begin to roll over the congregation; 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow' bursts from a thousand hearts; the benediction is pronounced, and we are on the pavement, under the stars. Is that all? No. We cannot escape the feeling that the preacher we have heard was elegant, earnest and magnetic, but to-night, at least, he was not on fire. There was rich, loving, human thought, but little of the kindling power. We shall wait and hear him again. One thing is clear: a noble preacher of the gospel of Jesus has come among us, and he is thrice welcome to our shores."

We have no question that Mr. Punshon will be heard with great pleasure and profit by his brethren of America. At present he is in Canada, but is expected to be in Chicago about the 11th of May.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

GOOD, EASY METHODISTS.

It seems to us that the Southern Methodists are the most easy, good-natured, catholic-spirited people in the world—so easy as sometimes to abandon self-respect for the sake of catholicity. Take a case: In Hillsborough, Scott county, Mississippi, as is reported by the M. E. press, Rev. James Lynch found a hearty welcome from the members of our church. The church was tendered him—the preacher in charge yielding his own appointment; a prominent official member occupied a seat in the altar, and, as the report reads, "after the sermon, within the walls of the building, *the banner of the old M. E church was thrown to the breeze.* All the colored Methodists joined, and many of the whites said amen, and a colored leader was licensed, and put in charge." This, too, in the presence of the pastor and officials of the flock, who seemed to have remained where they were, while they thus saw their flock led away to another communion, and said "amen" to it. Did the world ever see such fraternity—such a holding still to be skinned?

Yet this is characteristic of Methodism. Let some new man come along—a Northern or a P. Episcopal preacher, who has no house of worship in which to initiate the work of disintegrating the old and established communions of the towns and neighborhood, and so fearful are our preachers of the cry of "illiberality," "bigotry" and "sectarianism," that they forget that there is such a word as "self-respect" in the English language. Let them but ask reciprocity—ask to have an opportunity to inaugurate their Methodism in a Northern Methodist or a Protestant Episcopal church, and they would be snubbed in short order. The Baptists and Presbyterians understand this thing better than we do.

We are, now and forever, against all such weak surrenders, until there is reciprocity. Admit to your pulpits those who will receive you into theirs, and no others—particularly when they come to build up another communion by making a draft upon yours, perhaps by its ruin. Teach them that the law of religion requires them to do for us what they wish us to do for them—which means reciprocity *in the like circumstances.* To teach another religion is to teach a false or defective one.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

M. GUSTAVE LAMBERT proposes to explore the polar sea by cutting through a bank of ice and navigating the unknown deep. He intends to go by way of Behring's Straits, under the auspices of the French Geographical Society, and to be ready to pass the straits by July of the next year. The expenses will be about $120,000.

THE work of metropolitan drainage, which has been going on in and around London for eight years, has been completed at a cost of twenty millions of dollars. Eighty-two miles of sewers cleanse an area of 117 square miles, and promote the health of three millions of people.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

BY DR. F. W. KRUMACHER.

Let the world imagine to itself a magnificent Deity whose government is only *general.* We adhere to the Lord God of Elijah, and rejoice in his providential superintendence of the *smallest* affairs.

As this God still liveth, a living Saviour, who is always to be found of them that seek him, and is nigh unto them that call upon him, mighty hosts are encamped about his servants, and when he saith "come," they come, or "go," they go. And there has been no end to his wonderful providences, even to the present day. Who else was it but the Lord God of Elijah, who but a short time since, in our very midst, so kindly delivered a poor man out of his distress—not, indeed, by a raven, but a poor little fugitive singing bird! You are all well acquainted with the circumstance. The poor man was sitting at his front door early in the morning, his eyes red with weeping, and his heart crying to heaven, for he was expecting an officer, that very day, to come and sell his property for a small debt which he could not pay. Whilst sitting thus, with a heavy heart, a little bird flew through the street, fluttering up and down, as if in distress, until at length, quick as an arrow, it flew over the good man's head into his cottage, and perched itself upon an empty cupboard. The good man, little imagining who had sent him the bird, closed the door, caught the bird and put it in a cage, where it immediately began to sing very sweetly, and it seemed to him as if it were singing the tune of a favorite hymn, viz.: "Fear thou not when darkness reigns," and as he listened to it he found himself much soothed and comforted by its melody.

Suddenly a knock is heard at the door. "Ah, it is the officer," thought the poor man, and arose to open it with fear and trembling. But no, it was the servant of a respectable lady. He said that the neighbors had seen a bird fly into his house, and he wished to know if he had caught it. "Oh, yes," answered the poor man, "and here it is." In a few minutes the servant returned and said: "You have done my mistress a great service, for she sets a high value upon this bird. She is much obliged to you, and requests you to accept this trifle with her thanks." The poor man received it thankfully, and it proved to be neither *more nor less than the very sum for which he was sued.*

Soon after the officer came. The poor man handed him the money, saying: "*Here is your money. God has sent it. Now leave me in peace.*"

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—The statistical Blue-book, lately published by the British Board of Trade, exhibits in a tabular form the present state of primary education in Great Britain. From this table we learn that the number of schools inspected has increased from 3,825 in 1855 to 8,753 in 1866; the number of children who can be accommodated from 588,000 to 1,724,000; the average number of children in attendance from 461,000 to 1,082,000, and the number of children present at inspection from 473,000 to 1,287,000. There are also a large number of schools throughout the kingdom which do not receive government assistance and are not visited by the inspectors. The number of children in such schools is probably less than that in the schools of the other class. From the same source we learn that the expenditure by the state for public education has increased from £189,000 in 1852 to £813,800 in 1861. In 1863 the grants under the Revised Code commenced, and amounted to £83,000 out of a total expenditure of £721,000. In 1866 the grants under the Revised Code had advanced to £402,000 out of a total expenditure of £649,000. Since 1852 the population of Great Britain has increased by two and a half millions. The total population is more than twenty-four and a half millions. It will be readily seen that the appliances for educating the young Britons are inadequate, that they have not increased in the ratio of the increase of population, and that Mr. Fawcett and his friends are quite right in agitating for a more efficient school system.

THE new Pasha of Jerusalem has interfered with the work of excavation carried on by the exploration committee. We are not surprised, though we hope they will be allowed soon to proceed with the work. If a party of Turkish engineers should begin to undermine the capitol at Washington, we fancy there would be some objection made. Besides, the Haram, around which they are digging and searching, is a Mohammedan holy place, second only to the inclosure of Mecca in sanctity. It is also a fortress, and military men are proverbially jealous about foreign encroachments on their works of defense.

IF we really believe that we are sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, let us be careful never to demean ourselves so as to disgrace our family relations.

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SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

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N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order. *If this cannot be had,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

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CITY MONEY.

Five dollars of city money are now required to pay for the ADVOCATE for one year.

THE RIGHT WAY—for a brother to do.—[Ed.]

MR. EDITOR: I send you a box of vegetables, comprising potatoes, onions, squashes, beets, carrots, peas, beans, etc. If each one of your friends within striking distance would do so you would be supplied with desirable articles for summer use. The only difficulty for me to contend with is transportation, as I have an abundance both for you and myself. When my subscription is due send my bill, inclosed in the paper. I do not want it stopped, and as scolding will not be of any benefit, I thought I would try a box of vegetables. May God's richest blessings attend you and yours, and his Spirit infuse new life and vigor in your administration for Christ's sake.

Your friend,
ADAM HAWTHORNE.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 103.

We call attention to the Special Order No. 103, of Major General Buchanan, of this district, which appears in the columns of this week's ADVOCATE. It appoints judges, clerks, etc., to fill vacancies existing in the department of Texas.

General Conference of the M. E. Church at Chicago,

The principal item of the week's work was the admission, by a large majority, of the delegates from all the Mission Conferences as full members of the General Conference. Dr. Curry, of New York, spoke one and a half hours against their admission.

DESPAIR.

We occasionally meet with those who are in this condition, and the number of instances is probably greater than many suppose. They do not always tell their sorrow; there are few who can understand it, and concealment is the refuge of sensitive souls. Nothing is more difficult than for the well to sympathize with the sick, and it is only by the most delicate and thoughtful consideration that we are prepared and qualified to minister to the suffering. Religious despair is so far removed from indifference that a mind unacquainted with spiritual awakening has no conception of it whatever. Those who are resting in their own righteousness, and have a peace which is based upon self-deception, cannot comprehend that conviction of sin and danger which is unmixed with a ray of hope. Too often those of a sound and healthful faith find themselves perplexed and consciously incapable of understanding or affording help. This peculiar and gloomy isolation belongs to the case, almost of necessity. The despairing soul is driven back upon itself, and cut off from the aid and sympathy of others.

It is not difficult to locate this experience, as it evidently is associated with serious awakening and deep conviction of sin. Ordinarily, those pungent convictions are followed by true repentance, and the sinner presses on to the appointed means of deliverance. The Lamb of God, as seen by faith, takes away sin, and the alarming sense of guilt gives place to that peace with God which follows pardon. Sometimes, however, the soul lingers amidst these processes of religious concern and awful condemnation. The ground of justification and the condition of it are urged in vain. The promises and invitations are displayed without result. It is a continued state of bondage to fear; a lively and painful apprehension of the law, and a sense of danger which knows no relief.

There is a kind and degree of despair which is present in all genuine contrition. Self-dependence is swept away; the impossibility of creature merit is realized, and every hope out of Christ is taken from us. For a time, under the overwhelming revelations of guilt, there may be a total distrust of mercy. But generally it is a despair so modified as to shut the sinner in to the single ground of the atonement, and to incite to earnest effort to obtain deliverance. It is such a condition as admits and impels to faith, while everything else upon which we have leaned crumbles beneath us. That fearful condition of absolute hopelessness is different from this. It is a state of mind in which the deepest conviction of sin is present, along with the persuasion that there is nothing adequate in the mercy of God, or in the merits of Christ, to reach and save. "The uttermost" of the Saviour's ability does not reach me; the mercy of God, however affecting, does not embrace me. The promises have been canvassed, and they do not apply. The provisions of salvation have been examined, and they afford no relief.

In seeking for the causes of such a religious state, those exceptional cases which arise from mental alienation and derangement afford the solution in some instances. Cowper's sad history, and his darkness and utter despair are known to us, in connection with his gifted muse. In many the cause is to be traced to speculative difficulties, and to conclusions drawn from metaphysics, rather than the legitimate doctrines of the Bible. Sincere penitents do, no doubt, wrest certain Scriptures to their own destruction. The terrible thought intrudes that the sin against the Holy Ghost has been committed under such light and willfulness that "there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries." Passages that can have no application are thus arrayed against the broadest declarations of the divine goodness and compassion.

A peculiarity of this state of mind is, that there is something singular in the individual, which places him beyond the pale of salvation. The sufficiency of mercy for all the world besides may be allowed, and the victim of this delusion is the solitary exception. The chief of sinners have been saved, the murderers of Christ amongst others, but there is a shade of guilt here so much darker than any of these as to exclude all hope. Diabolical agency may be unmistakably recognized in the workings of the soul under conviction. It is a moral crisis, and the turning point for hell or heaven. To keep the soul in a state of slumber is the devil's purpose, but when once awakened, and the sinner's fears cannot be quieted, the success of the adversary depends upon persuading him that there is no salvation for him. Whether Satan has us in the snare of false security and absolute unconcern, or in that of unmitigated despair, his object is effectually accomplished. We are kept back from the Saviour, and are held by the power of darkness. Every step in the processes of salvation is a spiritual battle field, every inch is contested ground, and to yield to the persuasion that there is no hope is an unconditional surrender to this well-devised strategy of the evil one.

Deliverance is half effected when we become aware of the origin of the gloom which shuts out the mercy of God from our view. When we perceive in it, not the legitimate conclusions of the truth, but the devices of Satan, we are then prepared to throw off the dark and horrible spell which he has cast upon us. In this case, to know the enemy is to defeat him. What we had thought to be the doom of infinite justice, outraged beyond the scope of mercy, is after all the machination of the father of lies.

While laboring under this delusion that there is no salvation for them, men often suppose that such a confession only reflects upon themselves. They do not perceive how much their unbelief dishonors God, and how deeply it pours contempt upon the riches and glory of the gospel. The greatest sin of the despairing sinner is that he does despair. He comes nearer to something unpardonable in this than in anything else. No darker crime can be laid to our charge. We fly in the face of all those declarations which make salvation possible to the "ends of the earth," and which describes the Saviour's ability as being "to the uttermost."

Besides, it has its root in an utter and fundamental misconception of the grounds of mercy. These grounds exclude all creature merit; they are vitiated by the supposition of any. They further imply in us nothing but guilt. Gospel mercy has to do with this only—all guilt and no merit. This is the creature saved. Can any one, by reason of guilt, be beyond the reach of a mercy that deals only with the guilty? Our despair thus makes the plan of salvation a contradiction and an absurdity. The nature of some sins may place them beyond the reach of remission, but the *degree* of guilt is not the cause necessarily. Few people are converted on a dying bed, not because their sins are too many, but because they are in no condition to accept the gospel proffer. Whatever the sin against the Holy Ghost may be, the barrier to pardon may lie in something besides the turpitude of the sin itself; for instance, in that persistent resistance of his reproofs which makes the condition of forgiveness impossible. Whatever these sins are, they do not belong to the awakened and contrite heart. Those whose condition is most desperate are they who "are not troubled as other men," and who not unfrequently have "no bands in their death." Where we despair of ourselves there are no good grounds for it; where there should be well-founded apprehension, none usually exists.

Long and fruitless seeking reduces many to despair. How foolish the conclusion? Does God awaken that he may keep us always in the sharp pains and in the fierce struggles of conviction? Have we not all the time persisted in some fatal misconception of the ground of pardon? The real trouble has not been in any limit to mercy, nor in the magnitude of our sins, but in our failure to see that "the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all." Have we in this long endeavor brought ourselves within the range of the promises, where we might be blessed? Christ has loved us while yet in our sins, and he is equally ready and able to wash us "from our sins in his own blood," and to make us "kings and priests unto God." *

"CONFIRMATION, OR THE LAYING ON OF HANDS."

A broad tract of three pages, entitled as above, came to us wrapped up in the expiring number of the *Church Visitor*. With it was another little piece of tactics in the shape of a piece of printed paper, about the size of six squares of an advertising column, on which this was "well displayed" in "small caps." and italics:

"*To the Baptized:* Christian, remember that thou art the child of God, and an heir of everlasting salvation: then must therefore follow the example of our Saviour Jesus Christ, etc. So live THAT THOU MAYEST EARLY RECEIVE CONFIRMATION and the Supper of our Lord."

This tract is an argument for "confirmation," in which that peculiar operation of the Protestant Episcopal church is officially set forth and maintained. The "laying on of hands," "confirmation" and "the gift of the Holy Ghost" are mixed in this little treatise as if they were all one and the same thing; and the impression is made upon the inexperienced and unread that in the usage of the apostolic times only apostles confirmed; whereas in only two instances in the Scriptures is it expressly said that any one was "confirmed," and in one of these Judas and Silas, who were not apostles, were the confirming party. In Acts xv: 22 and 23, it is recorded that "the apostles, elders and brethren" chose "Judas, surnamed Barsabas, and Silas, chief *men among the brethren*," to carry letters to the church at Antioch. Upon their arrival they assembled the church, read the letters, "exhorted the brethren with many words, *and confirmed them*"—Acts xv: 32. But this confirmation tract argues as follows:

"Several things, then, are thus brought to our notice: First, that upon receiving the word of God, believing and being baptized, the people of Samaria were also *confirmed*. They had the apostles' hands laid upon them, in order that they might receive the Holy Ghost; and secondly, that in order that this might be, it was done by those highest in authority in the ministry, and not by him who could exercise other holy functions, by preaching and baptizing, though restricted in the laying on of hands."

So then, according to this writer, the hands that "confirmed" could thereby give the Holy Ghost, and these hands must be the hands of those only who were "highest in authority in the ministry." The passage we have cited shows, however, that if in one place the apostles, Paul and Barnabas, (Acts xiv: 22) confirmed, yet in another (Acts xv: 32) the brethren, Judas and Silas, did the same thing. But in neither of those instances of confirmation is anything said about the giving or receiving of the Holy Ghost, or the laying on of hands. If the "laying on of hands" is a necessary part of confirmation, and the Holy Ghost accompanies that act, then "the brethren" can exercise this "holy function" as well as "those highest in authority," for the brethren confirmed.

This tract argues that because Philip preached in Samaria and wrought many miracles, and because afterward, when Peter and John came down, the Holy Ghost fell upon Samaria for the first time, that therefore no one less than an apostle can be the instrument for the diffusion of the Holy Spirit, and that bishops are apostles.

We let him state it in his own words:

"Plainly is it to be inferred, therefore, that the act of *laying on hands, and praying for the gift of the Holy Ghost upon the converts*, appertained to those in higher office than Philip; and hence, if practiced by any now in the same church, founded by its divine head, it should be by those who, having the oversight, may ratify and confirm. The laying on of hands for the strengthening of converts, according to the example now under consideration, does not come under the exercise of deacons, but under that of the successors of the apostles—those in the highest grades of the ministry, the bishops."

Here we have the same importance given to bishops—"successors of the apostles"—as in the case of confirmation; they only can lay on hands, they only can give the Holy Ghost. This is not sustained by the word of God. It is only necessary to cite the case of one in the Acts, who was not an apostle or "a successor," only a brother, who laid his hands upon a new convert, who thereupon received the Holy Ghost: "And there was a certain disciple at Damascus, named Ananias, * * and Ananias went his way and entered into the house; and putting his hands on him, said, Brother Saul; the Lord, even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way, hath sent me that thou mightest receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost." By this Scripture then it is *not* plainly to be inferred that the act of laying on of hands and praying for the gift of the Holy Ghost upon the converts appertained to those in higher office than Philip." For Philip was a deacon, and higher in office than Ananias, who was only one of the brethren.

It occurs to us that the assumption, by any man, of being the only channel of the Holy Spirit is something exceedingly blasphemous in itself, and we cannot but warn our people against all such ecclesiastical pretenders. Quackery in medicine or in religion must not be believed because of the stoutness of its assertions, or the boldness of its front. Churchmen who know the least about experimental piety are prone to assume great official, ecclesiastical and functional importance, and offer quite indiscriminately to bestow spiritual gifts upon any young person or old, no matter how worldly, who will consent to be manipulated.

We know a high-minded Episcopal clergyman who ventures, armed with such a document as this three page tract, into the houses of Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. He unsheaths its mighty arguments and attempts to lead captive boys and young misses. With wonderful coolness he sets forth the exclusive authority which the right reverend bishop of the diocese has to bestow "the Holy Spirit upon them that ask him!" and attempts to unsettle and destroy any just reverence the young may have for the church in which their parents dedicated them by baptism to God. Our youth should be taught how to answer this reverend proselyter, and our members should detect and dismiss him as the Saviour did the adversary himself.

LETTER FROM BISHOP McTYEIRE.

NASHVILLE, May 13, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I reached home on yesterday from Louisville, where the bishops' meeting was held, May 7-11. Bishops Andrew and Early were not present. Letters received from them stated their regrets and physical indisposition. Bishop Paine got as far as Nashville, but here his sickness, which has dated a month back, took such power that physicians thought it unadvisable for him to proceed further. He is here now. I saw him this morning, sufficiently improved, he thinks, to leave for home on Friday, taking in his way a district meeting at Pulaski. How much the presence and counsels of these senior bishops were desired, and their absence lamented, I need not say. Bishop Andrew started and got as far as Selma, from which point he wrote us.

I send you the Plan of Visitations which has been fixed upon for the year. The principle governing the formation of the Episcopal districts is somewhat new. Instead of geographical groupings, they (wherever it can be done) begin in the higher latitudes and work on down toward the coast. So each bishop can begin his work earlier, and the conference sessions in the same region are not pressed for time.

From this "outlook" the prospects of the church are hopeful, inspiring gratitude and a consecration to the Master's work.

Your's very truly,
H. N. McTYEIRE.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations, 1868:

FIRST DISTRICT.—*Bishop McTyeire.*—West Virginia Conference, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, September 16; Louisville, at Louisville, Kentucky, September 30; Tennessee, at Shelbyville, Tennessee, October 21; Memphis, at Paris, Tennessee, November 25; Montgomery, at Greenville, Alabama, December 9.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*Bishop Pierce.*—Kentucky Conference, at Frankfort, Kentucky, September 9; Illinois, at Canton, Illinois, September 23; Arkansas, at Jacksonport, Arkansas, November 4; Little Rock, at Warren, Arkansas, November 18; Mobile, at Meridian, Mississippi, December 2.

THIRD DISTRICT.—*Bishop Kavanaugh.*—Missouri Conference, at Weston, Missouri, September 9; St. Louis, at Jefferson City, Missouri, September 23; Mississippi, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 18; East Texas, at San Augustin, Texas, December 2; Louisiana, at New Iberia, Louisiana, December 16.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Bishop Paine.*—Holston Conference, at Knoxville, Tennessee, October 21; North Georgia, at Griffin, Georgia, December 2; South Georgia, at Albany, Georgia, December 16.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Bishop Wightman.*—Virginia Conference, at Charlottesville, Virginia, November 18; North Carolina, at Statesville, North Carolina, December 2; South Carolina, at Abbeville, South Carolina, December 16; Florida, at Jacksonville, Florida, January 13, 1869; Baltimore, at Baltimore, Maryland, March 4, 1869.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—*Bishop Doggett.*—Indian Mission Conference, at Boggy Depot, October 15; Trinity, (North-east Texas,) at Dallas, Texas, October 28; Northwest Texas, at Springfield, Texas, November 11; Texas, at Brenham, Texas, November 25; West Texas, at Corpus Christi, Texas, December 9.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Bishop Marvin.*—Columbia Conference, at Roseburg, Oregon, September 2; Pacific, at Sacramento, California, October 7.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Tennessee Colored Conference, at Memphis, Tennessee, Bishop Paine; Georgia Colored Conference, at ——, Bishop Pierce; Mississippi Colored Conference, at ——, Bishop Kavanaugh.

Bishops Andrew and Early, on account of age and debility, are not assigned to any particular fields. They will travel at large and labor as they may be able.

MARTIAL LAW.

We have in the Greene county affair a specimen of the way Gen. Meade is governing Alabama, under the authority of the Congress Military Bill. Unless the citizens were really on the way to Tortugas one could not credit the published statements of this outrage upon the personal rights of free white men:

OUR PRISONERS.—Seven young gentlemen, from Greene county, Ala., were prisoners aboard the Lavaca, which touched at the wharf yesterday, on their way to Dry Tortugas. They were manacled and chained together, and guarded by sixteen bayonets. They were sentenced by a military court sitting at Selma to hard labor for one and two years. The heinous crime for which they were convicted, as we have understood, was that one of the young men struck a 'carpet-bagger' by the name of Hill—a miserable creature who is said to have been expelled from the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist ministry for stealing hogs from his neighbors. They were all young men of high respectability and refinement. To see these seven young Southern gentlemen standing on the deck of that steamer, chained like dogs, was well calculated to cause the blood to boil and seethe, and the heart to throb with emotions which we are compelled to conceal for fear that an expression of them might condemn us to a like punishment.—*Pensacola Observer.*

PERSONAL.

The religious element in the meeting was prominent, and work done where fruit will be gathered years to come. We were favored with the presence of Dr. L. Pierce, and occupying, by special request, the morning hour of four consecutive days, he preached with a spiritual power that left a deep impress on the hearts of the hearers, and with an energy and physical force that strikes one with wonder that Dr. Pierce, in his 84th year, has so much vital power left. His health is good; and he is on his way to southern Georgia on a tour of preaching.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

DR. BORING, as we learn, has returned from Texas to Atlanta, Ga., where he was cordially received by his numerous friends. He returns to resume a professorship in the Atlanta Medical College.

IMPEACHMENT.

The news from this great trial is immensely satisfactory to all down this way. The Constitution has again escaped the peril of the seas, as a frigate which, driven by fierce winds full upon a rock in mid-ocean, discovers the danger, and ports the helm just in time to graze destruction, and is in a moment out again in deep water. Great battles are most always lost and won by just such seemingly small advantages. When both sides have strained every nerve, the might of the whole is involved in being able to bring up a slight reserve. The country has not passed out of the hands of Chase, Fessenden, Johnson, Seward, etc., into the hands of Stevens, Sumner, Butler and Bingham; for once the more violent have been checked. We are disposed to argue and hope for the best from this turn in the tide of Radicalism.

Many pious bodies of Northern ecclesiastics, of all shades and names, will have to swallow those exceeding patriotic resolutions by which, like the son of Bosor, they have attempted "to curse whom God hath not cursed." The following resolutions, conceived before the President was acquitted, were presented at the General Conference of the M. E. Church North, assembled at Chicago. The last resolution alone passed; and if the Conference prayed earnestly at the appointed time—and who can doubt it?—we may believe that it had no little to do in securing the acquittal of Mr. Johnson! So much for praying the right way, when you intend to pray the wrong.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Messrs. Gilbert Haven, Newman and Davis offered the following:

WHEREAS, The failure of the impeachment of the President will subject the greatest of our Generals, and all under his authority, to the power of an infuriated Executive, who has opposed every law that has been made to heal the nation on the only true and permanent basis of equal rights to loyal men; and

WHEREAS, His release will also reanimate the dying embers of the rebellion throughout all the South, sacrifice the lives of many of our fellow-citizens, and thus cast all that region into terror, distress and danger; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session, solemnly and earnestly invokes upon the Senate of the United States the blessing of Almighty God, that they may be guided in the great responsibility now devolving upon them, that tyrannical usurpation may be rebuked, the authority of the law may be maintained against the most dangerous hostility of an Executive who avers his responsibility to its obligation, and that the peace and safety of our fellow-citizens in all the South may be secured.

Resolved, That we hereby assign the hour of 9 to 10 o'clock, on Friday forenoon next, to be devoted to prayer to our God and Saviour that He may endow our Senators with wisdom, and guide them in the duty they are soon to discharge, so that His righteousness and peace may through them, in our beloved land, spring forth before all nations.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.

This is a religious family paper, devoted to the advocacy of evangelical truth against ritualism, rationalism and Romanism in the Protestant Episcopal church; the defence of the 'liberty of preaching' and the cultivation of fraternal relations with evangelical churches. The editors are assisted by a large corps of clerical and lay contributors. Published every Thursday at 633 Broadway, New York. Terms, $4 per annum.

The spirit and orthodoxy of this able organ of the Protestant Episcopal church is defined in the following extract from one of its recent editorials:

We remind the A. C. U. that we live in the nineteenth century, not in the middle ages. Crushed we cannot be, and silenced we will not be. No 'resolution' or 'memorials' or 'moot-courts' can change our convictions—and hundreds of clergymen share them with us—that 'Where Christ is, there is the church,' and that ministerial authority and ministerial power are of Christ, by the Holy Spirit, whether in this or that branch of the Christian church.

To ignore the labors of holy men of other churches, because they never felt the touch of the hands of a diocesan bishop, is to deny the witness of the Lord who has called them to his work, and who gives the harvest to their sowing. It is to brand as irregular the work of the Holy Spirit, in other folds than ours, and to do despite to the spirit of grace.

Neither by volition nor by the compulsion of future canons will we share in such guilt. It is our purpose to do in the future as we have done in the past. We shall recognize the Christianity, acknowledge the ministry, and openly fraternize with every church that, by its labors, its doctrine, and its fruits, gives evidence that 'Jehovah Nissi' is its battle flag, and 'Jehovah Shammah' its source of power.

If excision comes, we are ready to face it, and the world will know where the charge of schism lies; but these principles *of* the Protestant Episcopal church—taught in her articles, exemplified in the first centuries of her history, and derived from the word of God—we shall maintain *in* the Protestant Episcopal church, until that church refuses to be in liturgy as in articles, Protestant. When that time arrives it will be *our* church no longer, *for Episcopacy without Protestantism is Antichrist.*

LETTER FROM OPELOUSAS.

OPELOUSAS, Louisiana, May 10, 1868.

A THREE DAYS' MEETING.—THE CHURCH IN OPELOUSAS, ITS PARSONAGE, ITS ORGAN.—THE CROPS, THE PRAIRIES, THE COUNTRY—AN IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

DEAR ADVOCATE: Last week we closed a three days' meeting at this place, inclusive of a district and a quarterly conference. Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, our presiding elder, was with us in labors abundant and effective. The district meeting was well attended. All the stations and circuits and missions in the Opelousas district were represented, except the Franklin and Pattersonville work. The deliberations of the meeting were profitable, and were calculated to promote among the laity a stronger interest in the cause of Methodism.

Our church in Opelousas is gradually increasing in strength. We have had twenty accessions, so far, during the year. The class meetings and prayer meetings have a much better attendance than last year, though we are yet far short of our duties in this respect. The parsonage has just been thoroughly repaired, and what with paint and whitewash, is now one of the most cheerful looking as well as one of the most comfortable dwellings in town. Several of the brethren assisted in the work with their own skillful hands. Their praise should be in all the churches. We are about placing a cabinet organ in our church. It is already sent for. You must not suppose from this we are tending to the exclusive choir system of singing. Of that modern abomination we have a wholesome dislike. Our purpose is to make the organ instrumental in developing among us that glory of old-fashioned Methodist worship—congregational singing. To what extent we may succeed you shall hear at a future time.

The corn and sugar crops in this section of country are looking unusually fine; so far the season has been all that the planter could desire. One good brother whom I visited yesterday told me that the larger portion of his corn would be "laid by" in two weeks. There has not been a great deal of cotton planted here this spring—indeed some of our largest land owners have not planted a single seed. And it is fortunate, for already the consuming caterpillar has made its appearance in several cotton fields around. Some persons are plowing up the cotton, and planting corn instead; others are crossing the cotton with corn.

Our prairies have a magnificent appearance this season of the year. Nowhere under the sun can one behold the vernal splendors of the spring in greater glory than in this Opelousas country. The luxuriance of vegetation which nature spreads out over these beautiful plains cannot be surpassed anywhere. Men who have spent many years planting in other States of the Union pronounce this the finest farming and stock raising country they ever saw; of the soil they say that it is at least the easiest to cultivate, if not the most fertile, through which they ever ran a plow. Talk of Honduras and Brazil! There is a greater than either in this parish of St. Landry.

An immigration society has been recently organized by the prominent citizens of the parish, to make known to the world the great resources of this section of country, and to offer substantial inducements to worthy immigrants. The corresponding secretary of this society is Mr. Thomas Mullett, who takes pleasure in furnishing those who inquire of him reliable information respecting the price and quality and locality of such lands as are for sale in the parish. His post office is: Opelousas, La. J. W.

"LETTERS OF COMMENDATION."

To those whom it may concern we beg leave to call attention to the following. This "Dr. N." came here with letters from responsible ministers. Very good men do sometimes indorse very bad ones, because they lack courage to refuse a favor:

FORTUNE TELLING.—An individual known as Doctor Nicholson was arraigned recently before Recorder Gastinel, charged by Etta Herman with larceny. According to Etta's testimony the accused came to her domicil, No. 202 St. Louis street, and proposed to tell her fortune. He insisted on being left alone in the room, so Etta and a female friend of her's retired, leaving the doctor monarch of all he surveyed. He surveyed a gold watch, valued at $150, hanging on the wall. When Etta returned the doctor was running away, and so was the watch. Etta and her friend gave chase, and the doctor is supposed to have thrown the watch into a vacant lot before he was captured at the corner of Canal and Derbigny streets. The case was sent before the Criminal Court.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER, the victorious British commander, is not related to Lord Napier, formerly embassador at Washington and now governor of Madras; nor to Sir Charles James Napier, noted for his connection with the Indian administration; nor to Sir William Napier, the historian of the Peninsular war; nor to Admiral—Sir Charles—Napier, who took Acre in 1840 and failed before Cronstadt in 1855; nor to Sir George Napier, formerly governor of Cape Colony; nor to Joseph Napier, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1858-9; nor to John Napier, Baron of Murchiston, whose invention of logarithms was first published in Edinburgh in 1593. He is simply a native of Ceylon, who entered the British army at the age af sixteen, and has been connected with the Indian service upward of forty years. He has literally fought his way to his rank of General, and exhibits as marks of his prowess the badges of Knights of the Bath and of the Star of India.

EVERY person is blessed with an "inward light" to the exact extent that he has the word of God dwelling within; and not a single ray besides.

HE that repents every day for the sins of every day, when he comes to die will have the sins of but one day to repent of. Even reckoning make long friends.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. John Wilkinson, at the Methodist church, Opelousas, Mr. JAMES H. DAILEY to Miss GEORGIA M. SMITH, both of St. Landry parish.

OBITUARIES.

DEATH OF BELA ELLIOTT JONES.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, Ala., May 5, 1868.

My dear little Bela is gone to join his mother. She prayed that he might soon join her in the bright home of Jesus, before she left him on the 1st of December last.

He remained to cheer our hearts and to remind us of her most excellent qualities until the 27th of April last, being only about nineteen months old. That fatal consumptive scrofula did for him what it did for her only five months before.

Is it sinful to weep tears of grief when we remember the loveliness and attraction of that perfect form?—when we miss those bright sparkling eyes that so recently spoke in such innocent language of love to the inmost soul? Or shall we check the murmuring sighs that rise when we hear no more that sweet voice, which with joy echoed through the halls, and mingled its soft melodies with the music of the birds among the flowers? No, we cannot, for he was a great lover of flowers, birds and music, and has gone before to join with his mother in the choir above.

Yes, our dear little Bela sleeps by the side of his sainted mother in the silent city near Central Institute, Elmore co., Alabama, and I am left to grapple with stern life alone.

J. P. JONES.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Lafayette District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Hillabee Camp Ground, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 16th of July.

All the preachers and delegates are requested to be present at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew is expected to be present. The opening sermon will be preached by Brother W. S. Turner, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

MOBILE DISTRICT.

A District Meeting and a Sunday School Convention for this district will be held in the St. Francis street Methodist church, Mobile, commencing on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, at which the preachers and official members are requested to be present. Superintendents of Sunday schools are especially urged to be in attendance, with full statistics of their respective schools, and such other information on the subject as they may have at hand. Bishop Andrew, and perhaps Bishop Wightman, may be present.

Members, on their arrival, will call at Dr. Neely's office, in the St. Francis street church, and learn their homes.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Saraparue st.	April 19
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	17
N. Orleans circuit, at Gretna	26
Quarterly Conference for do	—
Baton Rouge	May 2, 3
Moreau street	10
Thibodeaux, at Napoleonville	17
Felicity street	24
Carondelet street	31
Jefferson City	June 7
Plaquemine	14

Lay delegates will be nominated at these Conferences.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr. 11, 12
Whistler	18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Haynieville	25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May 3
Mobile, St. Francis street	10
Eastern Shore, at Donnelly's	16, 17
Citronelle, at Mauvilla	23, 24
Pascagoula, at Antioch	30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June 6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs	13, 14

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Lafayette Dist.—Montgomery Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley Ct., at Unity	Mar. 28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit, at Chandler's Spring	Apr. 11, 12
Arbacoochee circuit, at Chulafinnee	18, 19
Dadeville Ct., at Camp Hill	25, 26
Lineville circuit, at Copper Mines	May 2, 3
Montevallo circuit, at Camp Branch	9, 10
Montevallo and Isabella mission	16, 17
Lafayette circuit, at Sandy Ridge	23, 24
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, at Fredonia	30, 31
Pinkneyville circuit, at Flint Hill	June 6, 7

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Summerfield	Mar. 21, 22
Perryville	28, 29
Randolph and Brimfield	Apr. 4, 5
Tuscaloosa	11, 12
Havanna	18, 19
Green	25, 26
Eutaw	May 2, 3
Forkland	9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne	16, 17
Brush Creek	23, 24
Marion	30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar. 21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem	28, 29
Woodville	Apr. 4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill	11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer	18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem	25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May 2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water	9, 10
Wilkinson circuit	16, 17
Kingston circuit	23, 24
Natchez	30, 31

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi and Floyd circuit	May 2, 3
Winsborough circuit	9, 10
Ion circuit, at New Salem	23, 24
Jefferson circuit	30, 31
Bastrop circuit	June 6, 7
Bastrop station	13, 14
Waterproof and St. Joseph, at Waterproof	20, 21

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Manny Mission, at Ft. Jessup	Mar. 21, 22
Keachie, at Belle Bower	28, 29
Mansfield, at Friendship	April 4, 5
Greenwood, at Greenwood	18, 19
Shreveport	25, 26
Anacoco, at Elizabeth Chap'l	May 16, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Beulah	23, 24
Springville, at Springville	30, 31

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., May 12, 1868.

Special Orders No. 103.

1. Upon the recommendation of his excellency, Governor Pease, approved by Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, commanding District of Texas, the following appointments are hereby made to fill existing vacancies in the State of Texas:

Wharton County—J. A. Hamilton, to be Assessor and Collector of Taxes; J. P. Morton, to be County Commissioner.

San Saba County—Wiley J. House, to be Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Walker County—John A. Gulah, to be Clerk of the District Court; J. Courlade, to be Clerk of the County Court.

Jack County—Jas. W. Robbins, to be County Judge, *vice* John W. Sellers, resigned.

Collin County—J. W. Thomas, to be Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 1; J. R. Parker, to be Constable for Precinct No. 1.

Brown County—James M. Johnson, to be Sheriff, *vice* G. Lee, resigned; Thomas H. Keese, to be Clerk of the District Court, *vice* Daniel Clark, resigned; David McCalister, to be Clerk of the County Court; James Hudson, to be County Commissioner, *vice* David Baugh, deceased; Washington Chandler, to be Constable for Precinct No. 1; R. M. Vaughn, to be Constable for Precinct No. 2; David H. Mosley, to be Coroner.

Robertson County—D. P. Wheelock, to be Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 2.

Brazos County—W. S. South, to be Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 1.

Uvalde County—George W. Brown, to be Sheriff.

Appointees will transmit to these Headquarters a copy of the required oath, upon acceptance of their appointments.

2. First Lieutenant John N. Cee, Regimental Quartermaster, Twentieth Infantry, in addition to his other duties, will relieve Captain William Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry, from duty in the Quartermaster's Department, in connection with cemeterial operations, at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, La. Captain Fletcher will assume command of his company.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. BUCHANAN.

THOS. H. NEILL,
Major, 20th Inf., Br. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adj. General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Sec. Lieut., 37th Inf., Br. F. Lt., U. S. A.,
may23 1m Acting Assistant Adj. General.

WANTED—AGENTS.—$200 PER month the year round, or a certainty of $500 to $1,000 per month to those having a little capital. We guaranty the above monthly salary to good active agents at their own homes. Every agent, farmer, gardener, planter and fruit grower, North and South, should send at once for particulars. Please call on or address
J. AHEARN & CO.,
may10 4t 63 Second St., Baltimore, Md.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SARATOGA WATERS.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND PLEASANT!
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

In 6 oz bottles, in powder. This Magnesia is a mild purgative and aperient, very acceptable to the stomach for sick headache, sour or sick stomach, and all febrile cases. For sale by BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orleans, and by most druggists. Prepared by
ARTHUR ROGERS,
may16 3m 193 Spring street, New York.

WANTED! WANTED!—ONE OR two active Agents, of either sex, in every town and village, for the largest One Dollar Pawnbrokers' Sale in the country. Send for circulars. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
may2 4tr 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's *Domestic Family Physician* describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free. Address
DR. S. S. FITCH,
may2 7mr 714 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere, to sell John S. C. Abbott's *Life of General Grant*. New work. "People's Edition."—Ready for subscribers. Price suited to the times. Address
WHITE, CORBIN, BOUVE & CO.,
may2 4tr Cincinnati, Ohio.

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by
HORT. FISHER, Agent,
may2 1y No. 213 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Azile,	$1 50	$1 00
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 60	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.
ROBT. J. HARP,
apr25 Agent, 112 Camp street.

$250 PER MONTH GUARANteed to agents everywhere selling our *Patent Everlasting Metallic Clothes Lines*. Write for circulars to the American Wire Company, 162 Broadway, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. apr18 1m

FOR SALE.

A T TYELL RANCH, ON ONION Creek, Hays county, twenty miles from San Marcos, 200 head of HORSE STOCK, well improved and under good control. To be sold on the *1st of June*, 1868. Ranch for sale also.

The stock will be sold in the town of San Marcos.

Terms—Currency, 15 or 20 per cent. down, the balance on a credit of six months, with approved security. R. M. CALDWELL,
april1 6t Trustee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St., Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York. mar7 1yr

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than former y. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,
WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
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FARM AND GARDEN.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Having cultivated the Jerusalem artichoke (*Topinambour*, in German) with advantage during a number of years in the cold climate of Northern Pennsylvania, in the top of the Alleghany mountains, I am enabled to complete the report of your correspondent from Rome, Ga., in the number for March. The artichokes must be cultivated on a field by themselves, out of the regular rotation of crops, because they are difficult to exterminate; they may remain, however, of the same field six number of years, if they are only manured every second or third year. Although they give a good return on poor soils, they will pay better the more manure they get. I harvested, upon an average, half the number of bushels more than I did of potatoes on equally manured and cultivated fields. They had the advantage of not being touched by the rot, while at the same time the third part of the potatoes were rotten. The soil was a sandy clay, containing no lime, but considerable iron—a soil which may be classified as third rate. My method of cultivation was as follows: I plowed the field in the fall, cross-plowed in the spring as soon as the ground would admit, which generally did not occur there before the latter part of April, harrowed, and then with a one-horse plow made furrows 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart. I laid the artichokes about 20 inches apart in the furrows, and covered them with the plow. I planted once in the fall, but found the soil too much settled in the spring; therefore I prefer planting at the latter time. About a week or a fortnight after planting (according to the weather) I went over the field with a light harrow, to loosen the soil and kill the young weeds. During the summer I went through with the cultivator three times. In the first week of October the stalks were cut with a sickle and put in shocks; in the third year a cradle may be used to advantage, where they are dense and the stalks not too stout; the leaves turn black while drying. Lacking room in my barn, I left the stalks standing in the field, and hauled them in whenever they were needed for food; if they are put together in large shocks, when dry and topped well, they may be left in the field a long time without spoiling. I fed the stalks without cutting them up, and if not given in too large quantities at once to the cattle they would not leave a particle of them. Whenever they had the choice they preferred them to corn stalks, although the latter were cut before the frost killed them. The artichokes may be dug any time during the fall or winter, but as the frost does not spoil them in the ground, I left them always in until spring, because, being fresh and juicy, at that time they are of great value as food for new milch cows, causing them to give a good supply of very rich milk. Horses, old and young cattle, sheep and swine, all devour them with avidity; horses fed with them need but little oats. As soon as the ground was sufficiently dry in the spring I commenced plowing them out; they were picked up clean; some time afterward, before they commenced growing too much, harrowed once or twice and picked up again, and yet there were always enough left in for seed. In the second year the cultivation in rows must generally cease; the dense growth keeps the weeds down pretty well. In the third year and afterward they frequently grow so dense that large quantities of feed can be pulled out during the early part of summer. After the third year, when the knolls are plowed out, the soil should be manured heavily; the more frequently this is done afterward the better; wood ashes have a good effect. I consider the artichokes as nutritious as the potatoes; they contain but little starch, but in place of that more saccharine matter than even the sugar beet. I like to eat them raw, but do not care for them boiled: tastes differ, however. Let me shortly recapitulate the good qualities of the artichoke: 1. They grow in all dry soils. 2. All kinds of cattle devour them eagerly. 3. They are not subject to the rot. 4. The frost does not spoil them; therefore they cause no expense, like potatoes and turnips, to keep them during the winter. 5. They need not be planted anew every year, and require but little culture after the first year. 6. The stalks are consumed by horses, sheep and cattle; when dry they may be used as fuel, particularly for heating baking ovens; when cut up they give good bedding for swine, as the pith in them will retain a good deal of urine.

I know of no plant raised for the purpose of food for cattle which gives so much net profit as the artichoke, and I think every one having cattle to feed ought to have at least one acre planted with them as soon as I get my new farm here cleared. I shall devote several acres to the cultivation of artichokes.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHY DON'T WE MANURE?

The old-fashioned practice of composting all the barnyard, the sods, and the stables is attended with much labor, and is often imperfectly done, or neglected altogether from want of conviction of its utility. There are the same materials before and after the heaping, the farmer reasons; why will they not benefit the land as much in the one condition as in the other? The question is fairly put, and demands an answer. There are not necessarily the same materials in a compost heap before and after fermentation. If the contents of a yard were swamp-muck, peat, surface loam, various kinds of straw, sea-weed, kelp, and the manure of horses, sheep and cattle, and if to these was added fresh air, manure or night soil, or a few bushels of lime or ashes, the whole mass would be thrown into fermentation, and new chemical combinations would take place, and the new compounds would be more immediately available for plant food. Just how much the mass would be benefited by these new combinations we may not be able to state, but no intelligent farmer has any doubt of the higher value of fermented compost for ordinary farm purposes. Another great advantage from his work is the increased fineness of the manure. Stable manure is often carried out and spread in great frozen or dried lumps, and in this condition is plowed into the ground. It doubtless benefits the soil in this condition, but the roots of plants are a long time in getting at their food. We think it pays to fork over a manure heap twice, and give it the full benefit of a second fermentation. The hay and straw are all broken down by this process, and all the materials of the mass are thoroughly mixed. Much of the immediate effect of manure depends upon its fineness. The time usually allowed for composting is quite too short. The greatly increased effect of well rotted manure has led some to wish for a whole year to complete the process. This is one of the points that we should like to see accurately determined on an experimental farm. The liquefying of all the yard manures is doubtless better than any comminution that we can attain by rotting, but the necessary apparatus for doing this, and applying it economically to the fields, requires more capital than most farmers have to invest. Thorough composting is within the means of all, and would always pay.—*American Agriculturist.*

OLIVE CULTURE.—"G. C. H." writes: "I have read what you say about 'The Olive and its Culture,' and having resided many years in Syria, where the olive grows luxuriantly and lives to a great age, I may be allowed to add my mite to your statement. From all I can learn the climate of Syria approaches nearer to that of California than to any other part of the United States. The soil in which it flourishes best is a chalky marl or cracked strata of limestone. It seems to delight in penetrating its roots into the clefts of the rock and crevices of flinty marl. If the mould is so deep as not to allow its roots to reach the rock beneath, it is said to suffer in consequence, and the berries become small and juiceless. In places where the soil is sandy a good supply of the chalky marl is applied to the trees; no manure is necessary when the tree can have this marl, which seems to be its natural soil. The tree requires but very little labor or care of any kind; it hardly yields a crop of any consequence until it is fifteen years old. It bears an abundant crop generally every other year. In Syria it does not flourish more than 5,000 feet above the sea, and in the interior not so high. It does not flourish in Egypt, which is warmer than Syria; probably because the soil is not suitable."—*American Agriculturist.*

PACKING AND KEEPING EGGS.—Two ladies recommend the following: "One pint of salt, one pint of slaked lime, to one pailful of water." The eggs are placed in the vessel containing this and kept covered with the water. The vessel should also be kept closely covered. "Mrs. M. J. B." says she found them good at the end of a year. There are several patent processes for preserving eggs, the proprietors of which have sent us circulars with certificates of their practicability attached. As we know nothing of any of these processes beyond what is claimed by the patentees, we are not yet in a position to advise our readers to invest in these patents.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHOEVER loves not this beautiful earth must hate himself a good deal, and the rest of the human family as much more.

OPENS AND POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of plants of this kind. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. Having frequently tested of their virtues, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. We would therefore recommend giving them, and especially young chickens, as many as they will eat as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SOFT SOAP AS A FRUIT TREE.—M. J. Case, an old friend of the *Weekly Press*, says: "Please tell your patrons to whitewash fruit trees with 'soft soap' instead of lime, and they will find it to their advantage. Lime is good in theory—but the soap much more so in practice. Fruit growers, try it."

THE manager of the Ramnad Seminary, in Madura India, in wealth and intelligence perhaps the foremost native gentleman of the district, has been reading the Bible, and has not hesitated to exhibit much interest in the Christian religion, though by no means giving his adhesion to it. He is understood to believe in only one God, and to renounce and denounce idolatry; but, while he admits Jesus Christ to have been a wonderful teacher, first of all the Gurus whom the world has known, he recently challenged the Christians of Madura to a public discussion of the doctrine of his divinity. The challenge was accepted, and the Christians, considering the circumstances, sustained their part well. But the most noticeable result was that all Madura was put in a ferment to know what was going on; and several hundred intelligent natives, many of them Brahmins, had an opportunity to hear something of the Gospel. I learn, also, that since that time the Madura colporteur has found a considerably increased sale of the Scriptures.

THE Baptist Missionary Union was in debt one year ago to the amount of $7,363. That debt has increased, till it now amounts to $30,136. There is a Baptist population in this country of 1,095,000. Three cents apiece would cancel the debt. There are 13,000 churches. A collection of $2.30 each would relieve the association. Or, were the Baptist population of New England and New York to tax themselves for this purpose to the amount of seventeen cents apiece, or the 1,209 churches of those States to raise a special contribution of $17 each for the same purpose, on the first Sabbath in May next, the debt could be wiped out. Where is the church that will not do that? Wherever we have a Baptist reader we call on him to see that his church does its share and more, if it is not too stingy, in showing their gratitude to God, who has entrusted to that church one of the most remarkable and successful missions in the world.

BEHAVIOR IN COMPANY.—On the subject of behavior in company Leigh Richmond gives the following excellent advice to his daughters:

"Be cheerful, but not gigglers. Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but not servile. Beware of silly, thoughtless speeches; although you may forget them, others will not. Remember God's eye is in every face, and his ear in every company. Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve, without affection, is the only safe path. Court and encourage serious conversation with those who are truly serious and conversable; do not go into valuable company without endeavoring to improve by the intercourse permitted to you. Nothing is more unbecoming, when one part of a company is engaged in profitable conversation, than that another part should be trifling, giggling, and talking comparative nonsense to each other."

ENGAGING MANNERS.—There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on without running the risk of being deemed affected or foppish. The sweet smile, the cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention which is so captivating when united with self possession—these will insure us the good regards of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty, and inestimably enhances the latter, if it does exist.

A MODERN philosopher, having in mind the motion of the earth on its axis at seventeen miles a second, says that if you lift your hat in the street to bow to a friend, you go seventeen miles bare-headed without taking cold.

FESTINA LENTE.

This golden maxim, 'Make haste slowly,' was adopted by the great poet Goethe, as a fundamental law of life, to lie at the basis of every effort at self-improvement. We should be glad if there could be some means to secure its adoption by every musical student in the land, from the least to the greatest. The prevalence of a rule exactly the opposite of this, or, at least, the practical results of a determination to get through with everything as rapidly as possible, is the great bane of this country in every respect, but in nothing more truly so than in all branches of musical study. There is a universal tendency to disregard the grand orthographic truth upon which this maxim is based, viz.: that *the law of improvement must ever be a law of growth.* Perhaps at first sight this statement may not seem a very strong one, but the thoughtful reader will soon perceive that it is the strongest that can possibly be made, and that it covers the whole ground as to the right methods of study.

If improvement is go with the laws of growth must be considered whenever improvement is sought to be secured. In practicing upon the piano-forte, for instance, not one iota of progress can be made beyond that which is accomplished by the natural development of the muscles. This ought to be a needless statement for it is simply a self-evident truth, yet it is doubtful whether there is one piano-forte student among a hundred who appreciates the fact or makes a proper application of it in his method of practicing. This is almost the sole reason why we see such insufficient results from the truly immense amount of time that is spent in the study of that instrument in the United States. Here is the word of command in process. The student has a certain exercise or piece to practice. Being anxious to make as rapid progress, i. e., to hasten his growth, he takes the movement faster than the present training of his muscles will properly allow, and the inevitable consequence is that he plays the piece in an uneven, jumbling manner, and makes various mistakes. He plays it again and repeats precisely the same process. Perhaps he is very zealous and practices three, four or six hours a day, but always upon the same, false basis, and utterly unaware of the sad truth that the time he spends at the instrument is for the confirmation of his faults and errors rather than for the gaining of any genuine improvement. After some months have elapsed (possibly a year or two) he begins to wonder at his lack of progress, and perhaps gives up his efforts in disgust.

Now imagine a fair trial of the right method. Let the principle of *growth* be kept constantly in mind. Let the student say to himself: "I know that the muscles I use in playing are now only capable of a certain degree of action. I know that the process of training and strengthening must be a very gradual one, and I will not allow myself to be hurried into making any motion of the fingers in which I am not conscious of having perfect control of them. Whatever I practice shall be played no faster than can be done with entire correctness throughout. If I find myself making mistakes, I will begin again with a slower movement in order that my muscles may undergo a constant training process by the easy and natural manner in which they are used." Any one who has sense enough to adopt such a plan as this, and determination enough to carry it out, will be surprised not only by the reality of his progress, but also by its rapidity. But this is exactly what is promised by the motto he has adopted. It is not 'Be slow,' but, in effect, 'Be slow enough, and you will surely make haste.'—*N. Y. Musical Gazette.*

A NEW ZEALAND Acclimatization Society has introduced successfully into that island a large number of starlings, thrushes, blackbirds, chaffinches, linnets, larks, goldfinches, and other birds. The robins all died on the long voyage. There are not a few birds that might be profitably introduced into our own country. The German sparrows which were introduced a few years ago in Jersey City have multiplied wonderfully, and are at home in all the streets, remaining throughout the winter; and in summer have for two years, kept the shade-trees clear of that terrible pest of worms which had become almost unendurable. We advise all our cities to introduce from Jersey this most excellent institution. A stranger going into the quiet streets of that city in the depths of winter hears on every side the twittering of birds.

A CONSTANT man looks up to heaven in full hope, even when it is darkness, as the flowers that open with the sun close not, though he be hid with clouds.

PRACTICE what you learn of spiritual truth, or light communicated will be withdrawn.

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When was it established? 1860.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev. J. E. C. Sweeney, D. D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the third parallel of North Latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its bounds, collections at public meetings and conferences. Appropriations of the auxiliaries of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation of Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $5 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $250 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S.: by becoming or procuring Auxiliaries, by donating, and urging donations by exploring and reporting the destitute of the Scriptures, by commencing or promoting mite-box societies of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to that Scripture which says: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through nor steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church the Board of Directors respectfully submit the foregoing statement of facts with confidence in and them by publication to call a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God. Remember the word is the bread, they labor for that bread is given, pray the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thanks are to the heartiest of the Great Reformation. No beholding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment. God's Word. Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y.

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The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hamlett, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healty one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities and, especially those on rail roads,—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months	$15 00
Primary Department	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music and Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Vocal Music	2 50
Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month $16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge.* sep 21 2m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks	$30 00
Music	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Languages, each	10 00
Incidental Fee	2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month	20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

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☞ Special attention given to orders.

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oc16 1y NEW ORLEANS

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WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course,	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee,	10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less.

Board can be had in private families at the College, for $13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information.

Address, E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
je 29 Emory P. O., Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JLY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no improvement to notice in the general market since our last report, nearly every branch of trade partaking of the prevailing dullness. The principal exception is our leading staple, which, under the favorable accounts from Liverpool and New York on Saturday, was in good request at advanced prices, but has since ruled more in favor of buyers. The business in Louisiana sugar is confined to retail transactions, and operations in Cuba have been restricted by light supplies. In Western produce we notice more firmness in flour, particularly in the higher grades, which are scarce, but a decline in corn, caused by more liberal supplies. Provisions also have ruled rather in favor of sellers, but without any improvement in the demand.

Cotton.—We left the market, at the time of our last report, ruling at 28½c. for Good Ordinary, 29 to 29½ for Low Middling, and 30 to 30½ for Middling, but closing with an upward tendency, and very little to be had at the inside figures. On Saturday, under the influence of further favorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, the demand continued animated, and while the sales were restricted by scant supplies to 1,100 bales, factors were enabled to establish an advance of nearly or quite one-half a cent, Good Ordinary closing at 29c., Low Middling at 29½, and Middling at 30½. On Monday the news being less encouraging, and buyers anticipating a reaction in their favor at Liverpool and New York, or awaiting a better supply from additional receipts, the demand was checked, and the business confined to 800 bales, generally at about previous rates, but partly at rather easier prices. On Tuesday the market opened rather depressed by discouraging accounts from Liverpool and Manchester, and even before the receipt of the telegrams, which came to hand at about 3 P. M., reporting a quotable decline of ⅛d., buyers were enabled to operate to a limited extent at figures about one-half cent lower than Saturday's currency, the sales comprising 700 bales, mostly on the basis of 28¾ to 29c. for Low Middling, and 29¾ to 30c. for Middling, while the bulk of the limited supply offering was held at a fraction higher than the outside figures of our subjoined quotations, and above the limits of most of the pending orders. Nothing was reported after the receipt of the telegrams referred to above.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 2,650 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 470 bales, against 1,022 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 552 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 576,607 bales, against 673,983 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 337,756 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 118,153 bales to Great Britain, of 34,654 to France, and of 114,392 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	28	to —
Low Middling	28½	to 29
Middling	29½	to 30
Strict Middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days. 1259	
Arrived previously 049068-050327	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.	3239—653566
	668822
Exported past three days	1583
Exported previously 634028—	635611
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales	33211

Sugar.—The demand for Cuba sugar continues good, principally for the West, and the stock being light, prices are ruling with an upward tendency. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 60 hogsheads on private terms, and 1,000 boxes, of which 500 boxes Nos. 11 and 12 at 11 to 12⅝c. per lb., and the balance in small lots at 11½ to 12¾c. per lb. for grocery grades, and 13 to 13¼c. for better descriptions. There is very little Louisiana sugar in market.

Molasses.—There is no Louisiana in market, and a good inquiry has prevailed for Cuba molasses since our last review, but very little has been done, the stock on hand being light and held very firmly at higher prices. It is quoted at 48 to 56c. per gallon, as in quality. Refinery reboiled is quoted at 75 to 85c.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, May 19, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c	to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	—	to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$45	to 55
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	30	to 40
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	18	to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	10c	to 11
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$	to 4 00
Sheep, 2d " "		to 3 00
Sheep, 3d " "		to 1 25
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80	to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50	to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	—	to 20
Yearlings, per head	6	to 12
Calves, per head	3	to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	18½	20
East India	22½	24½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs		1 50
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		8 50
Crackers		9 00
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	15 00	16 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	5 00	
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3¾
—St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 60
Madder	13	15
Cultivators		24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western		50
Feathers, ₩ lb	40	1 50
Fish, Cod, ₩ box		60
Herrings		20 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl		18 50
—— No. 2	16 00	13 00
—— No. 3		6
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	
Flour, ₩ bbl:		9 12½
Superfine	9 00	15 75
Extra	9 50	
Fine	8 00	16
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		21
Figs, Drum	20	8
Dried Apples	7½	14
Currants, Zante		32
Almonds, soft shell	30	here
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	4 50
——Layer	4 40	here
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	nnae	5 25
" Malaga, ₩ box	5 00	
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		6 00
Sicily ₩ box	5 50	
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 90	3 00
Canada	3 00	3 05
Oats	84	85
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 03	1 05
Beans, ₩ bbl	19 00	23 00
Hops, ₩ lb	40	50
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	20 00	21 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	10½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl		
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Mose, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	6 00
Pitch	4 50	
Rosin A No. 1	3 75	3 80
No. 2	3 25	
No. 3	3 00	
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	60	65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 60	
Coal Oil	30	42
In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude		80
Refined	95	1 00
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		29 25
Prime Mess	27 00	
Hog, round, ₩ lb	14	
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	15	
Do., canvassed	18½	20
Sides	17	18
Shoulders	13½	
Green Shoulders		11
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19½	19½
in kegs		20½
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	65	60
Western	50	18
Cheese, American	5	
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 75	4 00
Onions	4 00	4 25
Green Apples	3 50	4 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	11
India	10	10½
Carolina	11½	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 60	2 65
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	14½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12½	14
Brown	11½	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	34
Burry	12	16
Louisiana, Native	20	23
Texas, ¡@¡ Merino	24	30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D, Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D, Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wyan parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible care for Cancer

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Rev J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years, I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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Bishop W M Wightman, D D., LL D.
Rev. E Wadsworth, A M, D D,
O as A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
N T Lupton, A M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term, $40 00
Incidental fee, 5 00
Tuition in Preparat'y school per term $30 to $35
Contingent fee $2 50
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $20 to $25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

july 27 tf O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

FRANKLIN SEMINARY.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.

His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.

The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches $20 00
Higher Branches 25 00
Latin, Greek, etc 30 00
French, extra.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

B CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

On the 9th of January next we begin our Spring session. We invite those seeking Collegiate advantages to consider ours. To our Southern friends, desiring repose and exemption from many of their peculiar annoyances, our location and surroundings are especially attractive. One hundred and fifteen dollars will cover the expenses of a session of five months, including tuition, board, fuel, room rent, washing and contingent fee. A catalogue or other information can be obtained by addressing,

E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
Emory P. O., Va.

[dec 7]

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Turkey Morocco 3 00
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THE SUNDAY SERVICE,

ordered by the late General Conference.

Sheep $1 25
Roan 1 50
Roan Gilt 2 00
Turkey Morocco 3 00
S. S. Bells (single) $4 25 per doz.
" " (Double) 6 50
Sent by mail for 20 cents additional.

july 13 R. J. HARP, Agt.

E. RICHARDSON. A. H. MAY

RICHARDSON & MAY,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

No 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.

july 27 tf

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D. A. GIVEN. E. K. HUNKERSON.

GIVEN, BROWN & CO.,

(Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

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[Clip out and return this notice.] fe22 3m

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may 18 '67, 6m

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jan 20 1y

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mar14 1y

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

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n10 6m

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mar7 6m.

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jc23-1y

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Have always on hand, a large and fresh assortment of Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, Hams, Canned Fruits, Fish, Pickles, Sauces, and Preserves;

—Also—

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Goods delivered free of drayage. Particular attention given to PLANTATION and FAMILY orders. mar26-6m-67

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Direct Importation of

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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Extraordinary inducements to good salesmen. Further particulars and sample work furnished on application to W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Massachusetts; or Saint Louis, Missouri. fe15 3m

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER.....681.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

LIGHT.

Bright heralds in the air
Announce the morning at the eastern gate,
Coming with glowing train and regal state,
And light is everywhere!

I hail the precious boon,
Not as the Parsee, bending to the sun—
But bless for evermore the mighty One
Who changeth night to noon!

Mine is the light of Day:
The green earth coursing through ethereal space,
'Mid stars and suns—ever in all her race
Illumined by their ray!

Mine is the light of Life:
The glorious boon of his eternal love,
By whom I live and move and being have,
An age with blessing rife!

Mine is the light of Home:
There sacred friendship's calm, unchanging beam,
Love—with its rays, like golden bars between,
Dispel my care and gloom!

Mine is the light of Truth:
The holy book inspired of old by God,
Lamp to my feet, a light in my abode,
Guide of my age from youth!

Mine is the light serene
Of heavenly Hope: behold it coming far
Beyond the circle of the farthest star,
To guide each earthly scene!

But not the golden spires
Of morn, nor light of home nor joy of love,
Nor beam of truth from heaven above,
Most meets my soul's desires:

O Lord, thyself reveal!
Bid days of heaven on days of earth arise!
Shine forth! Less for them cannot suffice
Who bear thy Spirit's seal!

—*Congregationalist.*

General Conference of the M. E. Church North, at Chicago.

We put together items which we find in the Northern *Advocates*, giving the proceedings of this body and the attending episodes of its session:

Bishop Clark said he had in his hands a memorial from the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, making some complaints about our brethren there. They say they have disturbed them. He presented the paper, and asked its reference. (Laughter.) Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

On the thirteenth day the Rev. Mr. Punshon, the delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, made a most admirable address, of which we give extracts elsewhere. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. E. Ryerson and Ritchie, delegates from the Canada Methodists.

While the Conference was full, directly upon the conclusion of these addresses, Bishop Simpson introduced the vital subject of

IMPEACHMENT AGAIN.

Bishop Simpson stated that, as it was feared that the action of yesterday upon the impeachment resolutions might place the Conference in a false light before the world, he would suggest the following be adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now pending in the Senate of the United States the most important question that has ever engaged its attention; and

WHEREAS, The evidence and pleadings in this case have been fully spread before the people, so that they all may form an enlightened opinion; and

WHEREAS, We are deeply impressed that upon its rightful decision will largely depend the safety and prosperity of our nation, as well as the religious privileges of our ministers and members in many parts of the South; and

WHEREAS, Painful rumors are in circulation, that, partly by unworthy jealousies, and partly by corrupt influences, pecuniary and otherwise, most actively employed efforts are being made to influence Senators improperly, and to prevent them from performing their high duty; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby appoint an hour of prayer, from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning, to-morrow, to invoke humbly and earnestly the mercy of God upon our nation, and to beseech him to save our Senators from error, and to so influence them that their decision shall be in truth and righteousness, and shall increase the security and prosperity of our beloved Union.

FRANCIS A. BLADES,
GEORGE B. JOCELYN.

Rev. Mr. Blades moved to lay the resolution of yesterday on the table. Carried.

A motion to adopt the above was then made and carried.

Bishop Simpson read a paper, requesting an hour of the morning session to be set apart in prayer for the United States Senate. It was adopted.

The day following he preached before the Conference. Of this occasion the *Northwestern Advocate* reports:

Long before the hour of service the large amphitheater of the First Church was crowded; then the corridors were jammed, the very stairs were thronged. It was a great congregation both as to numbers and *material*. A prayer meeting for the country had lasted from nine to ten; the journal was read and there was an effort to proceed with the morning call, but the pressure was too great. Philip Phillips was called for and sang one of his sweet songs. Brother C. C. McCabe was called to the platform and sang with telling effect the song—

"A thousand years."

Mr. Punshon having crowded his way to the platform, the service announced, Dr. Bowman read the hymn—

"From all that dwell below the skies,"

and Phillips led the vast audience in song. Oh, how greatly rolled that ocean of song! No choir can approach it in worship. The Dr. led in a prayer of simplicity and directness, and then read II. Timothy, 1 chapter. After singing, Mr. Punshon announced the text, "For God hath not given unto us the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."

It soon became evident that he had not taken time to cut the GOSPEL out of it. It was brim-full of evangelical truth. It was a feast of heart and soul! The audience was in his hands until he disappointed them by closing abruptly a full half hour sooner than they wished. The closing appeal was melting, tendering, moving, inspiring.

As he took his seat Phillips began to sing

"Arise, my soul, arise;"

hundred after hundred caught the strain, until the mighty assembly was all vocal! It was a glorious hour of holy baptism.

On Sunday afternoon he preached in the Opera House to such an audience as no single sermon was ever preached to in Chicago, except perhaps in the case of that which listened to Bishop Simpson in the Wigwam.

The text was, "Ye are not come unto the mount which might not be touched, but ye are come to Mount Zion."

It was a glorious sermon. A heavenly influence rested on the audience, and many went away with new thoughts.

That our readers may have a clearer view of this culminating hour of this Conference, we give in full that song which "Brother C. C. McCabe" "sang with such telling effect:"

SONG OF A THOUSAND YEARS.

BY H. C. WORK.

[Sung before the General Conference, by Rev. C. C. McCabe, May 15.]

Lift up your eyes, desponding freemen,
Fling to the winds your needless fears,
He who unfurled your glorious banner,
Says it shall wave a thousand years.

Chorus—A thousand years, my own Columbia,
'Tis the glad day so long foretold,
'Tis the glad morn whose early twilight
Washington saw in times of old.

What if the clouds one little moment
Hide the blue sky where morn appears,
When the bright sun that tints them crimson
Rises to shine a thousand years.

Chorus.

Tell the great world these blessed tidings,
Yes! and *be sure* the bondman hears;
Tell the oppressed of every nation
Jubilee lasts a thousand years!

Chorus.

Envious foes beyond the ocean,
Little we heed your threat'ning sneers;
Little will they our children's children,
When ye are gone a thousand years.

Chorus.

Rebels at home, go, *hide* your faces,
Weep for your crimes with bitter tears;
You could not bind the blessed daylight,
Though you should strive a thousand years.

Chorus.

Haste thee along, *thou* glorious noonday;
O, for the eyes of ancient seers!
O, for the faith of *Him* who reckons
One of his days a thousand years!

Chorus.

A very neat song this, to be followed by—

"From all that dwell below the skies,"

and a sermon! "Rebels" have become as important to the services of a Radical Methodist Church, and the inspiration of the preacher, as a "chaw" of tobacco to the colored brethren.

On the same day a meeting of the friends of lay representation held two meetings in the First Church.

In the afternoon the house was crowded above and below.

The permanent organization was effected by the choice of Gen. C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis, president, with an array of distinguished gentlemen as vice-presidents; W. P. Moss and Arthur Edwards were chosen secretaries, and a Committee on Resolutions, as follows: R. F. Queal, Esq., Chicago; C. C. North, Esq., New York; G. W. Hoss, Esq., Indianapolis; F. Rand, Esq., Boston; Benj. Horton, Esq., St. Louis.

General Fisk, on occupying the chair, delivered an address full of good sense, and of the best spirit. He scouted the idea of secession,—it was a word of ill omen. The men who want lay representation are loyal to the core. They are of opinion that it is not wise to go *outside* to contend for what is wanted *inside*.

Dr. Tiffany followed with an argument for lay representation, based on Scriptural grounds and expediency. Loud calls were made for Bishop Simpson, who arose and stated that he had given his opinions on this subject freely. Years ago, when tossed on the ocean and regarding it possible he might never return, he had written his convictions and sent them to the *Northwestern*, that he might leave them upon record. He thought the change would come peacefully, quietly, and would bring blessings with it. R. F. Queal, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented resolutions which were adopted and printed in the *Daily Advocate*. At night the opening address was by Wm. McK. Reiley, D.D., who made an earnest and able plea for the early introduction of laymen into the chief councils of Methodism. The address to the General Conference was read and adopted.

Messrs. C. C. North, Dr. Hatfield, E. O Haven, Dr. Newman and Dr. Eddy also spoke.

On the fifteenth day the address was the special order of the day.

The chair then introduced Oliver Hoyt, Esq., of New York, chairman of the Laymen's Committee, and other laymen. The address of the Laymen's Committee was then presented, and read by the secretary.

On motion of E. O. Haven, the thanks of the Conference were voted to the Committee of the Laymen for the address just read.

G. Haven presented a telegram from the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, now in session in Washington, which he desired to have read.

Unanimous consent being given, the secretary read the telegram, in substance as follows: "Will a delegation from the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, with proposals for affiliation and union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, be received in your body?"

Upon the reading of the telegram there was applause, in which both Conference and galleries joined most heartily.

Dr. Curry presented the following, which was unanimously adopted, amid applause:

WHEREAS, A telegram has been received from a committee of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, asking if a delegation from that church, with proposals of affiliation and union, will be received by this body; therefore,

Resolved, That we will cordially welcome a delegation from the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for consultation in reference to the affiliation and ultimate union of that church with our own.

The secretary was instructed to telegraph this resolution in reply.

On motion, Conference adjourned. Notices were given, and the Conference dismissed with the benediction by A. S. Graves.

To wind up with something clever, we give a sketch of Dr. McClintock:

DR. J. M'CLINTOCK.

Just in front of him sits one of our most eloquent debaters, Dr. McClintock. He is a small man, with a round head, shining gray hair and eyes, and shining ruddy countenance, small mouth, not unlike Dr. Foster's, but much more nervous and vitalized. He can talk like a *bon vivant*, study like a professor, debate like a Congressman, and preach to the admiration of camp-meeting and cathedral. He is probably the most versatile man in the church, with the rarest commixture of a luxurious gentleman, severe student, brilliant speaker, and solid man of affairs. Full of energy, enthusiasm and progress, as fresh and bold in new projects as if nearer twenty than sixty, he keeps the life-blood of youth and grace dancing happily in unwithering veins.—Though he lapsed not a little in the anti-slavery struggle, he renewed the vows and deeds of his youth in his words and works in England and France during all the war, and to-day will prove, we trust, to be not a whit behind the best advanced in the questions and duties of the hour.—*Zion's Herald.*

P. S.—The Committee on Itinerancy have decided on districting the bishops by a vote of 29 to 8, and have appointed a sub-committee to draft and submit a plan. It is presumed that the bishops will be expected to preside at the conferences, and to make the appointments as formerly.

FRIGHTFUL VOLCANIC ERUPTION.—The Sandwich Islands have been visited with a series of frightful volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. The great crater Mauna Loa began demonstrations March 27th. March 28th over one hundred earthquake shocks were felt, and during the two weeks following, to April 13th, two thousand earthquake shocks occurred. At Wayschina the earth opened in many places. A tidal wave, sixty feet high, rolled over the tops of the cocoa trees a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, houses, and everything movable before it. A terrible shock prostrated a church and houses, killing many. In all, one hundred lives were lost, besides one thousand horses and cattle. The craters vomited fire-rock and lava. A river of red hot lava, five or six miles long, flowed to the sea, at the rate of ten miles an hour, destroying everything before it, and forming an island in the sea.

A new crator, two miles wide, opened, and threw rocks and streams of fire a thousand feet high. At one time the illumination extended fifty miles at night. The lava pushed out from shore one mile.

At Wayschina, three miles from shore, a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke, while the Kono packet was passing, spattering mud on the vessel.

The greatest shock occurred April 2d. Prior to the eruption there was a great shower of ashes and pumice. During the great shock the swaying motion of the earth was dreadful, and no person could stand. In the midst of this tremendous shock an eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes, and then ceased; then came the great tidal wave, and then the streams of lava.

The villages on the shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea and reddened the water. The earth eruption swallowed thirty persons, and the sea many more. Great suffering and terror prevailed in the whole region affected. The total loss of lives by the latest dispatches is given at between three and four hundred.

ONE of the conditions under which the Governor of Kazan, a semi-Tartar city of Russia, licensed a theatre, was that "at least once a week the manager should give a performance of such a nature that it should be possible for a mother to take her daughter to see it." In this country such regulations are not imposed.

WATER PROOF cloth is now prepared by a recent patent with balata instead of India rubber, as it will stand a higher heat than that gum.

A Swiss inventor thinks he has found a better motive power than steam, and wants to sell the secret for $10,000,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—*Senate.*—Seventy five steamboat captains and pilots protest against the further bridging of the Ohio river with less than 500 feet spans.

Trumbull gave notice that he would endeavor to press the admission of Arkansas to a final vote on Wednesday.

Adjourned.

House.—Chanler introduced a resolution declaring that the control of State governments was in white people, and instructing the Committee on Elections to report resolutions declaring that this is a white man's government. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A resolution looking to the erection of a commission to investigate illegal and unjust imprisonment during the war, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Cary introduced a resolution declaring that the letter and spirit of the law justified the payment of 5-20s in legal tenders. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A resolution justifying Secretary Seward in retaining possession of the ram Stonewall Jackson, recently sold to Japan, until Japan is pacified, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The tax bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The law covers 360 pages.

A resolution was passed bringing Charles W. Wooley to the bar of the House for contempt. The impeachment managers support the resolution, by a report, the reading of which required over an hour, with copies of private telegrams and evidence, mainly that of Thurlow Weed, showing that the scheme for buying votes for acquittal was canvassed in New York, and that suspicious telegrams and persons passed between the parties here and in New York. Intimate relations were shown to exist between the counsel and the friends of the President and the party who canvassed the purchase of votes in New York. The report claims that the managers have other evidence, but at present only feel justified in presenting such as will justify the arrest of Wooley. Adjourned.

LONDON, May 25.—Great Britain and Austria urge a general European disarming.

LONDON, May 25.—Advices from Antola, May 13th, have been received. The rear of the army had reached that point. The rainy season had commenced.

The German scientific expedition to the magnetic pole has sailed on its voyage of exploration.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Report says that the Republican caucus this morning agreed to postpone the vote on impeachment.

The High Court of Impeachment met at 12 o'clock M.

Senator Williams moved that the order heretofore directing the order of reading the articles and voting thereon be rescinded.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The motion of Williams was decided to be in order.

Mr. Coakling offered a substitute that the court now proceed to vote on the articles in their order, which was lost—twenty-eight to twenty-six.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Trumbull objected that the order partly executed cannot be rescinded, and that, in order to change the rule, notice must be given under the rule—which objection was overruled.

Ross moved to amend by inserting the first Tuesday in September, which was lost by a large majority on all previous votes. Ross voted with the impeachers.

Morrill, of Maine, moved that the court adjourn to the 23d of June, which motion was objected to as out of order.

The Senate decided that the vote is in order by thirty-five to eighteen.

Morrill's motion to adjourn to 23d June was then rejected—ayes twenty-seven, nays twenty-seven.

Williams moved to take the vote on the second article, which was carried.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Vote on the third article: Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Court then adjourned sine die.

IF you want wisdom, go to the holy prophets and learn the whys and wherefores of God's "becauses" in the vast history of the world.

OF a great many that seem to come to Christ, it may be said that they have not come to Him, because they have not left themselves.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly.—Basis of Proposed Reunion with the New School Church.

We copy as follows from a dispatch dated Albany, May 22d:

The Presbyterian Old School Assembly reassembled to-day. Some delegates, who were not present yesterday, presented credentials. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, Dr. Bentley, of Steubenville, Ohio, presented reports of the Joint Committees of the Old and New School branches of the church on the subject of reunion. The committees were appointed in 1866, and consisted of sixteen members from each body. The report is signed by all but three members, and, while they approve it, their signatures could not be obtained in time. The report recommends reunion on the following basis:

First. The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and the ecclesiastical basis of our common standard. The Scripture of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged as the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice. The confession of faith shall continue to be received as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.

Second. All the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies shall be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may hold in their respective connections up to the consummation of the union.

Third. The boundaries of the General Presbyteries and Synods shall be adjusted by the General Assembly of the United Church.

Fourth. The official records of the two branches of the church shall be held as making up the one history of the church, and no rule which does not stand approved by both shall be of any authority until re-established by the United Church, except so far as such rule may affect the rights of property.

Fifth. The corporate rights now held by the two General Assemblies shall be consolidated and applied for their several objects, as defined by law.

Sixth. There shall be one set of committees, of Boards for Home and Foreign Missions, and other religious enterprises of the church.

Seventh. As soon as practicable the General Assembly shall reconstruct and consolidate the several permanent committees and boards which now belong to the two assemblies.

Eighth. The publications of the Board of Publication, and of the Publication Committee, shall continue to be issued as at present, leaving it to the Board of Publication of the United Church to revise these issues.

Ninth. The theological seminaries that are now under the Assembly control may, if their Boards of Direction so elect, be transferred to the care of one or more of the adjacent Synods.

Tenth. It is agreed that the Presbyteries possess the right to examine ministers applying for admission from other Presbyteries, but each Presbytery shall be left free to decide for itself, when it shall exercise the right.

Eleventh. It shall be regarded as the duty of all our Judicatories, ministers and people in the United Church to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes that have divided us.

Twelfth. The forms of reunion, if they are approved by the General Assemblies of 1868, shall be turned over to the several Presbyteries under their care, and shall be of binding force, if they are ratified by three-fourths of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the church within one year after they shall have been submitted for approval.

After some discussion it was resolved to take up at once for discussion and consideration this plan for reunion, and continue the discussion without other interruption than by special orders before made.

Rev. Samuel W. Fleeher, of Utica, of the New School Church, and a representative from the Joint Convention of 1867, made an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of reunion.

The entire evening session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied in the discussion of the proposed basis of union. Dr. Blanvell, Wm. J. Allen, Stewart, Montford, Day and McLean spoke in favor of union, and Rev. Mr. Smith, Dr. Backus and Rev. Mr. Bergen in opposition. The discussion was earnest and eloquent, and not concluded when the Assembly adjourned until Saturday.

THE MASTER IS NEAR.

BY REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A.

He was in the hinder part of the ship, asleep on a pillow; and they awake him, and say unto him, Master, carest thou not that we perish?—*Mark* iv, 38.

When even was come the ship was in the midst of the sea, and he alone on the land. And he saw them toiling in rowing, for the wind was contrary unto them.—*Mark* vi, 47, 48.

O'er Gennesaret, mountain-bordered,
Beats the storm and swells the gale,
While the bark, divinely ordered,
Spreads for shore the laboring sail.
Faster falls the cloud-heart's raining;
Lightnings leap from thunder-caves;
Through the dead'ning midnight straining,
Wild eyes shine across the waves.

O how oft men weary, gazing
For some radiant help from far,
While above them, downward blazing,
Gleams some bright and friendly star!
In their billowy danger sharing
Lay their Lord, in human sleep
Calm as childhood's—while unsparing
Surged and strove the furious deep.

From his gentlest slumber parted,
Glance of that awaking eye
Soothes the lone and fretful-hearted,
Bids their fear in faith to die.
What to Him the wild commotion?
Vassals to his sov'reign will,
Fiercest wind or angriest ocean
Instant at his word are still.

O'er Gennesaret, wildly blowing,
Chafe the sullen winds again,
While the voyagers "toil in rowing,"
With a dull impatient pain.
Deeper looms the dark before them,
Wearier grows each slack'ning hand,
No loved presence bending o'er them;
Hopeless night and distant land.

Louder roars the surge's clangor,
Which the troubled moon shines o'er;
And the surf-waves, while with anger,
Dash in battle on the shore;
But the Lord, his own beholding,
Watches o'er their roused alarms,
As some mother watches, folding
Frightened nurslings in her arms.

Wearily the night-watch weareth,
Weareth, sick'ning and forlorn,
Yet the promised help forbeareth;
Hush of blast or glimpse of morn.
Then the waiting Saviour maketh
O'er the storm his path of peace;
From the wave the frenzy breaketh:
In the heart the discords cease.

On our souls be deeply graven
Lessons by these tempests taught:
Willeth Christ to lift the craven
Into realms of braver thought.
When with him we sojourn longer,
And the *heart* has stronger grown,
Rageth then the *storm-cloud* stronger,
And we brave the blast alone.

While untried we strive and wrestle
In our yet unripened strength,
Christ will slumber in the vessel,
And will speak the calm at length:
Through the wilder tempest scathless,
While we bravely breast the wave,
Still we hear him, "Be not faithless,
I am watching, I will save."

For the Advocate.

ACCEPTABLE SERVICE.

DOING THE WILL OF GOD FROM THE HEART

We must *do* the will of God. Mere verbal approval and commendation are not enough. We cannot thus meet the obligations devolved upon us. The Master demands more: "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you." We must do the *will of God*—not our opinions and wishes, but God's will. When we pray, "Thy will be done," we include and imply ourselves, as well as all others. If desirous to do God's will we can be in no doubt as to the line of duty, for it has pleased God to reveal the duty of all sorts and conditions of men, in all relations, civil, social and domestic.

There are some who do a part of those things that God has enjoined, but they are not done from the heart, but from various other considerations. Some, for example, render partial service, but they do so from policy. They are honest in their dealings—generally speak the truth; they refrain from slander and violence; in short, are law-abiding citizens. All this is done, however, in view of its being the best policy. God is not in all their thoughts. Now we can imagine an unbeliever doing all this without recognizing the will or even the existence of God.

Another class do a part of what may be called the will of God through respect to public opinion. They wish to stand well with the public, so they are careful to abstain from those things which the public condemn. Whenever they are in doubt what to do, they ask: "What will the people think—what will they say?" And when they determine what they suppose the public will think and say, they then make their resolve accordingly. The public whose respect they seek has fully expressed itself in favor of certain habits and practices. They are careful to conform to the public wish. For example, in certain communities it is the fashion for all decent people to attend church service, and observe the decent proprieties of the Lord's day. While they remain in that community they never think, without good excuse, of omitting attendance on public worship, nor presume to visit any place of public amusement on the Sabbath day. But when these people remove elsewhere, into a community that does not require church-going as one of the proprieties of life, nor puts any ban upon visiting places of public amusement on the holy day. The ground of moral obligation with this class—to wit: public opinion—being changed, these people change too, and the church is exchanged for the theatre, and the Sabbath school for the opera and the ball.

And yet another class do a part of those things that God has commanded or forbidden through the mere habit of education. They have been taught—to do some things and to refrain from others, and they do so from habit, without the least reference to the will of God. His love is not in their hearts, nor his fear before their eyes. It cannot with any Scriptural propriety be said that they are "doing the will of God from the heart."

When the will of God is not done from the heart—from a heart in harmony with God's will—it is never done fully, only partially, and not at all from the right motive. They only do so much of that which has been commanded as policy, public opinion or education may require. They propose to make no sacrifices, submit to no self-denial nor bear any crosses beyond the requirements of the authority they recognize. This service is not rendered with pleasure. It is not the choice of the heart; it is but submission to the exactions of policy or public opinion. Such partial servants of the law are not strong in their moral convictions and attachments.—Their service is not from love, nor the grand and all-constraining desire to please God. Whenever, therefore, these people are brought into new circumstances, and relieved from the pressure that influenced them, they easily turn aside and show that they are "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God."

To do the will of God from the heart supposes as a prime necessity that the heart is in harmony with God. As our hearts are depraved, "deceitful and wicked," we must pass from the power of satan unto God, and become new creatures in Christ Jesus. The carnal mind is enmity against God, and cannot do the will of God from the heart—so true it is that we must be born again. It is only the heart in which the love of God has been shed abroad that finds the law of the Lord perfect—more to be desired than gold, yea than much fine gold, and sweeter than honey or the droppings of the honey-comb. It is the heart renewed, in which Christ is formed the hope of glory; that is glad when it is said: "Let us go up to the house of the Lord;" that is a companion of all them that fear God, and had rather be a doorkeeper in his house than dwell in the tents of wickedness. It is the renewed man that feels the will of God a way of pleasantness and a path of peace, and who can say in humble and loving submission:—"Thy will, not mine, be done."

When the will of God is done from the heart there is a strong likelihood that we shall persevere in the doing. It is pleasant, the heart loves it, the yoke is easy and the burden is light. Animated with love, the man can run through a troop and leap over a wall. The law of the Lord is not only seen, but is felt, to be "holy, just and good." All other service seems unworthy, mean and poor. His motto is: "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. Only Jesus will I know, and Jesus crucified." If we would render acceptable service we must do the will of God from the heart. Oh! for

"A heart in every thought renewed,
And full of love divine."

W.

For the Advocate.

A GALA-DAY AT FARMERVILLE.

FARMERVILLE, La., May, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: This is one of the old settlements in north Louisiana, and yet the first public Sunday school celebration ever witnessed in the place was on the first of May, 1868.

Some years ago a school was organized and conducted by Mr. Henry Barrett. Very little interest was taken in the school by any one save Mr. Barrett, who, in spite of the apathy and indifference, never relaxed his zeal in the good work until death closed his labors. And with him passed away all interest in Sabbath school training for the children, and for years no organization of the kind has existed here.

In January last Rev. H. T. Lewis came to the village and at once went earnestly to work. The beginning was small, but the influence rapidly widened, until scarcely a child in the place was left out, and the interest extended to the adjacent country. The ranks were swelled, and now there is a perfect organization of officers and teachers, a good library, with new additions to the school on every Sabbath.

The celebration of the first of May was impressive and beautiful. The day was one of surpassing loveliness; the fleecy clouds which overcast the sky were just dense enough to temper the sun's rays and moderate the temperature. It is needless that I attempt a description of a Sabbath school celebration. All who may read this are familiar with such exhibitions, and know how transcendently lovely it is to see throngs of happy children, all gaily dressed, their faces beaming with smiles as radiant as rainbow hues, while the groves are made to ring with their merry, musical laughter.

Capt. T. B. Tompkins was the orator of the day. His speech was a chaste and polished production, abounding in many beautiful and forcible illustrations. Mr. L. V. Andrews, the Sunday school secretary, delivered a very neat and appropriate address; and, besides these, there were many little speeches from the pupils of the school. The singing, under the direction of Mrs. and Miss Barrett, was most delightful.

I have never seen, in city, town or country, such a display of beautiful banners.

One peculiarity of the school is that the classes, instead of being numbered, as usual in Sabbath schools, are all named.

Each class was in the procession, was headed by a banner borne aloft, and on the banner, in beautiful characters, was inscribed the name of the class. Among these names I noticed the following: "Little Pilgrims," "Buds of Promise," "Cross Bearers," "Band of Hope," "Pearl Seekers," and many others. I thought the plan of naming the classes a most excellent one. On each Sabbath the children of the different classes can be recognized as they pass to and from the schools, by the name neatly printed on a small slip of satin ribbon, pinned to the shoulder of the dress. Altogether it was a gala-day in Farmerville. Such a scene was never witnessed in this quiet old village before.

The superintendent of the school, W. W. Gutherie, Esq., deserves great praise for his devotion to the work. He gives his time and money with hearty good will to this great interest.

Sabbath schools are now being organized in various parts of the parish, and a deep and all-pervading feeling is spreading over the country. May God speed the good work, for we hail this as an omen of better times for the church.

J. L. B.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MINDEN, La., May 12, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: We are all pretty well, and hard at work trying to reconstruct the broken-down walls of Zion. As an item of church news, I report that, notwithstanding the times, I have just constructed a comfortable and snug church-house in this town for the colored people. It was dedicated the other day. Bro. Shea preached the sermon. Only a few dollars remains to be paid on the building, and it is the property of the M. E. Church South, for the exclusive use of the freed people of color. So much toward keeping up the distinction of the races. They are desirous to have separate churches and schools. This is the commencement of a circuit for the colored people which I hope to report at the next Conference. Affectionately,

S. B. WHITE.

Opelousas District Meeting—Louisiana Conference.

OPELOUSAS, May 1, 1868.

Delegates present—From New Iberia, Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, presiding elder; Plaquemine Brulee, Rev. J. D. Adams, pastor, Dr. J. W. Chevis, J. B. Clark and Hugh Moss, laymen; Washington, Rev. B. F. White, pastor, C. S. Cozine, E. G. Cropper and Dr. H. T. Chevis, laymen; Bayou Mallett, Rev. J. E. Bradley, pastor; Bellvue, Rev. F. T. Rawson, pastor; Opelousas, Rev. John Wilkinson, pastor, C. Mayo, James M. Porter, William Mason, H. T. Goodloe, L. B. Lassiter, Thos. H. Lewis and U. T. Blackshear, laymen.

The proceedings opened with religious services by the Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, after which the meeting organized by the latter taking the chair, and by the election of Thomas H. Lewis to serve as permanent secretary.

On motion, a Finance Committee of five, to serve for one year, was appointed. The chair nominated the following gentlemen on said committee, viz: New Iberia, W. E. Walker; Washington, C. S. Cozine; Plaquemine Brulee, J. B. Clark; Bayou Mallett, J. W. Swindall; Bellvue, C. Mayo; Opelousas, James M. Porter; Franklin, Dr. Saint; Pattersonville, Geo. Zeno.

On motion, it was agreed that the pastors present make verbal reports of the condition of their several charges, and that a written report be subsequently furnished by each to the secretary, to be recorded in the minutes.

On motion, it was agreed that the report of the Finance Committee on the bishop's and presiding elder's salary, fixing the latter at $160 and the former at $150, be adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that standing committees be appointed on the following interests, to wit: Sunday Schools, Church Extension, Secular Education, Ministerial Efficiency and Church Literature, and that the chairman of each committee prepare and present, at the next district meeting, a written report. The following gentlemen were appointed chairmen, the remaining members to be subsequently supplied: Sabbath Schools, David Riggs; Church Extension, J. D. Adams; Education, B. F. White; Ministerial Efficiency, John Wilkinson; Church Literature, Thomas H. Lewis.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to communicate with the bishop who shall preside at our next Annual Conference, and express to him the earnest request of this body that he will be present at our next district meeting, to be held at this place, and preside over our deliberations:

On motion, it was agreed that the next district meeting be held at Opelousas, after which the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS H. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

P. S.—A feature of much interest in the meeting was the verbal reports given by the preachers present of their operations on their stations and circuits. They demonstrated that the ministerial work in this section was being performed zealously and with much success.

The meeting was our first one, and was well attended. We hope to have the bishop at our next, and we look forward to it as an occasion of much interest and profit to the church.

Very respectfully your's,

T. H. L.

SATAN is never likely to do more mischief than when he puts on Samuel's coat.

PEOPLE who like so much to talk their mind, should sometimes try to mind their talk.

HISTORY tells us of illustrious villains, but there never was an illustrious miser in nature.

Shooting Niagara: and After?

BY THOMAS CARLYLE.

"It is indeed strange how prepossessions and delusions seize upon whole communities of men; no basis in the notion they have formed, yet everybody adopting it, everybody finding the whole world agree with him in it, and accept it as an axiom of Euclid; and, in the universal repetition and reverberation, taking all contradiction of it as an insult, and a sign of malicious insanity, hardly to be borne with patience. 'For who can change the opinion of these people?' as our Divus Imperator says. No wisest of mortals. This people cannot be convinced out of its 'axiom of Euclid' by any reasoning whatsoever; on the contrary, all the world assenting, and continually repeating and reverberating, there soon comes that singular phenomenon, which the Germans call *Schwarmerey*, ('*enthusiasm*' is our poor Greek equivalent,) which means simply '*Swarmery*,' or the 'gathering of men in swarms,' and what prodigies they are in the habit of doing and believing, when thrown into that miraculous condition. Some big queen bee is in the centre of the swarm; but any commonplace stupidest *bee*, Cleon the Tanner, Beales, John of Leyden, John of Bromwicham, any bee whatever, if he can happen, by noise or otherwise, to be chosen for the function, will straightway get fatted and inflated into *bulk*, which of itself means complete capacity; no difficulty about your queen bee; and the swarm once formed, finds itself impelled to action, as with one heart and one mind. Singular, in the case of human swarms, with what perfection of unanimity and quasi-religious conviction the stupidest absurdities can be received as axioms of Euclid, nay as articles of faith, which you are not only to believe, unless malignantly insane, but are (if you have any honor or morality) to push into practice, and without delay see *done*, if your soul would live! Divine commandment *to vote* ('manhood suffrage'—horsehood, doghood ditto not yet treated of;) universal 'glorious liberty,' (to sons of the devil in overwhelming majority, as would appear;) count of heads the God-appointed way in this universe, all other ways devil-appointed; in one brief word, which includes whatever of palpable incredibility and delirious absurdity, universally believed, can be uttered or imagined on these points, 'the equality of men,' any man equal to any other; Quashee nigger to Socrates or Shakspeare; Judas Iscariot to Jesus Christ; and Bedlam and Gehenna equal to the New Jerusalem, shall we say? If these things are taken up, not only as axioms of Euclid, but as articles of religion burning to be put in practice for the salvation of the world—I think that you will admit that *Swarmery* plays a wonderful part in the heads of poor mankind; and that very considerable results are likely to follow from it in our day!

But you will in vain attempt, by argument of human intellect, to contradict or turn aside any of these divine axioms, indisputable as those of Euclid, and of sacred or quasi-celestial quality to boot; if you have neglected the one method (which was a silent one) of dealing with them at an early stage, they are thenceforth invincible; and will plunge more and more madly forward toward practical fulfillment. Once fulfilled, it will then be seen how credible and wise they were. Not even the queen bee but will then know what to think of them. Then, and never till then.

By far the notablest case of *Swarmery*, in these times, is that of the late American war, with settlement of the nigger question for result. Essentially the nigger question was one of the smallest; and in itself did not much concern mankind in the present time of struggles and hurries. One always rather likes the nigger; evidently a poor blockhead with good dispositions, with affections, attachments—with a turn for nigger melodies, and the like; he is the only savage of all the colored races that does'n't die out on sight of the white man; but can actually live beside him, and work and increase and be merry. The Almighty Maker has appointed him to be a servant. Under penalty of heaven's curse, neither party to this pre-appointment shall neglect or misdo his duties therein; and it is certain (though as yet widely unknown) servantship on the *nomadic* principle, at the rate of so many shillings per day, *cannot* be other than misdone. The whole world rises in shrieks against you, on hearing of such a thing; yet the whole world, listening to those cool Sheffield disclosures of *rattening*, and the market rates of murder in that singular 'Sheffield Assassination Company (limited,') feels its hair rising on end—to little purpose hitherto; being without even a gallows to make response! The fool of a world listens, year after year, for above a generation back, to 'disastrous *strikes*,' 'merciless *lockouts*,' and other details of the nomadic scheme of servitude; nay is becoming thoroughly disquieted about its own too lofty minded flunkeys, mutinous maid servants (ending, naturally enough, as 'distressed needle-women' who cannot sew; thirty thousand of these latter now on the pavements of London,) and the kindred phenomena on every hand; but it will be long before the fool of a world opens its eyes to the taproot of all—that—to the fond notion, in short, that servantship and mastership, on the nomadic principle, was ever, or will ever be, except for brief periods, possible among human creatures. Poor souls, and when they have discovered it, what a puddling and weltering, and scolding and jargoning there will be, before the first and real step toward remedy is taken!

Servantship, like all solid contracts between men (like wedlock itself, which was *once* nomadic enough, temporary enough!) must become a contract of permanency, not easy to dissolve, but difficult extremely—a 'contract for life,' if you can manage it (which you cannot, without many wise laws and regulations, and a great deal of earnest thought and anxious experience,) will evidently be the best of all. And this was already the nigger's essential position. Mischief, irregularities, injustices did probably abound between nigger and Buckra; but the poisonous taproot of all mischief, and impossibility of fairness, humanity, or well doing in the contract, never had been there! Of all else the remedy was easy in comparison; vitally important to every just man concerned in it; and, under all obstructions, (which in the American case, begirt with frantic 'abolitionists,' fire-breathing like the old Chimæra, were immense,) was gradually getting itself done. To me individually the nigger's case was not the most pressing to the world, but among the least so! America, however, had got into *Swarmery* upon it, (not America's blame either, but in great part ours, and that of the nonsense *we* sent over to them,) and felt that in the heavens or the earth there was nothing so godlike, or incomparably pressing to be done. Their energy, their valor, etc., etc., were worthy of the stock they sprang from; and now, poor fellows, *done* it they have, with a witness. A continent of the earth has been submerged, for certain years, by deluges as from the pit of hell; half a million (some say a whole million, but surely they exaggerate) of excellent white men, full of gifts and faculty, have torn and slashed one another into horrid death, in a temporary humor, which will leave centuries of remembrance fierce enough; and three million absurd blacks, men and brothers (of a sort) are completely 'emancipated;' launched into the career of improvement—likely to be 'improved off the face of the earth' in a generation or two! That is the dismal prediction to me of the warmest enthusiast to their cause whom I have known of American men—who doesn't regret his great efforts either, in the great cause now won, cause incomparably the most important on earth or in heaven at this time. *Papae, papae;* wonderful indeed!"

STATISTICS.—The following figures indicate the numerical strength of the various Methodist bodies in the United States:

	Members.
Methodist Episcopal Church (exclusive of the India, German and Liberia Mission Conferences)	1,130,096
Methodist Episcopal Church South, (1860)	757,235
American Wesleyan Methodists	20,000
The "Methodist" Church	50,098
Protestant Methodists (in the Southern States)	70,000
African Methodist Episcopal Church	200,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	60,000
Free Methodists	4,800
Primitive Methodists	
Evangelical Association (exclusive of the German Conference)	57,226
Total	2,348,425

OLD Thomas Fuller quaintly says: Lord, my voice by nature is harsh and untunable, and it is vain to lavish any art to better it. Can my singing of Psalms be pleasing to Thy ears, which is unpleasant to my own? Yet, though I cannot chant with the nightingale, or chirp with the blackbird, I had rather chatter with the swallow, yea, rather croak with the raven, than be altogether silent. Hadst Thou given me a better voice I would have praised thee with a better voice; now, what my music wants in sweetness let it have in sense—singing praises with my understanding. Yea, Lord, create in me a new heart, therein to make melody; and I will be contented with my old voice, until in Thy due time, being admitted into the choir of heaven, I have another, more harmonious, bestowed on me.

MERIT has its season, as well as fruit.

AGAINST the fear of man there is no adequate argument but the fear of God.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

DEATH OF A PATRIARCH.

Our venerable friend, John W. Glenn, of the North Georgia Conference, has been called home in the 73d year of his age. A great, good man has fallen; a man eminent for ability, zeal and wisdom; such a man as comes to the people of one State not more than one or two in a generation. We revered him living; we respect his memory; we rejoice in his rich reward.

All the information we have is found in the following paper, sent us from the Rome district meeting—a well-deserved eulogy:

With mingled feelings of sadness and joy the members of this district meeting receive intelligence of the death of our venerable brother in Christ, John W. Glenn—sadness for our loss, joy at his gain. So long and well known among us, so endeared by intercourse and friendship with nearly every single individual member of this body, it is difficult to repress our grief at the thought that we shall be permitted to greet him no more in our midst, but must lose forever his counsel and his presence.

Familiar in his intercourse, pleasant and instructive in his conversation; warmly and sincerely attached to the church of his choice; with native faculties of mind rarely possessed, and a force and power of expression which swayed the hearer at his will; with an integrity which marked his whole life as one of the crowning points of his character; with a zeal in the cause of the great Master which always made him an unwearied soldier of the cross; deeply imbued with the spirit of all truth, unpretending in his life, yet commanding the respect and admiration of all; with a logic so true and convincing that the judgment found no escape from its commanding grasp; with a power of ridicule and caustic wit which mercilessly excoriated and withered his adversary, yet with a pathos so soft and winning that the heart melted under its wondrous appeals; all combined with a wisdom and legal acumen which made him the counselor of the church, and, as he was not inappropriately called, the Blackstone of our denomination, he moved among us a father and a friend—one of the chosen men of Israel. An humble mechanic in the beginning of his career, making his bread by the sweat of his brow, with no advantages of education, and cut off, by the poverty of his condition and the necessity for personal manual labor, from the refinements of cultivated minds, yet baptized of the Spirit for the great work of the Gospel, he became a polished shaft in the hands of the Master, and ranked easily among the ablest and purest of our denominational leaders.

Abundant in labors, his capacity for labor was the only measure for the extent and amount of his labor. In our Annual and General Conferences, both before and since the separation of the Northern and Southern churches, as a representative of our people, our interests we felt always to be safe in his hands, and well guarded by his vigilant and active intellect and zeal. In outward life grave in his manner, and rather ascetic in his appearance, in the social circle he was the very spirit of gentleness and kindness, while around his own fireside, in the bosom of his home, he was indeed and of a truth the indulgent master, the affectionate husband, the tender father and companion of his children.

For some years he was a local preacher, but joining the Conference, the second year thereafter he was appointed presiding elder of the Cherokee district, embracing the counties of Habersham, Hall, Gwinnett, Dekalb, Fayette, Coweta and Henry, to the Alabama line and the Coosa river, thence between the Etowah and Oostanaula to the top of the Blue Ridge to the starting point; embracing a territory 1,000 miles each round, with the privilege of being at home but twice on each riding. For four years he discharged the duties of this work, and from that time to the day of his death the care of churches and the glory of his Master expended the energies of his Herculean frame and powerful intellect. At first disease invaded his body and confined him to his house and bed, until on Thursday, the 30th of April, A. D. 1868, in the 73d year of his age, he surrendered his charge with his life, and left his wife and children and friends and us his brethren to mourn our loss. But we mourn not as those who have no hope, for while we drop warm tears over his grave and most deeply feel our bereavement, yet we rejoice in the full assurance that from the harvest field below—he has gone to that rest which remaineth for the people of God. To us hath he left an example of faith and patience, of labor and love; let us emulate him in all his heroic Christian life, and so shall we meet him in the church triumphant above.

Resolved, That this district meeting, now in session, learn with feelings of deep sorrow that our venerable brother in Christ, John W. Glenn, is no more.

Resolved, That while we mourn his departure, we give thanks to God for the assurance that our loss is his gain; that he rests from his labor and that his works do follow him.

Resolved, That we affectionately sympathize with the family of our deceased brother, and commend them to God and the word of his grace.

Resolved, That this report and resolutions be published in the *Southern Christian Advocate*.

THE GREENE COUNTY AFFAIR.

Greene county, one of the wealthiest in the State before the war, has an unusually large negro population. The registered vote of Greene and Hale counties, which constituted one registration district, was, before the revision of registration in January, white 624, 6,225 blacks. With such a voting population it is not surprising that an undue proportion of carpet-baggers — adventurers without character, capacity or reputation—were drawn thither, and that a number of the most disreputable and vicious of the native whites joined in the "wild hunt" after official position through negro votes. These adventurers at once proceeded to the organization of secret societies, through which their control over their colored dupes was established and secured. In this way the negroes of the country were virtually made the slaves of a score or two of bad men, who used them solely with a view to their own advancement, and who hesitated at nothing calculated to promote their own ends. By some of these men the negroes were incited to insolence, violence and crime, and by others holding official positions, in the "bureau" generally, they were protected in their evil-doing. One Captain Claus, a bureau agent, in broad day light, in the name and by the authority of the federal government, on two several occasions compelled the civil authorities to release from jail negroes confined for crimes against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, as in the statutes made and provided. Encouraged, stimulated and protected by these men, the negroes defied the laws and threatened the safety of the community. Arson became a common offence. For weeks scarcely a mail from Greene county but brought us an account of the burning of a residence, stable, crib, store-house or something of the sort. The court house and the papers and the records of the county were destroyed by fire. In almost every case of burning the circumstances were such as to leave no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. Under these influences the negroes were daily becoming more violent and threatening. Every white family in the county lived in apprehension.

This was the condition of affairs. The whites were not disposed to blame too harshly negroes who, left to themselves, would have been orderly and well-disposed. The blame was properly laid upon those who instigated and prompted the lawlessness that threatened to involve a whole people in ruin and bloodshed. Such men as Claus, Hill, and their confederates, had made property and life insecure, and filled the country with uneasiness and fear.

Hill had been very active in this business. His character was infamous. A minister of the Gospel once, he had been expelled from the church for the grossest crimes. He had robbed the family of a minister of his own church of money contributed for their relief. He had been guilty of other acts not less criminal. He was shunned by all. Socially outlawed, the brand of infamy was upon his brow. The passage of the Reconstruction Bill was a God-send to him. It opened up to him a new field of action. Through negro votes he could get office and power, and wreak a long-treasured vengeance upon the people of the county. He promptly acted upon the thought. He had no descent to make to put himself on a level with the negro. He got a negro school, and became a high priest in the Radical party. He put on the cloak of "loyalty," and confidently assumed that it would cover and protect his iniquitous practices.

Under these circumstances it is not to be supposed that the people of Greene county looked upon him with much favor. It is certain that his presence was regarded as a menace to the whole community. And yet there was no law to reach him—his "loyalty" made his blackest deeds white as snow—his "loyalty" protected him.

But in an evil moment, for him and the community, he resorted to his old practices; and, caught in the very act of stealing, he was required to pay for the stolen property. He did not deny taking the property, so far as we know he did not pretend that the amount charged for it was exorbitant; but he refused to pay the bill. Dunned for this bill, and refusing to pay it, a difficulty ensued between him and Pettigrew; others standing near joined in, and a proposition, not carried out, was made to ride him on a rail. He was badly frightened and not much hurt. This is all.

A charge of "rioting" and "assault and battery" was made under oath by Hill against some twelve or fifteen young men of Eutaw, and they were all arrested and carried to Montgomery, and thence brought back to this city and held here in arrest for trial. Half of these gentlemen were proved innocent of any participation in the affair, and acquitted by the Court Martial. As to them, Hill had plainly sworn falsely. The others were convicted, mainly upon the testimony of Hill, and are expiating their offence beneath the burning sun of the Dry Tortugas.—*Selma Times and Messenger*.

Mr. Evarts on the Proprieties of Discussion.

The happiest portion of Mr. Evarts' speech, before the Court of Impeachment, was embraced in the discussion of that branch of the case in which the President is accused of using discourteous language in addressing the people when on his tour West, two years ago. As a specimen of the use which may be made of sarcasm by a scholar and a gentleman, it will not be easy to better what follows:

I find that the matter charged against the President is, that he has been unmindful of the harmony and courtesies which should prevail between the legislative and the executive. If it should prevail from the executive toward the legislative, it should also prevail from the legislative to the executive, except I am to be met with what I must regard as a most novel view presented by Mr. Manager Williams in his argument the other day, that "as the Constitution of the United States prevents your being drawn in question anywhere for what you say," it is therefore a rule which does not work both ways. Well, that is an agreeable view of personal duty, that if I wear an impenetrable shirt of mail, it is just the thing for me to be drawing daggers against every one else; *noblesse oblige* seems to be a law which the honorable manager does not think applicable to the Houses of Congress. If there were anything in that suggestion, how should you guard and regulate your use of freedom of speech? Now I have not gone outside of the debates which are connected with the civil tenure act. My time is sufficiently occupied with reading all that has been said in the behalf of the House on that subject; but I find a well-recorded precedent, not merely in the observance of a single Senator, but in the direct determination of the Senate itself, in passing on the question which certainly points at least to freedom of speech, as between two departments of the government.—The honorable Senator from Massachusetts, in the course of the debate, says on the subject of this very law in reference to the President:

"You may ask for protection—against whom? I answer plainly, against the President of the United States. There, sir, is the duty of the hour. Ponder it well, and do not forget it. There was no such duty on our fathers—there was no such duty on our recent predecessors in this chamber—because there was no President of the United States who had become the enemy of the country."

Well, now, the President had said that "Congress was hanging on the verge of the government." But here is a direct charge that the President of the United States is the enemy of the country. Mr. Sumner being called to order for that expression, the honorable Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony, who not unfrequently presides, with much urbanity, and so much control over your deliberations, gave this view as to what the common law of the tribunal is on the subject of the harmonies and courtesies which should prevail between the legislative and executive departments. He says: "It is the impression of the chair that these words do not exceed the usual (laughter) latitude of debate."—(Laughter.) Now that is the custom of the tribunal established by the presiding officer. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "I think the words objected to are clearly in order." (Loud laughter.) "I have heard similar remarks fifty times"—(continued laughter)—"without any point of order being raised." And the Senate came to a vote, the opposing members of which remind me of some votes on evidence which we have had on this trial. The appeal was laid on the table, 20 yeas and 10 nays. But that is not all. Proceeding in the same debate, after being allowed to be in order, Mr. Sumner goes on with his speech, the eloquence of which I cannot sufficiently compliment, as it would be out of place to do so, but it certainly is of the highest. Of course I make no criticism. He begins with the announcement of a very good principle. He says: "I shall insist always on complete freedom of debate, and I shall exercise it." John Milton, in his glorious aspirations, said, "Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely above all liberties." Thank God now that slave masters have been driven from this court. Such is the liberty of American Senators. Of course there can be no citizens of a republic too high for exposure; there can be no one too low for protection. The exposure of the powerful and the protection of the weak; these are not only valuable liberties, but command duties. Now is there anything in the President's answer that is nobler or more thoroughgoing than that? And if the President is not too high but that it should be not only an invaluable liberty but a command and duty to call him an enemy of the country, is not the House of Representatives to be expected to the imputation of a most intelliblo aspersion upon them, that they are hanging upon the verge of the government?—(Laughter.) Then the honorable Senator proceeds in a style of observations on which I shall make no criticism whatever, except that Cicero against Catiline and against Verres does not contain more eloquence against the objects of his invective than that speech of the honorable Senator. And then it all ends in a wonderfully sensible and pithy observation on the part of the honorable Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Howard,) who says:

"The Senator from Massachusetts had advanced the idea that the President has become an enemy to his country, but I suppose that not only to be the condition of the sentiment in this Senate touching the President of the United States, but I suppose we never had a President in regard to whom the opinion of the Senate was not divided, some thinking he was an enemy of the country, and others thinking he was not; and I respectfully submit, therefore, that the Senator from Massachusetts will be competent to try an impeachment, if sent here, against the President, as I concede the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) will be competent to try it."

Now that is good sense; Senatorial sense may be made so wide as that. We have also a report, in the House of Representatives, of a very brief debate between two of the most distinguished members of that body, who can, as well as any others for the purpose of this trial, furnish a standard of what is called by the honorable manager "propriety of speech." Mr. Bingham says:

"I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that it does not become a gentleman who recorded his vote fifty times for Jefferson D. v's, the arch traitor in this rebellion, [roars of laughter,] as his candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to undertake to manage his cause by attempting to fasten the imputation either on my integrity or my honor. I repel with scorn and contempt any utterances of that sort from any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher, not taken, or of Fort Fisher taken. [Continued laughter.]

Mr. Butler, after some remarks, said:

"But if during the war the gentleman from Ohio did as much as he did in that direction, I shall be glad to recognize that much; but the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of was an innocent woman hung upon the scaffold, one Mrs. Surratt, and I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher, if he and his present associates can sustain him in shedding the blood of a woman, who was tried by a military commission and convicted without sufficient evidence in my judgment."

Mr. Bingham with spite replied:

"I challenge the gentleman, I dare him here or anywhere, in this tribunal or in any tribunal, to assert that I spoliated or mutilated any book; but such a charge, without one tittle of evidence, is only fit to come from a man who lives in a bottle, and is fed with a spoon."

What that refers to I do not know.

Mr. Evarts, continuing, said—This all comes within the common law of courtesy, in the judgment of the House of Representatives. We have attempted to show that in the President's addresses to the people there was something of irritation, something in the subject, something in the manner of the crowd, which excused and explained, if it did not justify, the style of his speeches, and you might suppose that this interchange of debate which I just read grew out of the same subject, which was in itself savage and ferocious. But what do you think was the subject that these honorable gentlemen were debating upon? Why, it was charity.

A Senator—What?

Mr. Evarts—Charity; a question of charity to the South. That was the whole staple of the debate. Charity; which suffereth all things and is kind. [Laughter.] Charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly: seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in equality, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things; endureth all things; charity never fails. But the apostle adds, what may be exactly true in regard to the managers, "tongues may fail." [Laughter.] But now, to be serious. In a free republic who will tolerate the fanfaronade about speech-making? *Quis tulerit gracchos de seditione querentes.* Who will tolerate public orator's prate about propriety of speech? Why can we not learn that our estimate of others must proceed on general views, and not vary according to any particular passions and prejudices? When Cromwell, in his career through Ireland, in the name of Parliament, had set himself down before the town of Ross, and summoned it to surrender, this papist community, exhausted in its resistance, asked to surrender only on condition of freedom of conscience. Cromwell replied: "As to freedom of conscience, I meddle with no man's conscience; but if you mean by that liberty to celebrate the Mass, I would have you understand that in no place where the power of the Parliament of England prevails shall that be permitted." So the honorable managers do not complain of freedom of speech, but if any man says that the House of Representatives is "hanging on the verge of government," we are to understand that in no place where the power of the two Houses of Congress prevails shall that be permitted, although they meddle with no man's property or freedom of speech. [Laughter.]

Dr. Livingstone's Report of His Explorations.

The following communication from Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveler, was laid before the Royal Geographical Society of England, at its last meeting:

DISPATCH TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON, K G.
BEMBA, lat. 10 deg. 10 min. S.,
Lon. 31 deg. 50 min. E., Feb. 1, 1867.

MY LORD: On our arrival yesterday at this town we found that a party of black Arab slave traders was ready to start for Bugamoyo, near Zanzibar, and could remain only half a day to allow of our writing. The geographical matter must therefore be short. We could not go round the northern end of Lake Nyassa, as we intended, partly because the country had been swept of provisions by Zulu marauders, and partly because I felt sure that the Johanna men would flee at sight of danger, as they afterward actually did, on mere report, at its southern end. By striking southward we passed through a depopulated tract of about one hundred miles, but became acquainted with Mataka, the most influential chief on the water-shed between the coast and the lake. His town consists of at least 1,000 houses, and, the altitude above the sea being over 3,000 feet, the climate is cold in July. Some of his people had gone to Lake Nyassa to plunder without his knowledge, and he had ordered the captives and cattle to be sent back. It was gratifying to find that this was his spontaneous act; and I accidentally got a sight of the party, and found it to consist of fifty-four women and children, a dozen boys, and about thirty head of cattle. We remained a considerable time in his town, and longer in his district, which extends down to Lake Nyassa, fifty miles distant. He was very anxious that some of the freed boys from Nassick school should remain with him to show the use that could be made of his cattle in agriculture, but I could not prevail on any one to remain. One had discovered two uncles in the town, but refuse to live with them. "How can I remain where I have no mother and no sister?" was his invariable answer to the request for him to stop. I promised to endeavor to get some lads from the same school, who had acquired a knowledge of Indian agriculture, to show him how to make and use plows.

Mataka provided amply for our wants and safety while in his district; but he could not control the Arabs, who have placed two dhows on the lake, and kept them out of our reach lest we should burn them as slavers. I was therefore forced to go round the southern extremity of the lake, instead of across the middle. There we visited the three most important Waijan chiefs, and those who are still the greatest slave traders in the country. I do not know what effect, if any, our protest and explanations will have, but it seemed to be the first time they had heard their conduct condemned.

The Waiao people are very hospitable; and then an Arab, belonging to a slaving party which had been plundered of his slaves, came to us, and so wrought on the fears of the Johanna men by tales of the terrible Mazitu, or Zulus, that their eyes actually stood out with terror. They ran away under the solo influence of fear, and left me with only nine Nassick boys. The Johanna men had proved themselves such inveterate thieves in their way that it was a relief to get rid of them. We had been in Mataka's district from the middle of July to the end of September, and in the beginning of October tried to go westward, so as to avoid the Mazitu altogether; but the people of Kutosa, or Kichasura, were afraid to take us up Kirk's range, because some Arab slave traders had been driven thence by the exasperated inhabitants.—Katosa tried to get carriers for us, but in vain, and being an old friend, he at last turned out with his wives to do the work himself. Six stout ladies took up our loads, and soon shamed the young men with their sharp tongues. The range is only the edge of a high plateau, where the people, all Manganja, have not yet been led into buying and selling each other. We found them to be equally afraid of our people below, and, like all the interior people who have not been in contact with slavery, very kind. I gave a present of cloth and got ample provisions cooked for supper to the whole party and breakfast the next morning. The people were supposed to be Maravi, but are in fact Manganja, under different names, as Kaathuada, Chipeta, Echowa, etc. Their land is high and cold; their huts are plastered all over, even on the roofs, for the sake of heat by night. They are great agriculturists, and so many in number that one village is scarcely a mile from the other. We made short marches and had a great deal of intercourse with these mountaineers, and possibly our account of the evils of the slave trade may keep them from engaging in it headlong, as most Africans of this race are but too ready to do. The chief who had driven off the Arabs was delighted when I said I wished he would treat in the same manner all slaving parties of whatever color, but complained that his countrymen would not join with him in expelling an invasion. This is true, for each village being independent of every other, they have no more cohesion than a rope of sand.

As we went westward to avoid the Mazita, we turned northward as soon as we were past the longitude of their country, and nearly walked into the hands of a party out plundering. We met two villagers fleeing from them to some mountains, and went in the same direction in order to defend ourselves and them, but the Mazitu, after plundering the villages to which we were proceeding, turned off to the southeast. As we went northward we saw more and more of their devastations, and suffered considerably from want of provisions. Crossing the Loangwa and the great valley in which it flows—the bed of an ancient lake—we entered the Lobisa, a country of the Babisa, and for the first time got information as to the route the Portuguese followed in going to Cazembe. It is placed by the map makers very much too far east. We never came upon it, so trod on new ground. It will enable one to form an idea of the way we went if he conceives us going westward from Kalosa's, and then northward till we take up the point at which we left off in 1863. The watershed between the Loangwa and Chambeze rises up to 6,600 feet. The Chambezo was crossed in latitude 10 degrees 34 minutes south. It had flooded all its banks with clear water, but the lines of trees showing its actual size were not more than forty yards apart. I think that we are now on the watershed, though not the highest part of it, between Chambezo and Loapula. We suffered a great deal from gnawing hunger. The Babisa, who were among the first natives to engage in slavery, have suffered its usual effects. Their country is depopulated, and the few inhabitants, now living at wide intervals from each other, had no provisions to sell. In the Loangwa valley and also in that of the Chambezo I had no difficulty in securing supplies of meat with the rifle; but Lobisa had no animals, and we had hard times in marching through its dripping forests. We had no difficulties with the natives, other than those petty annoyances which are not wanting in even the smoothest life, and certainly not such as an explorer should mourn over. This town has a treble line of stockades and a deep ditch around the inner one. The chief seems a frank, jolly person, and, having cattle, we mean to rest a little with him. We are very much emaciated, but, like certain races of pigs, take on fat kindly. Our sorest loss has been all our medicines. We are 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, but, having rains every day, feel that we need, like the cattle of the people, the protection of huts. I regret that my geographical notes must be so scanty, but hope to send fuller information from Tanganyika. Our progress hitherto has been very slow. The boys cannot go more than seven or eight miles a day with their loads, and that is enough for me, too, with only a heavy rifle.

I am, etc.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order. *If this cannot be had,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

CITY MONEY.

Five dollars of city money are now required to pay for the ADVOCATE for one year.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

DE KALB CIRCUIT—MOBILE CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Jas. M. Gann writes: "I have adopted the plan of inviting seekers to the altar at the regular appointments, and have conversions and accessions every round. What do you think about it?" Think! why, my dear brother, it is the true way, the old style, the way that Asbury and McKendry used to do, and we ought never to have quit doing. Many a good sermon is lost because, after cutting down the grain, the husbandman failed to shock up, but left it on the ground, went away, and when he came back found it either spoilt by the weather, scattered by the wind or eaten by the birds of the air.

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION.

Last week we copied from one of the city papers a police report in regard to Dr. Nicholson. Since then we have good reason for believing that the Dr. was innocent of the charge, but fell into the hands of a low set, (mulattoes,) who, after attempting in vain to levy black mail upon him, went forward and withdrew the charge, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 116.

We call attention to Special Orders No. 116, of Major General R. C. Buchanan, appointing various Justices of the Peace and Police Jurors in the State of Louisiana.

"FROM SHORE TO SHORE."—A steel engraving (20x26) by F. T. Stuart, from a painting by Clarence M. Dobell. B. B. Russell, publisher, 55 Cornhill—$2 per copy—a boat freighted with childhood, youth, manhood and old age, crossing the river of life—a pleasing and suggestive conception, well executed.

SPASMODIC PIETY.—A quaint writer of another church compares a certain class of professors of religion to "sheet-iron stoves heated by shavings." When there is a little reviving in the church they all at once flame up and become exceedingly warm and zealous. They are ready to chide the pastor and elders for their coldness and want of activity. But, alas! the shavings are soon burned out, and then the heat goes down as it went up. They are never seen in the prayer room, or more spiritual meetings of the church again, until there is another excitement. If such people had not souls of their own to be saved, they would not be worth taking into the church. They encumber it, though they may themselves receive benefit from a connection with it.

THE CHINA MISSION.

Bishop Early is in especial charge of this great and increasing interest of our church. It is in fit hands. His large experience and unwasting zeal for the cause of the Saviour, centred upon this noble enterprise, will secure to it a place in the hearts of our people which it is entitled to, but hitherto has not had. If we add to this the youth and energy of the secretary *pro tem.*, Brother Cunningham, his actual knowledge of the prospects and wants of that immense harvest field, we think that the future is decidedly more hopeful for the China mission of our church than it ever has been.

The bishop makes a call for one or two young men for this field—men of "gifts and grace"—not merely men who have the spirit to volunteer to go, but those who with this spirit are heartily indorsed and recommended for this work by competent judges. A missionary should be a reading man, a man of good common sense, a man of an inventive, enterprising mind, possessing tact enough to interest anybody, of great courage and steadiness, of a cheerful, hopeful temperament; a man of all-work—not merely a baptized student, but a man equally capable of study and work—"a workman who needeth not to be ashamed," when among scholars or saints, magistrates or people, artists or artizans; who has a fair knowledge of the sciences of the day; who can write as well as talk. He should have youth on his side, and though it is not easy to find a young man with all these points in a high degree, yet we may find them in a considerable degree. And withal he should have a sound body. Laying, as we are, the foundation of a great, may be the greatest, enterprise upon which the church of God ever entered, no less than opening the gospel to a race embracing one-third of the human family, a race docile and accessible, we cannot be too painstaking in securing right men for this mission. We hope that our able ministers, experienced elders, will aid the bishop in obtaining one or two such men, and communicate with him freely.

Our people are awakening to the immense interests we have in that distant field, and to the noble men who already represent us there. The value of this foreign missionary work to the home church is admirably put by the Rev. Mr. Punshon, in his address before the General Conference at Chicago, and we cannot do better than quote that part of it:

"During the progress of the last General Conference we had begun to celebrate the jubilee of our missionary society. We had a limited area to work upon—limited, I mean, in comparison with the vastness which bewilders one's senses here—and with schemes of chapel building and of extension pressing upon our people which might well be called gigantic. There was a noble response, upward of a million of dollars being laid cheerfully upon the missionary altar.

"We have reason to be very thankful for the progress of our efforts in this cause. The reflex influence of our missionary enterprise is a mighty one. In times of unhallowed speculation, when the foundations were put in peril, we have gone to our missions to attest our theology; in times of rebuke and blasphemy, when our honored religion was treated as a dream, we have gone to our missions to attest our experience. The zeal and faith of the home churches has been quickened by the tidings which have reached from afar. On that field where the subtlest attack of the century has been made upon our historic Christianity, even in the diocese of the Bishop of Natal, God has blessed us with one of the most wonderful and refreshing of revivals of modern times. (Applause.)

"Here also we are continually reminded of the lapse of time and the work of the great Destroyer. Two of the earliest missionaries, to whose labors in the island of Ceylon Bishop Thomson made such eloquent reference to-day, have, since I left England, been called to their reward: the venerable Father Swance, the last survivor of the band who went with Dr. Coke for the establishment of a mission in India, and another of our brothers, perhaps the ripest of Oriental scholars, the gentle, unassuming Robert Sykes Harding, both names fragrant as ointment poured forth, in that fragrant land to which Bishop Thomson referred. But though the workmen die the work lives.

"Never was the Missionary Society stronger—stronger in material strength, stronger in rich opportunities, in the best affections of our people, and in its hold upon their mighty prayers—than it is at this hour. How it must rejoice the founders of this enterprise, if they are permitted to look down from their haven of rest and peace. Beginning, as in an upper room, and with strange trembling at heart, the cause has gone on and prospered until from broad Australia to furthest India it has belted the world with a zone of liberality, and blessed it with an atmosphere of prayer. (Applause.) Your successes, mighty and marvelous as they are, are all our successes too, for you have all sprung out of the loins of the missionary enterprise. (Applause.)

"I regard it with no inconsiderable satisfaction to be able to remind you to-day that when Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor, in 1769, were sent out to America, the first missionary collection was made in the British Wesleyan Conference. The ministers there assembled were the only persons who contributed, and the sum of upward of $200 was put into their hands. And just to show you how in those times the ministry were ahead of the laity, let me tell you of another thing, that on their way to bid farewell to their friends, Boardman and Pilmoor called at the city of York, now one of the most laborious and earnest of our missionary auxiliaries. They made their valedictory address to the people, and a contribution was taken up which amounted to $2 50. (Laughter.) And it was said, but I cannot vouch for the correctness of the tradition, but I believe it, that a special meeting for prayer was called for at five o'clock on the following morning, to return God thanks for such unexampled liberality. (Great laughter.)

"Hither, though with scanty means, but with firm trust in God, these messengers of the churches came, and looking at the majestic proportions of American Methodism now, albeit I say it unto you, how ye owe us your own selves besides."

NEW BOOKS.

From George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, we have received

THE OLD WORLD IN ITS NEW FACE, by Henry W. Bellows. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868. 12mo., pages 454. A book of travels in this day must present qualities of the highest order in the writer to receive serious attention. So many have traveled and written, and so much has been well said and poorly by these travelers, that a man now-a-days likes to turn a book of travels over, as a countryman does a letter, very often, and wonder a good deal before he ventures fairly into it. We can assure the general reader that he risks nothing in breaking the seal of these "Impressions of Europe in 1867-1868." The author writes from what he knows as well as what he sees. His mind is well furnished, his taste cultivated, and his eye accurate. He succeeds in telling a great deal that one wishes to know of the picture that is passing within his view, but which is hidden from the reader, and it is easy to accompany him and to realize what he is observing. He has been unusually fortunate in having access to the most considerable persons in the European world of church or state; kings, ministers, professors and divines move in the panorama of the author, and speak intelligibly as they pass. This is volume I. The second volume has not yet appeared.

POOR HUMANITY, by F. W. Robinson—No. 313 of the Library of Select Novels. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1868. Pamphlet form, 50 cents.

BRAKESPEARE, or the Fortunes of a Free Lance, by the author of Guy Livingston, etc. No. 314 of the Library of Select Novels. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1868. The author has laid the scene of this work in the times and in those parts of England and France which were made famous by the exploits and life of the Black Prince. The reader is repaid by a well-sustained reproduction of the Norman-English of that day. The hero is an honest Scotchman who, after the style of those times, adapts the profession of arms as the legitimate end of human life; and at the end illustrates the Scripture that they who use the sword shall perish by the sword.

From Messrs. Stevens & Seymour, 96 and 98 Common street, we have received

THE READABLE DICTIONARY, or Topical Lexicon, by John Williams, A. M. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1868. 12mo., pp. 360. A great deal of information, arranged in a form of easy reference; for instance, the first division is "*Of Light*," and contains all words from "Lux" to "Jack with a Lantern," connected with the idea of light. The definitions are from the best sources, and are enlivened with short paragraphs and quotations highly instructive and entertaining. It embraces all departments of knowledge, whether of physics or metaphysics. We shall keep this book on a desk, within easy reach.

THE INDEPENDENT FIFTH READER, by J. Madison Watson. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1868. 12mo., pp. 336. The selections are prefaced with a treatise on elocution, which is illustrated with diagrams in aid of orthoepy. Much attention is given to tone, modulations, quality, force and speed of speech. These are arranged specially for the use of public schools and blackboard exercises.

The April number of the *Edinburg Review*, the valuable reprint of the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, is at hand. As usual, full of sound matter from the best pens of Great Britain. We have been reading these English *Reviews* for a long time, and the interest with which we open one and look at its contents is as fresh and intense as it was twenty years ago. Contents of this number: The Positive Philosophy of M. Compte, Western China, The Monks of the West, Technical and Scientific Education, Bunsen's Memoirs, The Irish Abroad, Mallison's French in India, The Disraeli Ministry.

THE HISTORY OF METHODISM IN KENTUCKY, by the Rev. A. H. Redford. Nashville, Tenn.: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1868. 12mo., pp. 479. This embraces a period from 1754 to 1808. In this admirable volume the author has indeed "rescued from oblivion the names and memories of the pioneer preachers of Kentucky." He has produced a contribution to the history of Methodism equal in value to any which has appeared in England or in this country, in romantic interest, stirring incident, and important record. It was in Kentucky and Tennessee mainly that the early Methodism took upon it the strength of a giant refreshed with wine. From these haunts of pioneer life it afterward went forth in marked singleness of purpose and power, and whole counties and States were directly impressed by its ministry and doctrine. Men who grew up with the rifle over the door, and within easy reach of the wolf and the Indian, became, when baptized into the spirit of life, Christian heroes. They attempted more and expected more than any who preceded them in the western continent, and succeeded. The preacher felt the spirit at his back, and stood up in the stand at a camp meeting and in his Master's name summoned every sinner to surrender; nor felt his work done unless the whole surface of the earth was covered with "the slain of the Lord." The writer makes the progress of one who has something to say worth saying. His style is happy in its ease and transparency, and in the fact that you don't think of it at all. We never heard him talk, but doubt not he has the true Kentucky gift of recital. Wherever we open the book he fixes the attention, and holds it, so that the reader is borne on a current of fascinating and exciting reality which increases to the very close of the volume. For sale by Rev. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, N. O.

A GOOD MAXIM.—Here is a good maxim for the opening of the year: "When we are ready to do a thing, let us do it. Never wait for time or tide: they never wait for you." We remember that Mr. Thomas, one of the first English Baptist missionaries to India, was once asked by what system it was that he was enabled to accomplish the immense amount of labor which he was accustomed to perform. "System," said he; "when I have anything to do, I go and do it; that is all."

THE ACQUITTAL.

The President has the proud satisfaction of seeing the Constitution maintained in his own person. He has become historical in the best sense. Standing solitary in the composure of conscious rectitude, as a man and as a magistrate, he opposes the surges of enraged Radical power, and sees them break at his feet. He marked out a policy for himself, which few either of the North or the South advocated or approved, but which in the end has secured for him greater sympathy and brought to his aid more moral strength than he has ever had as President.

One cannot but admire the calm, unrelenting force of his position during the terrible struggle of the past two years, and of his unimpeachable integrity, preserved amid corruption unprecedented. His refusal to accept the unlimited patronage which the Civil Rights Bill offered, and which would have constituted him a Cromwell or a Bonaparte, is in marked contrast with those men and others who have made themselves illustrious by the sacrifice of their country. At a period when it was easy to revive the rage of war, and when a spark might have set every field on fire, he has by example quieted the blood of the violent, and has secured for the whole land the composing influence of time. He has demonstrated the value of strong and steady nerve in the pilot.

The import of this issue, made and won, is becoming more apparent every hour. The impeachment a failure—where is Mr. Stanton? Is he still sitting in the War Department, eating his meals with his watch-dogs around him? When he seized and held the War Department, and wrested from the Executive the army, he thus far constituted himself second head of the government. Now he is left in the vocative, and, unsustained by the official decision of the Senate, he stands forth convicted of the most daring act that a private citizen could be guilty of. He hurries to come down—it is well that he does—in the following manner:

At about 3.30 this afternoon (May 26) the President received the following communication from Mr. Stanton:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 26, 1868.

SIR: The resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duty of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two thirds of the Senators present and voting on the article of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same and the books, archives, papers and property in my custody, as Secretary of War, in care of Brevet Major General Townsend, the Senior Assistant Adjutant General, subject to your direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

And what of General Grant, who sustained Mr. Stanton in transforming the War Office into a blockhouse—what has this quiet citizen to say now in self vindication? What of his guards and armed servitors who refused the private secretary of the President admittance to the War Department?

What of the Congressional cuneus—the real head and front of all the mischief—now that the charm is broken and it cannot control the Senate by the crack of a whip? It looks to us much as if the intense Radicals had ventured all upon a single throw and lost. The decision in the McCardle case, it is well known, declares the Reconstruction Acts of Congress to be unconstitutional; and though unpublished, this gives much additional weight to the side of the President—so that, putting all things together, we think that those States which are held, under the Military Bill, by major generals and court martials have good reason to expect a speedy reassertion of their constitutional status and rights.

IF religion be the star you sail by, doubt not of a good voyage; at least you are sure of a good harbor.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The progress of the Pacific Railroad is so steady that no one wonders at its rapidity. Few consider, fewer still estimate the grandeur of the fact that both ranges have been surmounted. The Sierra Nevada mountains were regarded as the great obstacles to its construction. These have now been overcome by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the locomotive is now advancing across the Salt Lake basin to meet the Union Pacific Railroad, which is successfully crossing the Rocky mountain-ridges. The interval remaining to be constructed presents no engineering difficulties equal to those already overcome. It is confidently predicted that the whole line will be open for business in about two years from this time.

Accustomed as we are getting to the story, the Pacific Railroad is the marvel of our day. Nor can we easily exaggerate its effect on the development of the interior of the continent, and on the course of the commerce of the world, and the boldest can hardly overestimate the financial success of the companies which control it.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the completed portion of the Central Pacific Railroad is already earning vastly more than its expenses and the interest on its bonded debt. The first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds on that end of the line are offered at par and accrued interest, in currency.

Letter from British Honduras.

BELIZE, May 6, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Having been requested by many friends in Mississippi to write them and give my opinion of this country, I propose to comply with that request by asking you to permit me to address them through the medium of your valuable paper. I arrived in this place on the 4th of January last, after a voyage of seven days, that was any thing but pleasant. After we got ashore and got food, of which we stood in great need, we found ourselves in the midst of a polite and friendly people, surrounded by the beauties of a tropical clime.

As soon as my freight could be landed and my family located in a hired house I put out to look for a home.

After great exposure and labor in examining the country I decided to settle between the Moho and Rio Grande rivers, about one hundred miles south of this place.

The house of Young, Toledo & Co. sent down vessels, carrying plank and tools, to erect houses, where emigrant families can be accommodated till they can select their lands on which to settle.

Through the untiring energy of Mr. J. M. Putnam, the agent of Young, Toledo & Co., a town has been located on the bay shore, named Toledo, seven houses erected and four miles of road opened, connecting with a mahogany road three miles long, which gives the neighborhood seven miles good road. Sixteen families have already been settled, and land taken to settle ten or twelve more.

We have plank to floor a church, donated by Young, Toledo & Co., which will be erected as soon as we get our crops planted, when we will organize a church and open a school—the first with twelve or fifteen communicants, and the last with from fifteen to sixteen scholars, and should Providence favor us we will have a school for boys and girls in less than two years, where children can be educated in all the branches usually taught in the schools.

I propose to give my notion of the country, as follows:

THE CLIMATE

is the most delightful I have ever seen. Though we are now almost directly under the sun, and in the warmest month in the year, yet with the delightful sea breeze we are comfortable and sleep very pleasantly almost every night; and although this is the sickly season, there is very little sickness in the country, and labor can be performed by white men with less discomfort than in summer in the Southern States. And, so far as I have seen the country,

THE SOIL

is as rich as any man could desire. In the neighborhood where I live the soil is inclined to red or mulatto, deep and rich, in beautiful ridges, a few small mountains, and drained by creeks and branches with rock bot-

toms, without swamp or wet ground; can be tilled to the water's edge, the banks so high that they are free from overflow; abounding with springs of clear, pure water. Having been only four months in the colony, I can say but little from observation about

THE PRODUCTIONS,

which, so far as I have seen and learned, are abundant—sugar, coffee, cora, rice, plantains, sweet potatoes, yams, yampas, ginger, tobacco, peas, beans and fruits. All these are produced with as much certainty and as little labor as in any country.

LAND

can be obtained at from 40 cts. to $1 50 per acre, with a small sum paid in advance and time on the balance.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

This country affords to Southern people but little in the way of social advantages. Our people having been insulted, as they have, by the attempt of Radicals to force upon them social equality with a race always held inferior by all cultivated and civilized people, are not prepared to accept and reciprocate as they should, perhaps, the politeness and friendship of these people. There are a number of ladies and gentlemen in this city highly cultivated and accomplished, who are of pure white blood, and there are a number of mixed-blooded persons who are well educated and intelligent, while the black population are honest and remarkably polite to all, both strangers and friends. I can say, from my own knowledge, that there is less theft in this colony than any place I ever saw.

DISADVANTAGES.

Under this head I will mention, first, the labor. This must be done by emigrants themselves, or Creoles, Spaniards or Caribs.

The first, Creoles, are altogether insufficient in numbers. The second mostly speak the Spanish language. The last are not, as a class, willing to be hired, and live in idleness, or dig boats and eat casava bread, which grows without cultivation. Those who work must have from $7 to $10 per month, and four pounds of pork and seven quarts of flour per week, and can scarcely be worked by tasks. The emigrants themselves do much more work than any of them. Land may be cut down, ready to burn, at a net cost of about $5 per acre.

Next I will notice the insects, reptiles, etc. The greatest annoyance, I think, is the sand-fly, because, I think, they will abate less by opening and improving the lands, and yet I think they will be confined mostly to the coast. Next, the bottle flies, which are abundant in some localities, are quite annoying, but I think will very much abate when the country is settled. There are some musquitoes in the forest, which I think will disappear on opening the land. Then there is an insect called beef worm, that exists during the dry season, more offensive to some of our people than all. It burrows in the skin, but when discovered may be easily removed by the application of a little tobacco. There is also another annoyance, the vampire bat, that in some localities is troublesome to man and beast. Red bugs are bad in the dry season, when settling a new place in the forest.

REMARKS.

I would not advise any person to emigrate here who is not willing to work and endure the hardship of a new country, or has money to hire labor.

I am convinced that one of the greatest difficulties with which we have to contend is found in the indolent habits of our Southern people. Many of them come here who are unwilling to work, and finding no way to live without it, leave the country, unwilling to acknowledge the real cause of their dissatisfaction. They get up objections to the country, many of them falsehoods or misrepresentations.

Persons write to me for my opinion about *their* coming to this country. I say, once for all, that I *will not advise any person to come to this country or any other.*

If my judgment, expressed in action, is not sufficient, I shall not make myself individually responsible for any man's removal.

As to the best time to come here I am not decided, but think November or December would be the most desirable.

As to the way to come, I advise emphatically that unless the present vessel, the "Trade Wind," or her present captain is substituted by another, that it is better to come by schooner, if the master is well vouched for.

Permit me to say to my friends that, after four months experience in this country, I have no disposition to return to the so-called United States.

Your's truly, L. PEARCE.

OBITUARIES.

DEATH OF JASON L. JORDAN.

The following resolutions were passed at the second Quarterly Conference of Black-Hawk circuit, Mississippi Conference, April 25, 1868:

WHEREAS, It has pleased almighty God to remove from among us our beloved brother, Jason L. Jordan:

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Jordan we deplore our loss of his honest and faithful counsels in our Quarterly Conference deliberations.

Resolved, That we lament in his death the loss to the church of a laborious minister of the gospel, a faithful supporter of the doctriaes of the church, and the example of his pious walk.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved and afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and that a copy be forwarded to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.
J. W. BALEY, Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Lafayette District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Hillabee Camp Ground, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 16th of July.

All the preachers and delegates are requested to be present at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew is expected to be present. The opening sermon will be preached by Brother W. S. Turner, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

MOBILE DISTRICT.

A District Meeting and a Sunday School Convention for this district will be held in the St. Francis street Methodist church, Mobile, commencing on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, at which the preachers and official members are requested to be present. Superintendents of Sunday schools are especially urged to be in attendance, with full statistics of their respective schools, and such other information on the subject as they may have at hand. Bishop Andrew, and perhaps Bishop Wightman, may be present.

Members, on their arrival, will call at Dr. Neely's office, in the St. Francis street church, and learn their homes.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Saraparue st.	April 19
Germaa Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	17
N. Orleaas circuit, at Gretaa	26
Quarterly Conference for do	—
Baton Rouge	May 2, 3
Morean street	10
Thibodeanx, at Napoleonville	17
Felicity street	24
Carondelot street	31
Jefferson City	June 7
Plaquemine	14

Lay delegates will be aominated at these Conferences.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Natchez Dist. — Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Cliaton circuit, at Chapman's S. H.	Mar. 21, 22
Jackson circuit, at Salem	28, 29
Woodville	Apr. 4, 5
Percy's Creek circuit, at Laurel Hill	11, 12
Amite circuit, at Ebenezer	18, 19
Liberty circuit, at Salem	25, 26
St. Helena circuit, at Day's	May 2, 3
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Black Water	9, 10
Wilkinson circuit	16, 17
Kingston circuit	23, 24
Natchez	30, 31

J. G. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr. 11, 12
Whistler	18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Hayneville	25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May 3
Mobile, St. Francis street	10
Eastern Shore, at Donnelly's	16, 17
Citronelle, at Mauvilla	23, 24
Pascagoula, at Antioch	30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June 6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs	13, 14

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Lafayette Dist.—Montgomery Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley Ct., at Unity	Mar. 28, 29
Chandler Springs circuit, at Chandler's Spring	Apr. 11, 12
Arbacoochee circuit, at Chulafinnee	18, 19
Dadeville Ct., at Camp Hill	25, 26
Lineville circuit, at Copper Mines	May 2, 3
Montevallo circuit, at Camp Branch	9, 10
Montevallo and Isabella mission	16, 17
Lafayette circuit, at Sandy Ridge	23, 24
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, at Fredonia	30, 31
Pinkneyville circuit, at Fliat Hill	June 6, 7

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sammerfield	Mar. 21, 22
Perryville	28, 29
Randolph and Briarfield	Apr. 4, 5
Tascaloosa	11, 12
Havaana	18, 19
Greea	25, 26
Eataw	May 2, 3
Forkland	9, 10
Greensboro and Newberne	16, 17
Brush Creek	23, 24
Marion	30, 31

The meeting of District Stewards will be held at Greensboro, May 16th.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi and Floyd circuit	May 2, 3
Wiasborough circuit	9, 10
Ion circuit, at New Salem	23, 24
Jefferson circuit	30, 31
Bastrop circuit	June 6, 7
Bastrop station	13, 14
Waterproof and St. Joseph, at Waterproof	20, 21

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Shreveport Dist.—Lonisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Manay Mission, at Ft. Jessap	Mar. 21, 22
Keachie, at Belle Bower	28, 29
Maasfield, at Friendship	April 4, 5
Greenwood, at Greenwood	18, 19
Shreveport	25, 26
Anacoco, at Elizabeth Chap'l	May 16, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Beulah	23, 24
Springville, at Springville	30, 31

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., May 27, 1868.

Special Orders No. 116.

1. Upon the recommendation of his excellency, Governor Baker, the following appointments are hereby made to fill existing vacancies in the Parish of Livingston, La.:

John B. Easterly, to be Police Juror, First Ward.

Adam Lobell, to be Police Juror, Third Ward.

Orao Kinchen, to ha Police Juror, Eleventh Ward.

Appointees will transmit to these Headquarters a copy of the required oath, upon acceptance of their appointments.

2. Upon the recommendation of his excellency, Governor Baker, the following appointments are hereby made to till existing vacancies in the State of Louisiana:

J. P. Wilkinson, to be Justice of the Peace, Eighth Ward, Parish of Ascension.

Nelson Taylor, to be Justice of the Peace, Fourth Ward, Parish of West Feliciana.

Appointees will transmit to these Headquarters a copy of the required oath, upon acceptance of their appointments.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. BUCHANAN.

THOS. H. NEILL,
Major, 20th Inf., Br. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adj. General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Sec. Lt., 37th Inf., Bvt. First Lt., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adj. General.

msy30 4t

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SARATOGA WATERS.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND PLEASANT

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

In 6 oz. bottles, in powder. This Magnasia is a mild purgative and aperient, very acceptable to the stomach for sick headache, sour or sick stomach, and all febrile cases. For sale by BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orleans, and by most druggists. Prepared by

ARTHUR ROGERS,
may16 3m 193 Spring street, New York.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's *Domestic Family Physician* describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free. Address

DR. S. S. FITCH,
may2 7mp 714 Broadway, New York.

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

ROBT. FISHER, Agent,
may2 1y No. 203 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER months the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY VERSUS QUALITY.—Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine err.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging this evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnant of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary—more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Buchu is the great diuretic—Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The best test of their purity and superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

My laboratory for the manufacture of Fluid Extracts has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the mode of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extracts are pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in their action.

None are genuine unless done up in the steel-engraved wrapper, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

H. T. HELMBOLD, druggist, of eighteen years' experience, and manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Principal Depots—Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; and Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, where all desiring information should address communications, which will be promptly replied to, and the necessary instructions imparted.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. may30 3mp

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., May 12, 1868.

Special Orders No. 103.

1. Upon the recommendation of his excellency, Governor Pease, approved by Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, commanding District of Texas, the following appointments are hereby made to fill existing vacancies in the State of Texas:

Wharton County—J. A. Hamilton, to be Assessor and Collector of Taxes; J. P. Morton, to be County Commissioner.

San Saba County—Wiley J. House, to be Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Walker County—John A. Gulnn, to be Clerk of the District Court; J. Courisde, to be Clerk of the County Court.

Jack County—Jas. W. Robbins, to be County Judge, *vice* John W. Sellers, resigned.

Collin County—J. W. Thomas, to be Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 1; J. R. Parker, to be Constable for Precinct No. 1.

Brown County—James M. Johnson, to be Sheriff, *vice* G. Lea, resigned; Thomas H. Keese, to be Clerk of the District Court, *vice* Daniel Clark, resigned; David McCallister, to be Clerk of the County Court; James Hudson, to be County Commissioner, *vice* David Baugh, deceased; Washington Chandler, to be Constable for Precinct No. 1; R. M. Vaughn, to be Constable for Precinct No. 2; David H. Mosley, to be Coroner.

Robertson County—D. P. Wheelock, to be Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 2.

Brazos County—W. S. South, to be Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 1.

Uvalde County—George W. Brown, to be Sheriff.

Appointees will transmit to these Headquarters a copy of the required oath, upon acceptance of their appointments.

2. First Lieutenant John N. Coe, Regimental Quartermaster, Twentieth Infantry, in addition to his other duties, will relieve Captain William Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry, from duty in the Quartermaster's Department, in connection with cameterial operations, at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, La. Captain Fletcher will assume command of his company.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. BUCHANAN.

THOS. H. NEILL,
Major, 20th Inf., Br. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adj. General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Sec. Lieut., 37th Inf., Br. F. Lt., U. S. A.,
may23 1m Acting Assistant Adj. General.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR INVESTMENT.

Central Pacific Railroad Comp.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are authorized by acts of Congress to construct, with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, the western and principal portion of the National Trunk Line between the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley. They have built by far the most difficult and expensive portion of their road, and have an unprecedented working force extending the track across the Salt Lake basin. By the close of 1868 it is expected they will have 500 miles in full operation, and that

THE ENTIRE LINE WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

More than *Twenty Millions of Dollars* have been expended in the work, and the available construction resources are ample for the remainder, as follows:

1. United States Bonds to the extent of $35,000 per mile, average.

2. First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount.

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4. Capital stock of $20,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is subscribed and paid on the work done.

5. Cash resources, comprising donations from California sources amounting to $1,250,000, net earnings, etc., 1865 to 1870, $6,500,000, making a total of more than

Seventy Millions Upon the First 736 Miles.

One hundred and fifty miles are now built and in operation on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada range. The net earnings for the past year were over *a million in gold*, or more than four times the annual interest liabilities, and the net surplus for the present year, after payment of expenses and interest, is estimated at

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The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. They are believed to be the most perfect and assured corporate security now offered, and are recommended to persons seeking desirable steady investments.

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Offices of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.:
No. 54 William street, New York, and
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ONE FORWARD AND TWO BACKward arches, insuring great strength, well-balanced elasticity, evenness of point, and smoothness of execution. Sold by all stationers. One gross in twelve contains a *Scientific Gold Pen*. One dozen Steel Pens (assorted points) and Patent Ink-retaining Penholder, mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

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may30 4tr 111 and 113 William st., N. Y.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', MASS., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & Co.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,

WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
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For sale by Druggists everywhere.
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CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere.
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

SICKNESS.

Paul's going to college was delayed for six months in consequence of his having intermittent fever. He was now thirteen and a half, and his father was seriously anxious for him to begin his career in life. While boys remain at home, if they have no great passion for study, they work just because they are obliged, or to please their parents; or else they do not work at all. But at college they must work; they become responsible creatures, which is the first step toward their becoming men.

Paul waited impatiently for the day of his departure. Charles and Edouard, home for the holidays, talked to him incessantly, the one of Saint Cyr, the other of Sainte Barbe. Paul had not his brothers' craving for a military life; he did not much care to see the world; La Vacherie was enough for him. He loved few people, but these few most devotedly; and was delighted at the prospect of helping his father and mother in their old age. His eagerness to start for college was because he might then the sooner leave it and come home.

His walks and talks with Edouard were interminable. 'Paul,' said Edouard one day, 'it is a great pity you are not entering at once into the upper school. I shall not see you half so often as I should like.'

'Papa says it is best to be high in whatever class one enters. I shall be among the first ten in the fourth class, he hopes; and I should be down at the tail-end of the third.'

'Yes, papa is right. Nobody cares for the exercises of the boys low down in the class; the professors hardly ever correct them at all.'

'Then how do they find out their faults?'

'They don't find them out; but it's all the same to the boys, who are bad scholars to the last. So papa is quite right; it is best to be high in a lower class. Look at Charles; he was never below the five first, and the day he was fifth he put on such a tragic air! But that only happened once.'

'And you, Edouard?'

'Me! oh I was once seventh, and once actually ninth. But it was because I was thinking of something which I couldn't make out in my mathematics. How furious Charles was! Take care, Paul. Don't disgrace the name of Bessard, or Charles will never look at you again!'

Meantime, Charles used continually to sit talking with his mother, for whom his affection seemed to increase daily. As he grew older he found out more and more that all mothers were not so good as his own. However busy he might be, every Friday a letter left Saint Cyr to comfort Madame Bessard's heart before she started for church on Sunday morning. She felt that her prayers had been granted—her eldest son, before becoming a soldier in earthly armies, was already a good soldier in the great army of Jesus Christ. She was content.

But Charles, returning home, was not content about his mother. He often found her with hot hands and a troubled face; she was easily fatigued, and the least agitation prevented her from sleeping. Tender as her husband was, with living constantly beside her, he did not perceive the great change in her so quickly as did her son.

One morning Charles and Lucie were walking in the shrubbery together. The child, who was just growing up into a young girl, dearly loved her eldest brother; but long absences had lessened their intimacy, and besides, Charles was nine years the senior. Lucie had an anxious look in her little face; from time to time she opened her mouth to speak and could not find courage. At last she said in a disturbed voice:

'Charles, what do you think of mamma?'

'Mamma? oh, she is pretty well—not quite well, perhaps.'

'Don't you notice that she is very feverish of evenings?'

Charles stopped and looked his sister full in the face. 'So you have noticed that too? I did, but thought I was mistaken. Papa does not seem anxious.'

'Papa is out of doors all day, and does not see her half so much as I do. Besides, you know, mamma loves him so dearly that when he comes in she always bestirs herself, sits up on her sofa, arranges her hair, and begins chatting with him as if there was nothing the matter, even though the moment before she was quite ill. Ah! women know how to hide their sufferings.'

'And you are a woman, of course,' said Charles, half smiling. 'But who has been giving you and Pauline your lessons lately?'

'We begged mamma to let us work by ourselves, but she never would; however, we do all we can at our lessons without troubling her.'

'I must speak to my father,' said Charles, thoughtfully. 'I am so sorry to disquiet him; he has cares enough; but it cannot be helped.'

Charles and Lucie were mistaken: M. Bessard was more uneasy about his wife than they supposed. As they returned to the house they perceived a carriage at the door.

'That is M. Bertin's carriage,' said Charles.

'I wonder if papa has fetched him, or if he has come to call accidentally. In either case, papa is sure to speak to him about mamma, and he will see her, which is much better. Why have they not called us, Charles?' And entering, Lucie found the drawing-room empty. 'Perhaps M. Bertin has gone up to mamma's room to speak to her more freely. What a comfort! He will oblige her to take care of herself.'

M. Bertin was an old physician, an intimate friend of M. Bessard's father, and acquainted with himself from his childhood. He was also much attached to Madame Bessard, and saw with alarm how ill she now was. After having talked with her, however, he felt a little reassured; advised rest and careful treatment. Then turning to M. Bessard, he changed the conversation by inquiring after the children.

'They are all here—the half-dozen complete. But three weeks will lessen the number. Charles will go back to St. Cyr, and Paul return with Edouard to Sainte Barbe.'

Mr. Bertin had not taken his eyes off Madame Bessard, and he noticed that at these last words her color rose. 'Poor woman!' thought he, 'what will she do when they are all divided from her—one in Algeria, one in China, and the third wandering about the world. She is already quite ill with the notion of Paul's going to Sainte Barbe. Luckily, he will soon come back again to her.'

The good doctor remounted his carriage, however, saying only that he hoped madame would take care of herself, and observe his directions, and that he would shortly return to see her again.

His prescription did so much good that Charles departed with an easy mind, making Lucie promise to write full accounts of his mother's health. Since he had discovered how wise his little sister was in this matter, he had quite made a friend of Lucie.

Paul left also, keeping up his spirits to the last moment. It was not until he embraced his mother and sisters, and gave his hand to Gustave, who did not approve of kissing now, that he broke down and was nearly crying. His father put his hand on his shoulder.

'Courage, my boy!' whispered he. 'Courage, for your mother's sake!'

So Paul jumped into the carriage without another look at those he was leaving.

This time the father did not accompany his sons to Paris. Edouard was quite capable of establishing Paul at Sainte Barbe, and M. Bessard declared he was too busy to leave the farm; but the real truth was, he did not like to leave his wife.

Madame Bessard guessed it all. For some days she contrived to keep her grief in the depth of her heart, and deceive both her husband and Lucie with the belief that she was much better; Pauline alone was more quick-sighted. Brought up with a sick father and a delicate mother, the child had learned when quite young to notice their least changes, and now all these old memories came back to her. Her aunt never sat down with a weary, worn-out look, but Pauline was sure to see it; and when Madame Bessard took a slight cold, and coughed all night, she said to Lucie, 'aunt is ill, I am sure.'

'Oh, no; it is only a cold, I trust.'

'Touch her hands to-morrow morning when we go into her room, and you will see how feverish she is. I wish M. Bertin would come here again.'

'Let us speak to papa—here he is. Papa, mamma is coughing very much. Could not M. Bertin come and see her without her knowing he was sent for?'

'I have written, and he will be here to-morrow.'

Pauline only hoped he might find her aunt still about the house, but she doubted it. Nor was she wrong. Madame Bessard had kept up until the last; her strength was quite gone; and during the night a slight attack of delirium warned her family how serious her illness had become. M. Bertin, uneasy at M. Bessard's letter, arrived early in the day, and declared her to be suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

'How is she to be nursed?' asked he. 'These girls are so young—mere children.'

'Oh, but we are old enough to nurse mamma, with papa's help and Annette's,' they cried.

'Good! you have Annette with you still; she has seen much sickness, and is a careful nurse. That will do; so, children, try your best. Where you fail, Annette will help you. There is not very much to be done.'

M. Bessard agreed to this plan and to his daughters' entreaties; besides, it was not easy to find a nurse who wholly satisfied M. Bertin. So Pauline and Lucie took turns in the sick-room all day.

The fever was strong upon Madame Bessard; she slept much, and scarcely spoke; from time to time she seemed to pray softly; then came moments when she evidently did not know what she was saying; she would call her sister, Madame Leonsac.

'Marie, Marie, why don't you come and see me? You stay so long away. Perhaps you are tired? Well, lie down on that sofa. Where is my husband? I fear he has been wounded! Those wicked Arabs!'

Then her voice would sink into silence, while the poor little nurse could hardly keep from tears.

It was sowing-time at the farm, and M. Bessard was occupied with indispensable affairs which he dared not neglect; still he came to and fro incessantly into his wife's room. But she did not always know him, and often it happened that at the very moment he was bending over her, she would cry out, 'Henri! Henri! where are you gone? Will you never come and see me?'

The day seemed very long. Pauline kept watch in her aunt's room until Annette came to send her down to dinner. There sad faces gathered round the table: M. Bessard, pale, and with his lips tightly pressed together, seemed scarcely to see anybody; Gustave, utterly bewildered without his mother, kept looking continually toward the door, as if he expected to see her enter.

Lucie and Pauline were very sad; but during their long day of watching by the sick-bed they had had time to look the danger in the face, to pray God to avert it from them, and meantime to give them courage to nurse her whom they loved so well.

Pauline could not eat.

'But you must eat, dear,' said Lucie, in a low voice. 'How can we have strength to nurse mamma if we eat nothing?'

So Pauline, imitating her cousin, swallowed a few mouthfuls.

M. Bessard was to sit up all night; Lucie begged him to go to bed at eight o'clock, and she would wake him at midnight. Worn out by his anxiety, and his hard work in the fields besides, the father consented. But first he called all his children round him, read them the ninety-first psalm with a firm voice, and then they all knelt down and he prayed God to have pity upon both parents and children.

No one counts time in a sick-chamber. Pauline and Lucie could hardly have told how many days they spent beside their mother's bed, listening to the tender words she used to say to them in her delirium; praying to God for her, and waiting for His hand to deliver them from their misery.

At length, one day, Madame Bessard woke after an hour's sleep and opened her eyes with a calmer expression. Lucie, approaching her bed, found her hands less hot than they were. The mother looked up fondly, and said in a low voice:

'My poor girl, how tired you must be!'

'Not at all, mamma,' said Lucie, repressing all her joy, for fear of agitating her mother. But she and Pauline fell on their knees behind the curtains, at the foot of the bed, in thankfulness for even this glimmer of hope.

M. Bertin confirmed the good news; and during the rest of the day Madame Bessard's progress was so rapid that she was soon pronounced convalescent. Very feeble still; but if there were no relapse she might be considered saved.

It was time. Pauline, who had never given way for an instant until now, showed signs of extreme fatigue. M. Bessard, who had sat up every night, while going about his farm-work all day, seemed to have grown ten years older in as many days. Lucie alone did not appear worn out, though she had scarcely quitted her mamma all day long, and had risen several times in the night to come for tidings of her. But the child's strength of mind and body had developed according to her need. M. Bessard was very proud of his daughter, and M. Bertin declared he would give to Mademoiselle Lucie any day a certificate as sick nurse.

'Poor children!' said Madame Bessard, sadly, one morning when she lay looking at her two busy little daughters, 'how I have made them lose their time!'

'Don't regret it, Helene,' said her husband, 'During your illness they have learnt a more useful lesson than any which books could teach them.'

One month after the day when she first took to her bed Madame Bessard came down into the drawing-room for the first time. Her daughters had found in the garden a few branches, with which they had filled the vases. On the table, near the sofa, was a bunch of roses.

'Whence came these?' asked she, as soon as she was settled in her pillow. 'Roses in the month of November?'

'Charles sent them, mamma.—They arrived this morning from Paris. It was his answer to my letter, in which I told him, for the first time, how very ill you had been. For if he had known all the truth, nothing would have kept him at Saint Cyr.'

'It was best so. Oh, my dear, dear children!' said Madame Bessard; and, joining her hands together, she thanked God from the bottom of her heart for her recovery.—*A French Country Family, translated by Miss Mulock from the French of Madame Guizot.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING?

The year 1867 was a remarkable one in respect to its atmospherical character. The spring opened with heavy rains, and those rains continued almost without intermission in the Atlantic States quite into the month of September. While, however, an unusual quantity of rain fell in the East, the West was remarkable for the dryness of its atmosphere; so much so that the corn crops in many localities were very light. On the Atlantic coast an extraordinary amount of water fell; and the consequence was that the fruit crops of a certain character, the strawberry, raspberry, etc., were remarkably heavy, the former berry rarely having been known to sell so cheap in the markets here. The rains last year destroyed the cherry crop almost entirely; not set in, and the decay was so rapid that many an orchard in twenty-four hours lost all its fruit. We discover the same signs of a steady rainy season on the Atlantic coast this year; and speculation is attempting to account for so peculiar an atmospherical condition. Some as yet unexplained cause is operating upon the elements which make up our sea-coast climate. There appears to be a new set of laws at work, and this 'reconstruction' is not so favorable to the general development of the crops of this country in the range of 42 degrees as the old atmospherical condition of five years ago and back. What is to pay? Who can tell? Agassiz says he will not attempt to prognosticate twenty-four hours ahead what is to take place within sixty miles of the earth's surface. He declares that the laws which govern storms and calms, sunshine and rains, high and low degrees of temperature in each season, are not sufficiently well understood to enable any one to venture an opinion. We are told that the Gulf Stream has changed its position, and is now nearer the coast line by twenty to fifty miles than ever before. This change is hinted at as the supposed cause of the singular condition of our atmosphere, and the remarkable amount of moisture, constantly gathered up, condensed and showered back again upon our coast. The air circulates in curves. All storms are circular movements of the atmosphere made with great rapidity. The vast bodies of moisture gathered up and held in what we call clouds comes down in winter in the shape of snow, and in summer in the condition of rain. We know that evaporation from the great ocean is constantly active, but from the higher temperature of the Gulf Stream it must part with a thousand fold more moisture in a given amount of time than the ocean which surrounds it. Inasmuch as this stream is nearer our coast than ever before, may it not be giving out its moisture into a current of air, the course of which lies over the Atlantic States, and meeting the strata of atmosphere resting upon the earth and warmed by the latent heat given out, condensation at once disposes of it, and a constant showering is kept up on the Atlantic border.

Big clouds draw the lesser. While this peculiar state of atmosphere exists on the Atlantic coast, while we get, in this region, all the evaporation of the Gulf Stream concentrated over our heads, the result of this constant huge deposit of moisture must tend to attract the rain clouds from the interior, unless the currents of air move in a circuit too narrow to bring them within the influence alluded to here. There are, it is quite possible, laws, operating five to fifty miles above the earth's surface, the results of which are like those producing the trade winds of the eastern seas. In that case the influence is observable on the earth's surface. Here it is too far from the surface to be noticed; but we get the deposits of moisture these clouds bring, quite steadily, month after month. Were the Gulf Stream to move back to its old position the circular air current would perhaps not reach it, and we should not get the amount of rain now, and for the past year so copiously poured down. What has caused the change of the locality of the Gulf Stream is an interesting speculation; and, in consequence of the apparent results of that change, the subject is most interesting to the agricultural world, both here and in the West. —*New York Day Book.*

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The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

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D G Hamphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aag 24

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Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

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Six packages,	5 00	"	27
Twelve packages,	9 00	"	43

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taught by experienced professors. Instruction is given to each student, who can select his own studies.

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The principal has been established in New Orleans since 1851.

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Most reasonable Rates.

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mar28 1y

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First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **first Wednesday in August,** and closes the **21st of December.**

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months	$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos.,	60
" " Preparatory " " "	40
Fuel, for Boarders, " "	10
" " Day scholars, " "	5
Music on Piano, " "	50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each,	5

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of pianos.

Oil Painting	$30
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each,	20

No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

Bills payable semi annually, in advance:

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Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable one, healthy one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months	$15 00
Primary Department	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music and Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Vocal Music	2 50
Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month $16 00

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

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Use of Instrument	7 50
Languages, each	10 00
Incidental Fee	2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month	20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

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Tuition in collegiate course,	$30 00
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Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less.

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SUMMERFIELD ALA.

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Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

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Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JLY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
SEP.	30	31					
			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited increased dullness since our last issue. We hear reiterated complaints in every department of trade that the summer stagnation has commenced this year at a much earlier period than usual, and there appears to be little or no hope of any revival before the incoming of the next crop and the opening of the fall business. Tobacco presents the only exception to the general apathy, but the movement in it is checked by the limited stock on hand. The receipts of our leading staple have fallen off more rapidly than has been expected, and with a considerable portion of the stock held by speculators, who are unwilling to sell at present rates, the amount offering is less than might be supposed from the aggregate supply. Operations in the staple have been moreover checked by the unfavorable tenor of the Liverpool telegrams and the discouraging tone of the foreign letters, the effect of which is seen in a further decline of one cent per pound. The business in Louisiana sugar is confined to retail transactions, and operations in Cuba are restricted by light supplies. Western produce has shown unusual dullness, the movement in nearly every branch being confined to a limited jobbing business.

Cotton.—We left the market, at the time of our last report, ruling at 27 to 27½c. for Good Ordinary, 28 to 28½ for Low Middling, and 29 to 29½ for Middling, but with few sellers willing to accept the outside figures. On Saturday the favorable accounts from New York, and less discouraging telegrams from Liverpool, induced holders to be still more stringent in their pretensions, but as buyers were unwilling to go on at any advance on previous rates, the movement came nearly to a stand-still, and the day's business was confined to 150 bales, at prices showing no improvement. On Monday the discouraging tenor of the news, noticed in the resume in our preliminary remarks, prevented anything being done in the early part of the day, but on some holders evincing a willingness to meet the demand at concessions from previous rates, a few buyers came forward and took 1,000 bales, at figures showing a decline of fully one-half a cent, the bulk of the business being on the basis of 27½ to 27¾ for Low Middling, and 28½ to 28¾ for Middling, although most authorities still retained 28 and 29c. as their outside quotations for these grades respectively. On Tuesday the market opened under the depressing influence of a further decline reported at Liverpool, but as buyers were enabled to operate at prices showing a corresponding reduction, the movement was resumed, and 1,200 bales changed hands at figures one fourth to one-half cent less than Monday's rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 2,350 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 714 bales, against 470 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 244 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 577,903 bales, against 678,601 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 335,257 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 118,703 bales to Great Britain, of 27,779 to France, and of 113,396 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	26	to 26½
Low Middling	27	to 27½
Middling	28	to 28½
Strict Middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15250
Arrived past three days. 888		—
Arrived previously	651096-651984	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	3239—655223	
		670479
Exported past three days	3681	
Exported previously	638946—	642327
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales		28152

Sugar.—The market for Cuba sugar continues dull, but the stock on hand being light, prices are firmer and fuller. There have not been any important sales since our last review, excepting 100 hogsheads good grocery grades at 13½c. per lb. Choice grocery grades are retailing at 14 to 14½c. per lb. in hogsheads, and 13 to 14½c. in boxes. There is but little Louisiana sugar in market.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, May 26, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c	to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	—	to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$45	to 55
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	30	to 40
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	18	to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	10c	to 11
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$ —	to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "		to 3 00
Sheep, 3d " "		to 1 25
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80	to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50	to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	—	to 20
Yearlings, per head	6	to 12
Calves, per head	6	to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	18½	20
East India	22½	24½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs		1 50
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot		7 50
Crackers	7 00	8 50
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	15 00	16 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1, ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton		10 00
Western, ₱ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	30	35
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 75	
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
——St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	19	20
Feathers, ₱ lb	60	70
Fish, Cod, ₱ box		1 50
Herrings		60
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		20 00
——— No. 2	16 00	16 50
——— No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	8 75	
Extra	9 00	14 50
Fine	7 25	
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb		16
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	7½	8
Currants, Zante		14
Almonds, soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	5 00	5 25
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		
Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	3 00
Canada	2 90	3 10
Oats	80	
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	1 05	1 12
Beans, ₱ bbl	19 00	23 00
Hops, ₱ lb	40	50
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	10 00	20 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	0¾
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl		
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Blank do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	10	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	6 00
Pitch	4 50	
Rosin A No. 1	3 75	3 80
No. 2	3 25	3 50
No. 3	3 00	
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	60	65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 60	
Coal Oil	39	42
In casks	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude		85
Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		29 50
Prime Mess		
Hog, round, ₱ lb	14	
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	15	
Do., canvassed	18½	20
Sides	17	18
Shoulders	13½	
Green Shoulders		14½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19½	20
In kegs	20½	21
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	60	65
Western	48	55
Cheese, American	7	18
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00	4 25
Onions		
Green Apples	3 50	4 50
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	6	11
India	10½	10½
Carolina	11½	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 00	2 65
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	14½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yallow	12½	14
Brown	11½	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Balling	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	34
Burry	10	12
Louisiana, Native	20	23
Texas, (@) Merino	27	28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Coller's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Coller, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Rev J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Coller's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Coller can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Coller

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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fe29

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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[dec 7]

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER.....682.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

UNION OF THE OLD AND NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

ALBANY, May 30.—In the Presbyterian (Old School) Assembly the vote was taken on the adoption of the first or doctrinal article of the basis of union with the New School Church, and it was adopted by the following vote—ayes 185, noes 77; excused from voting, 2. Various amendments to the articles were voted down.

HARRISBURG, PA, May 30.—In the Presbyterian (New School) Assembly the basis of reunion was adopted unanimously, the members rising and singing the Doxology.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—The Supreme Court has decided the visible admixture bill, passed by the last Legislature, unconstitutional.

DISRAELI ABANDONS OPPOSITION TO THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, May 30.—Disraeli, writing to Gladstone, admits the hopelessness of end abandons further opposition to the Irish Church bill.

Weather favorable for crops.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—*Senate.*—After unimportant business and executive session, the admission of Arkansas was resumed. Wilson would never consent to adjournment until the Southern States were admitted. Frelinghuysen maintained that Congress could not impose constitutions, nor could a State withdraw its assent to the amendment; contended that the 14th article was adopted. Williams took the same view. Doolittle characterized the Arkansas constitution as anti-Christian and anti-Republican. Trumbull did not believe in the fundamental conditions, but would vote for them to save the bill. Ferris' emendment, striking out, was lost—20 to 20. Several motions to adjourn failed, until Drake commenced a written speech. Edmunds' amendment, reported yesterday, wes defeated without division.

House.—Butler offered a resolution forbidding written communications reaching Wooley until the Speaker opened and read them. The Speaker declined opening sealed letters or telegrams, even if ordered to do so by the House. Finally, Blaine maintaining that it would be subversive of the honor of the Speakership to make a jailer of the Speaker, it was ordered that Wooley's communications should reach him through the Sergeant-at-Arms, but finally counsel and physicians were allowed free access and private interviews.

The following is the telegram which led to restrictions on Wooley's correspondence:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, N. Y.

To C. W. Wooley, Washington:

Citizen and sovereign, imprisoned by the order of tyrants and cowards, in the capital of America, stand firm. Every true men in the land with blood in his veins will stand by you. It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back.

(Signed) GEORGE O. JONES.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Dispatches show that there was a general decoration of the graves of Union soldiers to day throughout the North.

Blain and Pollard used strong terms to day in denouncing the machinery proposed for Wooley's punishment.

The expulsion of Vinnie Ream from her studio in the capitol excites commiseration. Several partially finished models, on which she has labored two years, will be ruined by removal. Replying to an appeal on this account in her behalf, Butler said if the statue of Lincoln was broken he would be very glad of it, for he thought it was a thing which would do honor neither to Mr. Lincoln nor to the country.

Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, said that the desire of punishing Mr. Wooley was not the only object that the managers had in view in reporting these resolutions. Another reason was that they might thus eject Miss Vinnie Ream, who was said to be a friend of Senator Ross. A member of this House, he continued, went to the studio of Miss Ream and told her that she was charged with having used her influence in favor of the acquittel of the President. She replied that she had not. The member again said: "You ought to use your influence in favor of his conviction." Miss Ream replied that she could not take any part one way or the other. The member then told her that if she did not it would be worse for her. And now comes the magnanimous, manly act of vengeance. [Cries of name him.] Morgan would if the gentleman desired it. Name the State. Morgan said Indiana. After several Indiana members had asked and received negative replies to "does the member allude to me," Julian arose, when Morgan said: "I have alluded to the honorable gentleman, Mr. Julian. I make the statement on the authority of Miss Ream, a lady than whom there is no purer in this land, nor one more entitled to respect, and I hurl defiance at him who dares say a word against her." [Laughter.]

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Johnson received this evening, from a member of the family of the deceased, a telegram announcing the death of ex-President Buchanan, at Wheatland, at 8.30 this morning.

The President will to-morrow advise with his Cabinet as to the proper mode of taking official notice of the death of Mr. Buchanan.

It is probable an order will be issued directing that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased ex-President, the Government Departments be closed upon a day to be named.

As indicated in these dispatches last night, the President has assigned Gen. Stoneman to the command of the First Military District, in place of Gen. Schofield.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO ADMIT ARKANSAS.—INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—*Senate.*—A joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, protesting against tampering with impeachment judges, was referred to the Corruption Committee.

The resolution thanking Stanton passed, Anderson, Ross and Fowler, of the Republicans, voting nay.

The Arkansas admission bill was resumed, and after a very long debate the bill passed, 34 to 8, as it came from the House. The bill goes to the President. Adjourned.

House.—A joint resolution by Eggleston, of Ohio, authorizing the Secretary of War to employ Bingham and Butler to prosecute Mr. Davis.

A bill removing certain Mississippians' political disabilities.

A resolution calling for information of arrest of citizens of Columbus, Ga., lies over.

A bill wes introduced forbidding prosecutions of Treasury and Freedmen's Bureau Agents for official acts.

A resolution declaring national bonds taxable for national purposes.

The House refused to entertain a resolution declaring it violative of the Constitution to seize private telegrams and papers.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—At 10 o'clock this A. M. the President conducted Schofield to the War Department.

After the President left, General Grant visited Secretary Schofield.

The Senate is discussing a resolution thanking Stanton.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Schenck, in his financial expose, to-day, estimated the total expenditures for the next fiscal year at $352,000,000, and the receipts from all sources at $460,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Senate Judiciary Committee report against Stanbery's confirmation.

No present change in the subordinate personal of the War Department is contemplated.

Reverdy Johnson is mentioned in connection with the British mission.

The following is Grant's letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1868.

Gen. Jos. R Hawly, President of the National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May inst., it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and, I believe, express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I indorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. At times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising—the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing; a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall; peace, and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

The President has assigned Gen. Stoneman—under brevet rank—to command in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Radical canvassers are doubtful about the city elections. Democrats more confident of results—vote close. Betting odds favor the Democrats by three to five hundred.

MEETING IN ST. LOUIS IN REFERENCE TO MANCHAC.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A large meeting was held here to-day in favor of opening Bayou Manchac. A committee was appointed to accompany the Mobile delegation to Louisville and Cincinnati.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1:—Two heavy earthquakes occurred in San Francisco on Saturday night, which extended throughout Nevada.

At Virginia City buildings rocked and the people fled. The pumps at the Savage mines stopped. The miners thought there was a cave. No damage reported.

PARIS, June 1.—Napoleon and Eugenie are visiting Rouen. After a grand and joyous reception, they publicly thanked the mayor and municipality for relieving the poor during the winter.

Replying to the Cardinal of Rouen, Napoleon said: We will not sever our love of God from our love of country.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The latest figures elect Bowen, Radical, mayor by eighty-three votes.

The following is Edmunds' resolution:

Resolved, That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas respectively shall not be entitled to representetion in the Electoral College for the choice of President or Vice Preident, and no electoral votee shall be received or counted from any of such respective States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States shall, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, have, since the 4th day of March, 1867, adopted a constitution of State government, and shall be in peaceful operation, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

Schofield has ordered the guards away from the War Department. He participated in full Cabinet today.

THERE are truths so immenee and glorious that when we reelly credit them, though the heart should be opposed to them, they will still take hold of us in so many waye that we cannot escape from their impression; end the very attempt to do so will make us the more sensible of our trouble, as he would be who shut his eyes to rid himself of pain, or run to get out of the light of day. What then must be the impression of the power of faith, when the heart accords with its object?

PEACE.—If joy be love exulting, peace is love reposing. It is love on the green pastures; it is love beside the still waters. It is that great calm which comes over the conscience when it sees the atonement sufficient and the Saviour willing. It is unclouded azure in a lake of glass; it is the soul, which Christ has pacified, spread out in serenity and simple faith, and the Lord God, merciful and gracious, smiling over it.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF ILLINOIS.—The church membership of the different denominations in this State is given as follows: Methodists, 80,000; Baptists, 55,000; Presbyterians, (of every name,) 30,000; Congregationalists, 5,000; Episcopalians, 5,000; Universalists, 5,000; Unitarians, 3,000; Campbellites, 10,000; Lutherans, 6,000. There are various other lesser sects, in all probability numbering 25,000.

IF we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass time will efface it; if we rear temples they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and our fellow-men—we engrave on those tables something which will brighten to all eternity.

DID Christ die, and shall sin live? Was He crucified to the world, and shall our affections to the world be quick and lively? O, where is the spirit of Him who by the cross of Christ was crucified to the world, and the world to Him?—*Owen.*

For the Advocate.

PULPIT MANNERS.

I have had an article on this subject on hand for some time, which is still unfinished. In the meantime I find the following in the *Presbyterian Index*, which contains some timely hints, which I hope you will give your clerical readers. There is more in this subject than many ministers think. Improvement is called for. H.

An *unseemly or disagreeable habit* may pertain to the apparel, to the person, the carriage or bearing, the use of the voice, and affected expression of countenance, etc.

It has been exemplified during the recent embargo and the consequent scarcity, that the black suit and white cravat are not essential to the neat and agreeable appearance of a clergyman either in or out of the pulpit; on the contrary, the plain homespun substitutes have often elicited favorable remark. It is safe, then, to affirm that a well-made and well-brushed suit of any color or cut may be approvingly worn, even though from long service it has become threadbare, faded and patched. But an uncared for, dust and dandruff-covered coat, with rent or rips; a grease-spotted or tobacco-soiled vest, buttoned awry or not buttoned at all; a begrimed and reeking shirt collar and bosom partially obscured by a soiled neck-tie, and such like exhibitions, betoken a reprehensible disregard for the sensibilities of an audience, and proclaims unmistakably a defective early training or want of good breeding, to say nothing of the negligence of the wife, or of that next friend who expects to become such.

On the other hend, over-perticularity, evincing foppishness, is not commendable. As an instence of the readiness with which this objectioneble peculiarity is seized upon, I give the following anecdote. A lady of my acqueintance, during a time of revival, deemed it her special duty to make a personel appeal to an old friend, who never went to church, a scoffer at religion and all eerious subjects, yet a geniel and pleasent man, that he would hear a certain Doctor of Divinity preach upon a particular subject. After much importuning, and to be rid of her perhaps, the promise was given. Now the preacher in question was the pink of clerical perfection in the matter of dress. Especially did he excel in those points which charecterize the profession; the gentleman redeemed his promise. The sermon was all that could be desired, so perfect and pungent wes the argument, so overpowering the peroration, that the lady felt that her prayere would be answered in the conversion of her friend. She songht an early interview with him, end as they shook hands he, with a radiant countenance, overwhelmed her with thanks for her persistency in securing his attendance, for, said he, 'That dear man wears the cleanest shirt collar and the whitest choke rag that I ever saw.'

The minister who is slovenly in his dress is, by fair inference, offensive in his person. 'Clean hands,' absolutely, as well as spiritually, should characterize him who stands in the 'holy place.' I can truthfully testify that but few of our clergymen are open to criticism in this respect, yet I have seen hands raised in the invocation that would have been the better for a good washing.

In nine cases out of ten a slovenly preacher is a slave of tobacco in some of its forms—perhaps in many of them. And how any one who has been set apart to a pure and holy purpose can make his way into the pulpit with the stem of an old pipe sticking out of his clothes, like the tail of an unclean beast, passes my comprehension; or how he can persuade himself that the odor that pervades his presence is that of sweet incense, is wonderful to consider!

I know, and know still, a *ruminating* specimen whose movements, preparatory to the opening service, were remerkable. His mouth had to be first cleared of a fearful mass of half ground '4 Ace,' resembling the lost and last cud of an ox. Then followed the elaborate and effectuel eleeusing of that orifice; as through the considerate care of a deecon he had been supplied with a water pitcher and goblet, and—by the precaution of the sexton—a semi-globular utensil, with funnel-shaped top, in which to empty himself, and perfect the work of purification. The voiding of the quid into the hole of the epittoon audibly announced a centre shot, though this dexterous act threatened to dam the current of subsequent operations; which operations consisted in repeated washings and rinsings, spirtings and squirtings, distinctly to be heard by all, and plainly to be seen by many, the various noises being suggestive of a disordered washing machine; and the view—marvelous!

The unkempt locks of those who poll their heads but once a year should keep the wearer out of the pulpit, or bring him to grief, as they did the king's son in David's day.

The wearing of an untrimmed beard, disproportioned through its excess, is not good taste; indeed, it betokens something worse than *bad* taste—for how can a head be credited with brains if it resembles a small gourd, attached to some *pounds* of oakum?

THE GREAT INQUISITION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Butler's inquisition, which is generally conceded to be an outrage, is in no sense the success that the managers expected it would be. The telegraph offices have been pretty well ransacked, and the managere have plenty of dispatches sent by various persons from this city, at their disposal. It is said that one telegraph company gave up all its dispatches yesterday, while another gave up only a portion of its dispatches; that the manager of a third line positively refused to surrender any dispatches until he communicated with the president and superintendent of his company; that a number of telegraph men from offices in Baltimore have been summoned, and that dispatches sent from Baltimore have been or will be demanded. The inquisitors, Messrs. Butler, Boutwell, Wilson and Williams, met again this forenoon, and were engeged in the examination of telegrams and other papers until after 1 o'clock, when they continued the examination of witnesses. Mr. Wooley was not recalled to-day. Mr. Ralph Newton, a broker from New York, was before the Council of Three nearly four hours. The examination of this gentleman, as I am given to understand, was predicated upon the discovery of a half-written letter in his room at Willard's Hotel. That edifice, like every other public haunt and suspected private dwelling in Washington, has been full of spies for several weeks. No men's trunk or writing desk, or tobacco pouch, or boot legs have been safe from the prying scrutiny of sub investigetors and detectives, and Mr. Newton was doubtless uncommonly edified to learn, as he gradually did, how familiar his business and personal affairs were become to the Council of Three, in whose presence he found himself. Some thirty-six telegrams which he had sent from this city over different lines were in the possession of Butler, who coolly proceeded to question him as to their import. The telegraphic dispatches of a broker from Washington to Wall street, in a period of such excitement as that which reigned here last week, were likely to be rather mysterious and suggestive. Butler's brains were quite puzzled by them, and many were the wily questions he asked, and many were the exasperating answers he received. Mr. Newton, who was, of course, examined with a view to prove that he had been influencing the votes of Senators for acquittal, testified that he knew no Senatore except those who were very Radical, including Chandler, and that he knew nothing about money being paid to any Senator. In response to the question whether he was aware that money had been raised for the President, he responded in the affirmative. There had been subscribed in New York, he said, $100,000 for the President in case of conviction, and $50,000 to defray the expenses of his trial in case of acquittal. This money was in the hands of a highly respectable citizen of New York, Mr. William G. Appleton. Being interrogated with offensive pertinacity in regard to his private matters, his business cypher, and the pseudonym or private signature among the rest, Mr. Newton showed such an indisposition to answer that he was ordered out into the hall three times while the committee consulted together. He finally got through with his evidence, which amounted to nothing that Butler seemed to expect it would amount to. Mr. Samuel Ward wes the next witness. This gentleman, who is a thorough man of the world, something of a poet and good deal of a wit, was a very unpromising person for Butler to begin upon. Before Mr. Ward, Butler unfolded a nice package of copies of private telegrams, signed by the witness in various ways. Butler was exceedingly exercised by one of these telegrams to New York, which read something as follows: 'The last man on the list is all right. He has the cash.' The horrible idea was presented by Butler that Senator Yates, the last Senator on the Senatorial list, had been bribed. Mr. Ward requested that the telegram should be turned over to Mr. Boutwell for a more rigid examination. Mr. Boutwell discovered that the last word in the telegram was 'cast' instead of 'cash.' The witness then explained that the Senator referred to was Mr. Willey, and that by the word 'cast' was meant that Mr. Willey had the casting vote. This is one incident of an examination which lasted about two hours, and in which was revealed no fact to any Senator's discredit who voted for acquittel. It appeared that Mr. Ward and Chandler were somewhat intimate, and that Chandler, before the vote was taken, was quite as certain that the President would be convicted as Mr. Ward was that he would be acquitted. When asked why he wes so sanguine of acquittal, in Chendler's presence, he replied that he did not believe, like Chandler, in the doctrine of total depravity. He thought there would be one virtuous Senator too many for the managers and the impeachment. It appeared the witness was right.

The next witness examined was Col. Edmond Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was asked whether he had been approached on the subject of using money for the acquittal of the President, and made in reply the following astounding and disgraceful revelation. Colonel Cooper said that a person professing to act on the authority of Hon. J. C. Pomeroy, Senator from Kansas, called on him, Cooper, and proposed that for $40,000, cash in hand, Senator Pomeroy would control four Radical votes in the Senate, and put in his own, so as to insure the President's acquittal. When, as Col. Cooper testified, he professed to doubt this person's authority, the person produced a letter from Senator Pomeroy, dated ——day——, substantially as follows:

'SIR—I will, in good faith, carry out any arrangement made with my brother-in-law, Willis Gaylord, to which I am a party.'

At this juncture in the examination Butler objected to witness testifying to the substance of the letter, saying that he (Butler) would produce it. Then as Colonel Cooper went on to testify, Willis Geylord was introduced by the person who produced this letter, who read it to the witness and Gaylord; the person who first called then retired, leaving Colonel Cooper and Gaylord together; thereupon Gaylord renewed the proposition, namely, to secure five votes for the President for $40,000, the patronage of the administration to be thrown in for Pomeroy in the State of Kansas. Colonel Cooper, having testified so far, said that he had believed that this proposition from Senator Pomeroy was intended to entrap him, and, acting under that belief, he had determined to load the parties on to an exposure. He assigned a reason for that belief. *First*, that Senator Pomeroy was a strong partisen, that he felt bitterly toward the President, and that if money was his object, the party to which he belonged was much better able to pay than the administration was. *Second*, the person who approached him, Colonel Cooper, with the proposition, enumerated, among the names of Senators whom Pomeroy proposed to control, those of Morton, of Indiana, and Nye, of Nevada. Colonel Cooper did not believe it possible that Senator Morton could be bought. Colonel Cooper resumed by stating that the interviewe were sought by the persons professing to act for Senator Pomeroy; that letters were brought showing their authority, that the terms were not accepted, and that he, the witness, had never intended to accept them. The additional testimony of Colonel Cooper was to the effect that he was not advised of any money having been used to influence Senators' votes.—*Correspondence of New York World.*

A SEVERE WINTER.—The past winter has been one of the severest ever known both in this and other countries. In Algiers the suffering has been very great. In Russia, as we learn from a letter in a Paris paper, the cold has been intense. Coachmen were frozen upon their seats, the gas refused to burn, and the dogs howled most piteously. Men on horseback went through the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow, carrying aid to the unfortunate, and the nobility distributed hot tea in front of their palaces.

COMING HOME.

O brothers and sisters, growing old,
Do you all remember yet
That home in the shade of the rustling trees,
Where once our household met?

Do you know how we used to come from school,
Through the summer's pleasant heat,
With the yellow fennel's golden dust
On our tired little feet?

And how sometimes in an idle mood
We loitered by the way;
And stopped in the woods to gather flowers,
And in the fields to play;

Till warned by the deep'ning shadow's fall,
That told of the coming night,
We climbed to the top of the last long hill
And saw our homes in sight!

And, brothers and sisters, older now
Than she whose life is o'er,
Do you think of the mother's loving face
That looked from the open door?

Alas! for the changing things of time,
That home in the dust is low;
And that loving smile was hid from us
In the darkness long ago!

And we come to life's long hill,
From which our weary eyes
Can almost look on that home that shines
Eternal in the skies.

So, brothers and sisters, as we go,
Still let us move as one.
Always together keeping step,
Till the march of life is done.

For that mother who waited for us here,
Wearing a smile so sweet,
Now waits on the hills of Paradise
For her children's coming feet!

LETTER FROM WEST FLORIDA.

GREENWOOD, Fla., May 11, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Having some leisnre, I have concluded to say a few words about the Marianna district in general, and a certain renegade preacher in particular. This district occupies the most southeastern portion of the Montgomery Conference, and embraces all that part of the State of Florida west of the Apalachicola river, reaching to Pensacola and the navy yard, and including a portion of southeastern Alabama. Within it lies some beautiful and fertile country, and if we had political rest many portions of this region would smile again with plenty and prosperity. Marianna, the county seat of Jackson county, has been a thriving and beautiful town, but at present is in rather a dilapidated state. It has been afflicted with one of those public nuisances—a "bureau"—and prosperity, and the spirit of enterprise and improvement, wither under its shadow. The prospects of the church in this district are not very flattering, though in some places there are signs of life. We had a number of accessions to the church and some conversions the last quarter.

At Gordon, the place of holding the last quarterly meeting, our house of worship has been thoroughly and neatly repaired—finished inside and out. The pulpit is adorned with two elegant lamps, while a beautiful chandelier is suspended in the middle of the building. We received into the church five and baptized ten, and the brethren of Gordon are in confident hopes of better times.

As a general thing, I suppose, the church in this section is about on a par with a great many other regions. There are some members of the church you can always depend on; touch them where and when you may, they have the ring of the clear metal. They love the church, and serve God from principle. Many come in and go out, but they "remain steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." There are others who are "neither cold nor hot," disposed to complain and look upon the dark side of everything. When the church is in prosperity they cannot rejoice with her, and when she is in adversity they do not "weep while they remember Zion." These, like Ephraim, unstable as water, cannot be relied on. And then there are those who are captious, walk disorderly, and will not be reproved, and make church action necessary. We don't count these in, therefore—we don't count them out. The "baptism of fire" is the great need of the church.

Quite a refreshing document has recently fallen into my hands. It bears the following title: "Address of Rev. W. P. Miller to the Gulf State Guards, delivered at the Methodist church in this place (Marianna) on Sunday, June 30, 1861." It was published in the *Marianna Patriot* of August 1st and 8th, of the same year. Miller was then presiding elder on this district, and was one of the most ultra secessionists and strongest war men you ever saw. Now he is a Radical, has joined the Methodist Church North, and has been appointed presiding elder of a district embracing south Alabama and west Florida. While his "address" lacks everything as a literary production, it wants nothing in vim for the war, and bitter virulence against "Yankees" and "Lincolnites."

By looking at Joel iii, 9, 10, you have the text he used for the occasion. As a specimen of his "loyalty" to the rebellion, I give a few extracts from the address alluded to. He commences by calling upon everybody to prepare for war, and adds: "Let the necessary preparations be made by changing implements of agriculture and horticulture into implements of war: *i. e.*, let every interest and pleasure be sacrificed that can be, that comes in conflict with a vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are engaged, and let all contribute as much as possible in every way, that there be no lack, but an abundance of food, money and sympathy for our dear soldiers."

The Yankees were a dreadful people to him in those days. "They are destroying the farms, burning the houses and desolating the country as they go. Have you not read of the brutal conduct of those Yankees toward the wives and daughters of our friends in Virginia, and don't you know if they are not repulsed and whipped back they will soon be among us like greedy wolves, to treat us and ours in the same way?" Again he says: "It is clear that God is with us in truth—think of the omens and evidences of this glorious fact. Fort Sumpter was taken without the loss of a man on our side; and when, by a great stretch of courtesy, the enemy's officer was allowed to salute his dishonored and perverted flag, his self-destroyed men were left dead, and seemed to teach the lesson that in the net laid for others their own feet would be taken. Again, at Alexandria, the brave Jackson lowered Ellsworth, as he lowered our flag, teaching them that that flag was to be their destruction. And again, when they would raise their invading flag on Virginia's soil, the man fell and broke his neck, showing again that the effort to subjugate the South will be vain, and prove their own downfall."

He goes on to give the military company eight suggestions, closing with the following charge: "And be sure you drive back the Yankees from Virginia, for they carry destruction with them; before them is a Paradise, behind them is desolation; be sure they don't get you, for if they do you will never see Florida again, for you cannot take the oath of allegiance to the United States; therefore it will be poison or death."

He came near going to the war himself. "Why it has been all that I could do to stay on my district, since I learned the Northern army was on our soil." But he preferred to fight them at a long range. Hear him again: "But let those people that pretend to love Florida or Alabama so well that they cannot go to Virginia to fight, but say if their own State is invaded they will go, (they might go into the swamp for what I know,) remember that sad, sad will be the day when we are invaded, and the deceitful Yankees get among our negroes and take them and sell them to pay the expenses of the war, and our more *hated tory neighbors* give aid and comfort to our enemies." William P., "thou art the man." How will his Northern brethren relish his eulogy of Jeff. Davis? "We are strong in our leader, even the enemies themselves being judges. Jeff. Davis is a second Washington, and perhaps as David was to Saul; Washington slew his thousands, but Davis his tens of thousands." He says: "Our soldiers are not gathered from State prisons and county jails. They go not to shoot at random or up in the trees, but, like the brave North Carolinians, to take good aim, and the Lincolnites will fall every pop."

"Surely the angels of the Lord encamp around about them and knock up the Yankees' guns when they shoot, or make the balls to miss their way. See how hot they fell around at Bethel church, but could not kill our men. Men who have *no object in view*, like the Northern soldiers, cannot stand fire; and why should they? Those of them working for the pay don't think of anything but the wages, and those that do think are doubtful of their cause. It is a cause that won't bear an honest and fair investigation, so the fanatic must still continue deceiving the poor dupes until Southern bullets wake them, and death and hell swallow them up quickly. Not so with our cause; we go to the Bible, the fountain of divine revelation, and read, and become strong; we go to the sanctuary and hear the word of God preached, and are made strong; we go on our knees before God in prayer, we rise strong in the Lord and his mighty power; we sit down calmly at our firesides and talk the matter over, and when we are done the whole family are strong in the good cause." Once more: "These men who are opposed to the Southern cause, and accuse the South of being to blame, and withhold their sons, husbands, brothers or their own services from their country, and say they cannot trust the Southern Confederacy, when you brave boys come back, covered with *glory*, these shall sink in *shame* and *everlasting disgrace*; while your faces will be honored as the saviors and favorites of your country; they will be hooted and hissed at as they pass the streets, (and they ought to be now.")

Well, how do his new-made friends—his brethren in the North—like that?

Now he is going about sowing the seeds of discord in neighborhoods, proselyting little Pineywoods churches, calling on them to join the "mother church," etc. He stands "cheek by jole" with negroes at the polls, and becomes a willing agent of the Northern Methodist church in its dishonest and nefarious schemes to wrest our church property from us. He obtained $250 from the "Church Extension" Society, to buy up some of our houses of worship in south Alabama, over which little debts were hanging.

The *New York Christian Advocate*, of March 12, contains the following from him: "I have invested the means you sent me, and have secured the two churches of which I wrote—title all right—worth here about one thousand dollars." Now, that's very honest, getting for $250 property worth $1,000. In the same letter he stigmatizes Confederate soldiers as "returned rebel soldiers." In 1861 they were "dear soldiers defending their country's rights." In the same paper he says: "Those who are our enemies are organizing into clubs with the design to defeat, if possible, reconstruction, and if that fails, to bring on a war of races, and if possible make the government at Washington believe it to be the fault of the colored people, and by some means bring about their destruction." Now W. P. Miller knew that was false when he wrote it.

Again he says: "The colored people are as humble and industrious as any laboring class on earth."

Strange that no one else thinks so!

Speaking of his "brethren in the North," he says: "If they could know how their sympathies and efforts, and our self-denial and work, are turning the hearts of the people back to the old government and the old church, they would bestir themselves for our help." Most of the "hearts he is turning to the old church" are bush-whackers, and such as laid in the woods and made raids on helpless women and children, to rob and plunder. We bid him adieu for the present, to repose in the bosom of the "mother church."

Speaking of the Northern Methodist "Church Extension Society," and after a careful survey of the field, and especially of the South, Bishop Clarke says: "I do not know where else money can be used with such certainty of sure and large returns." Fraudulently buying up churches in the South, in this bishop's estimation, gives "larger returns" than sending money to convert the heathen.

Surely there was prophecy in what the venerable Bishop Early told us at the Conference in Greensboro, Alabama, in 1861: "Your altars are in danger."

—WESLEY B. DENNIS.

LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

A TORNADO.—THE CROPS.—THE CHURCH.

PICKENS COUNTY, Ala., May 22, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: On the 6th instant a most frightful tornado swept over the northern portion of Pickens county, Alabama, traveling from west to east, doing immense damage in its furious march. It commenced in Lowndes county, Mississippi—so far as I can learn—eight or nine miles east of Columbus, and, crossing over into Pickens, the first place it struck to do much mischief was Mr. Alexander Henry's, twelve miles east of Columbus, on the Tuscaloosa road. It lifted his dwelling, a large two-story frame building, from its very foundation and shivered it to pieces, carrying the torn and shattered wreck of timber, furniture, bedding, trunks, clothing, books, papers, in fact everything, for miles in its track. Large sills, twelve by sixteen inches thick, and forty feet long, were carried off, one of them having blown nearly three hundred yards. A bar of iron, five feet long, and one and a half inches thick, was blown some distance and stuck in the ground. I saw a steelyard pea, weighing four lbs., that was blown some one hundred yards. Trees were torn up by the roots and carried some distance. Every house on the place was torn to pieces. Alexander Henry, a respectable citizen of this county, a good neighbor and kind father, the head of the family, was killed. He was born in North Carolina, and was aged sixty years. Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, his stepmother, and wife of the late Robert Henry, deceased, and aged about seventy years, was also killed. Her maiden name was Sykes. She first married a Mr. Turend, and then Robert Henry, Sr., and was a widow again at the time of her death, and living with her stepson. She was an excellent, kind-hearted woman, and a member of the M. E. Church South, in Columbus, Mississippi. We have hope in her death. Fannie Henry, the only daughter of Alexander Henry, a young lady about nineteen years of age, was also killed. She professed religion last summer at Beersheba, and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and remained a consistent member of the same till her death, as far as I know. Robert Henry, the only son of Alexander Henry, a young man about seventeen years of age, was also killed. He was blown several hundred yards from the dwelling, and was found among a pile of timber, within a few feet of one of the sills of the house, terribly mangled, nearly all his bones being broken. He professed religion at the same time and place with his sister, and joined the same church, and, I trust, with her and the rest of the family—for these are all—went to that peaceful shore where no terrible storms will ever disturb the blessed inhabitants.

Thus quickly a whole family was swept from earth into the eternal world. A little negro girl living on the place was also killed. We attended the burial on the 8th instant, and performed the burial service at the family burial ground of Robert Henry, Jr. It was a most solemn scene. All were put in one grave. The whole community seemed alarmed. It ought to make sinners tremble and saints keep near the throne. Such a frightful tempest has never been witnessed by the oldest citizens of this section. The next place it struck was Mr. Robert Henry's, blowing down his kitchen and several negro cabins, and other houses. His wife and several negro children were in the kitchen, but, wonderful to tell, escaped amidst the falling timbers unhurt.

The next place it struck was at Mr. Seban Hull's, blowing down every house he had, and badly bruising Mr. Hull and his little daughter Sallie. His wife and two children were in the kitchen, and his wife's sister was in the dwelling when these houses fell, but strangely escaped unhurt.

Then it struck Dr. Alexander Agnew's place, tearing up the beautiful oak grove in front of his house, and blowing down all his buildings except the dwelling, office, and gin house and screw. No one was hurt. It missed our dwelling, about one-quarter of a mile north, passing through the upper part of father's plantation. It passed by Palmetto, twelve miles east of this, doing much damage. How far it went before it was exhausted, and what other damage it did, I have not learned. The main current was not more than seventy-five or one hundred yards wide, and its greatest force at any one place did not last more than half a minute. In the current it was as dark as midnight, though the sun was not quite down. Several persons who saw it pass from a distance describe its appearance as a dark cloud of black smoke ascending from a tar-kiln. It traveled with fearful velocity. It must have been powerfully charged with electricity, especially when it struck Mr. Henry's place, as is manifest from the way many of the trees, and timbers belonging to his dwelling, are torn and split to pieces. The leaves on the trees and bushes look as if they had been scorched with fire. Its course was a little north of east. But I will say no more of this frightful tornado.

The crops in this section, and indeed all over Pickens county, for this season of the year and for the chance they have had, never looked more promising. The freedmen are doing tolerably well, and would do much better, I have no doubt, were it not for the unfortunate legislation we have had for the benefit of this class of our population. Most of them who used to be with us on this circuit still remain with us as a church. Dr. Murrah has been appointed superintendent for them on this (Columbus) district. The whites in this portion of the country who are tilling the soil are working with an earnestness that will certainly bring its reward.

The church in this region, especially on this circuit, is not as prosperous as I would like to see it. Indeed I fear we are rather in the background in religion.—The questions, "What we shall eat, and what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed," are all-absorbing, and some, too, are making haste to be rich again; so but little attention is paid to the interests of the soul and the prosperity of the church. I have appointed church meeting after church meeting, and generally so few have attended that it has been put off till the next time, and but few have been held. In finances we are below par. About fifty cents on the dollar last year, and up to this writing—last of May—twenty-five dollars will cover all that we have received. Some years ago this was a fine circuit—once the banner circuit in missionary money—but now not able to sustain their pastors. Many external circumstances may tend to bring about this result; but, after all, I fear the main cause lies in a different direction—a want of interest in the prosperity of the church, a want of spiritual, deep-toned piety, a want of religion among the membership. But for a small band of faithful ones, who pray and work and do for the church here, the old ship would, I fear, go by the board. But I hope for better times and things. The Lord hasten the day when Zion shall once more look forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and be terrible as an army with banners. This lack of service on the part of the church drives the preacher to tent-making—in other words, to some secular pursuit—to keep soul and body together; and if he be diligent in business, and make a little bread to eat and raiment to put on, and eat his own hard-earned bread and wear his own paid-for clothes, some backslidden church member will accuse him of getting worldly-minded, and of tilling the farm when he ought to be visiting the flock. O, people of the living God, sustain your ministers and give them no excuse to resort to teaching or farming or merchandise to help make a living. But turn them loose with no worldly entanglements, that they may go forth conquering and to conquer, till a world of sinners lost is rescued from the grasp of satan.

G. HAWKINS.

SCIENTIFIC.

FIRE DEFIED.

At different periods within the last few months a series of experiments have been instituted by Mr. Richard M. Hoe, for the purpose of finding a cheap substitute for the iron beams and brick now commonly used in fire-proof buildings. The last experiment was made on Friday, May 15, at which many persons were present, including members of numerous insurance companies and officers of the Fire Department.—The trial was made in a vacant lot on Sheriff street, New York, adjoining the works of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., where a specimen floor had been erected. This floor was ten feet by ten, and was placed upon upright posts, of about four feet in height, beneath which, precisely at 9 o'clock, a large fire was kindled. Several men were kept constantly engaged in feeding the flames, and a degree of heat was attained which, in the language of Mr. Hoe, was "hot enough to burn up the whole of New York." This was kept up to 12 o'clock—three hours—when, there being no indications that the floor would be destroyed, the fire was allowed to die out, and the men were permitted to build one on the top. This being done, the flame was rekindled below. These two fires were now constantly supplied, and the burning was continued until 4 o'clock, when all present were satisfied of the successful issue of the experiment. The floor was then taken to pieces and its construction explained. It is about the usual thickness of floors separating different stories, the lower surface being made of thin plain sheets of iron, No. 21 wire-gauge, which are nailed to the beams. Spread out upon this sheet-iron ceiling was poured a layer of plaster of Paris to the depth of 1¼ inches, on the top of the cross beams were nailed more sheets of iron, and upon these a layer of plaster of Paris one quarter of an inch in thickness. Above the whole were fastened the planks, forming the upper surface of the floor. On examination it was shown that the beams were not at all injured, and this too after an intense flame had been burning steadily above and below for more than four hours. The planks on the upper part had, of course, been burnt, but that detracts but little from the worth of the invention. The cost of the floor of the size described above is $30 10; the cost of a building made in this way will be about one-half as much as the brick and iron-beam buildings. Fire-proof paints protect only the exterior of a house, or the part least likely to catch fire; while, on the other hand, a building constructed after the Hoe plan will be thoroughly free from danger.—*American Artisan.*

A PROCESS FOR OBTAINING PURE IRON.—Troost gives a method of obtaining very pure soft iron. He melts cast iron in a lime crucible by means of the oxy-hydrogen flame, directed downward, we presume. When the metal is fused he increases the proportion of oxygen, and thus burns away the silicon, carbon and sulphur. The slag formed is absorbed by the crucible. When the operation is finished, a button of very pure metal remains at the bottom of the crucible. This process would be extremely useful on the large scale if oxygen could be procured at a cheap rate, but pending the discovery of means whereby oxygen can be prepared for industrial purposes, pure iron obtained in this way must remain a metallurgical curiosity.—*American Artisan.*

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

SPURGEON.

A SABBATH IN LONDON.

LONDON, (Eng.,) March 23, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Yestorday was the Sabbath; and to me, the Sabbath in London.

I have rarely felt in so great a degree the beauty and silent gladness of the day. It came to me in a double contrast. The suspended noise of this wonderful city, its striking hush, the distinct tones of the church clocks, which are but faintly heard during the week, this made one contrast; and then the greater observance of the day, the evident interest of the people in worship, and the air of seriousness pervading everything, in comparison with Sunday on the coutinent, presented another contrast.

I rose in good time, breakfasted, and walked about two miles, which was somewhat of an achievement for me, though not much for London, a city eight miles one way and six another. Of course there was no sunshine; a thin, dull, motionless fog hung over everything; the Thames had a heavy slumbering look; and the massive old houses, half hidden in the gloom, did not seem to know that it was nine o'clock. But it was all pleasant; the partial solitude was akin to the stranger's heart; and the river sleeping under its forest of masts, even the river reminded me of a stream in the western woods, dark with many shadows.

A walk of two miles brought me to the Tabernacle, where I was to hear the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. Here I had to wait for about an hour for the opening of the gallery doors. This arrangement is doubtless sensible, but it was not very agreeable. But as the crowd gathered in the portico and yard, (the seat holders all passing into the house,) I had an opportunity of observing their appearance and manner. They were singularly quiet and orderly; no elbowing, no pushing, no loud talking; all which I admired.—When the doors were opened there was some haste, but as I participated in it, I shall certainly not find fault with it.

The preaching hall is an immense room with a most capacious floor, and two galleries extending round the entire circuit in the form of an ellipse. The entire space and the aisles were full of persons. So large an audience, so comfortably seated, and so thoroughly an unit as to the spirit pervading the place, I have seldom seen. Some thousands were present; yet while I had the feeling of being with a multitude, it was a multitude in a church.

I watched for Mr. Spurgeon's entrance. When he walked down the gallery to his seat on a small sofa, it was with dignified composure. In this and in other things his manner was free from those defects which I have seen attributed to him. So far from any carelessness or irreverence, it was entirely thoughtful and serious, with an aspect of repose which was in perfect keeping with his position. There being no pulpit, but simply an outward curve in the lower gallery, on which is a side table for Bible, I had a full view of his person. Below the medium height, compact and well built, face somewhat broad under the eye, forehead not striking except in its marked frontal line, hair black, countenance fair, expression genial and kind, the general look indicating the first transition from youthful freshness to the gravity of dull manhood, and yet unmarked by care or sorrow, his appearance, without any hint of a man of genius or of profound passions, is interesting if not striking. But this is Mr. Spurgeon, not the preacher.

I was not kept long in suspense. The services opened with prayer. And genuine prayer it was, if you will accept the instinctive judgments of those emotions which it awakened. A deep soul-breathing was in it, the tones rich and swelling, a pleading heart, and all else that inspires. I noticed rather an excess of figurating language, but then it was of that kind which is distinct from poetic conceptions and appropriate to supplication when not carried too far. After this touching prayer he read the beautiful hymn by Charles Wesley: *"O Love Divine, how sweet thou art."* The reading brought out the sense, though not the complete expressional excellence. The singing was general and it was delightful. Then the 116th Psalm was read and comments given. I have never heard anything better done. Easy, conversational, fluent—a pungent touch here and there—all elastic and buoyant, it was an exercise that I heartily commended, and the more so as few succeed in it. His next prayer was rather long—not too long for me; it was exceedingly natural, with much scriptural thought fused into common, every-day feeling, and totally free from stiffness and cumbrous form. Nothing in the sermon affected me so much as that. Indeed, to my surprise, I found the key to his whole manner in the gentle and subduing pathos of his prayers. Never before have I noticed this in any preacher.

The text was Luke vii, 36-39—which paragraph he had read as one of the lessons. His discourse was on Christ's grace to the woman "who was a sinner," and her love in return. In order and arrangement it was the simplest possible—none of the divisions for an instant breaking the even, musical flow. I use the word "flow" because no other term conveys the idea. Without the least sign of effort, mind and muscle working together in perfect harmony, speech that seemed nothing more than articulate breathing, paragraph followed paragraph with an easy grace and serene strength that were inexpressibly charming. Vitality, constant and almost exuberant vitality, the blended vitality of the imaging intellect and the emotional heart and the sustaining blood, is his main characteristic as an orator. No peculiar tension is shown at any time—no transports—no depths of abyssmal passions—no tremendous strokes of mental power—nor does he throw any sudden energy into particular passages and so make them memorable in your after thoughts. Not once was I startled. Not once did he arouse me as with a shock and hurry me out of myself into wonder and awe. If this was a fair type of himself, he is not by any means in the highest class of orators. His is not a bold, imperious, overwhelming intellect, nor his the passion which over-rushes all bounds and forgets all in total self-abandonment. But he is great, truly and indisputably great, in that perfection of common-sense mind, in that clear and thoroughly illumined view of everything which keen instincts secure, in that mysterious union of the functions of thought and sensibility and expression and manner which is so rare, and which, where it exists, suggests the idea of some closer relation between spirit and soul and body than is ordinarily seen; in these he is great, and greatest among the great.

As to the indicating power of gesture and the attractions of manner, I have often seen his superiors. His voice is exquisitely fine. It has a full, strong and rather high pitch; never sharp; never very deep and rotund; but, for a voice of its kind, extremely rich and mellow. It is all heart. Two or three times it was somewhat over-strained; but usually it did its work without the slightest exertion.

I think him an extraordinary preacher, in his precise conception of the gospel—in his assimilation of its doctrines and realities with his own heart—and in his wondrous understanding of the art of using the gospel for action on others. A master of his own capacity, he is equally a master of that adaptive facility which so few gifted men possess. Over that vast audience he seemed to be everywhere present, talking directly to each while talking to all, and bringing each heart closely to the loving tenderness of his own bosom. At no moment had he to win his way to my confidence and admiration. From his first word to his last my whole soul was with him, and that freely; and the sympathy which unconsciously and spontaneously I gave him, he amply repaid in measures large and blessed.

So passed my first Sunday morning in London. And all the afternoon of that day I was happy for what I had heard and seen and felt; and in the evening, when the great bells of the church spires rang out their silvery chimes, rising up over the city and blending in a stream of swelling music, how they echoed that sermon and what it will be in the coming years of memory!

Your's truly,

ANDREW A. LIPSCOMB.

THERE ARE NO TRIFLES.—"A few drops of water, more or less," says Victor Hugo, "prostrated Napoleon." He meant that the battle of Waterloo was begun at eleven o'clock in the morning because there was rain on the previous night, and Napoleon could not move his artillery over the heavy mud plain until near noon, and that five hours' delay turned the fate of Europe; for Blucher did not arrive with his allies till the forces of the Iron Duke were all but defeated.

A MAN in a blouse once said, "I have no more influence than a farthing rushlight." "Well," was the reply, "a farthing rushlight can do a good deal; it can set a haystack on fire; it can burn down a house—yea, more, it will enable a poor creature to read a chapter in God's book." Go your way, friend, let your farthing rushlight so shine before men that others, seeing your good works, may glorify your Father which is in heaven.

"THE Old Testament is one of the two olive trees planted in the house of God, and which is never to be removed; one of the two golden candlesticks lighted up for the church of Christ upon earth, and which, while that church has being, will never be taken away."—*Chalmer's Intro. Lec. to Romans.*

JAPAN.

MEDICINE AND RELIGION.

There are but two professions—doctor and priest. The doctor ranks as one of the privileged class, is the most consequential man in the village, and in town holds a most respectable position. The theory of practice is, in general, Chinese, which is a system of the merest empiricism. There is a modern school which follows the teachings of the Dutch. These practice substantially the same as ourselves, and use most of our staple medicines. In bleeding, blistering, and the use of mercurials, they outdo our most ancient Esculapians, and, for the present generation, inflict infinitely more harm than good.

A doctor never sends a bill. That would make him a trader, which his *caste* scorns. He leaves his remuneration to his patient's generosity, which latter all the doctors acknowledge to be exceedingly unsatisfactory. I was not long, from experience, in coming to the same conclusion. Soon after my arrival in the country I was called upon by the governor for medical aid and advice. After nearly two weeks' faithful attendance he declared he was quite well, and, professing himself under many obligations, assured me he would take an early opportunity to remunerate me for my services. In a few days, accordingly, he called, accompanied by a large retinue, and, with considerable ceremony, presented me, through the hands of his secretary, a small box, on the top of which was very carefully folded a piece of paper. Its weight, at least, was encouraging, I thought, on accepting it with my best bow—for want of any other polite expressions of thanks, as the interview was conducted in the native tongue. After his departure I sat down to examine my *fee*. The nicely-folded paper on top contained a silver coin of the value of forty-two cents, and the box—half a pound of isinglass jelly, sweetened with molasses.

The religion of the Japanese is essentially Buddhist, and was introduced from China, A. D. 532. There are several sects, but all claim a common origin. As a people, they do not appear to have any deep religious sentiments, beyond those founded on ignorance and superstition. All observe days of feasting, and celebrate the birth of their patron-gods. The priesthood is numerous and powerful. The heads of the various orders are almost like princes—the temples and monasteries over which they preside having been endowed with both money and land by the founder of the dynasty. In order to more effectually eradicate all traces of Christianity, which had been introduced by the Jesuits, the Emperor, in addition to the fearful persecution which followed his decree of expulsion, instituted the most stringent laws against the profession of the Catholic faith, and made it obligatory on everybody to subscribe himself at some temple as a Buddhist, at the risk of being thought a Christian, which is worse than death, as it would include the sacrifice of his family and nearest kinsmen as well as himself. So rigid is this system of requirements, and so dangerous is it even to talk of Christianity, that the most abject and painful fear is exhibited by all Japanese at its very mention. I have seen an intelligent and more than usually liberal native drop a book in which was pictured the emblem of the crucifixion, as if it had been a coal of fire, and by no amount of persuasion could I induce him to touch it again.

Two hundred and fifty years have elapsed since the Jesuits were expelled, and yet to day, at the entrance of every village, and at every cross-road, stands as a prominent object the tablet on which is kept ever bright the inscription, naming the fearful and certain punishments provided for any one who may profess Christianity.

Until the government repeals this law our missionaries will not be able to make many converts; and, in proof of this, we have their almost fruitless labor for seven years. Take off the restriction, however, and no more encouraging field is to be found in the whole East. The Buddhist priests have taught the people that Christianity is a system of witchcraft, and that its teachers deal in charms and incantations, which, at the same time, are the symbols of their profession. Profound ignorance exists even among the officers of government as to what Christianity really is.

A foreign mountebank once came to the settlement for the purpose of giving an entertainment to the Europeans. He announced the day on which it would take place by a handbill, illustrated by a man holding his own head under his arm. The English printer, who struck off the bills, gave them to his Japanese servants to post about town. They had but half completed the work, however, before the card was observed by the ever-vigilant police, and the alarm given. The Christians had again appeared! They had seen, with their own eyes, the emblem of their order. The unfortunate servants were immediately seized by a strong police force, and thrown into prison, and an investigation was instituted. The principal in the affair, however, being beyond their reach, as the subject of a foreign power, they were brought to an embarrassing stand. Something must be done, or they would be thought by their superiors delinquent in duty; and, as they had no one else to punish, they fell on the two unfortunate servants. They were, accordingly, beaten and tortured to the verge of destruction, and thus the matter ended.

A few years more of foreign intercourse will make the Japanese exceedingly ashamed of their ignorance. Even now they look upon the great mass of the priests as useless and a nuisance; and, in fact, a more ignorant, bigoted, lazy, dirty class of human beings is nowhere to be found. The majority live by begging, the sale of charms and indulgences, and the fees connected with burials. A man who cannot pay the priest of a temple a certain yearly tax cannot secure to himself a decent interment, as no burial is permitted except under priestly supervision.

From the encouragement given by the government to the support of Buddhism as the national religion, temples are the most expensive and stately structures in the country, and the perfection of Japanese architectural skill. In numbers they put to shame the most Catholic country. Yedo, the capital, has hundreds, every town dozens, and Miaco is half made up of them. They always occupy the most elevated grounds, commanding the finest and most extensive views of the surrounding country, are shaded by the loftiest and noblest trees of the forest, and, in brief, in every way take the preference of location.—*The Galaxy.*

DAVID.

BY DR. GUTHRIE.—NO. 1.

It is not uncommon to read in the preface to works which good men have left as legacies to the church, that their lives, passed amidst quiet scenes and in the routine of useful but common duties, furnished few materials for biography. Their course in life less resembles a river that often swells into floods—here leaps the foaming cataract, there thunders among the rocks through which it has cut itself a path, and only rests in great deep pools, to gather strength, as it were, for another rush—than one which, while adorning the landscape and imparting verdure to the fields it flows through, steals along in silence to the sea. Such tranquility and monotony were not features of David's life. It fills a much larger space in the Bible than any other—occupying as many as sixty-one chapters, though the history of Jacob is completed in eleven, and that of Abraham, the friend of God and father of the chosen race, in fourteen; and as one might safely infer from that circumstance, it is full of interesting and important incidents. Indeed his history is one we should now-a-days call sensational; being crowded with events almost more strange and stirring than are usually represented on the stage, or woven into the pages of a romance.

The curtain at its rising shows us a valley among the quiet hills of Bethlehem, where a beautiful lad leads his snowy flock to the banks of a silent stream; and sitting down on the sward beneath the shadow of a great rock, passes the time in meditation—now casting his thoughts into the form of poetry, and now pouring them forth in song to the music of his harp. A peaceful scene! but how suddenly it changes? A terrific roar, the flying sheep, and a cry of pain startle the shepherd. Bounding from the thicket, a lion has seized the lamb, and is bearing it off in its bloody jaws. The stripling leaps to his feet; and dropping the harp for his staff, throws himself in the path of the spoiler. They close in deadly combat—a lad against a lion. Stunned by a shower of blows, the savage beast drops its prey to throw himself with a roar on his brave antagonist. With a brief prayer to God he seizes the lion by the beard, and striking at the shaggy breast he offers, buries a knife in his heart; lays him dead at his feet.

The next scene presents a change breaking, like the rosy dawn, on David's fortunes. Summoned from the flock, he returns to Bethlehem to find the whole town in a state of unusual excitement. Samuel, long the judge, and still the venerable prophet of Israel, has arrived there; and its rulers, who furnish an illustration of the saying, "The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth," conscious of guilt, dread that he has come to call them to account. His business is not with them; but with this youth, Jesse's youngest son. Hitherto known only by the maidens of an obscure hill town for the beauty of his person, and among its shepherd lads for his manly bravery, David is to be called to fill the throne. Saul was the choice of the people, but he is the choice of God. Modestly he enters the great man's presence—wondering what he can have to do with him—and has no sooner appeared than the Lord says to Samuel, "This is he; arise, anoint him!"—and there, beside a smoking altar, agitated by the new and strange emotions the vision of a sceptre raises, David is kneeling at the prophet's feet, and in the oil poured on his golden locks receiving the investiture of a king.

The next view shows us the path to his brilliant fortunes beginning to open. A messenger appears in Bethlehem, summoning him from the sheepfolds to the palace. Since the day the Spirit of the Lord left the king to abide on David, a darkness, like what falls on the earth when the sun deserts the sky, had fallen on the mind of Saul; and now, harp in hand, the stripling stands before the throne and its moody, gloomy occupant, to charm his ear with music, and with its soft and gentle magic to conjure the fiend away. But as a boat, though now raised high on their foaming crest, is soon lost to view in the trough of the waves, David, apparently the sport of fickle fortune, disappears once more into the obscurity of country life. He leaves the royal presence—happy, probably, to exchange a courtier's for a shepherd's attire, and escape from the jealousies and contentions of a palace to his pipe and harp and simple home, to the little flock and quiet hills of Bethlehem.

Again the scene shifts. Now he stands on the pinnacle of his fame; the cynosure of all eyes; his name familiar as a household word; his story told by every hearth; the acknowledged saviour of his country, and the burden of its songs; the envy of her youths, and the admiration of her high-born and fairest maidens. Goliath has fallen to his sling; the people go to gaze on the grim head that stands bleaching in the sun; and the giant's sword is hung in the house of God—a trophy, not so much of David's prowess, as that He who delivered him from the paw of the lion, and the paw of the bear, also delivered him from the hands of the Philistine.

But as the waves of a flowing tide, though it advances steadily on the naked sands as each curls and breaks, retreat back into the bosom of the sea, so David's fortunes seemed to flow to an ebb. The son-in-law of Saul, the beloved friend of Jonathan, the first man at court, the leader of the host, the idol of the people, he appears in the next scene flung as by a sudden change of fortune into the very dust. A price lies on his head; an outlaw no man dares to shelter, and whose fallen fortunes none follow but a few retainers in circumstances almost as desperate as his own, he is hunted, like a wild beast, from cave to cave, and hill to hill.

Yet as when a storm with flashing lightnings, and peals that shake the heavens, and rains that swell the streams, disperses the loaded clouds and restores sunshine to the earth, events occur to produce a favorable change in David's circumstances. Fortune, as the world would say, smiles on him again. The fugitive of Engedi's caves, the exile his country had cast out to seek protection from its hereditary enemies, is called to the throne of Judah. A few years more, and every rival dead and gone, the sceptre of Israel falls into his hand; and retaining it till his grasp relaxes in death, he reigns sole monarch of a country among whose hills he had passed his youth as a shepherd, and in whose caves as a fugitive he had been often hiding for his life.

A strange, what a happy fortune! I am not sure of that—a doubt that recalls a story illustrative of the happiness which may be enjoyed in humble life, and also of the manner in which God sometimes, even in this world, crowns deeds of virtue, and makes the bread return which men in faith and kindness had cast on the waters. A century and more ago, a youth, impatient of control, left his native village and a widowed mother—who fell into sore poverty in the evening of her days. A humble neighbor, touched with pity, received her into his house; shared with her the earnings of long hours and his busy shuttle; assigned her the warmest corner at his fireside; honored her as a mother; nor ceased his kindness till he had laid her grey head in the grave. Long afterward a stranger, with furrowed brow and sunbrowned face, appeared in the village. Having learned, in answer to his inquiries, the story of the widow and her benefactor, he repairs to the churchyard, and returns from her grave to seek the humble house in whose tenant she had found a son. The bread the cottager had cast on the waters returns in this stranger. He is the son who, long years ago, had left his mother to the care of others. Her benefactor had two children—just then blooming into womanhood. He adopts them; and educating, endows them with the splendid fortune he had amassed in a distant land. One rose to be a countess, and the object of a higher adoption, rose to the rank of an heir of grace; becoming as eminent for her piety in the church as for her position in the world. Yet, when raised to wealth and rank, she often said that these had never yielded such happiness as she enjoyed when, a sunbrowned child, she herded her cattle on the lea, with larks singing above her head, and daisies springing at her naked feet. Similar, probably, was the experience of David.

"Covet the best gifts," says the apostle; but let us not covet great earthly things, or turn an envious eye on their possessors, or forget in whatsoever state we are therewith to be content. The tops of the mountains are naked, and cold, and bare; the heights which ambition eyes and braces its limbs to climb are often wrapped in clouds, chill with mists, white with snows, swept by storms and shattered by lightnings, from which the valleys lying at their feet are happily exempt. So David found to his painful experience. He reaches the throne; but it is to recall with a melancholy pleasure the happy youth he spent under his father's roof, and among the hills where, free from cares, he passed the live-long day with his harp and easy charge.

> "At ease reclined beneath the verdant shade,
> No more shall I behold my happy flock
> Aloft hang browsing on the tufted rock."

Taken from the sheepfolds to be a king, he bids farewell to ease, if not to peace, of mind. His life gets crowded with events that tax his energies to the utmost—many, the result of his position, embittering with anxiety his days and nights; and some that sprang from the temptations to which he was peculiarly exposed, striking his soul with horror, covering his head with the deepest shame. In defending or enlarging the borders of his kingdom, the sword is almost never out of his hand. He finds peace neither abroad nor at home. Domestic quarrels wreck his happiness; treachery lurks within the walls of the palace; crimes are committed in the very bosom of his family that shock the land; acts where rebellion, rape, incest, adultery and murder play their part, succeed each other on the stage—making his life, if one of the most interesting, the saddest recorded in the word of God. We have but to glance at the trials through which he passed to approve the title of this article, and understand the plaintive and dirge-like tones of many a psalm. Very different from that glorious scene where, under the eyes of the shouting host, he stands before Saul flushed with the excitement, and bearing in his hand the spoils of battle, one in reading these seems to see him in the solitude which sorrow courts; alone, an old and bowed-down man; crushed beneath a load of grief; the tears dropping from his cheeks as he bends over his harp with faltering voice, and hands that tremble as they touch the strings. No man, not Job himself, had more reason to cry, "O my God, my soul is cast down within me; deep calleth unto deep at the voice of thy water-spouts; all thy billows and thy waves are gone over me." In some aspects explicable, in others inscrutably mysterious, there are scenes in this good man's life which make one feel that he might have challenged the whole world, saying, "Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow!"—*Sunday Magazine.*

THE BEST OF ALL SCHOOLS.—The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance, because it is universal and because the education it bestows, being woven in with the woof of childhood, gives form and color to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honors of a college, but all are graduates of the hearth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollections, its classic lore may moulder in the halls of memory, but the simple lessons of home, enamelled upon the heart of childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the more mature but less vivid picture of after years. So deep, so lasting, indeed, are the impressions of early life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age holding fresh in his recollection the events of childhood, while all the wide space between that and the present hour is a blasted and forgotten waste. You have, perchance, seen an old and obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored, you may have seen it fade away, while a brighter and more perfect picture, painted beneath, is revealed to view. This portrait, first drawn upon the canvass, is no faint illustration of youth; and though it may be concealed by some after design, still the original traits will shine through the outward picture, giving it its tone while fresh, and surviving it in decay. Such is the fireside—the great institution of Providence for the education of man.—*Goodrich.*

ENGLISH paupers increase in number at the rate of 44,000 a year.

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CITY MONEY.

Five dollars of city money are now required to pay for the ADVOCATE for one year.

CHRIST OUR LIFE.

The life of the Son was the cause of life to us; unless he had been, man would not have been. The promise of Christ antedated the natural life of the sons of Adam. The Son was the cause which moved God to continue the race—a cause which has force every moment upon every human being.

The strange force of life is seen in the seed of a plant, as the impulse which enables it to take to itself air, earth and water, and from a feeble spire to become "the greatest of herbs." A similar force of development is lodged in the child; its body, mind and spirit assimilate the elements of growth in this world, and, eventually passing into other regions, assumes higher capacities, a more beautiful form, until it equals the angels. Who can say what is the limit of this power? Is not its exact measure to be found in the Son?—his life?

His life operated *for* us when it rescued us from death. In every created being of great power an element of disobedience must be an element of death. Such was the condition of man when the life of the obedient Son was yielded to rescue him from the "curse of the law." This substitute of death for death is the basis of man's life; so that his existence now springs from the great fact of redemption, as much as it ever did from creation.

Because the Son of Man ascended, we live a spiritual life—humanity breathes heaven. He liveth in that sense for us. His glorified state is as significant of what our life is, and reveals as much as did any part of his earthly career. We look upon him steadily as the type proper of humanity, and see him ascend in a clear sky as he raises, by every degree of the sublime gravitation, the fortunes and the form, the life and the inheritance of man, to the highest place in the universe.

Possessing this immense power of life, the Son of Man, seated at the right hand of God, dispenses its spirit to the sons of men. The Saviour desired that he might be raised to that height that he might the better dispense the precious gift of life: "Glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee; as thou hast given him power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as thou hast given him."

CUBA will have only half its usual tobacco crop this season.

THE PROSPECT.

Mr. Stanton having concluded to change his boarding house, the President having been acquitted, there is altogether a new face upon the political sky. To be sure there is an effort of Radicalism to die decently; General Butler is industriously ferreting out what corruption may have infested the High Court of Impeachment, and we know of no one more experienced in such matters; and a good deal of threatening is heard that the whole will be gone over again, and Mr. Johnson will yet be convicted; but on the whole, the belief of thinking men is, that Conservatism has signally triumphed over the Radical enemy. There appears to be among prominent Conservative politicians, of all shades of opinion, a disposition to yield, for once, all personal considerations to the general good—to put forward the most available man, whether from among civilians or soldiers, as the nominee of the Democratic party. General Grant's nomination was attended with very considerable enthusiasm in the hall where it occurred. At the precise moment when he was announced as the choice of the convention for the Presidency, a dove, colored red, white and blue, was sent out, and flitted from platform to balconies, and then circled round and round, adding not a little to the enthusiasm. A large screen at the rear of the stage was unrolled, with a painting of the Presidential mansion, a portrait of Grant pointed out by Liberty as the Republican nominee, and the words "match him!"

Stage scenery and a painted dove are new elements in a campaign, and will doubtless add much to the enthusiasm felt for the General. This flattering emblem of peace had a highly fictitious appearance, and expresses well the union there is between the idea of peace and military ensigns. As yet we do not see anything outside of the house at all comparable to the unrolling screen and the circling dove. The General himself is quite incapable of speech; his is the golden silence which philosophers know how to commend, but which never has passed for much with the people.

The General Conference was well represented in the audience, and contributed much to the boundless ardor of the assembly. The Rev. Dr. Curry, of the *Christian Advocate*, was greatly impressed: "No words," he writes, "can describe the brilliancy of the scene." He mentions an additional item which put a finish upon the whole, as unique as it was unlooked for:

"The convention arose, the delegates swinging their arms and shouting, and the spectators, including many ladies, vieing with them in their expressions of approval. Doves, colored red, white and blue, were launched from the upper galleries, and, flying about the immense amphitheater, added a pleasing feature to the exciting scene. A glee club, composed of Chaplain M'Cabe and Rev. M. Lucier, (both ministers of our church,) and another, came forward and sung, in fine style, a patriotic song composed for the occasion."

Those glee singers were not the least significant feature of the occasion. It gave a moral, in fact an ecclesiastical, not to say a religious, force to the nomination. We don't think it particularly increased the religious element in the brethren themselves, or added anything to the dignity of the body which they represented, though it mingled Methodism with Radicalism at their highest sources, and indicates that each is the hearty indorser of the other. The prospect is that the whole banded concern, the Convention, the Conference and the candidate, will be defeated in the coming conflict, by a struggle as great as that of the impeachment trial, and by an overthrow as complete.

CHINA MISSION.

In addition to the amounts before published we add the following acknowledgments:

J. E.	$1 00	J. W. F.	$1 00
J. M.	1 50	C. T. F.	1 00
Greenville, collected by Mrs. E. C.		A. McL.	50
Miss A. N. and Mrs. M. A.	10 00	E. J.	50
H. T.	1 00	Issaquanna church, for Bro. Lambuth, by W. L. S.	10 00

NEVER consider a person unfeeling or hard hearted because he refuses what he cannot grant.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church North.

We put together the items of interest in the action of this body:

The Committee on Lay Representation presented two reports. One, a majority, recommends that each annual conference may, if it please, elect one layman to the General Conference, without, however, affecting the ratio of representation. Some conferences may elect only ministers as delegates, other conferences, if they judge proper, may elect one of their delegates out of the laity. The annual conferences are to determine, at a preceding session, how many laymen are to be sent up from the several circuits as representatives, provided the number shall not exceed thirty. These lay representatives are to be elected by the district stewards at their last regular annual meeting.

This plan is very much the same with one of the substitutes which was rejected by the General Conference of the Southern Methodist church at New Orleans. The minority report that lay delegation, in either the annual or general conferences, will involve a change in the organic structure of the church, and should not be attempted "until the people ask for it."

These reports come in on the EIGHTEENTH DAY, which is but one day sooner in its session than the report on lay representation was reached in our General Conference. There is evidently a great struggle in waiting before it will be able to determine the policy of the church upon this vital question.

On the same day came up another great question—"the inevitable negro." The great dream of "the universal brotherhood of man" seemed about to be realized by the most ardent friends of the black man of Africa. The theory of emancipation had given place to the momentous fact of liberation. So now the abstract notion of the equality of all men presented itself in a concrete form: a messenger, a bishop, a colored man in high position, had arrived, the representative of the African M. E. Zion Church to the M. E. Church. Coming directly from the General Conference of that church, which still continued in session at Washington awaiting an answer to its proposal to unite its fortunes, its 164,000 members, 694 ministers, 16 annual conferences and 6 bishops, all black, with those of the M. E. Church, "for better for worse."

"We are ready," says the address of the African M. E. Zion Church, "therefore, to enter into arrangements by which to affiliate on the basis of equality, and to become one and inseparable, now and forever.

"Aside from the condition of full equality with the most favored of the church, we desire the further stipulation that a sufficient number of those whom we may select to exercise the episcopal oversight of the colored element of the body may be set apart to that office, on the basis of perfect equality with all other bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Surely now a nation could be born in a day, and the prayers of fifty years be answered in an hour. This vast number of Ethiopians stretches out its hands toward their white brethren; all that is asked is to be permitted to "affiliate on the basis of equality." The reader may be sure that the plenipotentiary, Bishop Singleton T. Jones, received a most cordial welcome. The Rev. A. M. Osborn, chairman of the Committee of Reception, came upon the platform, in company with the bishop, "amid the cheers of the conference and the congregation." He was introduced to the conference by the presiding officer, the conference rising; whereupon the bishop made a stunning speech, which we venture to give in extenso, as it shows how rapidly they have educated the black man up to the point of demanding all that you are disposed to give, and may be a little more. The heartiness with which the white brethren received this speech must have quite assured the bishop that his mission had been entirely successful.

BISHOP JONES' ADDRESS.

Venerable Bishops and Brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church: I greet you. I come from a body which represents 164,000 members of the family of Methodism, 694 ministers and sixteen annual conferences, marshalled under six executive officers. A century has passed since the immortal Wesleys and their illustrious compeers laid the foundations of Methodism upon the indestructible basis of Bible purity and Bible equality. (Applause.) The church in America has degenerated from those principles, as the sad history of that church will tell. But in the providence of God events have rolled on, and now the State, taking the lead of the church, has settled herself down upon the broad principles of the Declaration of Independence, that a man is a man. (Applause.) And I am happy to say that it is the understanding of the body from which I come that your church, in its reconstruction, has re-echoed the same sentiment, and are ready to announce everywhere that man is a man, and that a Christian is a Christian, whether he be a colored man or a white man.

I am here therefore to ascertain whether we can live together again. We have found no difficulty in living together as master and slave; let us hope, in God's name, we shall find no difficulty in living together as freemen and Christians. (Applause.) We ask for equality because, as members of the Christian church, and as 'partakers of the divine nature,' we dare not, for the dignity of our Christian principles, we dare not ask for anything less than equality. (Applause.) By that equality, however, we mean not, Mr. Chairman, to thrust ourselves upon you, sir, nor yet to permit you to thrust yourselves upon us. (Long continued and vociferous applause.) We propose, sir, to walk into your parlors and sit down there as *men*, but not till you invite us to do so, and we do not propose that you shall walk into our parlors and sit down there till we invite you. (Applause.) I think that the conference will understand that we are sensible upon this subject. (Renewed applause.)

We have asked that certain brethren whom we know, but whom you cannot know, might be designated by us to exercise episcopal authority over us, not because we have any objection to these bishops who sit around me now, but because, sir, we suppose that the church is not ready to allow *me* as a bishop to sit in authority over *you*; so we claim that black men shall be authorized to preside over us, and that the episcopal honors shall be shared in common by black and white—and just so far as there can be an *interchange* let us have it. (Great applause.)

We do not propose to force this matter, but to let time work it out, and we think that time—and more than all, sir, that *Christianity*—will eventually work out this problem satisfactorily to all.

Having said thus much, I need add no more. I will only say, however, that if it can be laid down in this conference that this white organization and this colored organization can become one and inseparable, now and forever, on broad principles of equality, we shall heartily rejoice in it, and the second century of Methodism will commence on a grand basis, that will make her, not only in this land but in all lands, the great and formidable engine in the hands of God to evangelize and Christianize the world. (Applause.)

On motion of J. M. Reid, it was resolved that we have heard, with the greatest pleasure, the communication and address of our reverend brother who has just taken his seat, and that the papers which he has presented to this body, he and they hereby are referred to the committee already appointed upon that subject.

A member said he had understood that the brother who has just spoken is a bishop of the African M. E. Zion Church, and asked if this were so.

Yes—it was even so. When we consider the Republican Convention outside the conference, the intense Black Republicans inside, the fact that quite a number of *reverends* were members of both conference and convention, and that the greatest minds of the conference were there as the foremost men in the cause of the black man, and had declared him to be the "*coming man*" by emphasis, it appeared that there could be but one answer to the proposition. The labor of a lifetime, and the point of a thousand sermons, had been, with these intense, earnest men, to bring about just such a conflux of these two great streams of divided humanity into one happy communion of perfect unity. The commingling of these two churches, "upon the basis of equality," would demonstrate to the world the "color blindness" of love.

Alas! alas, for poor humanity, the result demonstrated that there was no reality, no actual truth in the professions of these men, nor had been for fifty years; that they still have as much of the "*demon of caste*" in them as white men in the South or elsewhere:

It was announced that Bishop Jones, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, desired to return to his conference, and that the committee raised for consultation was ready to report. It was as follows:

The committee appointed to receive and confer with the delegate of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, report that they had a free conference with the Rev. Singleton T. Jones, who is duly accredited to this body, and beg to present the following resolutions for your adoption, viz:

Resolved, That we, having received the official communication of the African M. E. Zion Church, proposing union with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and also the representations of the Rev. S. T. Jones on the same subject, with great satisfaction, hereby express to them our Christian regards and deep interest in their progress and prosperity as a church of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That this conference entertain favorably the proposal of union between the two bodies aforesaid.

Resolved, That whereas the time of the session of these two conference is so far spent that it will be impracticable to have the necessary negotiations and determine the details of the terms of union before their adjournment, that a commission of fifteen be appointed by the board of bishops, to confer with a commission of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and report to the next General Conference.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing action of this body be given to the delegate, and by him be forwarded to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

On the adoption of this report another debate occurred, but it was conducted in a most fraternal manner.

Finally Bishop S. T. Jones, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, came forward, amid cheers, and said:

BRETHREN: I am thankful to you, sirs, and to the conference, for the cordial, I may say enthusiastic, manner in which you have received me, not so much as a compliment to myself as a recognition of the fact that those whom I represent are a part of the great Methodist family, and I know for myself and my connection that that kindness will always be reciprocated.

I don't know, sir, that I rightly apprehended the action of your conference just passed. If I am to regard it as an indication that the grand old car of Methodism is so obstructed by past alliances that it cannot proceed properly with a black man in it, I heartily regret it, not so much for myself or the people I represent, as for the light in which it will be regarded by the civilized world. I hope, however, I may regard it as the necessary arrangement for the purpose of adjusting the details of this proposed union, so that it shall be all the stronger and more reliable when it shall be made, and this is the light in which I am disposed to regard it. (Cheers.) Then, sir, I can go back to my conference and people, telling them that the Methodist Episcopal Church is moving on. I need not add any more, sir, for the commission on your part has been ordered, and to that commission, when both parts of it shall meet, all these questions may be safely intrusted. We have borne the Methodist banner for more than a century untarnished; we have, through that period, sustained the dignity of Methodism, and God helping us, whether with the old church or alone, we will continue to sustain it.

Hoping that wisdom and grace may be with you and guide you in your counsels, and that nothing may be done to obstruct the onward and glorious car of Methodism, and that each of you may receive a personal blessing from the hand of our God, I leave you.

Bishop Ames said to Brother Jones, we have a hundred thousand or so of colored brethren on board of the old car, and we do not find that it obstructs its running at all. (Cheers.)

So ended this ecclesiastical farce. The colored bishop goes back, we judge, somewhat wiser than when he came. "*Four years*" hence is a very satisfactory answer to a conference that, like a Cincinnati steamboat, is keeping up steam in the hope of getting passengers. If the African M. E. Zion Church wishes to be swallowed—in a brotherly way—Bishop Ames will find a place for them, but not exactly on the "basis of perfect equality."

IMPORTANT ORDER.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF LOUISIANA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, La., June 2, 1868.
Special Orders No. 121.

1. The returns of the election for members of the General Assembly, and for State, parish and judicial officers, held in the State of Louisiana, on the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868, in compliance with Special Orders Nos. 55 and 63, current series, from these headquarters, having been made to the commanding general, in accordance with law, it is hereby declared that the following named persons are duly elected to the offices herein specified in connection with their respective names:

Members of the General Assembly.

SENATE.

First Senatorial District: M. A. Fonte, G. H. Braughn, R. N. Ogden.

Second Senatorial District: E. L. Jewell, A. Sambola.

Third Senatorial District: T. V. Coupland, J. J. Monette.

Fourth Senatorial District: A. B. Bacon.

Fifth Senatorial District: C. C. Packard.

Sixth Senatorial District: S. M. Todd, M. F. Smith.

Seventh Senatorial District: Jos. Wittgenstein.

Eight Senatorial District: Robert Poindexter, Patrick O'Hara.

Ninth Senatorial District: C. B. Darrell.

Tenth Senatorial District: T. C. Anderson, William Offutt.

Eleventh Senatorial District: W. L. Thompson.

Twelfth Senatorial District: Carlos Wilcox, F. L. Jewell.

Thirteenth Senatorial District: R. H. Day.

Fourteenth Senatorial District: Lorenzo B. Jenks, Alexander R. Francis.

Fifteenth Senatorial District: John S. Harris.

Sixteenth Senatorial District: A. R. Whitney.

Seventeenth Senatorial District: John Lynch, Curtis Pollard.

Eighteenth Senatorial District: John Ray.

Nineteenth Senatorial District: R. W. Futch.

Twentieth Senatorial District: W. F. Blackman, J. C. Egan.

Twenty-first Senatorial District: Reuben White.

Twenty-second Senatorial District: J. B. Lewis, J. R. Williams.

Twenty-third Senatorial District: George Y. Kelso.

Twenty-fourth Senatorial District: J. D. Beares.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Parish of Ascension: Milton Morris, G. H. Hill.

Parish of Assumption: S. C. Mollin, Geo. Washington.

Parish of Avoyelles: P. Guigonet, E. LeBlanc.

Parish of Baton Rouge, East: Jas. McCullen, B. E. Chaney, J. S. Huguet.

Parish of Baton Rouge, West: Theophilo Mahier.

Parish of Bienville: C. Q. Butler.

Parish of Bossier: B. C. Wren, John Pearce.

Parish of Caddo: John N. Howell, James Christian, Zac. Howell.

Parish of Calcasieu: Wm. Haskell.

Parish of Caldwell: A. W. Faulkner.

Parish of Carroll: W. L. McMillen, P. Jones Yorke.

Parish of Catahoula: E. S. Wilson.

Parish of Claiborne: W. W. Bennett, C. B. Pratt.

Parish of Concordia: David Young, Isaac A. Abbott.

Parish of DeSoto: T. M. Gatlin, J. D. Wemple.

Parish of Feliciana, East: Wm. C. Williams, John Gair.

Parish of Feliciana, West: Robt. J. Taylor.

Parish of Franklin: J. C. Humble.

Parish of Iberville: P. G. Desloude, P. L. Dufresne.

Parish of Jackson: H. C. Sisson.

Parish of Jefferson: M. Raymond, T. B. W. Evans, J. Gartscamp, John Page.

Parish of Lafayette: J. M. Judice.

Parish of Lafourche: D. H. Reese, Wm. Murrell.

Parish of Livingston: Wm. H. Pierce.

Parish of Madison: Henderson Williams.

Parish of Morehouse: E. F. Buckingham.

Parish of Natchitoches: W. C. Melvin, Charles Leroy.

Parish of Orleans:

First Representative District: P. H. Waters, J. T. Hanlon.

Second Representative District: E. F. L'Hosto, Jacob Zoelly, Joseph H. De Grange.

Third Representative District: B. Collins, M. Carr, R. H. Isabelle, F. C. Antoine.

Fourth Representative District: Charles Stringer, F. C. Zacharie.

Fifth Representative District: Octave Belot, Joseph Mausion.

Sixth Representative District: J. R. Curell.

Seventh Representative District: Henry L. Rey, Currou J. Adolphe.

Eight Representative District: F. Borge.

Ninth Representative District: L. A. Wiltz, J. E. Rengstorff.

Tenth Representative District: W. Pope Noble, C. R. May, Charles A. Esger.

Right Bank: Alexander Frank.

Parish of Ouachita: F. Morey, O. H. Brewster.

Parish of Plaquemine; R. J. Moran.

Parish of Pointe Coupee: William Smith, E. Honore.

Parish of Rapides: W. S. Calhoun, Samuel E Cuney, Harry Lott.

Parish of Sabine: Leslie Barbee.

Parish of St. Bernard: F. H. Knapp.

Parish of St. Charles: Peter Harper.

Parish of St. Helena: Amos Kent.

Parish of St. James: Charles Gray, A. Tureaud.

Parish of St. John Baptist: Dennis Burrell.

Parish of St. Landry: Willis Prescott, Onezime Tate, M. D. Kavanaugh, Alcie Dupre.

Parish of St. Martin: J. B. Bergeron, L. P. Briont.

Parish of St. Mary: A. J. Demorest, J. B. Esnard.

Parish of St. Tammany: J. W. Hutchinson.

Parish of Tensas: James S. Mathews, W. M. Holland.

Parish of Terrebonne: Ulger Dupart, Paul Gaidry.

Parish of Union: J. B. Landers.

Parish of Vermillion: Nicolas Young.

Parish of Washington: Jacob Magee.

Parish of Winn.: David C. Fouts.

The General Assembly will *not* convene until the commanding general shall have been officially notified of the acceptance by Congress of the new State Constitution. Immediately after receipt of this information a day will be appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly, to take action upon the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, and to define by law the powers and duties pertaining to the offices newly created by this Constitution.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Henry C. Warmoth.

Lieutenant Governor, Oscar J. Dunn.

Secretary of State, George E. Bovee.

Attorney General, Simeon Belden.

Auditor, George M. Wickliffe.

State Treasurer, Antoine Dubuclet.

Superintendent of Education, Thomas W. Conway.

The civil government hereby provided for is provisional in its character until after the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, shall have become part of that Constitution.

Article 158, of the new Constitution of the State, provides that the term of office of all civil officers elected under it, shall date from the first Monday in November following the election. Therefore, the officers whose election is herein announced will only enter upon and hold their offices from that date. A vacancy occurring in any office, in the meantime, will be filled preferably by the person who has been elected to it.

If any of the officers whose election is herein announced shall be disqualified on the first Monday in November, 1868, to hold office, the incumbent at that date will hold over until the disability shall have been removed, or a new election held.

Cases of contested election will be determined by the proper civil tribunal in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution and existing laws.

An official copy of this order will be regarded as a certificate of election.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. R. C. Buchanan,

THOS. H. NEILL,
Maj. 20th Inf., Bv. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lt., 37th Inf., Bvt. 1st Lt., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

For the Advocate.

Letter from St. Landry Parish.

OPELOUSAS, May 18, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Has the storm passed or is it only just coming? What means the lull, the calm, the listlessness that seems to have taken the place of anxiety for the country? A report of the fearful K. K.'s only caused men, hereabouts, to say—"Ah!". A very wise remark, doubtless.

But we have some talk about other things. It is said that the New Orleans and Texas Railroad is bound to go through in one year; that a new route has been selected through a richer and more populous section than the first. Of course we are highly delighted, for we only need a railroad to tack us on to the city to become a city ourselves—a city with *large* building lots.

An immigration society has been organized, in the lead of which are many of our best citizens. There has long been a general desire to see immigrants coming in, and now a hearty effort is to be made to induce them to come. Diligent inquiries are being made concerning the character of the lands, etc., etc., from which careful reports will be made for the inspection of the outside world. It is believed that southwestern Louisiana has many natural advantages of which few other countries can boast. And though we have some disadvantages, they are all surmountable.

The material (cypress picux) with which to fence an hundred acre field can be bought for about $250, and the fence, once made, will be good for twenty-five years, and even much longer. But then there is also a great deal of rail timber.

When I think of the fine opportunity offered by nature in this parish, to the industrious, for the securement of good homes, that need never be left on account of the soil wearing out, I am tempted to advise all to come; but viewing the uncertainties that surround us (in the South) I am disposed to say: if you *can* live—can get plenty of bread, meat, etc.—where you are, stay there for the present.

The corn crop in the parish promises a large yield. The general impression is that corn will be cheap in autumn.

A good deal of cotton has been planted in the aggregate, but not very largely, I think, in any one field. It is not doing as well as corn.

The health of the country is said to be good. I hear of colds, an occasional fever, etc., but there is very little sickness.

Our churches are doing well. The clergy, local and itinerant, are laboring steadily. It is not uncommon to hear of accessions to the church at ordinary Sabbath services. The work is extending—spreading out.

Doubtless you have, by this time, received from an abler pen an account of the first district conference ever held in the Opelousas district. An interesting feature of this assembly was the presence of a number of intelligent laymen.

In this particular section we have had but little trouble from Northern missionaries. They did get a man who had been tolerated in our church, for a long time, as a licensed preacher, but had been expelled just before they bought him. I think they got him cheap, and I have since been told that *the negroes* desire to return him as damaged goods.

Some Northern and English money was put in a *thing* denominated a church, in Opelousas. It has no roof, has stood uncared for some time, and is doubtless waiting for more money from the dear zealots in New and Old England.

The wind is blowing, the rain is falling, and—the world is moving on. F. T. R

CHINA MISSION.

We acknowledge the receipt of $10 from P. W. A., Mississippi, "a part of the tithe of some money received not long since" for the China Mission.

ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWARD POWELL, of Hinds county, Mississippi, died at his home near Raymond, on the 1st day of May, 1868, of congestion of the brain.

He married Miss Kate Haynie, daughter of Mrs. Julia M. Haynie, formerly of Holly Springs, Mississippi, in 1855.

He was beloved by all who knew him. He has not left an enemy among a large acquaintance, who have known him from his boyhood. In all the relations of life he was freer from blame than any one I ever knew—kind, patient, tender, forgiving and truthful. He never joined the church, but his walk was that of a Christian, and in his dying hours he expressed his confidence in his Redeemer, and his willingness to die if it was the will of God. My daughter has lost one of the best of husbands, her children a good father, and I one of the best sons-in-law any woman ever had: He was friend, companion and child to me. But it is not to eulogize my lost friend, but to let my relations in Texas and elsewhere know of our great loss, that I write. My family are leaving this world very fast, and I shall not be long behind. But I can say, with all my heart: "Thy will be done."

JULIA M. HAYNIE.

Memphis and Texas *Advocates* please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Butler District, Mobile Conference, will be held in Shuhuta, on the 18th day of June, 1868.

All the official members are urged to attend. Brother T. S. Abernethy, Jr., will preach the opening sermon. Bishop Andrew will preside.

JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Lafayette District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Hillabee Camp Ground, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 16th of July.

All the preachers and delegates are requested to be present at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew is expected to be present. The opening sermon will be preached by Brother W. S. Turner, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

JOS. T. CUNNY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

MOBILE DISTRICT.

A District Meeting and a Sunday School Convention for this district will be held in the St. Francis street Methodist church, Mobile, commencing on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, at which the preachers and official members are requested to be present. Superintendents of Sunday-schools are especially urged to be in attendance, with full statistics of their respective schools, and such other information on the subject as they may have at hand. Bishop Andrew, and perhaps Bishop Wightman, may be present.

Members, on their arrival, will call at Dr. Neely's office, in the St. Francis street church, and learn their homes.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June 13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge	20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July 4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek	11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater	18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove	25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug. 1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope	15, 16
Yazoo City station	22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek	29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept. 5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June 6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel	13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre	20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)	27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July 4, 5
Woodville station	18, 19
Wilkinson circuit	25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug. 8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	15, 16
Kingston circuit	29, 30
Natchez station	Sept. 5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Sarnparue st.	April. 19
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	17
N. Orleans circuit, at Gretna	26
Quarterly Conference for do	—
Baton Rouge	May 2, 3
Moreau street	10
Thibodeaux, at Napoleonville	17
Felicity street	24
Carondelet street	31
Jefferson City	June 7
Plaquemine	14

Lay delegates will be nominated at these Conferences.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Mobile District—Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr. 11, 12
Whistler	18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Haynieville	25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May 3
Mobile, St. Francis street	10
Eastern Shore, at Donnolly's	16, 17
Citronelle, at Mauvilla	23, 24
Pascagoula, at Antioch	30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June 6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs	13, 14

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi and Floyd circuit	May 2, 3
Winsborough circuit	9, 10
Ion circuit, at New Salem	23, 24
Jefferson circuit	30, 31
Bastrop circuit	June 6, 7
Bastrop station	13, 14
Waterproof and St. Joseph, at Waterproof	20, 21

W. G. McGAUGHEY, P. E.

Lafayette Dist.—Montgomery Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley Ct., at Unity	Mar. 28, 29
Chandler Spring circuit, at Chandler's Spring	Apr. 11, 12
Arbacoochee circuit, at Chulafinnee	18, 19
Dadeville Ct., at Camp Hill	25, 26
Lineville circuit, at Copper Mines	May 2, 3
Montevallo circuit, at Camp Branch	9, 10
Montevallo and Isabella mission	16, 17
Lafayette circuit, at Sandy Ridge	23, 24
Fredonia circuit and Wedowee mission, at Fredonia	30, 31
Pickneyville circuit, at Flint Hill	June 6, 7

JOS. T. CUNNY, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

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EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

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POPULAR INVESTMENT.

Central Pacific Railroad Comp.'s

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THE ENTIRE LINE WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

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MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,

WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

NELLIE'S BIRTHDAY.

BY E. L.

One sweet morn in lady June,
When the birds were all in tune
And the roses everywhere
Breathed their fragrance through the air
Came a stranger to our door
We had never seen before.

Very small, but very sweet,
With such tiny hands and feet,
And such winsome violet eyes,
Looking round in grave surprise
Was the stranger when it came:
Can you Nellie guess its name?

Twelve swift years have flown away
Since we welcomed her that day:
Now a little maiden fair
We behold her standing there:
For as buds to roses blow,
Little babes to maidens grow.

Many a gift the years have shed,
As they passed, upon her head;
May all future birthdays bring
Buds of hope to blossoming.
And each germ with goodness rife
Wake to sweet and pleasant life.

For the simple secret this
Is of every earthly bliss:
Riches often prove a snare;
Rich estate has many a care;
Worldly pleasure ends in pain;
Goodness is the only gain.

So, my darling, while we make
Loving wishes for your sake,
And to crown the happy day
Bring you gifts and blossoms gay;
Try this lesson well to learn—
It will be a gift in turn.

Sabbath at Home.

THE LITTLE SISTER.

Letters usually arrived at La Vacherie about eleven in the forenoon, and Lucie had a habit of stationing herself, after morning lessons were done, at a window whence she could see the postman coming. At her first glimpse she ran at full speed to meet him. It was such a pleasure to be the first to bring mamma a letter from Charles or Edouard!

It being now February, the days were lengthening, and Lucie thought incessantly of her birthday, the first of March. Then she would be seven years old, and quite a grown-up person. While waiting for the postman she came back often to chatter to her mother, who was writing a letter. Usually people object to conversation while writing, but mothers are forced to put up with these inconveniences.

'Mamma,' said Lucie, 'when I am seven years old may I have a knife at dinner?'

'What do you want to do with it?'

'To cut my meat—like other people.'

'And your fingers also?'

'Oh, no, mamma; you shall see how cleverly I will manage. I have often used Gustave's knife, and never done myself any harm with it.'

'Well; we shall see presently.'

After a short silence Lucie began again:

'The postman is very late to-day. I hope there will be a letter from Charles.'

'And I hope there will be news of your Aunt Marie.'

'Mamma, how old is Cousin Pauline?'

'Six months younger than you.'

'Then she will be nearly six years and a half old. I should so much like to see her. It is very provoking not to have a little sister. I wonder, mamma, why God sent you so many little boys?'

'Which of your brothers would you like to exchange for a sister?'

Lucie reflected a little. 'Well, mamma, I don't know. Not Charles; he is too good for me; and then he is the eldest, and you love him so much. Nor Edouard; for during the holidays he mends all my broken playthings. Certainly not my Paul, who is to help papa in his old age. Perhaps, if Gustave had been a little girl—but then my doll would have had no papa. Ah! mamma, the chance is for you to have a little girl in addition to me.'

'Thank you, my dear; but you alone are quite sufficient. Look! the postman is crossing the meadow.'

'How stupid of me not to see him sooner,' cried Lucie, springing down the staircase in three-bounds, without stopping to put on her cloak. All smiling, the postman gave her a heap of letters, with which she ran back in haste.

'Mamma, here is a letter from Charles and another from Cousin Leon, and—and—'

Madame Bessard did not speak. She had left her hands drop on her knees, and looked straight before her without seeing anything.

'Go and fetch your father,' she murmured, at last.

Lucie, terribly frightened, ran off, quick as an arrow, to the farm. Half way there, she met her father, walking rapidly, with a troubled air, and an open letter in his hand. Lucie ran to him.

'Papa, come quick; mamma sent me to fetch you. I don't know what is the matter with her. She does not cry; but she looks so miserable.'

'Go in, my child, and leave your mother alone with me. Your Aunt Marie is dead,' said M. Bessard, in a broken voice.

'Aunt Marie dead! Oh, poor mamma!'

Lucie, holding her father's hand followed him to the door of her mother's room, then, when he had gone in and shut the door, she seated herself on the staircase outside and hiding her face in her hands, tried to imagine that Aunt Marie was one she had never seen, and who was now an angel in heaven.

Madame de Bessard was the young est sister of Madame Bessard. Married, later in life, and also to a soldier, she had accompanied him to Algeria just when her sister quitted that country. There a little daughter had been born to her: she had lost her husband and had come back to France to die. In landing at Marseilles, she had written to her sister that she hoped to come by some months to La Vacherie with her little Pauline—just for a short breathing time, before she decided on her future plan of life. But a long standing heart-disease developed by her late grief, had carried her off at the age of thirty-five. One evening she was almost well—the next morning she was dead.

In about an hour M. Bessard opened the door of his wife's room, and called softly, 'Lucie.'

The little girl ran quickly up stairs, and timidly raising her eyes to her father, asked, 'May I go and kiss poor mamma?'

'Yes, my child, only just run and tell Annette to pack up my travelling-bag; I don't want to trouble mamma with it.'

'Are you actually going away, papa?' cried Lucie, for the moment astonished, and a little indignant at this.

'Yes: I am going to fetch Pauline. Your Aunt Marie has left her to your mother's care.'

'Papa, I am so—' glad, she was going to say; but stopped and added, 'I will try to love her very much.'

M. Bessard comprehended the double feeling which agitated his little daughter. He put his hand gently to her shoulder, and stooped to kiss her. She hung on his neck, and so he carried her into the room, where, seeing her mother very pale and with swollen eyes, Lucie unwound her arms from her father, and came and knelt by her side. Madame Bessard embraced her daughter in silence.—Lucie kissed her mother's hands.

'You will love Pauline, my child, won't you?'

'Just as you loved Aunt Marie, mamma.'

'May God not take her away from you, then!'

And Madame Bessard, hiding her face, began to weep as her little daughter had never yet seen her. Lucie could only kiss her without uttering a word. At length, making a violent effort, Madame Bessard raised herself, and, entering her husband's dressing-room, desired Lucie to go in search of her brothers, and tell them papa was leaving home.

'Tell them also the reason,' added she, in a low voice.

Lucie easily found Gustave, who was occupied in hunting rats in the granary; but Paul had departed on a grand expedition. He had announced in the morning that he had seen some willows in bud near the stream, about a quarter of a league from the house, and that he meant to go during play-time to fetch some to ornament mamma's flower-stand. Lucie dared not go after him, it was so far; so she wandered about miserably, up and down the walk which led to the stream, until Paul reappeared. Then she ran to him and told him the sad news.

'Papa is starting off at once to bring back Pauline,' she added, 'mamma says Pauline must be our little sister.'

'Yours, if you like,' said Paul; 'but for me one sister is quite enough. Besides, I can't love people that I don't know.'

'But, Paul, you soon will know her. And only think, she is all alone, without either father or mother.'

'Oh, I understand well enough that papa ought to bring her here; and I will love her as a cousin, but as my sister—that is quite another thing.'

Lucie, half indignant at Paul's hard-heartedness in the matter of Pauline, and half grateful for his tenacity of affection toward herself, knew not what to reply, and the two children reached home in silence. The carriage was already at the door; M. Bessard had to meet at Vire the diligence which would take him to St. Lo, the nearest railway station—but far enough; so that he could not possibly reach Paris until next day. Madame Bessard silently insisted on packing his things herself, to the great discontent of the affectionate servants.

'I shall be back in three or four days, I suppose,' said M. Bessard to his wife. 'I wish you could have gone with me; but it would never do to leave the children.'

'Oh, no, impossible. Return as soon as possible. Take care that our daughter does not catch cold on the journey.'

'Yes—be content.' And stooping over his wife, M. Bessard whispered a few words in her ear.

Madame Bessard raised her head with a grateful look. Then she remembered the weary days that must pass before her husband could return to comfort her for the sister she had lost; and pressing his hand once more in a silent good-bye, she hurried back to her room.

There, after a brief time of quiet prayer, she rose stronger and calmer. Hearing some one stirring in Lucie's room. Entering, she found the little girl busy arranging her drawers—or rather, rearranging her clothes, so that several drawers were vacant. She asked what she was doing.

'Mamma, I am making room for Pauline. I have already arranged the doll's cupboard beautifully.'

'But I do not yet know if Pauline can sleep here—this room is so small.'

'Oh, mamma, Gustave slept here when he was little, you know. You have but to get his bed out of the bay loft: and his curtains are in the linen-press still, I know. You told me Pauline was to be my little sister, so she ought to sleep beside me.'

'I never said she was to be your sister, my child.'

'But papa did: and you wish it, do you not, mamma?'

'Yes, yes, my darling,' said Madame Bessard, with a fond embrace.

Next day, while her mother was away at the farm, Lucie persuaded Denis, to get out the little iron bedstead: and when Madame Bessard returned, the room was all ready for her orphan niece. Lucie dared not speak much of Pauline to her mother: but she made up for it by talking incessantly to the boys. Paul maintained strongly his resolution to have only one sister. Gustave, on the contrary, was quite ready to treat Pauline exactly like Lucie, alleging only that she could not be considered an orphan, as she had their papa and mamma for her own.

'Tell her so: and I'll bet anything she'll begin to cry,' said Paul. 'That is why I say she shall never be my sister.'

'But Paul,' argued Lucie, 'since uncle and aunt are in heaven, they cannot take care of their little daughter, of course, so they have given her to mamma to take care of for them. And if we go to heaven before mamma, I dare say they will take care of us for her.'

'I don't want to go to heaven without papa and mamma,' replied Paul, which put an end to the discussion.

Two days after, at eight o'clock in the evening, when the children were all playing together in the hall, Madame Bessard, seated in the drawing-room, heard wheels in the distance. Then lanterns were seen, and lastly, a carriage drove up.

'Papa, papa!' cried the children.

M. Bessard did not reply. Paul ran and opened the carriage door, and his father slowly stepped out, holding in his arms a bundle of shawls, in the midst of which was visible a little pale face, with shut eyes and a quantity of fair hair.

'Here is your second daughter, my wife,' said he, and placed Pauline, still fast asleep, in her aunt's arms.—*A French Country Family translated by Miss Malock from the French of Madame Guizot.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

GARDEN WORK FOR JUNE.

In this month we have little to do. All the early crops are gone, and we have but to keep cultivating until the time for the late ones to arrive.

Salsify.—A friend from Arkansas informs us that he has but poor success with this excellent vegetable, which should be in every garden—it dies out under the influence of our hot summer suns. He plants too late, and his ground is probably not plowed or spaded deep enough. Salsify, parsnips, beets and carrots should all be planted in this latitude before the 20th of February. The ground should be well and thoroughly pulverized to a depth of not less than fifteen inches. In rich land, under this treatment, we warrant a crop of either.

Strawberries are now making great quantities of runners, which should be kept constantly clipped off and the ground clean. If it is desirable to save the runners to form new beds or plantations, prepare a bed four feet wide; have it deep and rich. Here transplant the small plants, three or four inches apart, watering and shading for a few days. As soon as the plants show signs of new life remove the shade—a bush arbor three feet above the bed, resting on poles and forks, is an excellent contrivance for the purpose. If you would have fine plants and an abundance of large berries observe this precaution of removing runners. Where parties are cultivating only a few plants, and desire to increase the number, we would advise that the young plants be set at once in the positions they are to grow finally, giving shade and water, if the weather be dry. Plants set out from now until August will yield a very fair crop of fruit next spring.

Raspberries need attention. Remove all the canes which have borne fruit this season, by cutting them off close to the ground.

Cabbages.—It is now time to think about our winter cabbages. From the 20th of June to the 1st of July prepare a bed to bring forward the young plants. It should be in a position partially shaded by trees. Make it quite rich by incorporating a bountiful supply of well-rotted stable manure, and have no clods larger than a pea. Pulverize with rake and hands until the soil feels soft as velvet to the touch. If the weather be dry saturate the bed with water before sowing, and as soon as it will work well thereafter stir on the surface and draw drills one foot apart and half an inch deep: sow and cover the seed, patting the surface smooth with the back of the spade or a broad shovel. If the weather is quite dry and hot make the surface quite firm, otherwise let the blows be lighter. In forty-eight hours or less, if the seeds are fresh, the young plants will begin to appear: watch for them very closely, and as soon as they crack the ground sprinkle them with soot or slaked lime, which continue to do every morning before sunrise until they begin to make rough leaves. When all danger of the fly is past you may remit this attention, and thin the plants to an inch apart in the drill. Another precaution against the fly may as well be mentioned. Let a lot of urine accumulate until it is four or five days old. It will then begin to be offensive to the smell; dilute with five parts of water to one of urine, and water the plants at sunset. The odor will drive the insect and push the plants rapidly forward.

Transplanting should be delayed until about the 10th of August, for this latitude. Five days later for each degree south, and five earlier for each degree north. It is best to delay for a few days for a "season." But if none occurs go ahead without fear, following the directions now to be given: Draw the plants late in the afternoon and keep them saturated with water 'wetting the bed thoroughly before beginning to draw:' at the intersections of the checks (made with line and marker) stick a hole with the dibbler, and into it pour a pint of water; whilst some of the water still remains insert the plant and put the dirt firmly about the roots, leaving dry dirt on the surface. It will hardly be necessary to have recourse to further watering, but if the plants wilt very much, which it is not likely they will, one more watering, late in the afternoon, will insure their safety.

The after cultivation is very simple—stir the ground frequently between the rows, by running the spike tooth cultivator both ways, and hoe lightly about the plants until they begin to expand.

To Preserve the Crop is easily done. On the approach of hard freezing weather, in December, prepare a trench four feet wide and eighteen inches deep, which should be drained by a covered drain leading to a ditch giving thorough outlet for the water. Pull up the cabbages and stow them in this trench, roots down and heads up, as they grow. Sift a little dirt over the roots as you put them in. Or they may be set up on the surface and an embankment made around to protect from freezing. Cover over, in either case, with grass and corn stalks to keep out frost.—*George H. Gift, in the Southern Farmer.*

Recent Scientific Discoveries.

A Mode of Stopping Porous Cylinders for Hydraulic Presses.—Kohn, an engineer in Berlin, gives the following as a method of effectually stopping up a porous cylinder cast for a hydraulic press. The cylinder is to be heated over a charcoal fire to about 170 degs. Fahr. It is then to be filled up with resin and suspended by a crane over the fire until the liquefied resin is seen sweating through on the outside. The excess of resin is then poured out and the cylinder allowed to cool, when the pores will be found completely stopped, and no water can possibly pass.

A Simple Way of Breaking Iron.—The same engineer gives a simple way of breaking a mass of iron, which we hardly think is novel. In a mass 2 feet square and 4 feet long, he bored a perpendicular hole 1 inch in diameter and between 3 inches and 4 inches deep. This he filled with water and closed with an accurately fitting iron bolt. One heavy blow on this bolt broke the mass into two pieces.—*American Artisan.*

In England and Wales there are now 513,000 more women than men, and 1,533,000 women in these two countries are unmarried. Forty-one per cent. of the adult women of London are unmarried, and in several of the counties the per centage is greater.

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Hon. Montgomery, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 14

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TENTH SESSION.

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Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Doremus, D D.

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What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

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The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

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Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. "No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y.

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Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vender of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefited.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church,
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

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AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

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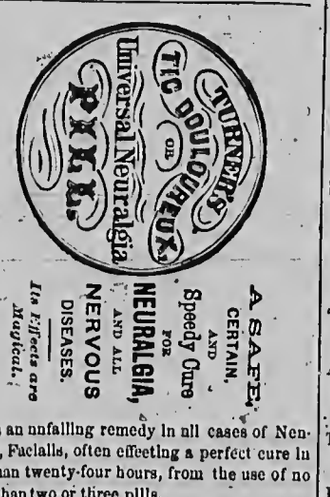
General Agents, No. 43 Carondelet street.

The above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. ja 22-67-6m



It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Neuralgia, Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

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It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

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One package,	$1 00	Postage	6 cts.
Six packages,	5 00	"	27
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Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with their patent Combination Sounding-boards,

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This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

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"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTHWEST;" by J. G. Jones $1 25

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MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE

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Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **First Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.**

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months	$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos.,	60
" " Preparatory " " "	40
Fuel, for Boarders, " "	10
" " Day scholars, " "	8
Music on Piano, " "	50
French, German, Spanish or Italian each,	6

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of pianos.

Oil Painting	$36
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each,	20

No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

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For further information, apply to
July-6-3m B. ARNOGAST, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healthy one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months	$15 00
Primary Department	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music and Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Vocal Music	2 50
Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month $16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge.* sep 21 2m

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks	$30 00
Music	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Languages, each	10 00
Incidental Fee	2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month	20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

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Corner of St. Andrew Street,
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EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,

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Our Fall session begins on the 15th of **August** next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course,	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee,	10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less:

Board can be had in private families at the College, for $13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information.

Address, E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
je 29 Emory P. O., Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

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FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing.	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.								MONTHS.							
	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4	JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31			26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1	AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		30	31					
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	SEP.				1	2	3	4
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	29	30	31						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
APR				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30			
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	OCT					1	2	3
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	26	27	28	29	30				18	19	20	21	22	23	24
MAY						1	2		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31								29	30					
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6	DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The movement in the general market has continued on a limited scale since the date of our previous review. Operations in cotton have been restricted by the small supply offering, as well as the advanced views of holders. Only a light retail business has been transacted in sugar and molasses, while in Western produce there has been no change worthy of special note. The market for flour is dull, the demand being only in a jobbing way and confined to the local trade. There have been some purchases for shipment, but at very low prices. In pork and bacon the movement is merely in a retail way. Grain is in fair supply, with a limited demand, and prices are rather easier.

Cotton.—On Saturday the Liverpool telegrams, noticing an improvement of ⅛d. in the closing price for Orleans, caused a much firmer feeling here, and factors enhanced their figures ⅛c. per lb. Buyers, however, at first refused to operate at this advance, but subsequently came forward and purchased about 1,000 bales, Low Middling closing at 27½ to 28c., and Middling at 28½ to 29c. On Monday there were no telegraphic advices from Liverpool, that day and the day following having been observed as holidays; but in view of the improvement reported on Saturday's advices, together with the light supply in first hands, factors advanced their pretensions still further. On Monday there was a pretty fair inquiry. Quite a number of buyers were in the market looking around, but as the offerings were held at figures mostly above their limits, the sales were restricted to 500 bales, at prices showing an additional improvement of ½c. per lb. On Tuesday the demand continued good, but factors refused to make any concessions, and the sales in consequence were confined to about 1,000 bales, fully 800 of which were purchased by one party, principally on the basis of 28½c. for Low Middling, and 29c. for Middling.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 2,500 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 748 bales, against 714 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 34 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 579,689 bales, against 695,075 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 318,305 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 128,605 bales to Great Britain, of 15,131 to France, and of 112,628 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	27	to 27½
Low Middling	28	to 28½
Middling	29	to 29½
Strict Middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days, 748	
Arrived previously 652308-653056	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc 3239—656295	
	671551
Exported past three days 474	
Exported previously 649708— 650182	
Stock on hand and on ship board, bales	21369

Sugar.—The market continues dull, but the stock on hand is light and prices are unchanged. The last sales were of Nos. 12 and 13 Cuba, at 12¾ to 13 cents, and Nos. 18 and 20 at 15 to 15¼ cents per pound. Grocery grades are retailing at 12½ to 13¼ cents per pound. What little Louisiana sugar there is remaining in market is retailing at 14½ cents per lb. for fair, 15¼ to 15½ cents for prime, 16 to 16¼ cents for yellow clarified, and 16½ to 17 cents for white.

Molasses.—There is little or no Louisiana and not much Cuba in market. We have not any important sales of Cuba to note. It is quoted at 48 to 52½ cents per gallon, as in quality. There were sales of 150 hogsheads Cuba, in two lots, at 48 to 52½ cents per gallon.

Flour.—Extreme dullness has again prevailed since our last report. The dealers are mostly supplied. There are but few buyers for shipment, and prices, which were previously very low, have been barely sustained. The sales on Saturday and Monday were confined to 4,000 barrels, at $7 per barrel for fine, $8 25 to $8 50 for superfine, $8 75 to $9 for single extra, $9 12½ to $9 25 for double extra, and $12 25 to $14 50 for choice extra.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, June 2, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$45 to 55
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	30 to 40
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	10c to 12
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$ to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	to 3 00
Sheep, 3d " "	to 1.25
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 20
Yearlings, per head	6 to 12
Calves, per head	6 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Foot's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	19	22
East India	22	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs		1 50
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		7 50
Crackers	7 00	8 50
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	15 00	16 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	07
Cider, Western ₩ hhl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₩ hundred		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		36
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
—St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	15	
Feathers, ₩ lb	60	70
Fish, Cod, ₩ box		1 50
Herrings		60
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl		20 00
——— No. 2	16 00	16 50
——— No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	8 25	8 75
Extra	8 75	14 50
Fine	7 00	7 25
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		16
Figs, Drom	20	21
Dried Apples	7½	8
Currants, Zante		14
Almonds, soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	5 00	5 25
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		
Sicily ₩ box		
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 90
Canada	2 90	3 10
Oats	80	
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 05	1 10
Beans, ₩ bbl	19 00	23 00
Hops, ₩ lb	40	
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	19 00	21 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	10	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	9½
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Bolior	8	0
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl		
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black dn	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 *a* 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	6 00
Pitch	4 50	
Rosin A No. 1	3 75	4 00
No. 2	3 25	3 50
No. 3	3 00	
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	60	65
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 60	
Coal Oil	39	42
in cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude		85
Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		29 25
Prime Mess		
Hog, round, ₩ lb	14½	
Bacon, Hams ₩ lb	15	
Do., canvassed	19	21
Sides	16½	17½
Shoulders	13½	
Green Shoulders		14½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19½	19½
in kegs	20	
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	40	
Western	30	
Cheese, American	10	18
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 00	4 25
Onions	5 25	5 50
Green Apples	3 50	4 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	11
India	10½	10½
Carolina	12	12½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 60	2 65
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	14½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	13½	14
Brown	11½	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	34
Burry	10	12
Louisiana, Native	20	23
Texas, [illegible] Merino	27	28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received, from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Rev J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the care

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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Rev. E Wadsworth, A M, D D,
O as A M,
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
N T Lupton, A M.

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Tuition in Preparat'y school per term $30 to $35
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July 27 tf O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18 1 m

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 21.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 683.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

MARIANNA DISTRICT, ALABAMA.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY. — CHURCH PAPERS.—DISTRICT MEETING.

Mr. Editor: Though some regard the Marianna district the last, it is not the least of the nine districts composing the Montgomery Conference. It includes all of west Florida, and Henry and Dale counties, and a part of Coffee, in Alabama. This constitutes an immense territory to be occupied by one presiding elder and eleven preachers; and as one might suppose, a great deal of it is neglected. While it is true many places within its bounds are not desirable, yet there are some good places, and others would be so if they were properly cultivated. How long before this will be done no one can tell, but under the present arrangement of things it is destined to be some time ahead. Nearly all the preachers have a dislike to this country—but few are willing to receive appointments here, and when they are sent they make their arrangements for a speedy removal, and consequently do not take that interest in building up and developing that they would if they thought of making it their home for several years.

The disadvantages of the country is one of the leading causes why preachers have an aversion to making permanent homes in this district. Here we have no railroads, no navigable rivers, nor any other public mode of traveling. In many parts of the district the mails reach us once a week, bringing news from one to three weeks old.

Another thing which operates upon the preachers is that, after doing hard work, they receive so little compensation. Hard work and little pay, fine salaries and light tasks, come nearer going hand in hand than, at first sight, one might imagine. While preachers in some places are receiving from one to three thousand dollars a year for their services, at what might be called light work, here, after traveling much and preaching more, being from home most of the year, they get from two to four hundred dollars, all told. I think the highest figures reached at any of the appointments, last year, was about four hundred dollars. One need not suppose from these figures that all the preachers on the district are single men, for, on the contrary, most of them are men of families. How some of them subsist on what they get I am not able to divine.

I do not know what would be the best plan to educate the people to pay. If some plan could be devised by which they could be elevated, in this regard, it would be to this country an unspeakable advantage. I have been accustomed to see the presiding elder bring this subject up and insist upon it at the quarterly meetings, and thus bestir the stewards to do their duty. This possibly is the best plan after all.

If we could get some one or several of the *Advocates* circulated through this country it would no doubt have a great tendency to stir up the people to support the ministry. There is no agency more powerful, that can be brought to bear, to cultivate a disposition to give to the church than for the people to have access to the religious newspapers. Many a lesson would, in this private way, be imparted and kindly received which would have given offence had it been publicly promulgated by a minister. So far as I know, none of the *Advocates* have much circulation in the bounds of the district. This is one grand cause of the backwardness of the people in supporting the ministry. The New Orleans Christian Advocate has but a limited circulation, something less than the *Southern*. The Nashville paper has a few subscribers within my knowledge. There are a great many Georgians and South Carolinians in this country. All of these have a preference for the *Southern Advocate*, because it is published in Georgia. I am satisfied the New Orleans Christian Advocate would gain ground if it was properly introduced as the organ of our conference. It has not a fair chance with other papers, and the preachers, I fear, do not take much pains to set it right.—Permit me to remark that the sending of the New Orleans paper to the preachers of the patronizing conferences free of cost, and that, too, whether they act as agents or not, may in some instances be detrimental to its circulation. The other *Advocates* charge the preachers some two dollars, unless they get so many subscribers. The preacher wishes to take some other paper in connection with the organ of his conference. He does so, and then labors to get the required number of subscribers to pay for it. My experience is, that the most of those who consent to take a paper ask the preacher his opinion of the different papers, and sometimes leave it entirely with him which one he will write for. Now think of the preacher's situation. For the time he forgets that he is pledged by the action of his conference to support the paper adopted as an organ, and thinking how he shall pay his subscription to some other paper, it would not take a man of much astuteness to perceive which paper he will recommend.

When I came to Haw Ridge circuit, last winter, I found one subscriber to the New Orleans Christian Advocate. I have exerted myself somewhat, and now I can report eight. This is small, but the probability is that they have cost more effort than fifty would have cost in some other places. I make it a point to recommend the New Orleans Christian Advocate in preference to any other: First, because it is the organ of our conference; second, because, whatever others may say to the contrary, it is second to none printed in the South. I hope to get a few more subscribers after awhile.

We would like to have one of our bishops pass through the district during the year. Brother Dennis has been making some efforts to get one to attend the district meeting. I hope he will prove successful. The presence of a bishop would be quite encouraging in this neglected country; besides, it would no doubt have a good effect upon the church. I do not know that a Methodist Episcopas has ever trod the soil of the Marianna district. It would put one to some trouble and inconvenience, it is true, but much of this would be removed, as there are persons here who would furnish conveyance from any convenient point on the railroad or river, just for the sake of having a bishop visit the country. "This is a true saying: if a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work." There is good to be derived from the visitations of a bishop. I might give many reasons why a bishop should come. We have many local preachers, deacons and elders elect, who have not been ordained. The most or all of these would meet a bishop at the district meeting for the purpose of being ordained. Again, I think it would help out the bishops' fund. Though it may be necessary for the good of the church generally for the people to support an order of the ministry which they never see, and whose influence they never feel, yet it is very difficult to make them think so.

The bishops' collection has ever been small from this district, and will continue so under existing circumstances. The sentiment seems, for the most part, to prevail that those places which receive the immediate labors of the bishops should be required to support them. However unjust and destructive this sentiment is, I see no way to eradicate it from the minds of the people. Newton, where the district meeting is to be held, is a little town in Dale county, on the east side of Choctawhatchie river, containing some two hundred and fifty or three hundred inhabitants, and will compare favorably with any little town of its size, considering it is so far in the interior. The accommodations will be ample for the members of the meeting, and I give them all a pressing invitation to attend. And if any one of the bishops, we care not which one, can find time to wend his way down through this inland country, we will give him a hearty welcome, take care of him as best we can, let it cost him as little as possible, give him plenty to do, and finally send him away with the blessings of a grateful people upon him, hoping he will leave the savor of the gospel resting upon us.

Wm. A. Sampey.

Haw Ridge, Alabama.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago, on the 21st day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all; and it is the duty of the government to sustain those institutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2. The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be honestly done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born. And no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development, and resources and increase of power to this republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed peoples struggling for their rights.

13. *Resolved*, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly cooperate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

14. *Resolved*, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

Mr. Spurgeon on Mr. Gladstone — Lord Palmerston, whose long career set such a bad example of affected *nonchalance* and apparent dilletanteism to English statesmen, has his aptest scholar in the person of Disraeli. The comparative nobility of an earnest, passionate support of principle is well expressed in Mr. Spurgeon's late panegyric on Mr. Gladstone:

"The point upon which Mr. Gladstone is so constantly attacked really provokes our laughter. It is said, 'O, yes! but Mr. Gladstone has such an irritable temper.' That Mr. Gladstone has a temper is a mercy for us all. Men who have no principles, but can veer round with every wind, may well put on the placid smile and never have a temper; but the man of principle must be angry against everything that looks shifty and tricky. I have heard of persons who where said to be as 'easy as an old shoe;' and as a rule such people are generally of about as much value. We have had enough of the coming into the House of Commons with a sprig in one's mouth. We have had enough of the assertion that one does not feel the weight of responsibility, when men should feel their responsibility, when they have the cares of a nation upon them; and men so feel them as sometimes to grow warm and be carried away by them. I conceive that Mr. Gladstone does regulate his temper exceedingly well, considering the wonderful irritation he constantly has to endure, and that the possession of such a temper, so far from being a sin or an evil, is, perhaps, one of the qualifications for the position which he now occupies. I take him, for all in all, just as he is, as being one of the noblest Englishmen alive; and may God long support him!"

In heaven there are no prayers, but all praises. I am apt to think that there cannot be a clearer nor a greater argument of man's right to heaven and ripeness for heaven than this—being much in the work of heaven here on earth. There is no grace but love, and no duty but thankfulness, that goes with us to heaven.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington, June 8.—The public debt statement is published to-day.

It appears that the gold-bearing debt in May has been increased $57,449,550. The 7 3 10 treasury notes have been reduced $58,008,950. The three per cent. certificates have been increased $2t,670,000. The compound interest notes, the principal and interest of which were receivable for three per cent. certificates, were reduced $79,70t,710. The debt in gold and currency-bearing and matured debt not presented was increased $3,120,079, $1,920,000 of which increase consists of bonds to the Pacific Railroad. Coin in the treasury has decreased $16,681,098 69; currency in the treasury has increased $11,104,983 57. The entire debt, deducting therefrom the cash in the treasury, was increased $9,7t7,059 18, owing chiefly to the heavy payments of interest during the month. The increase of currency is attributable to the receipts of taxes upon incomes and to the fact that some large requisitions for the War Department, which it was anticipated would be made in May, were deferred until June.

Washington, June 8.—Chief Justice Chase is expected to return to this city from Richmond on Saturday next.

It is probable that the President will, during this week, send to the Senate the nomination of a successor to Mr. Stanbery, late Attorney General, but the name of the nominee has not been intimated by the Executive.

Two other nominations for positions in the cabinet are anticipated, but it is not believed that the President has positively determined upon the persons whom he will nominate. A few days will decide the matter.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson is thus far the only prominent person suggested for the English mission.

Reports say Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has prepared a letter to the President tendering his resignation of that office above named. Up to a late hour the President had not received such notification. — *New Orleans Times.*

Washington, June 8.—*Senate.*—The Pension Committee reported adversely on a bill providing that marriage shall not forfeit the widow's pension.

The omnibus admission bill was resumed, and the amendment restoring Alabama to the list was discussed all day without a vote.

Adjourned.

House.—The Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire why the Davis trial was delayed.

The bill appropriating money for the capture of Mr. Davis was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

A bill for inaugurating State officers and convening legislatures was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

A bill taxing United States bonds for national purposes was considered, and the motion to table was lost—15 to 100. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means—83 to 3.

The Speaker announced a petition from Wooley. Butler moved its reference to the Corruption Committee. The Democrats objected, because only two of the committee were in the city. After discussion the petition was referred without being read—64 to 31.

Eldridge moved to suspend the rules to receive the purgation of Wooley, which was negatived.

A resolution bringing Wooley before the bar of the House was adopted; when, after hearing questions somewhat indefinitely stated, and with the understanding that they were by order of the House, Wooley declared his willingness to answer.

The conference report on the admission of Arkansas was adopted; and now the report having been adopted by both Houses, goes to the President.

The House here took a recess, Wooley remaining in custody awaiting the committee's convenience.

Washington, June 8.—The municipal election at Galena, Illinois, Grant's home, went Democratic by 250 majority. The Democrats also carried Racine, Wisconsin.

The Corruption Committee's investigations under Butler and Logan, who alone of the seven are present, are taking an alarmingly wide range.

Nothing authentic is known beyond the gossip of witnesses, but enough has transpired to create a general scare among politicians. Distrust of Butler is growing.

The early discharge of the committee from further investigations is probable.

Washington, June 9.—Wooley's statement, given on the ground that Shook's evidence relieved Wooley from the confidence involved by professional relations, shows that Wooley was here to influence the Ways and Means Committee regarding the whisky tax, in Shook's interest. Wooley's proceedings in this respect are not fully stated, but no corrupt operations are evident. Seventeen thousand one hundred dollars of the questioned money are and have been in the safe of the Metropolitan Hotel. It appears from the affidavits that Wooley, Shook and others were at the Metropolitan Hotel, talking politics and proposing bets. Wooley threw the money on the table, requesting Shook to hold it, and Wooley left the room. Shook took no notice of Wooley's remark or the money, and Van Valkenberg, regarding neither Wooley nor Shook in a proper condition to have charge of so large a sum, took the money and deposited it with his own valuables in the safe of the Metropolitan Hotel. The parties separated and had no communication during several days, during which time the discordant evidence of Wooley and Shook was taken. The whole affair amounted to nothing.

House.—Bonman reported a bill from the Reconstruction Committee dividing Texas into three States. Ordered printed.

A bill inaugurating Southern State officers was read three times and passed—115 to 13.

Indian war rumors are on the increase. Sheridan has sent arms to the frontier to arm the settlers. Col. Leavenworth, who has heretofore defended the Indians, now favors withholding the annuities and the prosecution of severe measures.

The following is the bill passed in the House to-day:

"Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the legislature of each of the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, elected under the Constitutions thereof, framed and adopted in pursuance of the provisions of an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, be and is hereby authorized to meet on such days as may have been fixed, either in such Constitution, or by proclamation of any officer authorized to convene said legislature by the convention which framed such Constitution, and if no day shall have been fixed as aforesaid, or if the day so fixed for the meeting of the legislature of either of the said States shall have passed or shall have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act, that in the opinion of the governor elect there might not be time for the legislature to assemble on the day so fixed, such legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act, by the governor of said State.

"Sec. 2. That whenever either of said States shall be admitted to representation in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of such State, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, may be inaugurated without delay, and the governour of such States shall thereupon be transferred to the civil authorities thereof.

"Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of all civil and military officers exercising authority in either of said States to afford all practical aid and protection to the officers of such State in carrying out the provisions of this act, and any such officer who shall wilfully withhold such aid and protection, or shall wilfully prevent, hinder or delay the meeting of either of said legislatures, or the inauguration of any of said State officers, or of any other civil or military officer under either of said State authorities, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof before any federal or State court of criminal jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court."

It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always looking in the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting, to hear the echo of our own voices.

Christians may well be content with a lean dinner and spare diet in this life, seeing the large supper of the Lamb's preparing will recompense them all

THANKSGIVING.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Falling from yonder heaven of blue,
God's blessing, healing as the dew,
Makes all my being blossom new.

I cannot see the world is fair,
Nor feel the sunshine, breathe the air,
Nor live, and not make life a prayer;

A prayer of praise, a glad "All Hail,"
That drowneth every human wail,
In soaring up through Mercy's pale.

No phantasy of dazzling deed,
No cramping cloctnre of a creed,
Can fill with calm our deeper need.

This evening, through their ether bars,
Far, far above earth's dreary jars,
Will gaze the royal God poised stars.

I gaze beyond each sphered star,
I rise through yonder calm afar,
To where my Father's maosions are.

I have no tear, no note forlorn,
For you, sweet breezes of the morn;
I'm glad to-day that I was born.

I have a lover's kiss for you,
Rath violets rimmed with balmy dew,
From moss-weft covert peering through.

I bare my forehead to the sky,
And life's full fountain fills so high,
To breathe, to live, in ecstacy.

The nectar of all vanished springs
This spring from her new censer flings
Thrills with new life all living things.

Come in, soft sunshine of the day—
Serene, soft sunshine, God's own ray—
To brighten all our upward way!

For the Advocate.

What is a Call to Preach the Gospel?

MR. EDITOR: The first day of the past month was generally observed in the Mississippi Conference as a day of fasting and prayer that "the Lord of the harvest would send forth more laborers into his harvest." In most places we have a fair supply of preachers, both local and traveling, so far as numbers are concerned, but from a variety of causes we are manifestly deficient in active, zealous and effective laborers.—Impressed with a sense of our wants, we have unitedly invoked the Supreme Head of the church to exercise his exclusive prerogative in sending forth more laborers; and, as we believe our prayers will be answered, it is the duty of both the ministers and members of the church to look around among our converted young men to find God's chosen embassadors, and to give them such counsel and aid as they may need in getting into the ministry. The Lord's chosen messengers of grace are generally modest, reserved and self-distrusting, and more inclined to resist a call to preach than to yield a ready and active obedience to it. Hence the importance of the experienced members and ministers of the church taking them by the hand and giving them suitable words of counsel and encouragement, and helping them forward in their holy and responsible calling.

Before answering the question at the head of this article directly I will premise a few things, which, among well-informed Methodists, need no further argument now to sustain them.

1. The Supreme Head and ruler of the church has reserved to himself the inalienable and indivisible prerogative of calling whom he will to preach the gospel.

2. The Lord of the church makes no mistakes in selecting men to preach the gospel. Whatever may be the opinion of themselves or others as to their want of suitable talents for the ministry, the omniscient eye sees that, if they are obedient and faithful, they will have all the physical, moral and intellectual ability requisite for success in the work assigned them; and their deficiencies at first, in both natural and acquired talents, will often be so fully supplied in after-life as to make it the more evident that they are God's chosen heralds of salvation.

3. In this matter "the gifts and calling of God are without repentance." When he calls a man to preach he expects him to do it, and knows he will succeed if he will do his whole duty; and the man who is truly called of God to preach the gospel, and on any account refuses to do it, assumes a fearful and often fatal responsibility. Such delinquents are never ultimately happy or successful in attempting to do anything else.

4. The first great question then to be settled, by all who are mentally exercised on the subject of preaching, is: "Am I truly called of God to the office and work of the holy Christian ministry?" Settle this question affirmatively, and then you may go forward in the work as your way is providentially opened, feeling safe and happy, and with an assurance of ultimate success.

5. The life of a divinely-called minister is one of much self-denial, weighty care, and incessant bodily and mental toil; but it is the only safe, happy and useful life such a man can live on earth. Let him then, at all hazards, remain where God has placed him, and do what God has bid him do, and all will be well with him.

6. "But what is a call to preach the gospel?" It is something additional, though analogous, to the spiritual exercises of all who have been justified by faith, regenerated by the Holy Ghost, and have the witness of the Spirit that they are the children of God. We are not authorized to expect, as a necessary concomitant to a call to preach, any extraordinary vision, superhuman voice or miraculous interposition. In the expressive language of our Ritual, it is simply to be "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost" to preach the gospel. This divine call usually comes about in the following manner: A man obtains the sensible forgiveness of all his past sins, and feels an assurance that he is now an adopted child of God. One of the first impulses of his new-born nature, next to the love of God, is to love his fellow-men, and to feel an ardent desire to say to all around, "O taste and see that the Lord is good." This desire for the salvation of others increases daily as he becomes more settled and fixed in his religious attainments and spiritual enjoyments, until, almost imperceptibly, it grows into a conviction that perhaps this is to him the "inward moving of the Holy Ghost" to preach the gospel.—This brings him at once to reflect solemnly and definitely on the point of its being his duty to enter the ministry. In the meantime all he reads in the Bible about the divine call of the prophets and apostles to minister in holy things—all he reads in ministerial biography, or hears appropriately said on the subject of a call to preach—falls with great weight on his heart. If at any time he strives to put away these holy thoughts, and to resist these divine impressions, he immediately suffers spiritual loss; but when he indulges them, and gives himself up submissively to do the will of God, he is happy and spiritually prosperous. The chosen of God are apt to see many apparently insurmountable difficulties in the way of their entering the ministry, but still the solemn thought, "woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel," is predominant in their minds, and connects itself with all their reflections from early dawn to silent eve, until they feel that it would be perilous to debate the subject any longer, and the work is begun.

Their first efforts at public exhortation may be, and often are, very imperfect, but the tranquility of soul which follows, and the sweet peace which arises from a consciousness of having performed their duty, adds so much to their spiritual happiness that they are encouraged to make a lifetime business of preaching the glorious gospel of the Son of God.

Now let the young men of the church, in view of all the momentous interests, both for time and eternity, connected with this subject, solemnly and submissively inquire: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

J. G. JONES.

For the Advocate.

Methodism as it Was Thirty Years Ago and as it is Now.

MR EDITOR: Without being thought censorious, we propose to say a few things about Methodism as it was thirty years ago and Methodism as it is now. Then the church used all her talents, piety, education and taste for the accomplishment of the one great idea of the gospel—the salvation of men. No minister or layman called in question the doctrines or usages of the church without being held responsible for such opinions. The discipline, as a general thing, was administered both as to the ministry and laity. Members of the church were required to pay their just debts if they had the means. Persons given to habitual intemperance were at least brought to trial. No one ever thought of dancing and still remaining in the church; and we will here say, from experience, that no one who has even religious conviction will dance or favor dancing. The church had zeal and piety to attend church on week days, and self-sacrifice enough to support camp-meetings, and those efforts were owned of God with power. Those meetings controlled and gave religious direction to the public mind: They aroused the masses, and caused all classes to reflect on the subject of salvation. The people saw and felt that the church was in earnest for their souls, and this caused them to think and make an effort to save themselves. The preachers preached as if in sight of the judgment. The whole church sung, and often as if the choirs of heaven had thrown off all formality and were praising God in earnest. The evening song of a thousand voices, all toned by the Spirit, swept out in waves of life, and softened and mellowed the whole atmosphere for miles around. The people were not afraid to praise their Redeemer. Christ was all, and in all. In these days of so-called religious progress we hear men of little minds and less piety talk of adapting the church to the culture and taste of the age, that we may save to the church her better educated children. But are we saving them? My observation says we are not. We are only paving the way for them to leave the church of their fathers without remorse. We have reason to believe that nearly half the membership of the church now, of from fifteen to thirty years standing, were converted at camp or protracted meetings. In fact nearly all were converted at such meetings; but half were converts from the world and children raised by parents of other churches. Any how they were won to the communion of the Methodist church simply by a genuine conversion to God.

The ministry and the church had always been adapted to the religious wants of all classes. The rich and more highly cultivated found an open door to use their means and gifts, and thousands of them entered the Methodist church in preference to the churches in which they were raised, solely on the ground that it afforded peculiar advantages for usefulness among all classes. The ministry studied and prayed with a view to understand the doctrines of the Bible, and to preach the truth, and the whole truth, if the heavens fell.

The Methodist church has always been liberal to other communions, and I hope always will be, but in those days her ministers and members did not hide away her altars, with its weeping penitents, for fear of the frowns of the Pharisee or the disapprobation of the more fastidious. Had the church maintained her piety then she would have retained her aggressive spirit. The primitive church went from the cross, and by the cross to the palaces of the Agars, and had she maintained her apostolic purity the sun would not set this evening on half the world in heathenish darkness. The Methodist church was not a reformation by which, like the English church, she brought a nation to her communion at once. She had no children educated to her creed and usages; and yet with the pure gospel and her simple mode of worship, adapted to the taste of all Christians, she permeated the whole Protestant world in less than one century, and to-day commands the respect of all Christians.

But what is the Methodist church now—not in her numerical strength, not in her educated and cultivated ministry, not in her thousands of Sabbath schools spread over all the land, nor in her political influence, North or South, but in her efficiency and actual success in saving souls—compared with her means and agencies and success thirty years ago?

Perhaps few have a better opportunity for seeing the church as it is than we have. The bishops may travel round a wider circle and see the church more in her Sunday dress. The bishops preach, but we hear others preach and talk, and we are satisfied that the ministry, as a whole, do not lay that stress on the immediate power and presence of the Holy Spirit that our fathers did. Many of our more fashionable ministers of this day walk their rooms or retire to the grove, with manuscript in hand, to get their lessons before repeating. Our fathers immersed their sermons in the Spirit and baptized them with their tears, and then preached them in power and demonstration. The Methodists in many places have compromised the privilege to preach their peculiar doctrines and usages in contradistinction to the doctrines and usages of other churches. It is not uncommon, in these days of progress and refinement, to hear Methodist preachers and people magnify the abuses of the altar and revivals. So roundly are revivals condemned in certain quarters that any effort in that direction at once meets decided rebuke. This is accounted for on the ground of non-committal. The doctor is not a Methodist doctor, neither is the merchant, etc. If the preacher wishes a certain style of popularity he cannot be a Methodist, but simply a gospel minister—a religious cosmopolite.

The music in many churches is now limited to the best vocalists in the congregations, whether Jews, pagans or Christians. Therefore the music is not altogether religious and spiritual. We have no objection to instrumental music in the church. We believe it to be both scriptural and useful; but why sing in Italian, French or German? Why not pray and preach in Greek and Latin? The one is as apostolic as the other. The apostle forbids prayer in the congregation in an unknown tongue; also preaching without an interpreter. We cannot say how it would do for the benefit of the fogy part of the church to have an interpreter of song, etc. I am not so pious as to desire that musical instruments used in religious worship should be baptized, but I do think that those who use them should have a decent respect for religion. We are in favor of new tunes, if they are in some sort religious. What a solemn mockery for the unregenerate to make music for the saints.

It is a sad fact that the church in many places is losing its hold on the masses, from the plain fact that the ministry and membership choose to labor to attract the few instead of the many, and too often it is the case that they save neither few nor many. The Church North, in many respects, has become a mere political machine, and in many places in the South pastors and churches are gradually drifting into an unmeaning formality. To be formal without reason or ritual is the dryest of all form. The Methodist church, without Christ and the Holy Spirit, is a very uninteresting organization. But it may be asked, and often is: Are we not doing as well, these hard times, as other churches? I am not comparing the Methodist church with others.—Many of them are so far behind that they do not expect anything more than a bare support, never thinking of converting the world through the machinery of the gospel.

A word on the administration of discipline. For what crime would a man be expelled from the church in this age of religious enlightenment and progress? I see men in the church who dress fine and their families live in style, drive fine horses, ride in fine carriages, and yet their creditors cannot get one dollar out of them. I see men stagger in the street, sell wine and strong drink, deal out destruction and ruin to their fellow-men, and I see them also at the communion.

I know that religion entitles a man to many blessings of a certain kind and in a certain way. How can the church prosper? God forbid that it should prosper until it is cleansed. As to dress and extravagance, how does the church compare with thirty years ago? Are not many churches, in the front rank, not a whit behind the gayest of the gay? And yet there is a universal complaint of hard times. Are not all our church institutions suffering for want of means? Is not our domestic missionary report a sad document for a richly-dressed Methodist congregation to read? Shall we come to numbers and facts? What are we really doing for the salvation of the world? We may begin at home. What is the church in Alabama doing? The Methodists in this State are not a whit behind the chiefest conferences in *all* respects. There are in this State two conferences, containing about two hundred traveling preachers, and double that number of local. What did we do last year in the way of conversions? About two thousand souls were added to the church. And the two conferences embrace a population of about eight hundred thousand souls. About one in ten are in the church—I mean some church. If the Methodist church in Alabama was fully alive to all the claims of the gospel, ten thousand souls might be added to her communion this year. When will we learn to be Methodists, and quit trying to ape others specially in things which they are trying to get rid of? Why not use the tried and approved armor?—approved both by heaven and earth. May the Lord help us to pray in the Spirit, preach in the Spirit and sing with the Spirit, cease to complain and make a scapegoat of the war. May God help the church to labor and suffer in the Spirit. If the church is not sanctified in these days of affliction and sorrow, when will she be humbled and repent?

S. P. RICHARDSON.

SUMMERFIELD, Ala.

MR. PUNSHON.—Since my last letter was written Mr. Punshon has delivered three public discourses, with an ever-increasing general popularity; and, paradoxical as it may seem, with an ever-increasing tendency on the part of his hearers to criticise him. On Friday the church was packed beyond all precedent, not less than two thousand people having jammed themselves into a building calculated to seat twelve hundred. Mr. Punshon was to preach at half-past ten; but long before that hour the conference found it impossible to proceed on account of the overwhelming crowd. Business was suspended that the audience might listen for the hundredth time in their lives to Philip Phillips' marvelous singing of 'Your Mission.' At last Mr. Punshon arrived and preached. The sermon was hardly equal to the address of the day before, but was more emotional, more methodistic, and probably pleased the mass of his audience better. On Sunday afternoon the Opera House would not hold a tenth of those who wanted to hear him; nor would it, on Tuesday evening, contain those who desired to hear him on 'Daniel in Babylon,' at an admission fee of $1, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. There are three grand characteristics of the perfect orator: intellectuality, imagination, passion. The ideal orator is at the same time a perfect thinker, seer, feeler. Mr. Punshon is the two last, not the first in any high degree. There is no new thought, but a wonderful dressing over again of familiar and even common-place truths, a perpetual scene-shifting, a succession of masterly strokes of word-painting, by which one is kept in a state of incessant and delighted surprise. His elocution is not at all good; but his vocabulary, the united product of a boyhood in Yorkshire and a constant familiarity with old English writers, is simply beyond all praise. His scholarship is most thorough. He speaks with impetuous rapidity. Bishop Janes said that 'his words were fitly spoken and industriously uttered.'—*Correspondent of the New York Independent.*

FAITH is exceedingly charitable, and believes no ill of God.

WANTED—A BOY WITH TEN POINTS—1. Honest. 2. Pure. 3. Intelligent. 4. Active. 5. Industrious. 6. Obedient. 7. Steady. 8. Obliging. 9. Polite. 10. Neat. One thousand first-rate places are open for one thousand boys who can come up to the standard. Each boy can suit his taste to the kind of business he would prefer. The places are ready in every kind of occupation. Many of them are already filled by boys who lack some of the most important points, but they will soon be vacant. One is in an office not far from where we write. The lad who has the situation is losing his first point. He likes to attend the circus and the theater. This costs more money than he can afford, but *somehow* he manages to be there frequently. His employers are quietly watching to learn how he gets so much extra spending money; they will soon discover a leak in the money drawer, detect the dishonest boy, and his place will be ready for some one who is now getting ready for it by observing point No. 1, and being truthful in all his ways. Some situations will soon be vacant, because the boys have been poisoned by reading bad books, such as they would not dare to show to their fathers, and would be ashamed to have their mothers see. The impure thoughts suggested by these books will lead to vicious acts; the boys will be ruined, and their places must be filled. Who will be ready for one of these vacancies? Distinguished lawyers, useful ministers, skillful physicians, successful merchants, must all soon leave their places for somebody else to fill. One by one they are removed by death. Mind your ten points, boys; they will prepare you to step into the vacancies in the front rank. Every man who is worthy to employ a boy is looking for you if you have the points. Do not fear that you will be overlooked. A young person having these qualities will shine as plainly as a star at night. We have named ten points that go toward making up the character of a successful boy, so that they can be easily remembered. You can imagine one on each finger, and so keep them in mind—they will be worth more than diamond rings, and you will then never be ashamed to 'show your hand.'—*American Agriculturist.*

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN GERMANY.—"Malakoff," of the *Times*, gives an interesting account of the successful labors of Rev. Wm. Schwartz, of the American Methodist Missionary Society. He says:

"He first cast his lot at Berlin, and, going among the street-sweepers, the rag-pickers, and the offals generally of humanity, of that great class which is abandoned by the rest of society, and for which churches are never built, he reclaimed in a short time from the filth of mind and body enough human beings to build up two churches, which continue to worship in the Methodist faith and to grow in numbers and prosperity. He next pitched his tent at Bale, in Switzerland, and there gathered around him in a short time enough of souls reclaimed from sin and filth to establish and build another church. He then came to Paris; and here we have seen him, in his quiet, modest and earnest way, rapidly gather up three congregations from materials so utterly beyond the reach of church influence as to be fit only to be ranked with the heathen of the remotest corners of the earth. He commenced in the quarter called the Ternes, among the German street-sweepers; and, in a miserable plain room, rented for a trifle, he soon got together a regular congregation which he organized into a church and started on a firm basis. He then obtained another room, not far from this, for an organization of domestics; and succeeded with the same rapidity as before. By this time the Catholic establishments in the neighborhood began to take alarm, and to use means to suppress him and his congregations. But he went to the magnificent governor of Paris, M. Haussmann, who is favorable to Protestantism; and he has to go but once. 'Go on with your good work, sir,' said Mr. Haussmann; 'and if any man dares to interfere with you, come to me!'

"So this quiet, good man went back, strengthened to his work again; and in a short time he has still another congregation organized, this time in the Rue Roquepine, in the heart of the fashionable quarter, but composed, like the last, of German domestics and the very poorest classes."

DURING the hearing of a recent case at the Staffordshire assizes, in England, two young girls of fourteen were examined who could neither read nor write, who had never been to school, church or chapel, and had never heard of the Bible. They were employed in the kitchens of canal boats.

LET the cry of your prayers outcry the cry of your sins.

DAVID.

BY DR. GUTHRIE.—NO. II.

Let us consider David's *afflictions.* In the ills of poverty, the loss of children, the death of old friends, the numerous infirmities of age, the numerous troubles often gather around the prosperous in the decline of life, like clouds about a setting sun. Happy for them if these are sanctified: blessed by the Spirit of God to wean their affections from scenes they soon must leave, and prepare them, as trees which have the roots that bind them to earth loosened, for being transplanted to heaven! But unlike those who are long exempt from troubles, David had they were early acquaintances. Wherever there is sunshine there are shadows; and these fell coldly and early on his path. In consequence, probably, of his brothers having learned somewhat of the purpose of Samuel's visit, he became the object of their bitter envy; of such jealousy as cost Joseph his liberty, and almost his life. Called from the flock to carry provision to his brethren, he goes down to the host, to find them, and all Israel, paniestricken. No man will face the giant. He will. Though a stripling, his faith and courage rise to the occasion. He turns to this soldier and to that, asking "What shall be done to the man that killeth this Philistine, and taketh away the reproach from Israel?" and ever as the question is answered, his soul swells higher with a divine indignation, till, under a power that impels him to accept the challenge, he breaks out in this exclamation, "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine that he should defy the armies of the living God?" And what encouragement does he get from his brothers? No thanks to them for that day's work! They eye him with jealousy. Eliab, the eldest of them, wounds his feelings and loads him with unmerited reproach—"Why camest thou down hither?" he asks, "and with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness? I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thine heart." Thus, like Joseph, and one greater still—like Jesus—he was wounded in the house of his friends.

This was the beginning of David's sorrows. As the sun, on breaking through the haze to warm the air and shine in cloudless splendor, calls from their shades a swarm of insects, which pursue the traveler and pierce him with their stings, his prosperity exposed David to a host of evils. It awoke feelings in Saul's breast, not of envy alone, but of the bitterest hatred. From the day that joyous mothers and maidens sang, "Saul hath slain his thousands, but David his tens of thousands," David was pursued with deadly animosity by him whose crown his valor had saved, and whose life he twice generously spared. The savior of his country, no worse fate could have befallen its greatest enemy. He has to flee from the bosom of his family; he is driven from house and hold; dishonored as well as disgraced, his wife, the princess whom his courage won, is torn from his arms, and given to another. Reduced to the most terrible straights, famine threatens him with death on this side, and the edge of the sword on that; than savage deserts and mountain caves, other home has he none, nor bed but the bare ground, nor associates but men in debt, discontented and in distress—a base and lawless crew, from whose society, in other and happier circumstances, he had recoiled with disgust and horror.

The heathen said that a good man suffering adversity well was a sight for the gods to look on. Such a sight is here. Some of his sweetest psalms, composed when he was hunted like a partridge on the mountains, remain to testify to the indomitable fortitude and heavenly composure which David maintained amid a sea of troubles. He suffered wrongs, nor sought to avenge them. He loved the country which had forsaken him; nor, unlike most other outlaws, did he ever draw his sword but against its enemies. So hemmed in on all sides that, escape seeming as impossible as Saul remained implacable, he once despaired, and cried, "I shall perish one day by the hand of Saul;" yet, when his enrage twice placed his enemy in his power, twice he spared him. He put aside the spear that gleamed in the moonlight above the sleeping king, and which Abishai had raised to bury in his heart; and when at length Saul left the gloomy hut of Endor, to meet his fate in battle, this generous man, burying his enemy's crimes and his own wrongs in one grave, lamented his fall, and avenged his death.

Yet those afflictions he suffered, and suffered for years, at the hand of Saul, and of others also, were but the big drops that precede the storm. When Saul slept in his bloody grave, and he himself had exchanged the caves of Engedi for a palace, and the hardships of an outlaw for the pomp and pleasure of a throne, it burst out on him in its wildest fury. To many a man his home offers a quiet retreat from the battles and struggles of life—he forgets them at evening in the bosom of his family. Alas for David! his home was the scene of his most painful trials. Many foul crimes have defiled fair palaces, and murder has stained their floors with blood; but neither in robbers' den nor in the lowest haunts of vice have worse deeds been done than wrecked the peace of David. Within walls sacred to the domestic virtues, to pure love, and the tenderest affections, his daughter stands before him, dishonored and deflowered—her brother the author of this shocking crime. Who can fancy David's feelings when he looked on Tamar's tears, and listened, with grief and consternation on his countenance, to a story that filled the whole land with horror? But hardly has that earthquake shock passed away when another follows. Tragedy on tragedy! The crime a father allowed to go unpunished her brother avenges. Biding his time, and, when suspicion is lulled, drawing Amnon, the perpetrator of that monstrous wickedness, into his toils, Absalom gives the signal, and, smitten by his servants, his brother dies. But ah! the sword that Absalom passed through Amnon's body pierced David's heart. Was ever father so afflicted? Alas the day! Wails fill the palace; and there—a sadder sight than Job sitting beggared and childless on the grave of all his children—he rends his garments; and, struck down by the blow, falls prostrate to the ground, his children standing around him dissolved in tears, and mingling their cries with his.

He has to drink still deeper "of the wine of astonishment." Hardly has time, the great healer, closed that wound, when Absalom, his favorite son, whom he had forgiven inflicts a deeper one; commits a crime of yet darker dye. In rending how the pope's soldiers, to obtain speedy possession of their jewels, were wont to sever the fingers of Huguenot ladies from their bleeding hands, I have wondered at the savage cruelty; but what cruelty, or crime, to be compared with his who, to possess himself the sooner of his father's crown, sought to sweep off his father's head? But for that bloody purpose Absalom, plying every traitorous art, poisoned the ears, and stole away the hearts of the people; seduced his father's soldiers and councillors from their allegiance, and sowed the seeds of discontent broadcast throughout the land. Now deeming things ripe for revolt, he drops the mask, and breaks out into open and monstrous rebellion.—What sins too great for the man to commit whom God abandons, and the devil drives? Lost to shame, he publicly dishonors his father's bed; and has rewards for the assassin who will bring his gory grey head and lay it at his feet. We have seen many a sad sight; but none to be compared to this aged monarch, full of honors and of years, worthy of all filial love and public veneration, who had no subject but should have fought, nor child but should have died for him, flying with a few followers, under the cloud of night, to escape the sword of his own son. And when tidings came of Absalom's death, how terrible his grief—he wrings his hands, and, as he goes up to his chamber, ever and anon stops to raise his swimming eyes in mute appeal to heaven for pity, or give vent to the love and unutterable anguish of his broken heart, crying, "O, my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom, would God I had died for thee! O Absalom, my son, my son!"

THE PARISIAN WORKMAN.

I want to set the French workman in his blouse beside the British workman in his corduroy. A few glances will show us that the difference between the two—albeit striking in the trifling matter of clothes—is deeply seated. They start from different cradles; breathe a different atmosphere; and get, in the earliest spring, different ideas of the admirable. And so, in the fullness of time, art is in the soul of the Frenchman, and is not even at the finger ends of the Englishman. I offer a note or two by way of explanation, being firmly possessed with the idea that something more than South Kensington is wanted to bring my working countrymen to the shoulder of the alert and graceful workman of the Quartier Saint Antoine.

Lately a friend of mine, staying in Paris, was writing in his room, when his *concierge*—also his servant—entered, and began to dust his books. The turn of Lamartine came in due time. "Ah!" exclaimed the *concierge*, dusting the volume with his feather-brush, "*que c'est beau d'etre ecrivain!*"* My friend surlily replied, as having worn the shoe, and earned no little acquaintance with its pinching, "*Beau! c'est le dernier des metiers!*"† The *concierge*, still busily dusting, "*Mais c'est le premier des arts!*"* Take another instance in support of that which I am preparing to advance. A gentleman (decorated) is standing upon a bookseller's doorstep on the Quai Voltaire; the bookseller is talking deferentially to him: I am at hand examining some books, and am struck with the appearance of the red-ribboned gentleman. A blouse at my elbow remarks my interest, touches me upon the sleeve politely, and reverentially gives me the stranger's name: "*C'est Monsieur Cormenin.*" M. Cormenin's is not the best-known name in France.

To a race of workmen among whom this reverential feeling is common, the idea of the beautiful in the useful comes easily. The beautiful in the useful is the French workman's passion. Look into Potel and Chabot's windows, and observe the artful grace with which the larded viands, the daintily attired ortolans, the brilliant colored prawns, the terrines, and the truffles are disposed and contrasted amid greenery, and in the sweet neighborhood of fruits. Even in that section of the establishment which is the French version of our pork-butcher's window, the Parisian purveyor of comestibles snatches a grace which recommends his Bayonne hams, his galantines and sausages. A Paris wine-shop is decked in a manner that makes vice lose at least some of its evil by parting with some of its grossness. Compare a French laundry with an English one; a Parisian *blanchisseuse* with a British washerwoman!

British censors may take up French art angrily, and say their worst about it, calling it tawdry, glaring, violent, and at times indecent. But this should be marked, that art, or a sense of art, is everywhere—in the toy-shop of Giroux, as at Barbedienne's. I have spoken of the *concierge* who perceived that literature is the first of arts, and of the laborer in the street recognizing in Mr. Cormenin the brain-workman who is to be revereneed above the commoner intelligence. This laborer, who caps seriously to the writer, would not duck his pate to the Baron James de Rothschild.

A great art institution started among such a race, albeit less urgently needful than in a country like ours, where the proletarian mind is not warmed, or brightened, or refined with the art sense, was certain to get a rapid and wide circulation. Few who know the French public will be surprised to learn the rapid and brilliant progress which has been effected by the *Union Centrale des Beaux Arts appliques a l'Industrie*, since it was originated in humble quarters in the famous old Place Royale, early in the year 1864. The Union was the creation of a number of eminent art manufacturers, as M. Guichard, (the president,) Barye, Carrier Bellense, Theodore Deck, Gonelle Brothers, Klagmann, Piat, Sauvrezy, etc. It is an independent art institution that took its rise out of the famous Exhibition of Art Applied to Industry which was held in the Palais de l'Industrie in 1863. The president, closing the exhibition, said it should remind the exhibitors of those glorious tropical trees which glow at once with their weight of fruit and their wealth of flowers. Four years have not yet elapsed, and the Union is already a quiet institution, and is putting forth a most notable arteducational plan that promises to keep Paris against all comers the art mistress of the world.

A college for the cultivation of the beautiful in the useful is an idea that is actually in course of realization. The land is ready, well placed between the Marais and the Quartier Saint Antoine, and within stroll of the ruralities of Vincennes. A council of imposing authority is formed, and soon the builders will be at work. The very scaffolding will be a sight worth seeing. What would the Paris carpenter say if he were brought to contemplate the clumsy array of poles, and planks, and ropes which the English builder uses? I have under my eye a photograph of the scaffolding that was raised to complete the Louvre. It is as neat and light and regular as our Crystal Palace girders. He who would mark correctly how learned, light handed, and well trained the Paris carpenter is, must see the trophies of his trade which he is wont to parade through the streets on the saint-day of his corporation.

* * * Let the Emperor enter a carpenter's shop to-morrow, and the workmen will not lose their manliness. The sense of dignity is deep in the nature of every worker. This proceeds not so much, I apprehend, from the leveling effects of revolution, as from the innate refinement and spirit of the race. The French workman's proud independence is as apparent in his dress as in his speech and bearing. He is not arrayed in vulgar imitation of a gentleman. Now an English carpenter may be seen going to a job with his basket of tools swung over the shoulder of a rusty dress-coat, London cabmen wear silk hats, that have about as much form as a cinder. The cabs of London and Paris illustrate admirably the distance in art-sense there is between the two capitals. A London cab is an impossibility in Paris. Its hideous exterior and filthy interior; its driver in cobbled overcoat, and planted upon a deal box, with any ragged thick thing he can contrive to cover his legs; its deafening rattle and stifling odor completely shock the Parisian when he is first compelled to enter it. No Frenchman (unless he is an actor, and the French actor can imitate everything and every type) could possibly belong to a service that would reduce him to the outward degradation which is to be seen planted upon a London cab-box. The Paris cabman is well clothed, well brushed, and topped with a handsome plazed hat. He has not a sack to twist about his nether anatomy in bad or cold weather; and I should be glad to see the patron bold enough to suggest to him that a sprawling end of sack-cloth would do for his legs.

Agnia: see what a wretched object is a British nursemaid (she would rather say good-by to her fair name than give up her ridiculous bonnet) among the prettily equipped *bonnes* in the baby avenue of the Tuileries gardens. The *bonne* is dressed in good taste, and has not the smallest idea of being mistaken for a lady. A British mistress had a French cook and an English maid. On New Year's day she presented each with a handsome stuff dress. "Madame," Sophie protested, "I am afraid it is too fine for my station." It was not good enough for the maid's. She may possibly give it to her mother. A white linen apron is the pride of the Paris cook (a dozen when you engage her is her right)—the pride of the English servants is imitative finery. The *bonne* takes her holiday in her snowy cap, daintily ribboned; the English maid bears forth a chignon, knows the number of her gloves, and is in silk.

These broad differences indicate two races that are educated from different starting points. Money, and nought save money—wages—is in the mind of the English workman, as it is in that of his employers. You hear the peasant poet sing that the rank is but the guinea stamp. Rank to the English workman's mind is the possession of so much coin of the realm. He can understand gold and silver and copper, and bow down to them, and strive his mightiest to work up from copper to gold; but you cannot, at present, make him understand dignity with an empty pocket: something venerable that hath not an inch of ground in the market-place. Through every grade of our social life we see the feeling, which animates completely the workman, cropping up. The artist! M. de Lamartine! M. Cormenin! Who among the servants who have dusted "In Memoriam" or "Vanity Fair" have, with respectful dignity, turned to their master and said: "*Que c'est beau d'etre ecrivain!*"

I live in a literary neighborhood, or rather in a neighborhood where one or two shining lights in cotemporary French letters are fixed. Passing out of my house, my barber accosts me: "There they are, monsieur! What a charming group they make in the balcony!" A lady in a white robe reclining in a balcony, with a gentleman adjusting a shawl about her, fetching her stool, laughing and chatting with her, and sending forth little specks of blue smoke from his cigaretto. It is a picture of happy people, on a May morning. "They have just breakfasted," adds the barber—an artist also, let it be remembered, or he will not shave you. Sophie cries on the morrow: "Monsieur, they are going out. That charming young lady on his right is his step-daughter. You know that madame was married before." Our friends of the balcony scene are merely about to take the air, very much like ordinary mortals. "Papa! He has a lovely study, carved oak and green. The room with the blue curtains is the bed-room. He's up so early—writes his letters before breakfast, and, what do you think? Monsieur Bobo is in such a state of delight to-day! When he brought the rolls he told Sophie that when he went over there this morning he was intrusted with a pile of letters for the post. He's as proud as a peacock." This from a boy aged ten years. Monsieur Bobo was the baker, and the gentleman who asked him to post his letters, the gentleman of the balcony scene and the walk out, was Monsieur Alexandre Dumas, *fils*. The British Bobo would describe his literary customer as "a fellow who writes for his bread." In the useful—in the work-a-day world—there is very little of the beautiful on this side of the Channel as yet. —*Once a Week.*

To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to see about it, is as if a man should put off eating and drinking from one day to another, till he is starved or destroyed.

* "How fine it is to be a writer."

† "Fine! it is the last of all trades."

* "But it is the first of the arts."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Advantages of Agriculture as a Means of Obtaining Wealth.

Adequate to our wants, and to all the beneficial purposes of life, agriculture certainly holds a pre-eminent rank. With that industry and prudence which Providence seems to have made essential to human happiness, and that knowledge which we all have the means of acquiring, its gains are certain, substantial and sufficient—sufficient for ourselves, for the good of our children, and the healthful tone of society. It does not, we admit, afford that prospect of rapid gain which some other employment holds out to cupidity, and which too often distract and bewilder the mind and unsettle for life the steady business habits of early manhood; yet neither does it, on the other hand, involve the risks to fortune and to morals, to health and to happiness, with which the schemers and speculators of the day, who would live by the labors of others, seem ever to be environed. Great wealth begets great care and anxiety, and is too apt to engender habits unfriendly alike to the possessor and to society. Wealth that comes without labor is often wasted without thought, but that which is acquired by toil and industry is preserved with care and expended with judgment. The farmer, therefore, who secures an annual and increasing income by his industry, though it be small in the outset, is much more likely to become ultimately rich, not only in dollars and cents, but in all the substantial elements of happiness, than the man of almost any other profession in life.

The agriculturist may devote his evenings, or most of them, to study, to the improvement of his mind, to the acquisition of useful knowledge. He may devote three hours out of the twenty-four to study, without infringing upon his necessary business, or fatiguing his mind, or impairing his health. This is allowing eight hours for sleep, ten for labor, and three for contingencies. What profession is there which, if well conducted, gives a larger portion of time to the acquisition of general knowledge? And what a scope of usefulness may be embraced by these studies! The properties of the soils which give him bread and meat, their adaptation to particular crops, the cause of their deterioration, the mode of renovating or increasing their fertility—by farm manures, by lime, gypsum, marl and by admixture of earths, by draining, irrigation, and alternating crops; the animals which are consigned to his care—their form, internal structure, appropriate management; the nature, cause and cure of their diseases; the various foods most profitably raised for the nourishment of the different kinds, and the best mode of preparing and feeding it; the crops which he cultivates, their relative value, their habits, proper succession, exhausting influence upon the soil, and the best modes of their management, the agency of air, heat, light and moisture in preparing vegetable food, in the processes of vegetable nutrition and development, and the means of accelerating or retarding their agency; all these matters which come specially within the province of the agriculturist. The more knowledge he has in these matters, the more likely he is to succeed. His unaided observation and experience may do much; yet, if to this he can add the observations and experience of hundreds of others, in his own particular business, as observing and intelligent as himself, he must certainly be able to profit greatly by it, and to advance in improvement.—*New York Day Book.*

Home on the Farm.—The farm preserves the family in its integrity. The home has in that charming word, and that still more charming thing, the fireside—around which parents and children gather, and where the bright and cheerful blaze upon the hearth is but a true type of the flame of love that glows in every heart. The parents have been drawn together, not by the sordid motives of wealth, or by the ambitious desire of social display, but for the personal qualities seen in each other. The glory of that fireside to the husband is that the wife is there, and to the wife that he is there. Here they gather at morning, and at evening, and at noon. Their board is almost always surrounded with the same circle. Here they spend the long winter evenings together, enlivened with the school books of children, the newspapers and journals, and works of history and science. A constant homogeneous influence goes forth from this circle to the young hearts that are molding there. Paternal vigilance guards the young against wicked companions. If the religious influences are right in that home, they will all grow up to be the pillars of society, wherever their lot may be cast. The sons follow the business of their father as soon as their labors are available. They are with him in the field, and by the way, and at home. They form industrious habits, and are prepared for the responsibilities of life.

Correct Farming.—Farming without science is like quackery in the practice of medicine and surgery—a little experience goes a great ways, and quacks sometimes hit right, and so do uneducated farmers, and nature does the rest. A good constitution and a slight affection may do well in the hands of a medical quack, and a rich soil, until exhausted, yields fair crops to hereditary or traditional tillage. There may be some excuse for medical quackery, or good reasons why more than the ignorant tolerate it. The science of medicine, though one of the oldest, is not perfect, and its great truths have heretofore been locked up in the schools—a sealed book to the million—and those who have just dipped into the surface of a science have more faith therein than he who has searched to the bottom. Man loves mystery, and delights in the marvelous; and in sickness men have little reason and much credulity. But there is no excuse for quackery in the cultivation of the earth. The eternal truths of this science are as palpable as the rocks from which our soils are derived, or the nature of the plants which they sustain. We should not tolerate quackery, and yet nine-tenths of our practice is empirical. The body and the mind should both be educated, and both should labor. With more knowledge there should be less toil; with a better wrought frame there would be a less overwrought muscular system. "Head work" and "hard work" should go together.

Abdel Kader.—Two Quaker missionaries, traveling in Syria, have, during the past few weeks, had an interesting interview with the great Arab chieftain, Abdel Kader, once the leader of the Algerine tribes against the French armies. He now resides at Damascus, whither he has been followed by about seven hundred African Arabs. Here he enjoys a pension of £4,000 a year, granted him by his conqueror, the Emperor Napoleon the Third. In 1860 thousands of the Syrian (nominal) Christians were massacred in cold blood by the Mohammedans, especially in Damascus and the Lebanon. Hundreds of Christian men, women and children fled for refuge to the house and premises of the noble Abdel Kader, whose merciful and brave disposition was well known. On this occasion he promptly interposed his influence to shield the persecuted fugitives; and, when the fanatical mob of his coreligionists demanded, with frantic yells, that the Christians should be surrendered to their fury, Abdel Kader, accompanied by a strong body of his followers, confronted them, exclaiming, "Wretches! is this the way you honor the Prophet? May his curse be upon you! Not a Christian will I give up. They are my brothers!" Eventually, through the courageous and generous course of action taken by this illustrious chieftain, the lives of 15,000 Syrian Christians were rescued from savage destruction. The two Quaker missionaries visited Abdel Kader to express their gratitude for his protection of their fellow-Christians. He received them with much courtesy and kindness; listened with interest to the address of his visitors, which was translated by two interpreters—first into German, and then into Arabic. The Quakers conclude their account of the visit by saying, "Before leaving, coffee was brought"—the universal token in the East of hospitality and friendship.

The Guild of the Holy Cross.—A secret religious (?) society has been formed in the High Church wing of the Episcopalian body, devoted to the work of assimilating "the church" to that of Rome. Its aims are authoritatively stated to be, among other things, to teach "the people reverence for holy places and holy things, and especially for the body and blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, *present in the sacrament* of the altar;" to "revive brotherhoods and sisterhoods;" and to discourage the "solemn mockery" of having the services of infant baptism, holy matrimony, or the burial of the dead performed in private houses. The important point in their doctrinal statement is, that "as there is in the celebration of the Lord's Supper *a real sacrifice*, so does it require that there be *a real priest* to offer it; wherefore, it is necessary to hold the doctrine of the apostolic succession as of binding obligation, and as constituting the very essence of the Catholic Church." And this is in the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose greatest hero—Hugh Latimer—was burned by the Bloody Mary on the charges that he had "openly defended and maintained that the true and natural body of Christ, after the consecration of the priest, is *not* really present in the sacrament of the altar;" and that he had "openly affirmed, and obstinately maintained, that in the Mass is *no* propitiatory sacrifice for the quick and dead."

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N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order. *If this cannot be had,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

THE GERMAN ADVOCATE.

This paper will make its appearance in the course of one or two weeks. The object is to supply our German Methodists with a religious paper in their own tongue. It will be edited and conducted by Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens, of this city. It is the purpose, for the present, to issue the paper semi-monthly, at the low price of one dollar a year. We congratulate our German brethren upon the prospect of having a paper in their own tongue. It will meet a long-felt want, and be instrumental of great good. Brother Ahrens is capable, and every way suited to the enterprise he has taken in hand.

Death of the Rev. W. P. Ratcliffe.

The news of the death of the Rev. W. P. Ratcliffe, of the Little Rock Conference, conveyed in the following note in the *Memphis Advocate*, from the Rev. W. H. Browning, Camden, Arkansas, May 14, will be read with sorrowful emotions by many brethren. A holy, useful and faithful minister of Christ, he has, we doubt not, received the promised plaudit: "Servant of God, well done!" We trust some one will furnish a memoir, as suggested by Brother Browning, who writes:

"I have learned within the last hour of the death of Rev. W. P. Ratcliffe. He died away from home. This sad event occurred at Mt. Ida, Arkansas, May 1. Owing to the unprecedented flood in the head-waters of the Ouachita, sweeping away bridges, ferryboats, etc., and wholly suspending the mails, the news did not reach his family until a few minutes ago.

"I assure you it has spread a gloom over our community, such as I have never seen before. Brother Ratcliffe was not only one of our oldest and most talented ministers, but was regarded by all as a model of piety, and a zealous advocate of Christian holiness."

We copy the above from the *Southern Christian Advocate*. We had heard of the sad event, but not in any authentic shape, and had hoped that there was some mistake about it. But there seems now to be no room for doubt. Brother Ratcliffe was one of the foremost men in our church, distinguished for deep piety and usefulness. He was a member of the Ouachita Conference, and engaged, we believe, as agent for the American Bible Society at the time of his death.

BY A NOTE from Rev. L. R. Redding we have received the painful announcement of the death of Mrs. Rachel A. W. Jones, wife of the Rev. B. Jones, of the Mississippi Conference. "She fell asleep in Jesus at her home in Wesson, Mississippi, at two o'clock P. M., June 3, 1868." We sincerely condole with the bereaved husband and family in this deepest of afflictions. A more extended notice of our deceased sister will be furnished hereafter

TEMPORAL PROMISES.

"The life that now is" derives importance from its relation to "that which is to come." But apart from the consideration of eternal things, our earthly welfare has a present value. The necessaries and comforts of the individual and the family—food, raiment, health and home—always have and always will occupy thought, and make the prominent object of enterprise and industry. The cares and anxieties of men grow out of these interests in a larger measure than out of any other thing. The world to come may assert pre-eminence, and rightfully hold the foremost place, but religion does not teach, nor does it affect contempt or indifference respecting temporal good. What the gospel has done is to place the kingdom first. The value of material things is admitted, only insisting that the spiritual are greater, and that where there is conflict, the eternal is rather to be chosen.

Promises of temporal benefits abound in the Old Testament, and were prominent under the theocracy, constituting a most essential feature of the divine economy in the time of the patriarch, and in the days of Moses, David and the prophets. These promises, and the principles of them, are not discarded in the teachings of Jesus and the apostles. Godliness is still "profitable for all things," and all things shall be added to those who seek first the kingdom of God. Are there such promises in the gospel, and if there, what do they signify? True, they in some degree work out their own fulfillment, as religion, apart from some exceptional causes, has in it the elements of worldly success and prosperity. But beyond this there is not only a particular, but a special providence over the righteous. The eyes of the Lord are over them, and his ears are open to their prayers. How can God be supposed to care for the brutes that perish, and at the same time be indifferent about our physical comfort, and the supply of our temporal wants? As if all his care and interest were antagonized by and exhausted upon the welfare of the soul.

And yet, for all practical purposes of comfort, the temporal promises are for the most part lost. The lilies and the sparrows illustrate a beautiful sentiment, and embellish a theory, but they do not inspire that assured faith which the Saviour sought to implant. Even when we take the spiritual promises in their literal fullness, without questioning that they are yea and amen in Christ Jesus, we cannot divest ourselves of the notion that the temporal have in them much of hyperbole and metaphor. In one class of promises we believe God; in another, not. We somehow come to the conclusion that the affairs of time are foreign to religion, and that God's dominion and mercies are shut out from the every-day concerns of life.

Are these promises respecting the present life opposed by the facts of experience and observation? Think of the conditions of them and to whom they apply. Godliness is profitable. It must mean true religion, deep experimental holiness. If our piety comes short of this, what business have we to sit in judgment upon the apostolic declaration? "All these things shall be added," but then the kingdom must be first. If in our seeking the order and degree have been reversed; if we have been living like heathen and Gentiles, neglecting God's righteous kingdom and grasping after earthly gain, at the expense of our souls, the promise has no application to us. How many bring themselves fully within the range of these promises, and stand fairly upon promised ground? What may sometimes appear to overthrow the promise respecting "the life that now is," is in reality a confirmation of it. The condition has been wanting, and the terms of the blessing have not been complied with.

The wicked often flourish nevertheless; they take deep root and their branches spread widely. But are you willing to accept of the prosperity of the ungodly, and to stand in their slippery places? Do you wish temporal blessings to come to you as a saint or as a sinner? This phenomenon, then, is eliminated, and we have to do only with promises addressed to us as Christians. If we come up to the measure of the condition, if we attain to the character to which they apply, then the question is one of veracity. Is God true? Can Christ be false? There may be causes of perturbation, as when there is an unseen star or an undiscovered planet somewhere in the solar system. Or the exceptional necessities of providential discipline may arise. We are, however, to be blessed temporally, as the children of God, and not as atheists and covetous persons. We may go beyond this, the moderate supplies of our necessities, and wonder that we are not rich with our religion. We have never dreamed of being contented, "having food and raiment." Before we question the promises, let us see that we have a right to them.

There are many troubled and anxious ones just now, casting about and saying, "what shall we eat and what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed." Are these promises blotted out, and is there no truth in them? Our poverty and wants should lead us to self-examination, to search and try our ways. God's ways are equal. If we are faithful to him, he will be faithful to us. Our extremity is graciously permitted, that we may draw nearer to God, that we may rest upon his word, and verify the "exceeding great and precious promises." *

RELIGION OF THE SICK-BED.

Much of the attention given to the sick amounts to no more than empty form. It is what the custom of society has established as due to afflicted neighbors and acquaintances. Much more is the visiting of the sick limited to those who, by reason of friendship and family ties, have special claims upon us. Comparatively few visit the sick as a religious duty, and where there must be self-denial and sacrifice in order to perform it. The object of visiting the sick is with many entirely confined to the relief of their temporal wants, or to ameliorate the physical suffering. The higher and more difficult office of ministering to the soul rests upon the Christian's conscience. It is a gracious opportunity, to be wisely and promptly improved. Ministering to the wants of the body and relieving the destitute open the way to this great good. They are the convincing credentials of the benevolence which leads us to the bedside of the sufferer, and they open the heart to the message of salvation. The Christian, in these hours of physical pain and prostration, is refreshed and strengthened by words of comfort and sympathy. That the prayer of faith sometimes heals the sick, we cannot doubt, and we are sure that it always helps and cheers. The sick-bed of the believer is often a place of severe temptation. Besides the fortitude and patience, which are tested to the extremest degree, there are the fiery arrows of the tempter himself. Advantage is taken of the weakened and nervous condition, and the mental depression induced by disease. Dark suggestions of distrust and evil thoughts press up to the threshold of the soul; and strange whisperings of doubt and unbelief seem to flit unbidden through the chambers of the heart. It is not uncommon to find the afflicted child of God, in fierce combat with temptation, suffering from a temporary loss of peace and assurance, and needing the words and counsels of strength and hope.

Sickness is a severe and gracious discipline, but the sufferer is deprived of the usual means of grace. These can be supplied only by the visitations of devout and praying friends. Religious fellowship is never sweeter, never more helpful than when it comes to us in the languor and weakness of protracted illness. It is usual for us to think, perhaps, that Christians have in their religion all possible and needful comfort, and that these personal attentions are unnecessary. In some instances it may be so, but in most cases a friendly religious interview will "strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees." "I was sick and ye visited me."—This was done to a disciple, and it is mentioned as one of the eminent fruits and manifestations of faithfulness to Christ.

In reference to the unconverted, the demand is more urgent, and every opportunity of access to such should be improved as a special call of God. It may in such a case be the last offer of mercy. Death is about to end the probation of an immortal spirit. God's hand has brought the sinner where he is most disposed to think, and where but little persuasion is needed to lead him to prayer. There is no more fearful responsibility than this of dealing with the unconverted upon the sick and the dying bed. The danger of alarming, and thus perilling life, the sympathy excited by physical suffering, and the tenderness which the circumstances seem to demand, may check religious faithfulness. It is a time when we would deal in the softer, sweeter, benigner aspects of gospel truth, and hold back the denunciations of the law. But it is an occasion when the whole truth must be presented, and where we are concerned, that the awakening and repentance should be deep and thorough. We need in this duty, faith in the power of the gospel to save. Few, it may be, are converted in sickness, in comparison with the number who are not, but there are many altogether who date amended lives from these periods of trouble and conviction. Some are saved in their dying sickness, and we know the Saviour is able even to save to the uttermost. There is reason for hope and room for faith, and our responsibility as Christians must be met by a faithful discharge of duty.

Visiting the sick, whether they be converted or unconverted, will always prove a valuable means of spiritual good to ourselves. Here we shall learn the lesson of contentment, and be rebuked for our ingratitude. We shall see such displays of grace as we meet nowhere else; and such exhibitions of the power of religion to sustain and comfort as are afforded under no other conditions of human experience. The good we may do the sick is very great, but the good they do us is greater. Personal visitations to the bedside of the suffering should be ranked amongst the leading means of grace. It perhaps, more than any other, develops and cherishes all the graces. Religion is exhibited in its highest offices of consolation, and comes before us as a practical demonstration. Unselfishness, generosity, self-denial and the nobler principles of benevolence are called out. Our faith and spirituality are increased, and we are chastened, subdued and saddened into sober-minded and thoughtful devotion.

Personal contact with the suffering is a necessary experience. To hear of it, to know it by the description of others, or to relieve it through them, does not secure the benefit We must see the afflicted, commune with them, if we would secure a blessing which can reach us in no other way. No class, no brotherhood, no sisterhood, should be permitted to monopolize here. Every Christian requires this aid to piety and holy living, and must be accountable for its faithful discharge as a duty.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 1st, at the age of seventy-seven. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1809, and five years later entered political life as a State legislator. He served five terms in the lower House of Congress and one in the United States Senate, was minister to Russia under Jackson, Secretary of State under Polk, minister to England under Pierce, and President of the United States from 1857 to 1861, since which time he has lived in the retirement and tranquility befitting his advanced years.

WE can bear to hang by a thread, if it be only one of Christ's spinning.

The Omnibus Admission Bill

This bill has at length passed the Senate, and will doubtless become a law in a few days. All the Southern States are embraced in its provisions except Mississippi and Texas. In the Senate Florida was added. The chief point of discussion related to Alabama, but the vote was large for the bill, including this State. Texas and Mississippi are not yet ready, but they will be legislated in before the fall elections. The object is transparent enough. The Radicals will need the electoral votes of these States, and a few more Senators of their own sort may be a great convenience to them. There is a prospect of the new State governments going into operation in a few weeks. We then pass from the military to the negro dominion. This measure, passed by both houses, will of course be vetoed by the President, and then passed by a two-thirds vote. The text of the bill will be found in the news columns of the paper.

Northern General Conference.

LAY REPRESENTATION.

This body adjourned on the 2d instant. The following is the plan of lay representation as finally adopted. It is to be submitted to a vote of the membership, where a majority is required; then to the annual conferences, where three-fourths is necessary; and then it comes back to the next General Conference in 1872, where a two-thirds vote must be secured before it becomes a law. All the plan contemplates is the admission of two lay representatives into the General Conference from each of the annual conferences. There is no provision for laymen in the annual conferences.

'WHEREAS, The General Conference of 1860 expressed its willingness to admit lay delegates to the General Conference whenever the people should desire it; and whereas, the General Conference of 1864 concurred in that action; therefore,

'*Resolved*, That we also concur in the same, and recommend the following plan to the godly consideration of our ministers and people:

'*Quest.* Who shall compose the General Conference, and what are the regulations and powers belonging to it?

'*Ans.* 1. The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates. The ministerial delegates shall consist of one member for every thirty members of each annual conference, to be appointed either by seniority or choice, at the discretion of such annual conference, yet so that such representative shall have traveled at least four full calendar years from the time that they were received on trial by an annual conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the conference.

'The lay delegates shall consist of two laymen for each annual conference, except such conferences as have but one ministerial delegate, which conferences shall be each entitled to one lay delegate.

'The lay delegates shall be chosen by an electoral conference of laymen, which shall assemble for the purpose on the third day of the session of the annual conference at the place of its meeting, at its session immediately preceding the General Conference. The electoral conference shall be composed of one layman from each circuit or station within the bounds of the annual conference, and on assembling the electoral conference shall organize by electing a chairman and secretary of their own number—such laymen to be chosen by the last quarterly conference preceding the time of its assembling; *Provided*, that no layman shall be chosen a delegate either to the electoral conference or to the General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the election.'

Answer of 2 the chapter on the General Conference remains unchanged. It relates to the times of meeting. The new Answer 3 is as follows:

'*Answer* 3. At all times when the General Conference is met, it shall take two-thirds of the whole number of ministers and lay delegates to form a quorum for transacting business. The ministers and lay delegates shall sit and deliberate together as one body, but they shall vote separately, whenever such separate vote shall be demanded by one-third of either order, and in such cases the concurrent vote of both bodies shall be necessary to complete an action.'

A NEW MAYOR.

The newly elected city officials, by decision of General Buchanan, were to take their seats on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The Mayor elect, Mr. Conway, is Conservative or Democrat; hence the scene, which we extract from the *Times*:

At 12 o'clock Mr. Conway, accompanied by Mr. W. J. McCulloh, and Mr. John W. Overall, called on Mayor Heath, and presenting the order of General Buchanan naming the parties elected, stated that he had come to comply with its provisions.

Mayor Heath replied that he did not know of any law authorizing such election, and declined to relinquish his position. Mr. Conway and his friends then went off, and immediately repaired to headquarters. The crowd by this time thronged the City Hall, but the refusal created no excitement whatever, the majority of the by-standers playing the part of amused spectators.

At 1½ o'clock Mayor Heath received an order from headquarters directing him to report in person. He, however, declined to go.

When Mr. Conway reached headquarters he found that General Buchanan had not yet arrived, and remained there some half an hour before the military commander came in. He at once procured an interview, which resulted in Captain De Russey, the General's aid, being sent down to install him.

In due season Captain De Russey, accompanied by Mr. Conway, arrived. Bowing politely and handing Mr. Heath an order, he said, "Mr. Heath, I bring you an order from Major General Buchanan." Heath, who stood up as he came in, read the order through, and then said, "I have been appointed by the General Commanding, and confirmed by Congress." His voice at this moment fell to almost a whisper, and although we were standing quite near, we failed to catch the last portion of the sentence. The crowd in the meantime gathered quite close to the table, and Captain De Russey, making a sign of annoyance, Mr. Heath called for a policeman, and had the place cleared.

He then repeated his first remark, and Captain De Russey immediately left, Mr. Conway remaining.

Calling upon the Chief of Police, he presented him the following order, and requested a sufficient number of men to carry out his instructions:

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 10, 1868.

J. J. WILLIAMSON, Chief of Police:

Sir—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to place Mr. J. R. Conway, Mayor elect, in possession of the Mayoralty of New Orleans, and eject Heath, the present Mayor, by force, if necessary, and to call upon the Chief of Police for assistance.

J. H. DE RUSSEY,
Captain 1st Infantry, A. D. C.

A number of men, we think about ten, were at once placed at his disposal, and accompanied by the Chief and Aid Smith Izard, he returned to the Mayor's parlor. The following conversation then took place:

Captain De Russey—"I am commanded by Major General Buchanan to place you in arrest, and to direct you to give up the keys, books and records of the Mayor's office."

Mr. Heath—"Have you a written order?"

Capt. De Russey—"I will show you one. I proceed to take you into custody," (taking him by the arm.)

Aid Smith Izard then cleared the parlor, leaving Mr. Conway in possession. The following is the order:

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 10, 1868.

HON. ED. HEATH:

Sir—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to direct you to turn over to me all the keys, books and records pertaining to the office of Mayoralty of New Orleans.

J. H. DE RUSSEY,
Captain 1st Infantry, A. D. C.

Capt. De Russey then conducted his prisoner to the office of the Chief of Police.

On reaching the office of the Chief, Judge Whitaker notified Capt. De Russey that a *quo warranto* had been issued against Mr. Conway from the Sixth District Court, and requested him to inform the General of that fact. Capt. De Russey replied he was simply there to carry out certain specific instructions of his commanding officer, and that he had no discretion in the matter whatever. Mr. Whitaker still insisted on the General's knowing that the *quo warranto* had been issued. Capt. De Russey suggested his communicating the startling intelligence by a letter to headquarters. At length he consented to receive Mr. Whitaker's written communication on the subject. Upon his inquiring "What was to be done with him," the ex Mayor was informed that his arrest consisted simply in being forcibly ejected from a position he had refused to give up, and that he was at liberty to go where he pleased.

THERE are estimated to be 14,000 Quakers in Indiana.

THE NEGRO RIOTS IN WASHINGTON.—A Washington dispatch of the 4th says:

The city has been considerably excited, to day, over the bloodshed and riots of last night, mostly participated in, according to the evening papers of both parties, by the negroes rejoicing over the mayoralty election. Large crowds of colored men roamed indiscriminately, all night, over the city, raasacking restaurants, drug stores and shoe stores, assaulting, beating, and in one instance killing a white man on Pennsylvania avenue. It seems that the negroes were mostly armed, and went together in bands of two or three hundred, to such an extent that the military authorities are to prohibit, in the future, processions of armed men who are not soldiers.

The result of last night's rioting may be summed up as follows: One white man killed, seven severely wounded—one fatally; three drug stores assaulted and partially ransacked; two restaurants cleaned out, and four private residences stoned until their blinds and windows were broken. Many of the houses and restaurants were closed up for safety. None of the evening papers of either party show that in any circumstances were colored men injured, and it does not appear that white men were the aggressors in but one case. Some trace the source of the troubles to a very virulent speech made to the negroes last night by Forney.

BURNING CHURCHES.—It seems a pity that as soon as one of our church buildings is withheld from the use of preachers of other denominations who are seeking to disintegrate and absorb our communion, it should by some means be burned down. We give elsewhere a letter stating that a church, in Habersham co., Georgia, was burned the day after the trustees had locked it against an emissary of Radical Methodism. We hear of another case in Thomasville, Georgia. The colored people there have ever lived faithful to us; but the African M. E Church sent a missionary to the place. He was invited to preach in the colored Methodist Church. Finding his purpose to be to try to break up our colored church, the officers (colored) properly refused the use of the church, beyond the one time. This produced bad feeling on the part of three or four members, who united with the A. M. E. Church. The week after that church held a meeting in the Baptist colored church the building in which our members worshiped was fired by some unknown incendiary. It was entirely consumed. The citizens of Thomasville have subscribed near by $600 to build another house, which is already in process of construction. Augustus Goneke, a colored local preacher, is framing the building without charge, except his board and that of his hands while they are doing the work.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

THE New York *World*, of the 4th, says:

The African "voters" in the South stand thus:

Alabama	104,518
Arkansas	25,566
Florida	16,089
Georgia	95,168
Louisiana	84,436
Mississippi	80,360
North Carolina	73,932
South Carolina	80,550
Texas	40,497
Virginia	105,838
Total	715,948

It is suggested, for the benefit of whom it may concern, that when the debt comes up these gentlemen will vote against paying it in any form. Better look, therefore, ere crystalizing this savage suffrage into organic law, lest it turn again and rend you.

THE English army costs $500 a year, in gold, for each of its soldiers; the French army $200, and the Prussian army only $150.

OBITUARIES.

MRS. MENOAH BUTLER, wife of George L. Butler, died at her home, near Fayette, Jefferson county, Mississippi, on the morning of the 27th of April, 1868. She was the daughter of Dr. Dubbs, formerly of Natchez, now of Philadelphia. She was a member of the Methodist church, and a pure woman.

"Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." She hath the heart of her husband; he doth safely trust in her. 'Tis not the dead alone who are praised whose virtues shine; nor is it always the case that their virtues appear brightest when the sun of life has set.

Sister Butler was well and widely known to this part of the State. An old friend has said that even when a girl she was religious, and every one loved her. While her heart was young and joyous, and while she was yet treading the flowery portion of the journey of life, she was led to believe that there were greater joys and greater glories for her, and these were to be found in our Saviour's kingdom. There she sought and there she found them.

To those who knew her we can say nothing in her praise. Her life is more eloquent than all our words. As a mere meed to the memory of the dead, we would say nothing any way, for that is now crowned with glory, in the light of which all our best gifts would be without lustre. But for the benefit of the living we would hold up, as did the wise man, the light of a pure woman, and show to the world that "her price is far above rubies."

As a mother, training a young and tender son, Sister B. used those means that would soften and elevate the mind and heart of her dear boy. He, no doubt, "will rise up and call her blessed." She was in a measure the centre of a large circle of friends, yet God was the great centre of all her affections. She lived in the midst of prosperity, often enjoying the world's best gifts, yet she ever remembered the great Giver of all, and that he alone deserved the praise. The love of her heart, tender, yet rich and full, was given to an idolizing husband. His whole nature felt its softening, beneficial influence.

She would allow no brooding care or gloomy cloud to remain in his heart or over his house; but by her cheerful smiles and encouraging words would banish all, as a Christian woman alone can do.

She always had flowers to scatter over the rough places in life, to give their soothing odor to the troubled mind and bruised heart.

These things never caused her to forget her Saviour. With almost her last breath she asked for the holy sacrament. Having received it, "all is well." She resigns her spirit into the hands of God, who gave it, and is now with us no more.

"Thou art gone to the grave—we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope since the Sinless has died."

W. F. G.

FAYETTE, Miss., May 14, 1868.

JOSEPH H. LOCKEY was born in Washington county, Florida, on the 14th of October, 1843, and died in Nacogdoches co., Texas, on the 2d of April, 1868. He had been a subject of affliction for over six months, during which time he "searched the Scriptures daily," and earnestly supplicated a rich throne of grace that he might be prepared for the change, of the rapid approach of which he seemed conscious. He frequently engaged in conversation with me on the subject of his approaching dissolution, and spoke most cheeringly of his prospect for a glorious reward. During his last illness he manifested the utmost confidence in the Saviour, and his triumph in the cross. The night previous to his death he placed his hand on my head, while kneeling at his side, and said, smiling: "Brother, don't weep, but look up at me and laugh. I wish that I had strength to shout." On the night of his death, in his last expiring moments, he raised his hands feebly, and with his face all lighted and beaming with joy, clapped them, saying: "Bless God!" and joined in singing—

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,"

with the chorus—

"I'm going home, to die no more."

We sung two verses of the hymn of which the above lines are a part. When we ceased he whispered: "Sing on." We sung three verses of—

"O sing to me of Heaven,"

after which he lived but a few minutes. He requested me to write to his brother and sister in Louisiana and Florida, and tell them how he died, requesting us all to meet him in heaven. He had many friends and relatives in Alabama and Florida. May the good Lord sanctify this sad bereavement to our spiritual benefit, and help us so to live that in the dying hour with him we can say: "I'm going home, to die no more."

L.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Gadsden District will be held at Centre, Cherokee co., Alabama, commencing on the 17th day of July next. Traveling and local preachers, and official members of the church in the district are expected to be present. Ministers from a distance are also expected.

T. Mooney, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Butler District, Mobile Conference, will be held in Shubuta, on the 18th day of June, 1868.

All the official members are urged to attend. Brother T. S. Abernethy, Jr., will preach the opening sermon. Bishop Andrew will preside.

JOSHUA T. HEANN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Lafayette District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Hillabee Camp Ground, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 16th of July.

All the preachers and delegates are requested to be present at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew is expected to be present. The opening sermon will be preached by Brother W. S. Turner, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

JOS. T. CUNAY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

MOBILE DISTRICT.

A District Meeting and a Sunday School Convention for this district will be held in the St. Francis street Methodist church, Mobile, commencing on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, at which the preachers and official members are requested to be present. Superintendents of Sunday schools are especially urged to be in attendance, with full statistics of their respective schools, and such other information on the subject as they may have at hand. Bishop Andrew, and perhaps Bishop Wightman, may be present.

Members, on their arrival, will call at Dr. Neely's office, in the St. Francis street church, and learn their homes.

THOS. W. DOWMAN, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston	June 27, 28
Meridian	July 4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron	11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill	18, 19
Macon	25, 26
Enterprise	Aug. 1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill	8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sampterville	15, 16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville	22, 23

S. H. COX, P. E.

Shreveport Dist. Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June 13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield	20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie	27, 28
Natchitoches	July 4, 5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove	18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring	25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug. 15, 16
Shreveport	29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept. 19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June 27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July 11, 12
Rankin, at Salem	18, 19
Ocoba, at Sharon	Aug. 1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'	8, 9
White Plains, at Coalville	15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet	22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's	29, 30

HENRY P. LEWIS, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June 13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge	20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July 4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek	11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater	18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove	25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug. 1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope	15, 16
Yazoo City station	22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek	29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept. 5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'n	June 6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel	13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre	20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)	27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July 4, 5
Woodville station	18, 19
Wilkinson circuit	25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug. 8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	15, 16
Kingston circuit	29, 30
Natchez station	Sept. 5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist.—Louisiana Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Sarpontue st.	April 19
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	17
N. Orleans circuit, at Gretna	26
Quarterly Conference for do	
Baton Rouge	May 2, 3
Morena street	10
Thibodeaux, at Napoleonville	17
Felicity street	24
Carondelet street	31
Jefferson City	June 7
Plaquemine	14

Lay delegates will be nominated at these Conferences.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Mobile District — Mobile Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mobile, St. Paul's	Apr. 11, 12
Whistler	18, 19
Cottage Hill Ct., at Hayneville	25, 26
Mobile, Franklin street	May 3
Mobile, St. Francis street	10
Eastern Shore, at Donnelly's	16, 17
Citronelle, at Mauvilla	23, 24
Pascagoula, at Antioch	30, 31
Bay Shore, at Village	June 6, 7
Ocean Springs Ct., at Ocean Springs	13, 14

THOS. W. DOWMAN, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi and Floyd circuit	May 2, 3
Winsborough circuit	9, 10
Ion circuit, at New Salem	23, 24
Jefferson circuit	30, 31
Bastrop circuit	June 6, 7
Bastrop station	13, 14
Waterproof and St. Joseph, at Waterproof	20, 21

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. KUES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,
NO. 27 EXCHANGE ALLEY,
Between Customhouse and Canal streets,
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A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER months the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerous diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnant of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Buchu is the great diuretic.—Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The best test of their purity and superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

My laboratory for the manufacture of Fluid Extracts has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the mode of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extracts are pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in their action.

None are genuine unless done up in the steel-engraved wrapper, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

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EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the "Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by
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POPULAR INVESTMENT.

Central Pacific Railroad Comp.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are authorized by acts of Congress to construct, with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, the western and principal portion of the National Trunk Line between the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley. They have built by far the most difficult and expensive portion of their road, and have an unprecedented working force extending the track across the Salt Lake basin. By the close of 1868 it is expected they will have 500 miles in full operation, and that

THE ENTIRE LINE WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

More than *Twenty Millions of Dollars* have been expended in the work, and the available construction resources are ample for the remainder, as follows:

1. United States Bonds to the extent of $35,000 per mile, average.
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3. Grant of Public Lands along the route, 12,800 acres per mile.
4. Capital stock of $20,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is subscribed and paid on the work done.
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Seventy Millions Upon the First 726 Miles.

One hundred and fifty miles are now built and in operation on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada range. The net earnings for the past year were *over a million in gold*, or more than four times the annual interest liabilities, and the net surplus for the present year, after payment of expenses and interest, is estimated at

$1,500,000 IN GOLD!

We have now on hand a supply, and are prepared to fill all orders at their

Par Value and Accrued Interest,

in currency, a limited amount of the

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bearing six per cent. per annum—both interest and principal being explicitly made "*PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN*," conformably with the special laws of the Pacific States.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January, the back interest from January 1st being charged to the purchasers, *in currency*.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually in *transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. They are believed to be the most perfect and assured corporate security now offered, and are recommended to persons seeking desirable steady investments.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

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THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York. mar7 1yr

AGENTS WANTED.—MALE OR female, to sell my new and splendid engraving, *From Shore to Shore*, suggestive of life's journey from childhood to old age. A perfect gem. Address
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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG,
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$10 A DAY FOR ALL.
STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address
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THE STIMPSON SCIENTIFIC PEN.

ONE FORWARD AND TWO BACKward arches, insuring great strength, well-balanced elasticity, evenness of point, and smoothness of execution. Sold by all stationers. One gross in twelve contains a *Scientific Gold Pen*. One dozen Steel Pens (assorted points) and Patent Ink-retaining Penholder mailed on receipt of 50 cents.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
may30 4tr 111 and 113 William st., N. Y.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,
WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It *promotes the growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
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CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere.
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Azile	$1 50	$1 65
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We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.

ROBT. J. HARP,
apr25 Agent, 112 Camp street

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

TWO TOGETHER.

Pauline opened her eyes and felt herself in Madame Bessard's arms. If she understood anything at all, it was that she was no longer in the carriage, but on somebody's lap. Perhaps she thought that somebody was her mother. At any rate, she contented herself with uttering a sigh of satisfaction, and fell asleep again.

'I will put her to bed at once,' said Madame Bessard, lifting to her husband moistened eyes.

'Yes; she has great need of rest. Poor child, there was no one she cared for at Paris—they had only been there three weeks. Nevertheless, in quitting the room they had occupied, she cried as if she knew she never would come back again.'

Madame Bessard carried Pauline away, Lucie following. Gustave, half asleep, leaned his head against his father's knees. Paul, on the contrary, with eyes wide open, listened to all that was being said.

'Papa,' said he, at last, 'is Pauline very unhappy?'

'Very unhappy I hardly think she is, being, thank God, too young for that; but she has lost in three months both father and mother. Were it not for us she would be quite alone in the world. Do you not understand that she is deeply to be pitied?'

'Yes,' answered Paul, reflectively; 'she is very pretty, is she not, papa?'

M. Bessard smiled. 'So you have seen that already? Yes; she is pretty now, and will be still prettier. She is very like her mother, who was charming.'

'And good likewise, was she not, papa?'

'Yes. Your aunt was both lovely and lovable.'

Paul was silent a moment. 'Well, I did say I wouldn't love her or have her for my sister; but now I have seen her, I think I will.'

'What, Paul,' said his father, 'did you mean not to love your poor little cousin?'

'No, papa, not exactly that. I would have liked her well enough; but the others said she would be our sister, and I did not want that; I thought—I thought—I believe I thought you had quite children enough.'

'That is to say, my poor boy, you were jealous! Paul, Paul, pray that you be kept from that terrible fault, which will make you so wicked, and everybody about you so miserable. Be content; your mother and I have hearts quite large enough to love any child that He may send us, without lessening any one's share; and God himself has sent us poor little Pauline. How could I take her, delicate as she is, and after all her sorrows, straight off to a boarding-school—which was the only thing I could have done if I had not brought her here?'

Paul looked a good deal ashamed. 'Oh, no, papa, that would be cruel; she is far better with mamma. Only—only—you and mamma always belonged to us.'

'Don't vex yourself, my child; we shall not belong to you any the less. But even admitting that dear busy mamma had not so much time to give to you on account of Pauline, would you grudge it? Remember, it is more blessed to give than to receive,' and spare with a good grace to your cousin a portion of the love and care which she would have had all to herself if her own mother had lived.'

Paul answered softly, 'I will try,' and then Madame Bessard and Lucie entered the room.

The little girl sprang on her father's knee. 'Papa, if you had seen how pretty she looked in her bed beside mine. She did not wake up, not even when mamma laid her down on her pillow. I thought she was expecting me; but she does not know I am to sleep near her. To-morrow morning, when she opens her eyes, how she will laugh to see me in my little bed! And if she does not wake early, I shall not rise neither, mamma, I warn you; for I want to see how she will look when she first sees me. Was she very amusing on the journey, papa?'

'A little timid; and I fancy she was frightened at me. Besides, she was often looking out of the window; the road between Paris and Vire is so very different from Algeria.'

'That is true,' said Paul. 'What a deal of the world she has seen already! Gustave, you must get her to tell you all about the Arabs. Now, wake up, and papa will relate the travels of Cousin Pauline.'

'At present, children,' said their mother, 'you will be so kind as to travel off to your beds. Lucie, I will undress you in my room, so as not to wake Pauline.'

Lucie jumped with delight. 'Oh, yes; and to-morrow night there will be two to be undressed together! What fun that will be!'

The mother sighed. She remembered the time when there were two other children—herself and her sister—bound together during infancy and youth by an intimate affection, such as only can exist between sisters. It had been thus, to the fullest extent, before their marriage, and neither time nor distance had weakened the tie on either side. Madame Bessard felt that it would be long before she could recover from this heavy loss; but in the meantime her chief earthly consolation was the little girl that her sister had left her.

Pauline slept quietly. Lucie crept noiselessly to bed; and in spite of her desire to watch her cousin, scarcely had she said her prayers, and therein added to the names of her brothers her 'little new sister,' than she slept as soundly as Pauline. Madame Bessard leaned over to kiss the two children; Pauline stirred and muttered, 'is it you, mamma?' then fell fast asleep again.

Then Madame Bessard went down stairs to talk with her husband, and hear from him all particulars of the death of Madame de Leonsac, and what arrangements he had made concerning Pauline, whose guardian he was, her father having had no near relations.

'She is altogether ours,' said he to his wife. 'She will be no richer than our own children, though, like them, she will have a little, so as not to lessen their share of our property. By the bye, we must look after Paul a little; he is jealous lest his cousin should rob him of our love.'

'Oh, that is nothing new. When Gustave was born, though Paul was only three, if you remember, he could not bear to see me with baby on my lap. And when Lucie came, it was the same thing over again. But never mind, Paul is too good a boy for his jealousy to last long.'

'And Lucie—what of her?'

'Lucie never thinks of herself. She is quite engrossed in the idea of taking care of Pauline and making her happy. She may get cross, poor Lucie! give slaps or say sharp words; but the thought of jealousy never enters her mind. All she wants is to domineer a little.'

'Well, so far, so good, as it is with her that Pauline will be, principally. But how shall you manage about lessons?'

'I shall teach four children instead of three, that is all—easy enough, since Paul and Lucie are nearly the same age.'

'Nevertheless, they are very different in character. You will see, my wife, your niece will turn out infinitely more reserved and thoughtful than your daughter. But come, show me these two young ladies in their bed.'

The father and mother glanced at Pauline and Lucie, fast asleep; then passed on to the boys' room. Paul was deep in a tranquil slumber, having forgotten alike his jealousy and his good resolutions; Gustave had already thrown off his coverlet, buried his head under his bolster, and kicked his pillow on to the floor. His mother repaired the mischief and disorder, and then went back to her room to pray for all her children, absent as well as present.

Next morning, at seven o'clock, Lucie opened her eyes. Pauline, tired with traveling, slept still. Lucie rose softly, fetched her doll, and then went to bed again with it in her arms, watching her cousin from time to time. But the flaxen wig of Mademoiselle Laurette was much tangled, and it was necessary to put it in special order before introducing the doll to Cousin Pauline. So during one long minute Lucie never turned her head, and when she did, it was to meet two bright eyes, wide open, watching her. She colored; then, springing out of her bed, went to Pauline's.

'Good morning, little sister; how are you? Not very tired?'

Pauline answered softly, 'no; but you are Lucie, are you not?'

'To be sure I am. And now, shall we get up and say good morning to mamma?'

At the word 'mamma' Pauline, who had already begun to put on her stockings, turned her head away; and Lucie saw that her eyes were full of tears.

'Don't cry—please don't,' she whispered. 'My mamma shall be yours, too; aunt gave you to her. And, you know, your mamma is in heaven, and we shall go to her there, if we love our Lord Jesus Christ. She is so happy with Him.'

But still Pauline sobbed out, 'mamma, mamma.'

Lucie was in despair. She sat down beside Pauline on the bed, and began to cry also, which consoled the orphan better than any reasonings.

The two little girls, helping one another, managed to dress themselves. Lucie wore her hair short like a boy, so that in spite of the difficulty of the parting in front, she contrived to make it neat; but Pauline's thick natural curls, which nothing would straighten out, and which had to be combed with endless pains, defeated the efforts of both children.

'We must give it up, and ask mamma to do it,' said Lucie at last.

'But shall we not say our prayers first?'

'I always say mine with mamma, and then she reads me two verses out of the New Testament. Come now.'

Pauline let herself be dragged away; and they went to Madame Bessard's room, who had been very curious as to what they were doing, but had determined to leave them to themselves, thinking they would make acquaintance more easily.

They both ran and kissed her. Then Lucie said, 'Oh, mamma, please do comb Pauline's hair; we can't manage her curls—they are not half so easy as my wig'—and she laughed and shook her close-cropped little brown head.

'Nevertheless, you have made your parting look very much like a ladder.'

'Indeed, mamma, I thought it was beautiful. And how could I carry a ladder on my head? Would it not be very heavy, Pauline?'

Pauline did not reply. Gravely and sadly she allowed her aunt to arrange her hair, looking at her with eyes that seemed to say, 'I like the touch of your hands—they are very kind—but where, oh, where is mamma!' Chatter-box. Lucie caught one of these looks, which had the extraordinary effect of making her quite silent.

The two little girls said their prayers quite together, and then descended to the dining-room, to find Paul and Gustave, and eat their 'soupe.'*

Pauline was regarded with great curiosity by the boys, and their 'good morning,' though affectionate, was a little awkward and embarrassed. Their cousin was not a bit like their sister, being much smaller, much less robust, with tiny hands and feet, a delicate skin, and movements full of grace. Though she was exceedingly shy, Paul thought her prettier even than the night before.

Madame Bessard had given the children a half-holiday, that they might take Pauline into the garden. There were no flowers; the winter had been so severe that even the crocuses had scarcely begun to lift up their heads; but the willow-buds, and the first yellow catkins of the nut-trees were perfect novelties to Pauline. Lucie made a wreath of them for her, and took her to Madame Bessard to show how pretty she looked in it. Pauline, accustomed to be quite without playfellows, allowed herself to be led about in a sort of grateful silence; nevertheless, she seemed rather glad than not when her aunt told Lucie to go and play with the boys, and leave Cousin Pauline to rest.

It seemed as if already the poor orphan felt, without comprehending it clearly, that she had once more found that constant tenderness and care which mothers only can give. Seating herself on a cushion at Madame Bessard's feet, she leaned her head against her without speaking. Her aunt likewise said nothing. But both of them were quite content.

'Aunt,' asked Pauline, at last, 'do you think my mamma sees us?'

'I cannot tell, my child; but I am sure that she loves us up in heaven as she did here.'

And stooping over Pauline, she kissed her softly. The child hung about her neck, and understood vaguely that her aunt's grief was even heavier than her own.—*A French Country Family, translated by Miss Mulock from the French of Madame Guizot.*

* French children have their 'soupe'—which means bread and milk, gruel, milk and water—or any food of that sort, about 8 A. M. The French breakfast, or 'dejeuner,' is usually not until 11 A. M., and is equivalent to our English lunch.

THE JESUITS.—It is asserted that the real author of the sufferings of the English officials and missionaries in Abyssinia was not King Theodore, but M. Bardel, a Frenchman and an agent of the Jesuits, who was unfortunately employed by the consul, Mr. Cameron, as his secretary. On this point the testimony of Mr. Steiger, one of the missionaries who was confined at Debra Tabo, is conclusive. He says that M. Bardel brought from Paris "a private commission from the secretary of foreign affairs, M. Drouyn de L'huys, and his Jesuit friends, to endeavor by all means to destroy the Protestant missions in Abyssinia, and to plant Roman Catholic missionaries in their stead—the price of his endeavors being a vice consulship." By this man the mistakes into which the English government fell were misrepresented to Theodore as intentional insults; and the result has been to the man deceived the loss of his kingdom and life, to England the loss of a number of her soldiers and of twenty-five millions of dollars.

WHOEVER seek the world to be their bed will find it short and ill-made, with stones enough under them to keep them awake.

IT is better to weep with Jerusalem at noon than to mourn with Babylon at night.

LONGEVITY OF BRAIN-WORKERS.

But though it may be admitted that practical humanity and religious sensibility have been more active within the last fifty or sixty years than before, the superiority of the former generations in the particulars of health and longevity is still resolutely maintained: "Where do we see," people say, "such fine constitutions and splendid specimens of old age as we hear of and remember in our youth?" Do facts carry out this superstition? We were led to this consideration by the example of Lord Brougham, of which we treated lately. This celebrated man died the other day, within three or four months of ninety years complete. His great contemporary, Lord Lyndhurst, died a few years ago at ninety-two, in the fullest possession of his faculties, having made at eighty-eight one of the greatest of his speeches, and having carried through a reformation in the laws relating to the legal condition of women, when but a year or two younger, such as English civilization had not even approached since it dawned. Within a month or two one of his sisters died in England, at ninety-five; and the other, at the same age, in Boston, a little more than two years since. Lord Palmerston died at eighty-four, with the helm of England's state in his hand. Lord Chancellor Campbell died on the woolsack, in his eighty-first year. Lord Chancellor St. Leonards, longer known as Sir Edward Sugden, is still living at eighty-seven. Chancellors Cranworth and Chelmsford are respectively seventy-eight and seventy-four, with good expectations of life.—Many other examples could be taken from men of high station in the law and the state of England who have reached extreme old age, in excellent bodily and mental condition. And we are certainly not without witness in our own country. Josiah Quincy was in good mental repair at ninety-two; and his venerable contemporary, the Rev. Charles Cleveland, still ministers to the poor of Boston in his ninety-seventh year. The Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, now the patriarch of the bar of the United States, lives on the verge of ninety, in the fullest possession of all his bodily senses and mental faculties.

Of course these examples could be indefinitely multiplied. Every one of our readers can recall a greater or less number of very aged men and women within the range of his personal knowledge, whose examples make old age desirable. As far as we can recall the examples of men of the corresponding class in England, previous to this century, we think the proportion of great age is not so great there as within the last twenty years. Lord Mansfield was eighty-eight when he died; but he was quite exceptional among the great lawyers and statesmen of the last century in the particular of longevity. Lord Camden reached the age of eighty; but Lord Talbot was only about fifty and Lord Hardwicke about seventy at their deaths. Chatham was seventy; Burke rather less; Lord North sixty; the younger Pitt forty-seven; his great rival, Fox, ten years older. And so on. Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Jay all reached a great age; but we doubt whether the record of their contemporaries would generally compare with theirs in this respect. Now, this state of things is as it should be. As Lord Bacon says: "*This* is the old age of the world;" and the world ought to know how to live longer, by knowing how to live better, than it used to do. The expectation of life has more than doubled since Bacon died; and that it will increase rather than diminish, is no more than we have a right to expect. The science of life, as well as the science of medicine, and the art of surgery, is better and better understood than it was of old. The knowledge of the laws of health is more general. People are more temperate, more cleanly, more attentive to the ventilation and warming of houses, and other conditions of health, than they were formerly. It is true that we are far enough from the fullness of knowledge, or the fullness of obedience to the laws of life, which we might attain unto. But the faces of mankind are turned in the right direction, and their advances will be more and more rapid toward a higher average of health and longevity as intelligence and conscientiousness are more and more cultivated. A long, healthy and happy life on this earth is a fitting introduction to a happier life hereafter; and it should be made a part of every one's religion to endeavor after it.—*Independent.*

SOME are brought to Christ by fire, storms and tempests, others by the more easy and gentle gales of the Spirit. The Spirit is free in the work of conversion, and as the wind, it blows when, where and how it pleases. Thrice happy are those souls that are brought to Christ, whether it be in winter's night or on a summer's day.

WE should not measure men by Sundays, without looking to what they do all the week after.

PRIDE is a vice, which pride itself inclines every man to find in others and to overlook in himself.

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When was it established? 1850.

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Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members, Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

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Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation: No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. a25 1y.

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mar 14 3m Secretary of Local Board.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people. ☞

All communications on business should be addressed to

Robert J. Haap, Publisher, N. O. Eo.
sept 28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLlege

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C HALFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion; Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. Price, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

Dear Sir—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENEFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HENSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

sep 22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lanterns from the small Hand to the large Station. FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

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Late of and successor to John Staoud

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168, 160, 162, & 164 ST. CHARLES St.,

One door above Lafeyette Square, New Orleans.

Marble Mantel Pieces, Grates, Tombs, Monuments, Slabs, Head and Foot Stones, Tablets, Vases, etc. jan 12 1y

$10 TO $20 A DAY GUARANTEED.—Good agents wanted to introduce our *New Star Shuttle Sewing Machine.* Stitch alike on both sides. The only first-class low-priced machine in the market. We will consign Machines to responsible parties, and employ energetic agents on a salary. Full particulars and sample work furnished on application. Address W. G. WILSON & CO., Saint Louis, Missouri, Cleveland, Ohio, or Boston, Massachusetts. mar 28 3m

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AND PAINTED IRON BANDS,

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H. T. BARTLETT & R. W. RAYNE,

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The above popular fastening is the best now in use for baling Cotton. They are approved by the Insurance Companies of this city, and are used at the Cotton Presses in New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, Savannah, and by Planters everywhere with success and approbation.

N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. je 22-67 6m

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Neuralgia, Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements, — of many years standing, —affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.

One package,	$1 00	Postage	6 cts.
Six packages,	5 00	"	27 "
Twelve packages,	9 00	"	43 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

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e 22 120 Tremont street, Boston Mass.

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The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Euston, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

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Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with their patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This Invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar 28 1y

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feb 2

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE

Abingdon, Va.

Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **first Wednesday in August, and closes the 31st of December.**

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months	$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos.,	60
" " Preparatory " " "	40
Fuel, for Boarders, " "	10
" " Day scholars, " "	8
Music on Piano, " "	50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each,	6

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of pianos.

Oil Painting	$30
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each,	20

No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

Bills payable semi annually, in advance.

For further information, apply to
july 6 3m B. Arrogast, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and beauty one. The place is free from many evils connected with the larger towns and cities and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months	$15 00
Primary Department	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music and Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Vocal Music	2 50
Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month $16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge.* sep 21 2m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks	$30 00
Music	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Languages, each	10 00
Incidental Fee	2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month	20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

aug 24 R. H. RIVERS.

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FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Possess great facilities for buying goods cheap which enables them to sell below market prices

☞ Special attention given to orders.

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Corner of St. Andrew Street,
oct 6 1y NEW ORLEANS.

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course,	$70 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee,	10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less.

Board can be had in private families at the College, for $13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to Investigate ours. For additional information.

Address, E. E. Wiley, Pres't.
je 29 Emory P. O., Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the declins in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing.	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. Mitchell, Pres't, of Board of Trustees.
Oct. 10th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Apr				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Sep.	30	31					
			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To Agents.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no improvement to notice in the general market since our last review. In fact there is even less doing. Our leading staple has continued depressed by the discouraging tenor of the Liverpool and New York advices, and with scarcely any movement here rates have declined materially. Operations in sugar and molasses have been mainly of a light jobbing character, while dullness has prevailed throughout almost every branch of Western produce. There has been very little demand for flour, either for local consumption or for export; and with heavy receipts of corn, and a moderate inquiry, prices for the latter have declined, while the market for provisions has shown but little animation throughout.

Cotton.—In our last report we noticed that, owing to the unfavorable advices from Liverpool, the market closed too unsettled to admit of reliable quotations. On Saturday the continued downward tendency of the Liverpool and New York markets exercised a still more depressing influence, and the movement in consequence was brought to almost a complete standstill, the sales being confined to 600 bales, mainly of low grades cotton, affording no basis for quotations. On Monday the movement exhibited rather more animation, though the transactions were confined to 600 bales, (three-fourths of which were taken by one party,) on the basis of 26½ for Good Ordinary and 28½ for Low Middling, showing a decline of one cent compared with the rates current on Thursday. The offerings on Monday were not large, being confined to numerous small lots, but were amply sufficient for the demand, and factors evinced increased willingness to sell even at lower rates, but the impression that prices had not reached their lowest point caused buyers to stand aloof and await the result of further developments. On Tuesday the Liverpool and New York advices being of a still more unfavorable tenor, prices gave way fully one cent per pound, the sales including 500 bales, on the basis of 26½ to 27c. for Low Middling. The inquiry, in fact, was quite limited, and factors were forced to submit to the concession noted above in order to induce buyers to operate.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 1,175 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 452 bales, against 748 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 296 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 579,552 bales, against 697,371 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 300,775 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 111,957 bales to Great Britain, of 13,802 to France, and of 111,106 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	25½ to 26
Low Middling	26½ to 27
Middling	27½ to 28
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15258
Arrived past three days. 452	
Arrived previously.....053306-053818	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc..... 3239—057057	
	072313
Exported past three days..... 504	
Exported previously.....651770—656810	
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales	15494

Sugar.—The market continues dull, especially for the lower grades. The stock on hand is light, but there is a large amount on shipboard, and prices are firm. No transactions came under our notice during the past three days excepting 32 hogsheads Cuba, on private terms, on Monday. Grocery grades are quoted at 13¼ to 13¾c. per pound in hogsheads, and 12½ to 14¼c. in boxes. What little Louisiana sugar there is remaining in market is retailing slowly at 14½c. per pound for fair, 15¼ to 15½c. for prime, 16 to 16¼c. for yellow clarified, and 16½ to 17c. for white.

Molasses.—There is very little Louisiana and not much Cuba in market, but a considerable amount of the latter on shipboard. The demand is moderate, however. On Saturday 121 hogsheads, 14 tierces and 12 barrels Cuba sold on private terms. It is quoted at 46 to 52½c. per gallon in jobbing lots.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, June 9, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	25 to 35
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	12 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	10c to 12
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	$. . to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	. . to 3 00
Sheep, 3d " "	. . to 1 25
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 60
Yearlings, per head	6 to 12
Calves, per head	5 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	19	22
East Indin	22	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	. .	1 50
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	. .	7 50
Crackers	7 00	8 50
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	. .	21
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No. 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	. .	. .
Northern	13 00	. .
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	. .	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	. .	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	. .	55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Bough, ₩ ton	15 00	. .
Hulled, ₩ bushel	. .	. .
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	. .	. .
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	20
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American	. .	21
Russia	30	. .
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	. .
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	. .	3¼
St. Domingo	4	. .
Fustic, Tampico	5	. .
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	15	17
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	10	14
Feathers, ₩ lb	60	70
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	. .	. .
Herrings	60	70
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	. .	22 00
——— No. 2	16 00	17 00
——— No. 3	. .	13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	8 25	8 50
Extra	8 75	15 00
Fine	7 50	. .
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	. .	16
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	7½	8
Currants, Zante	. .	14
Almonds; soft shell	30	32
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	. .	. .
Orangea, La. ₩ 1000	. .	. .
Sicily ₩ box	. .	. .
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	. .
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	3 00
Canada	2 90	3 10
Oats	75	. .
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	07	1 05
Beans, ₩ bbl	10 00	23 00
Hops, ₩ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	. .
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	10 00	21 00
Northern	. .	. .
Louisiana	. .	. .
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	10	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	0½	0¾
Kip Skins	. .	. .
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₩ piece	. .	. .
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	. .
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	8
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	8½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	. .
Rockland, &c	2 25	. .
Cement	3 00	. .
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	. .	. .
Muscovado	. .	. .
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	. .
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	8½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	. .
Pitch	4 50	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	. .
No. 2	3 00	. .
No. 3	3 00	. .
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	47½	. .
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 60	. .
Coal Oil	39	42
In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	. .	85
Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	. .	. .
Cotton Seed	. .	35 00
Meal	. .	. .
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	. .	29 00
Primo Mess	. .	. .
Hog, round, ₩ lb	14	. .
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	15	. .
Dn., canvassed	19	21
Sides	16¼	17½
Shoulders	13	13¾
Green Shoulders	. .	14
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	. .
In kegs	20	. .
Fair, in tierces	. .	. .
Butter, Northern	38	40
Western	25	30
Cheese, American	10	18
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 75	4 00
Onions	5 00	5 50
Green Apples	. .	. .
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	11
India	10½	10¾
Carolina	12	12½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo	. .	. .
from warehouse	2 60	2 65
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	14½	17
Havana, White	15	15¾
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in bhds, ₩ lb:		
Bales & Cutters	. .	. .
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	20	25
Texas, [illegible] Merino	26	28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. C. J. BICKHAM,

Office—680 Magazine Street,

Between Philip and First Streets.

NEW ORLEANS.

Will call daily at College Building, (corner Common and Baronne streets,) between 11 and 12 o'clock. je29 1y

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

Ray J F BELLAMY,
Ray J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE publications of the

SOUTHERN M. E. PUBLISHING HOUSE

are kept at the

BOOK DEPOT,

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

and sold at

CATALOGUE PRICES,

with the same terms to the trade and to preachers as at Nashville.

FAMILY BIBLES,

of various sizes and prices, ranging from $5 to $30.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

from pocket size to 4to., and from 75 cents to $15.

DICTIONARIES.

Worcester's and Webster's unabridged, Watson's, Buck's, Covel's, and the Sunday School Union's Biblical, and Authon's Classical.

Books for

PRIZES, HOLIDAY GIFTS AND PREMIUMS,

beautifully bound and highly illustrated, selected with great care.

BOOKS OF THE A. S. S. UNION.

A good supply on hand.

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A number of colleges and schools are now obtaining their entire supply of text books from us, and find it to their interest to do so. *Send us a list of your text books, and we will return it with prices annexed.*

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We have made arrangements to keep a full assortment of stationery, and solicit orders from our friends.

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We have on hand a large quantity of Church Registers, full bound and half bound:

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL.

Single Bell; $4 25 per doz.; double, 60 cents each. Musical Leaves, Sunday School Singer, Glad Tidings, and Sweet Singer. Specimens of the four latter sent by mail, prepaid, for 50 cents, with prices.

Catalogues of our books will be sent to persons who request it.

ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

fe29

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY,
GREENSBORO, ALA.

FACULTY.

Bishop W M Wightman, D D, LL D.
Rev. E Wadsworth, A M, D D,
O [illegible], A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
N T Lupton, A M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term, ... $40 00
Incidental fee, ... 5 00
Tuition in Preparat'y school per term $30 to $35
Contingent fee $2 50
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $20 to $25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

july 27-tf O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

FRANKLIN SEMINARY.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.

His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.

The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches $20 00
Higher Branches 25 00
Latin, Greek, etc 30 00
French, extra.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

On the 9th of January next we begin our Spring session. We invite those seeking Collegiate advantages to consider ours. To our Southern friends, desiring repose and exemption from many of their peculiar annoyances, our location and surroundings are especially attractive. One hundred and fifteen dollars will cover the expenses of a session of five months, including tuition, board, fuel, room rent, washing and contingent fee. A catalogue or other information can be obtained by addressing,

E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
Emory P. O., Va.

[dec 7]

THE BRANCH OF THE SOUTHern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is ready to fill orders for the latest revised edition of the Discipline, with the paragraphs relating to Lay Representation.

24 mo muslin	60c.
Sent by mail at	70c.

Prices for other qualities of binding, unchanged.

Also a duodecimo Edition of the Discipline with large margins for the convenience of those who wish to make notes.

Roan	$1 50
" Gilt	2 00
Turkey Morocco	3 00

Sent by mail for 20 cts additional.

Also just received,

THE SUNDAY SERVICE,

ordered by the late General Conference.

Sheep	$1 25
Roan	1 50
Roan Gilt	2 00
Turkey Morocco	3 00
S. S. Bells (single)	$4 25 per doz.
" " (Double)	6 50

Sent by mail for 20 cents additional.

july 13 R. J. HARP, Agt.

E. RICHARDSON. A. H. MAY

RICHARDSON & MAY,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

No 40 Perdido Street, New Orleans.

July 27 tf

H. F. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN,
D. A. GIVEN, R. E. DUNNERSON.

GIVEN, BROWN & CO.,

(Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

186.....COMMON STREET.....186

feb3-67 1y

$100 A MONTH

SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR Agents, male or female, in a new, pleasant, permanent business; full particulars *free* by return mail, or sample, retailing at $4 50, for 50 cents. A. D. BOWMAN & CO.,
48 Broad street, New York.

[Clip out and return this notice.] fe22 3m.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,
308 Girod street, New Orleans.

(John Geddes—Jos. A. Shakspeare—S. Swoop.)

Geddes, Shakspeare & Co.,

Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, etc. Blacksmith work of all kinds.

may 18 '67, 6m

DR. J. M. MAGEE,

DENTAL SURGEON,

No. 107 Carondelet Street,

One door above Poydras, on the left hand side.

jan 20 1y

CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For sale of Pork, Bacon, Beef, Flour, and Western Produce generally,

53 Gravier street, New Orleans.

sep15 1y

W. G. COYLE, & CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS,

Office—142 GRAVIER ST.,

Yard—Cor. Magazine and Girod sts., N. O.

PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANNEL COAL, delivered at the lowest market rates to Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Steamboats. nov9 6m

T H HIGGINBOTHAM, C. W. HODGE W. R. MAYO, New Orleans. Union Parish, La. New Orleans

MAYO, HODGE & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

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ul y6 1y

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,

No. 17 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETS, Floor Oil Cloths, China and Cocoa Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE, DAMASKS,

Reps, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush and Moquette.

mar14 1y

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J. L. DUNNICA & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 99 Poydras street, New Orleans, La.

Agents for the following brands of flour, all guaranteed to give satisfaction:

McCutcheon, Gordon & Co, choice XXX. W Roshorough & Co, choice XXX. Sucker State choice X. Sparta Mills choice superline.

All orders from the country accompanied by the money will be carefully filled at the lowest market prices. J. L DUNNICA & CO.

sep22 1y

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A fresh supply of all the various Thomsonian Medicines and Preparations; also Dr. Jones' Preparations.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the

PHYSICIAN'S DRUG STORE.

F. B. ALBERS, Agent,
No. 12 Baronne st., near Canal,
New Orleans.

dec14 1y

JNO. C. BULL. JNO. P. BULL. WM. BULL.

JNO. C. BULL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

No. 64 North Commercial street.

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Dealers in Bagging, Rope, Cotton, &c. Plantation Orders Filled: aug 24-1y

J. R. POWELL,

COTTON FACTOR, AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

190 Common Street,

W. R. STUART, } NEW ORLEANS
Late Stuart & James. }

Represented by Capt. J. A. Binford, Duck Hill, Miss. oc20 1y

SPEED, SUMMERS, & CO.,

46 Carondelet street, New Orleans,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,

General Commission Merchants.

And Commercial Agents. aug25 1y

J. H. CARTER,

Wholesale Grocer,

Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas Street,

And 8 and 10 New Levee,

aug18 1y NEW ORLEANS.

F G BARRIERE G W BANCOCK

F. G. BARIERE & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.

n10 6m

WM. EDWARDS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

27 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Wm. Edwards. }
Edwd. J. Gay. } sep15 1y

J. G. ELLIS. W. C. CHAMBERLIN

ELLIS & CHAMBERLIN,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

42 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

Are prepared to make cash advances on Cotton, Sugar, and other Produce consigned to them, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. jan20 1y

TOM HENDERSON, Late of Henderson, Terry & Co. SAM HENDERSON, Late of Violett, Black & Co.

TOM & SAM HENDERSON,

COTTON FACTORS AND

General Commission Merchants,

12 Union Street,

dec 9 1y New Orleans

J. O. M'ALLISTER E. M'NAIR

M'ALLISTER & M'NAIR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 74 Common Street,

ap7 1y NEW ORLEANS.

J. P. HARRISON & SONS,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

51 UNION STREET,—UP STAIRS,

New Orleans.

J. P. Harrison, (formerly Puyno & Harrison)
Edward Harrison,
J. P. Harrison, jun.,
Sidney Harrison,
John N. Harrison. jnly7 1y

C. L. WALMSLEY & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

No 31 Perdido Street, New Orleans.

mar7 6m

A. D. GRIEFF,

Wholesale Grocer,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,

48, 50 and 52 Old Levee st., corner Bienville st.,

aug25 6m NEW ORLEANS.

ROBERT L. WALKER,

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant

190 COMMON STREET NEW ORLEANS.

aug 8'67 1y

THOMAS MURRAY,

BUILDER.

Corner Rampart and Erato Streets

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at Box 119, Mechanic's Exchange, will be attended to. sept 7

COLGATE & CO.'S

FRAGRANT TOILET SOAPS are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the *Standard* by dealers and consumers.

Sold everywhere. mar28 3m

BRITISH HONDURAS.

JAMES M. PUTNAM,

General Commission Merchant and Custom House Broker,

BELIZE.

Consignments of Western Produce, Groceries, and merchandise solicited. ja25 1y

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JENNINGS, WICKS & BRO.

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

aly 39 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and

COTTON FACTORS,

57 Poydras street.

Cotton Office—102 Common street—in charge of Richard J. Nugent. aug4 1y

W. C. TOMPKINS. H. R. ALSOBROOK.

WM. C. TOMPKINS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 2 Magazine st., corner Canal, New Orleans.

A complete assortment of goods constantly on hand for the country trade. jon18-67 6m

PAYNE, HUNTINGTON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

No. 32 Union Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

J. U. Payne, G. W. Huntington,
W. H. Dameron, H. M. Payne.

je23-1y

G. M. STEIRER. THOS. C. SALTER

G. M. STEIRER & CO.

GROCERS,

572 and 574 Magazine street,

(opposite Magazine Market.)

Have always on hand, a large and fresh assortment of Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, Hams, Canned Fruits, Fish, Pickles, Sauces, and Preserves;

—Also—

CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER.

Goods delivered free of drayage. Particular attention given to PLANTATION and FAMILY orders. mar9-6m-67

D. A. BLACKSHER. JOHN C. MILLER

BLACKSHER & MILLER,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

13 ST. CHARLES STREET,

feb2 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

S. M. SWANSON, N. Y., late of Austin, Tex. W. M. PERKINS, D. L. KENNON, Of Perkins & Co., N. O.

PERKINS, SWENSON, & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 48 Carondelet, corner of Union street,

NEW ORLEANS.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

20 Exchange Place, New York.

s29 1y

E S KEEP. L. CAULFIELD

KEEP & CAULFIELD,

Western Produce,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 77 & 79 Poydras street, New Orleans.

oc13 1y

ATKINSON & CO. New York. JAMES HEWITT & CO. Liverpool.

HEWITT, NORTON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

And Commission Merchants,

188 Common Street, New Orleans.

Cash advances made on consignments to us by Hewitt, Swisher & Co., Galveston, Texas. sep15 1y

W. W. CHAPMAN.

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANT.

MONROE, LA

References: Messrs. Nalle, Day, & Co. Spyke & Snuddige, Cowen & Mayo, Mr. R. L. Walker, New Orleans, La. july 20

D. H. HOLMES,

Direct Importation of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 155 Canal Street,

sep1 6m NEW ORLEANS.

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July 5-0m

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RICHARDSON & COLEMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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WANTED—AGENTS.—$200 PER month the year round, or a certainty of $500 to $1,000 per month to those having a Metallic capital. We guaranty the above monthly salary to good active agents at their own homes. Every agent, farmer, gardener, planter and fruit grower, North and South, should send at once for particulars. Please call on or address J. ALLEARN & CO.,
may10 4t 63 Second St., Baltimore, Md.

CANCERS CURED without pain, use of the knife or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address DRS. BABCOCK & SON,
apr4 3mp 700 Broadway, New York

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 23.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 684.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A BOMBSHELL IN THE RADICAL CAMP.

We copy as follows from the special Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 11th:

The speech of Senator Yates, today, has given the party great uneasiness. An effort was made to keep him quiet. Mr. Sumner was the only Senator who knew exactly what was coming, and he urged Senator Yates to insist upon the right to be heard upon the bill in committee. After it had passed, Senator Yates announced a political proposition, and the Radicals, with the exception of Sumner, exhibited great alarm. A bomb was about to explode in their camp, at least so far as Illinois was concerned, which would blow the Grant ticket sky high.

The key-note of the speech was full of the recognition of negro equality. He declared it would be useless for parties to hide their heads in the pond, supposing it concealed itself; universal negro suffrage, North and South, was demanded of Congress, and Congress would have to grant it.

THE EFFECT.

This made Mr. Sumner's countenance brighten. Mr. Morton and Mr. Sherman looked quite fretted and alarmed; negro equality was not only presented as a plank of the Radical platform, but Mr. Yates claimed the power of Congress to decide.

THE RUGGED ISSUE.

The real issue for the people at the next election, as prescribed by Yates, cannot be misunderstood.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Secretary McCulloch estimates the receipts from the Internal Revenue, for the present fiscal year, at $208,000,000. Commissioner Rollins estimated it at $225,000,000. The actual receipts reach only $190,000,000, $35,000,000 less than anticipated by the Revenue Department, a falling off equal to the annual expenses of the government during the administration of Van Buren. It is intimated that Commissioner Rollins is desirous of vacating the office before these facts become known. Hence his resignation a few days since.

RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

A dispatch dated Washington, June 8, says:

Mr. Beaman's bill, introduced in the House, allows the admission into the United States, at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, of grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, fish, smoked and salted, green and dried fruits, fish of all kinds, poultry, butter, cheese, maple sugar, lard, tallow, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed or sawed, but not otherwise manufactured, fish oil, coal, fireworks, grindstones, rough and unfurnished, the growth and products of British North America; provided similar articles, the growth and produce of the United States, be admitted to the British Provinces at a similar rate, and that all export duties thereon shall be abolished.

The bill also provides for the free navigation of Lake Michigan by citizens of Canada, provided a similar privilege be given to citizens of the United States as to the St. Lawrence and its waters, and without distinction of tolls on lands; also for free transit of goods in bond from Portland to the Canada line if a similar privilege is extended to the United States from Windsor or the port of Sarnia, or other Western points, to Buffalo or other points eastward, and that free ports in Canada be abolished; also, that the right of fishing near shore, existing under the treaty of 1854, shall be granted by the United States to said Provinces on the extension of the same privileges to the United States on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the great lakes. No part of the act to go into effect until the stipulations are mutually agreed to by the governments of the Provinces and the United States.

We copy as follows from the special Washington correspondence of the Louisville *Journal*, dated the 11th:

A LUCKY YANKEE.

The friends of the Hon. Anson Burlingame say he has made over half a million of dollars out of his Chinese sinecure. If he carries his present scheme to successful completion he is expected to be the richest man in the world.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

It is said that Chief Justice Chase is gaining ground in the South. His late visit to Richmond was not without effect, if rumor is to be believed. Those who represent his interests declare that he will make a very emphatic showing at New York on the 4th of July. It is still hinted that he meditates a trip to Europe. Gossip also has it that he has urged the President to pardon Jeff. Davis. If this be true it will certainly give him strength in the South.

THE OLD DOMINION.

The prospect in Virginia is very hopeful. With a fair election the Conservatives expect to defeat the constitution, and there is ground to hope for a fair election. The crops are said to be flourishing. Henry A. Wise is in delicate health.

PASSAGE OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The House bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau one year from July next to the date of its expiration by the last law, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson on the 11th, and passed without a division with a few unimportant amendments. The bill directs that the functions of the bureau shall be re-established where they have been discontinued if the Secretary of War shall deem proper, and the same officer shall have power, also, to discontinue the bureau in any State whenever the same shall be again admitted and represented in Congress; the educational division of the bureau is not to be interfered with until provision for the education of the blacks is made by the States above indicated.

LONDON, June 15.—The papers applaud Reverdy Johnson's appointment as minister. The *Times* says: "No envoy could be sent here who would be hailed with more confidence as to the honored spokesmanship of a great nation."

The *Daily News* says: "He will represent the United States as a whole—not sectionally."

The North German Parliament passed a law to increase the Federal navy.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Surratt's counsel announced themselves ready, but the prosecution asked postponement. The court fixed the trial for next Monday, when, if the prosecution are not ready, Surratt will be admitted to bail. His long imprisonment was a disgrace to a court of justice.

Mr. A. R. Lamar, of Columbus, Ga., is here in the interests of the young men now imprisoned by the military authorities for the alleged implication in the murder of Ashburn. Circumstances connected with their arrest have been published here, and excite astonishment and indignation. Mr. Lamar represents that these proceedings meet with disapproval here, with regard to party, and it is understood that motions will be made in Congress on the subject to-morrow by the Republicans.

Pomeroy will introduce a bill in the Senate forfeiting the Nashville and Decatur railroad land grants.

The Democrats of Oregon have 11 majority on joint ballot.

Heenan's brother (recently cut in Philadelphia) is dead.

Schenck is disgusted at the failure of his tax bill, and Logan is in a similar fix about moving the capital. His preamble claimed that the rebel element in Washington cramped legislation.

It is stated that the 20 per cent. additional to salaries will distribute $2,000,000 in this city if employees pay their debts.

No signs of a veto.

Adjournment early in July is expected.

House—Under the regular Monday call, among others, the following named bills were introduced:

To amend the homestead law.

Dividing Texas, and providing for the admission of fractions.

Authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to deliver certain arms to the Southern State militia immediately upon the discontinuance of military governments therein. Passed—74 to 52.

The tax bill was recommitted, and the committee was ordered to report as early as possible a special bill revising the tax on whisky and tobacco.

The Senate bill amending the charter of Washington city, by which soldiers' votes are ignored, and the city government placed under Radical control, passed.

The House refused to entertain Logan's resolution looking to the removal of the capital.

An order passed giving the bill revising the whisky and tobacco tax, when reported, uninterrupted possession of the House—reports of Committee on Enrolled Bills excepted.

A motion to include mineral oils in the special bill was defeated. Adjourned.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15.—The British bark Istria, from New Orleans for Liverpool, which got ashore off Cape Hattoras, went to pieces, and the crew, numbering twenty-six, all perished except three.

The steamer Nevada has also gone to pieces.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamer Montana brings $160,000 in Mexican coin from Mazatlan.

Reports prevailed of schemes for the secession of Northern Mexican States. Foreigners give a glowing account of the condition of that country.

The vote of Oregon was 22,000; Democratic majority, 1,300.

VICKSBURG, June 15.—General Orders No. 23, issued to-day by Gen. McDowell, removes Benj. G. Humphreys, Governor, and C. E. Hooker, Attorney General, and appoints Gen. Adelbert Ames, temporarily, Provisional Governor, and Capt. Jasper Myers, Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Schenck stated yesterday in the House that he did not fully understand the instructions of the House regarding the revision of the whisky and tobacco tax.

If they simply meant reduction it would not take long, but if the machinery for collecting, etc., were intended to be revised, it would be a matter of time.

Senate.—A bill was introduced promoting commerce between the States, and dispensing with freights on mails and military and naval stores. It contemplates the construction of railroads centering in Washington.

A bill was introduced for the removal of the disabilities of certain citizens of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and a few for other States. The list embraces about 1,200 names, including Governors Brown and Holden, Generals Longstreet and Geo. W. Jones, of Tennessee—the last the only known Democrat in the list.

The finance bill was resumed till adjournment.

House.—The Senate amendment relieving Roderick R. Butler, member elect from Tennessee, from disabilities, and seating him without the ironclad oath, passed, 99 to 27.

After local business the river and harbor bill was taken up. It appropriates about seven millions. The Southeast is only benefited by thirty thousand dollars for the examination and survey of the Atlantic coast. Tributaries of the Mississippi get one million three hundred thousand dollars, but only one hundred thousand for the mouth of the Mississippi, and part of some hundred and eighty-five thousand for the improvement of the Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas rivers will be spent South. No action was taken.

The motion to reconsider the twenty per cent. additional to department employees, prevailed, and the bill was recalled from the Senate. Adjourned.

It is rumored that Gen. Martin McMahon, of New York, will be appointed Mexican minister.

United States Indian Agent Leavenworth, in his report, narrates numerous outrages on the part of the Comanches and Kiowas. They seem to have a special predilection for raids into Texas. Col. Leavenworth recommends that they be punished promptly and severely.

The recall of the twenty per cent. bill causes much disappointment, though the clerks still hope it will eventually pass.

The Committee of Ways and Means is yet undecided what course to pursue. It is probable that the new bill will cover over one hundred pages, changing the present system of collecting the revenue almost entirely.

If this is correct, the bill will not be ready for report until next week, and its passage will require two weeks. Considerable stubbornness and bad feeling exist.

Ninety-two witnesses have been summoned in Surratt's behalf.

The President withdrew the nomination of G. P. Mott as minister to Costa Rica.

General Meigs has resumed active duties as quartermaster general.

Internal revenue to-day, $553,000.

The Florida delegation here is very anxious about the Senatorial election which occurs to-day. They are apprehensive that a negro will be elected for the short term ending March next.

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Stanley says the pasha of Egypt proposes to establish law courts for the protection of the rights of foreign residents in Egypt.

Cambridge University to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Henry W. Longfellow, in the presence of a vast audience, which received the poet with loud and prolonged cheers.

A great meeting of Ritualists was held here to-day. Resolves by Dr. Pusey and others were adopted, sustaining the Irish church establishment and high church doctrines.

The British government threatens to prosecute Train for a speech made to the Irish in Manchester.

Bismarck has retired to Pomerania. Thile takes his place in the foreign office.

HAVANA, June 15.—News from Mexico to the 9th instant.

The people demanded the resignation of the ministry, except Vallarte, Judge of the Supreme Court, and compelled the resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The press, with few exceptions, clamor for a change of cabinet.

A revolution at the capital is expected unless the ministry resign.

Citizens of Tamaulipas are moving their valuables abroad on account of the political uncertainty.

GALVESTON, June 17.—The Brownsville *Ranchero*, of the 13th, contains the following from Mexico:

A document, dated Zizayuca, 24th ult., has been promulgated by General Betauzos and Leon Ugalde, and four hundred followers, by which they proclaim that the constitution of 1857 shall remain inviolate, and that General Porfirio Diaz shall be president of Mexico.

Yellow fever of a very dangerous type is epidemic at Vera Cruz.

Monterey dates of the 6th state that the Mexican Congress is still in session.

The Minister of War has ordered the authorities of Vera Cruz to dismantle the land fortifications, store the artillery, and to rent the houses now used by the government.

Aureliano Rivera made an attempt to take the town of Santiago Tianguistango, but was repulsed by the citizens. He has stationed armed bodies at various places on the road to Cuernavacs, collecting one dollar per load on provisions taken to the capital.

Tranquility now reigns in all the towns in the State of Nuevo Leon.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—At the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee this morning it was found that the members could not agree upon the report to be presented to the House on the division, etc., of Texas, and on further consideration the matter was thereupon postponed for two weeks.

The Virginia delegation mentioned in yesterday's dispatches was before the committee, and requested that Congress pass an act for an immediate election in Virginia, and the appropriation of funds to pay expenses thereof, and that this election be held upon the registration already made. The committee agreed to report a bill in accordance with these suggestions to-morrow.

The Arkansas bill was delivered to the President on Tuesday, the 9th inst.; consequently the constitutional ten days, excluding Sundays, expire on Saturday, the 20th inst. It is not believed that the President will veto the bill, but that he will allow it to become a law by the expiration of the ten days.

Such will probably be the result as to the "Omnibus" bill, though it is possible that the President may deem it proper to send a message to Congress on the subject.

There does not appear to be any doubt that the district bill to regulate the recent election will be vetoed.

There will be a review of the troops of this department to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M., at which it is expected the President, the Chinese embassy, members of the cabinet and other officials will be present. The review is to take place upon the Lincoln Hospital grounds.

INJURIES FROM FRIENDS.—Those who have their joys have also their griefs in proportion; and none can extremely exalt or depress friends but friends. The harsh things which come from the rest of the world are received and repulsed with that spirit which every honest man bears about him, for his own vindication; but unkindness in words or actions among friends affects us in the first instant in the inmost recesses of our souls. Indifferent people, if I may so say, can wound us only in the heterogeneous parts, maim us in our legs or arms, but the friend can make no pass but at the heart itself. On the other side, the most impotent assistance, the mere well-wishes of a friend, give a man constancy and courage against the most prevailing force of all his enemies. It is here only he enjoys and suffers to the quick.

THE Washington monument has reached the height of 174 feet, at a cost of $250,000, and is to be further elevated 374 feet.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

THE CROPS, WEATHER, ETC.—There was a little drizzling rain on Saturday last, but on Sunday it culminated in a regular down-pouring, attended in our immediate vicinity with hail, but not sufficiently large to do any damage. Corn, which was beginning to suffer, has been relieved, and another such visitation in proper season will insure the making of the crop.

Cotton, as far as we can learn, is doing well. But the hardness of the times is beyond precedent, and will be so until the growing crop is gathered, to which time all must bear with firmness and fortitude the want of many necessary articles of food and raiment.—*Clinton (E. Feliciana) Dem., 13th.*

On Sunday evening there was a heavy rain, which extended over a large area of country west and south of this place. Although crops were not suffering, yet the rain was very beneficial. The river is falling slowly. The weather is clear and hot.—*Shreveport Gazette, 13th inst.*

Although our town gardens are suffering for rain, it is refreshing to learn that the planters in different parts of the parish have received just enough to do their corn good, and not enough to hurt the cotton.

Dr. R. G. Sterling informs us that he has discovered the appearance of the simon pure army worm in his cotton, but he entertains the hope that they will not do much damage now, as the season has set in with a prospect of being dry long enough to kill off the growth of this crop of worms.—*Bayou Sara Ledger, 13th inst.*

The present dry spell of weather is beginning to assume something of the proportions of an outright drought, and is exciting serious apprehensions for the safety of the growing crop. Already the corn crop is considerably injured, and will fall short of an average yield. Fortunately, however, much care and attention has been bestowed on this particular production, and the yield may, under the most adverse circumstances, suffice to supply home consumption.—*Point Coupe Echo, 13th.*

The want of rain is felt everywhere throughout the county in gardens and fields. Corn particularly is burning and suffering greatly for want of rain.

Reports from Grosse Tete tend to confirm previous rumors that the protection levee has given away. It is stated that the break occurred in the Fordoche, above Livonia, and that the Maringonian plantations are already under water. This is a disastrous blow to the planters of the Grosse Tete country, who have contended manfully and unaided against the influx of this Mississippi water over their land.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 12th inst.*

THE OLD HERMIT.—A young man who had great cause of complaint against another, told an old hermit that he was resolved to be avenged. The good old man did all that he could to dissuade him; but seeing that it was impossible, and the young man persisted in seeking vengeance, he said to him, 'At least, my young friend, let us pray together before you execute your design.' Then he began to pray in this way, 'It is no longer necessary, O God, that thou shouldst defend this young man, and declare thyself his protector, since he has taken upon himself the right to seek his own revenge.'

The young man fell on his knees before the old hermit, and prayed for pardon for his wicked thought, and declared that he would no longer seek revenge of those that had injured him.

ONE of the most wonderful cities in the world is Bankok, the capital of Siam. On either side of the wide, majestic stream, moored in regular streets and alleys, extending as far as the eye can reach, are upward of seventy thousand neat little houses floating on a compact raft of bamboos; and the whole intermediate space of the river is one dense mass of ships, junks and boats of every conceivable shape, color and size.

THERE is a living power in true sentiments. When we hear them spoken they take their places in our memories, and seem often to hide themselves away out of sight. But in times of trial, temptation or suffering, just when they are needed for strength or comfort, some spirit hand turns the leaf on which they were written, and lo! they are ours again.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.—The Varieties Theatre was filled last evening with ladies and gentlemen in obedience to an invitation to the public to attend the ceremonies of the distribution of medals and diplomas awarded to the Louisiana exhibitors at the Paris Exposition. We have never seen the Varieties, or any other theatre, more handsomely or more appropriately decorated than last night. The French and American colors and the coats of arms of most of the European nations were displayed over the seats in the dress circle and on the stage. A military band filled the house with martial and national music as the visitors were entering. The ceremonies opened with an eloquent address by Professor Alexander Dimitry, on the dignity of labor, which was listened to with marked attention, and often interrupted by bursts of applause.

The band then played selections from 'Norma,' and so well and artistically were they performed that at the conclusion the audience, though anxiously waiting for the report of Mr. Gothiel, stopped to pay the band a merited compliment by applauding. Mr. Gothiel was then introduced and read his report, embodying the history of the part taken by the United States, and Louisiana particularly, in the Paris Exposition.

His excellency Governor Baker then presented the prizes. An ode, written for the occasion, was recited by Dr. James Burns. The 'Life of Julius Cæsar,' a present from the Emperor of France, was next presented through Mr. Gothiel to the Mayor, with appropriate ceremonies, and the music struck up the 'Marseillaise.'

The ceremonies throughout, though simple, were of a most impressive character, and were calculated to make us proud of the part taken by Louisiana in the Universal Exposition.—*Com. Bulletin, 16th.*

THE SILK TRADE OF FRANCE.—The state of the silk market has undergone no great variation during the past week; the demand still runs on the best qualities, but a sensible diminution has occurred in the dealings in goods from the extreme east, particularly those of Japan. In presence of the approaching crop, which offers the most favorable prospects, the tendency ought to be toward a fall; but prices continue very firm—a circumstance attributable, first of all, to the interval which must elapse before the new produce can be made available; next, to the conviction that it will be very dear; and finally, to the disappointments which have been experienced for several years past at some of the later stages of the worms' progress. Manufacturers appear satisfied.—The continuance of the rise and the more and more complete want of stock have brought purchasers to pay sensibly higher rates. The demand for England at this moment regulates affairs. The spring season, almost finished at Paris, is not so at London, where it generally continues till the end of May. The exportation of plain silks for the first three months of the financial year show a certain diminution, being 72,000,000, against 77,000,000 last year, and 97,000,000 in 1866. This result is astonishing at first sight, for the actual situation is better than that of the two preceding years. But there is a fact to be remarked—that when tissues are sold at ordinary prices exportation little exceeds the normal level, but it augments in a large proportion as the period of activity approaches its term, when every one endeavors to avoid a plethora in his warehouses, and accordingly to sell freely.—*Salut Public of Lyons, May 12.*

THE London Mint does not do much business now. Not a single sovereign was coined there last year, nor has one been struck there during this. The country bears the whole expense of the coinage. The very last private application which was made to the mint came from Mr. Peabody, the American millionaire, who sent about £10,000 of old gold of all kinds to be made into sovereigns.

THE Underground Railway of London, during the five years of its existence, has carried eighty millions of passengers, at an average speed of sixteen miles per hour, and without the loss of a single life. Twenty-one millions of passengers were carried in 1866, and twenty-three millions in 1867. About three thousand trains run over it per week, running the greater part of the day every five minutes.

THOUSANDS of French workmen are beseeching Napoleon not to repeal the treaty of commerce with England

ONE WEEK IN HEAVEN.

"One week in heaven!" I sit within the room,
So strangely silent since thou art not there,
And wintry moonbeams silver all the gloom,
And whitely fall across thine empty chair.

"One week in heaven!" No thought of thee is bound
With the dark grave that hides thee from my sight,
But with the ransomed and the glory crowned,
Who dwell with thee in God's eternal light.

So near, perchance, thy tender, pitying face
But for this earthly film would meet my eyes;
So far no speech of mine can cross the space
That lifts thee from me to thy holy skies!

O patient hands, whose day of life is o'er,
So meekly folded on the silent breast,
How heavy was the cross of pain ye bore!
How sweet, at last, must be the promised rest!

Sad eyes! that saw earth's splendors fade away,
And moth and rust corrupt its fair delight,
How bright the glow of heaven's unchanging day,
The deathless lilies and the garments white!

Home, home at last! O city of the King!
O Lamb! whose glory is its fadeless light!
When shall our lips among the ransomed sing
In the bright streets where comes no shade of night.

—*Congregationalist.*

For the Advocate.

DEATH OF JOHN C. PHARES.

MOBILE, Ala., June 8, 1868.

The announcement of the death of this lay-prince in Israel will be sad tidings to many of the members of the Mobile Conference. He was, by eminence, the preacher's friend. The weary itinerant found it good and pleasant to enter his house. Old patriarchs and boy-preachers, honored bishops and young Timothys—no matter who came, it was enough that he came as a Methodist preacher. He was always welcome. And then such a welcome!—simple, heartfelt and home-like.

I shall never forget my first visit to that hospitable home. I was an agent for one of our church enterprises. Brother Phares was one of the wealthiest Methodists in south Alabama. I was on my way to his house to get money, and my experience taught me that a traveling agent of the church was not always a welcome guest in the houses of the rich. I had some misgivings as I passed under the lordly oaks to the mansion and sent in my name. The cordial manner in which the host met me, and his genial greeting, soon dissipated my fears. I could not have felt more at home in my own father's house; and before I went away his large soul responded to the cause I represented even beyond my asking. I was his guest that time from a sense of duty. I was his guest many times after that because I loved him and his dear Christian family. It saddens me to think that I shall see him no more in the flesh.

The record of such a man should be known to the whole church, and held up as an example, for he was of the few "of whom the world is not worthy."

He was born at the close of the last century—May 15, 1797. Of his early history I know but little, except his marriage to the excellent lady who survives him. This took place October 8, 1820. They toiled together for years, a loving, happy couple, and were blessed with sons and daughters, and a large earthly fortune. Better still, they grew rich in spiritual things, and had the satisfaction of seeing all their children members of the church. It was a Christian family, abounding in affection and good works.

Brother Phares was one of the old citizens of Sumpter county, Alabama. He was one of the most successful planters in the South—kind, provident and just as a master, and irreproachable in his intercourse and relations with his neighbors. He was a quiet man, of modest, retiring manners, winning his large influence in the community by his uniform justice and integrity. His character was a perpetual growth, so that when he was "old and gray-headed" he was a patriarch, whose voice had authority and whose counsel prevailed. He had a goodly heritage in that character, and it was transmitted without spot to his children. There was nothing noisy or demonstrative in his religion. The stream was deep, and flowed on without clamor, always running, and never lessening its volume.

Of late years he was severely tried. First his health failed. He became a paralytic, and for many years suffered greatly in body; but in all his afflictions he "possessed his soul in patience," and was hopeful and trustful. Then came the reverses in which so many thousands in the South have shared. He saw his property wasted, his servants scattered, his country a desolation, and yet his faith failed not. He trusted in God and was not confounded, and in the midst of all his losses was daily ripening for heaven.

When his last sickness came it found him "ready to be offered." He had apprehended its coming, and arranged to die at the old homestead, from which he had been absent since the close of the war. When he got back to it he said to his wife: "I have come home to die."

In a few days he sickened, and it was apparent to his family that his words would prove prophetic. His physical sufferings, which were intense, were borne without a murmur. His soul was perfectly serene, while his manner toward his wife and children, and the old family servants, grew in tenderness and gentleness.

His greatest concern was for the companion of his youth, the faithful wife of his bosom, who for nearly fifty years had walked the rough path of life by his side. He was unwilling for her to leave him a moment. The journey was nearly ended, and he wanted to hold that dear hand in his to the last. It was touching to hear him commending her, time and again, to his children and to the old servants, and urging them to care for her when he was gone.

After arranging his earthly affairs he asked: "For what am I now waiting?" This was the only sign of impatience. He was not permitted to wait long. He felt that the messenger was coming—that he was there—and so, after bidding his children farewell, and urging them, one by one, to meet him in heaven, he placed his arms around the neck of his faithful wife, and, with the words "blessed Jesus" trembling on his lips, went home, on the 1st of March, 1868.

One by one the fathers are going up. May their mantles descend upon their children.

PHIL. P. NEELY.

LETTER FROM FLOYD.

FLOYD, La., June 4, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The people of this section commenced their agricultural pursuits this year amidst all the discouragements of scarcity of labor, disappointed hopes, defeat in their former efforts, want of money and credit, and consequent deficiency in nearly everything that they have been accustomed to. They are still laboring, and, with the blessings of heaven, they now have the prospect of a reward for their labors. Their corn crops are promising, and are now waiting the fruitful showers. The esculents and vegetables assist very much in making up the deficiency in breadstuffs. About every third acre in cultivation is in cotton, which has been doing well up to this time.

Our religious condition is also improving. We have three Sunday schools—one very flourishing, having seventy-five scholars. Congregations are increasing constantly. There are very few accessions to the church as yet. The people are being hunted up in "the highways and hedges." "No labor no harvest" is the law. But, after all, we are bound to wait for the times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. May the refreshing be with abundant outpourings. The ADVOCATE is not forgotten.

BAYOU MACON HILLS.

For the Advocate.

ARIZONA.

MR. EDITOR: This is the name of a little village just springing into existence in this part of our State. It is located about seven miles from Homer, and is the most beautiful site for a town that I have ever seen.

Only fourteen months since some of the moneyed men of our parish purchased land and began to erect a cotton factory at this point, and now Arizona can boast of an edifice which would reflect credit upon any city. It also contains fourteen neat, substantial residences, two academies, two stores and a hotel, and I am informed that arraugements are being made to remove to this place a fine, commodious neighborhood church.

It would seem, indeed, that the magic wand of some enchantress from fairy land had been waved over this lovely spot, to have transformed woodland and field so suddenly into a charming little village.

The factory is now the peculiar attraction of Arizona. The building is of brick, four stories high, eighty feet in length and forty-four in width, and contains a complete outfit of machinery, with all the latest improvements, which is said to excel everything of the kind in the State, and perhaps in the South. Thus, you see that we in Claiborne are not entirely behind the age.

It is capable of running three thousand spindles and sixty-four looms, but at present only fifteen hundred and eighty-four spindles and thirty-two looms will be put into operation, the result of which will be one thousand and fifty yards of cloth and one hundred bales of thread per day.

The water used to run this machinery is supplied from a living spring, and is conveyed into a reservoir twelve feet in depth and ten in diameter. The cash expended by the company in this noble enterprise is $82,000. They also own in this vicinity a saw mill, grist mill and planing machine.

A few days since I visited the factory while some of the machinery was in operation. I confess that I was delighted. Everything I saw greatly exceeded my expectations, and, judging of the future from the past, I venture to predict that in less than five years this little village will have become the most flourishing town in north Louisiana. The smoke-stack alone is an object of interest, being sixty-one feet high. An amusing incident, in connection with this vast structure, was related to me. It is said that when the workmen reached the top, and were in the act of completing their task, a preacher from below called out to them, saying: "Gentlemen, I think you had better remain up there, for that is nearer heaven than some of you will ever get again."

I had heard much of Arizona before I visited it, but when, at the termination of a long grove, a full view of the factory and town burst upon me, I was prepared to exclaim, as did the Queen of Sheba when she beheld the glory of Solomon: "Behold, the half was not told to me!"

LIZZIE.

HOMER, Claiborne parish, La.

SIZE OF THE STONES OF THE PYRAMIDS.—I dare say very many will differ from me in opinion, and say hard things in reference to my lack of taste and want of appreciation of the so-styled wonderful, but I am bold to confess that my first impression on reaching the pyramids of Sakkara was one of disappointment. From what I had read, and from all I had heard tourists relate from time to time regarding the wonderful size of the blocks of stone composing these great structures, I was led to imagine that the individual blocks of stone were so large that it became a difficult matter to form any clear conception as to the manner in which they were piled one upon another. The blocks of stone, when I had looked well at them, did not convey to my mind any very exalted idea of magnitude; neither could I, for the life of me, see any real difficulty, where laborers, as we read, were numbered by the thousand, in raising any one of the blocks of stone comprising the mass of the pyramid from the base to the summit. To put this matter to a more practical test, we carefully measured some of the larger blocks in the Gizeh pyramids, and by calculation we found that the heaviest block of stone making up the structure of the pyramid did not exceed two and a half tons, and that by far the greater part were, of course, much lighter.—*J. K. Lord, in Land and Water.*

DEATH OF COLIGNY.

Between three and four o'clock in the morning the noise of horses and the measured tramp of foot-soldiers broke the silence of the narrow street in which Coligny lay wounded. It was the murderers seeking their victim; they were Henry of Guise, with his uncle the Duke of Aumale, the Bastard of Angoulemo and the Duke of Nevers, with other foreigners, Italian and Swiss, namely, Fesinghi (or Tosinghi) and his nephew Antonio, Captain Petrucci, Captain Studer of Winkelbach with his soldiers, Martin Koch of Freyberg, Conrad Burg,* Leonard Grunenfelder of Glaris, and Carl Dianowitz, surnamed Behm (the Bohemian.?) There were besides one Captain Attin, in the household of Aumale, and Sarlabous, a renegade Huguenot and commandant of Havre. It is well to record the names even of these obscure individuals who stained their hands in the best blood of France. De Cosseins, too, was there with his guard, some of whom he posted with their arquebuses opposite the windows of Coligny's hotel, that none might escape.

Presently there was a loud knock at the outer gate: 'Open in the king's name.' La Bonne, imagining it to be a message from the Louvre, hastened with the keys, withdrew the bolt, and was immediately butchered by the assassins who rushed into the house. The alarmed domestics ran, half awake, to see what was the uproar; some were killed outright, others escaped up stairs, closing the door at the foot and placing some furniture against it. This feeble barrier was soon broken down, and the Swiss who had attempted to resist were shot. The tumult woke Coligny from his slumbers, and divining what it meant—that Guise had made an attack on the house—he was lifted from his bed, and folding his robe-de-chambre round him, sat down prepared to meet his fate.† Cornaton entering the room at this moment, Ambrose Pare asked him what was the meaning of the noise. Turning to his beloved master, he replied: 'Sir, it is God calling us to himself. They have broken into the house, and we can do nothing.' 'I have been long prepared to die,' said the admiral. 'But you must all flee for your lives, if it be not too late; you cannot save me. I commit my soul to God's mercy.' They obeyed him, but only two succeeded in making their way over the roofs. Pastor Merlin lay hid for three days in a loft, where he was fed by a hen, who every morning laid an egg within his reach.

Pare and Coligny were left alone—Coligny looking as calm and collected as if no danger impended. After a brief interval of suspense the door was dashed open, and Cosseins, wearing a corslet and brandishing a bloody sword in his hand, entered the room, followed by Behm, Sarlabous and others, a party of Anjou's Swiss guard, in their tricolored uniform of black, white and green, keeping in the rear. Expecting resistance, the ruffians were for a moment staggered at seeing only two unarmed men. But his brutal instincts rapidly regaining the mastery, Behm stepped forward, and pointing his sword at Coligny's breast, asked: 'Are you not the admiral?' He replied: 'I am, but, young man, you should respect my grey hairs,‡ and not attack a wounded man. Yet what matters it? You cannot shorten my life except by God's permission.' The German soldier, uttering a blasphemous oath, plunged his sword into the admiral's breast.

Jugulamque parans, immota tenebat
Ora senex.‖

Others in the room struck him also, Behm repeating his blows until the admiral fell on the floor. The murderer now ran to the window and shouted in the court-yard: 'It is all over.' Henry of Guise, who had been impatiently ordering his creatures to make haste, was not satisfied. 'Monsieur d'Angoulême will not believe it unless he sees him,' returned the duke.§ Behm raised the body from the ground, and dragged it to the window to throw it out; but life was not quite extinct, and the admiral, placed his foot against the wall, faintly resisting the attempt.* 'Is it so, old fox?' exclaimed the murderer, who drew his dagger and stabbed him several times. Then assisted by Sarlabous, he threw the body down. It was hardly to be recognized. The Bastard of Angouleme—the chevalier, as he is called in some of the narratives—wiped the blood from the face of the corpse. 'Yes, it is he; I know him well,' said Guise, kicking the body as he spoke.† 'Well done, my men,' he continued, 'we have made a good beginning. Forward—by the king's command.' He mounted his horse and rode out of the court-yard, followed by Nevers, who cynically exclaimed as he looked at the body: *Sic transit gloria mundi.* Tosinghi took the chain of gold—the insignia of his office—from the admiral's neck, and Petrucci, a gentleman in the train of the Duke of Nevers, cut off the head and carried it away carefully to the Louvre.‡ Of all who were found in the house, not one was spared, except Ambrose Pare, who was escorted in safety to the palace by a detachment of Anjou's guard.‖

Thus died, in the fifty-sixth year of his age,§ one of the noblest men of whom France, so rich in great men, can boast. His character has been described in his actions. In stature he was of middle height, of ruddy complexion, and well proportioned. His countenance was serene, his voice soft and pleasant, but his utterance was rather slow. His habits were temperate: he drank but little wine, and ate sparingly. He had been blessed with five children: Louisa, who married Teligny, and afterward William of Orange, ancestor of our William III.; Francis and Odet, who escaped the massacre; Charles, who fell a victim in the late massacre; his other son had died in battle. A posthumous daughter was born to him, of whose fate nothing is known.

Le Laboureur, a Catholic priest, says of Coligny: 'He was one of the greatest men France ever produced, and I venture to say further, one of the most attached to his country.' The papal legate, Santa Croce, describes him as 'remarkable for his prudence and coolness. His manners were severe; he always appeared serious and absorbed in his meditations. His eloquence was weighty. He was skilled in Latin and divinity, and he grew in people's love the more they knew his frankness and devotedness to his friends.' He never told a lie (minimo mentiretur;) but then, adds the legate, 'he had no pretensions to refined manners, and always kept a straw in his mouth to clean his teeth with.'¶

Il est mort toutefois, non au combat vaincu,
Non en guerre surprins, non par ruze deceu,
Non pour avoir trahi son roy ou sa province;
Mais bien pour aymer trop le repos des Francoys.
Servir Dieu purement, et reverer ses loix,
Et pour s'essaire fic de la foy de son Prince.**

Coligny's headless trunk was left for some hours where it fell, until it became the sport of rabble children, who dragged it all round Paris. They tried to burn it, but did little more than scorch and blacken the remains, which were first thrown into the river, and then taken out again, 'as unworthy to be food for fish,' says Claude Haton. In accordance with the old sentence of the Paris Parliament, it was dragged by the hangman to the common gallows at Montfaucon,†† and there hung up by the heels.‡‡ All the court went to gratify their eyes with the sight, and Charles, unconsciously imitating the language of Vitellius,* said, as he drew near the offensive corpse, 'the smell of a dead enemy is always sweet.'† The body was left hanging for a fortnight, or more, after which it was privily taken down by the admiral's cousin, Marshal Montmorency, and it now rests, after many removals, in a wall among the ruins of his hereditary castle of Chatillon-sur-Loing. What became of the head no one knows. It was intended to be sent to Rome as a peace-offering to the pope; but it probably never got farther than Lyons, Mandelot, the governor of that city, having received orders to stop the messenger—one of Guise's servants—and take it away. What can have been the king's object? Was he conscience-stricken, and did he repent of the foul indignities offered to the man for whom he had once professed such love? Or was he jealous of the credit Duke Henry might acquire by laying the arch-Huguenot's head at the feet of the holy father? All that appears certain is, that the head never reached home. The Abbe Caveyrac states that he saw fragments of a skull in a coffin at Chatillon containing the admiral's remains; but, accepting the abbe's testimony as to what he saw, it by no means follows that the bones were a part of Coligny's head.

* 'Gravem lentiam hostilium cadaverum, quibusvis odoribus et pigmentis esse alii fragrationem.'

† Even Brantome is disgusted; he says the smell is certainly not sweet; 'point bonne, et la parolle aussi mauvaise.'

* According to Burg, he, Koch and Grunefelder were the admiral's murderers; he does not mention Dianowitz. 'At unus [M.K.] e tribus audacior bipenni (*i. e.*, halberd) illum miserum transfixit, tertio ipse [C.B.] eum graviter percussit, itaque septimo tactus tandem (mirum!) in caninum cecidit.' Letter of August 26, from Joachim Opserus, then at the college of Clermont, to the Abbot of St. Gall. *Archives de l'Hist. Suisse*, Zurich, ii. 1827. The Neustadt letter does not corroborate this account.

† The Naustadt letter says the admiral was in bed, pretending to be asleep: 'Danach wider zu Beth gelegt, und schlaffendt angenomen, dan er woll gedacht es wurda ime letza gelten.' P. 279.

‡ 'Tened piedad de la vejez,' writes Olsegui.

‖ Beza: *Mors Ciceronis.*

§ Juan de Olsegui says that Guise 'le dio un pistoletazo en la cabeza,' and then flung him from the window. This is probably the pistol shot which so alarmed the royal murderers at the Louvre, though another report (Alva's *Bulletin*) says it was fired at the body as it lay dead in the court-yard. The Neustadt letter represents Coligny as struggling vigorously against four Swiss soldiers (das irer vier kunmerlich ime hezwingen mogten,) and that a French soldier killed him by shooting him in the mouth. Behm was rewarded with the hand of a natural daughter of Cardinal Lorraine, and Philip II. gave him 6,000 scudi (ostensibly as a dowry) for his life. See Petrucci's letter (September 16, 1572,) in Alberi, *Vita di Caterina*, p. 149. In 1575 he was captured by the Huguenots near Jarnac, as he was returning from Spain, and put to death.

* Alva's *Bulletin*. Tavannes says: 'embrasse la fenetre;' Serranus: 'brachio fenestræ columnam complectitur, ibi acceptis aliquot vulneribus.'

† It is uncertain to whom the disgrace of this last indignity attaches, some imputing the cowardly act to Angoulême. Alva, who was instructed by Gomicourt, says Guise did it; so also the *Journal de Henri III.*: 'Le roi donna un coup de pied * * * ainsi que le Duc de Guise en avait donne au feu admiral,' p. 118. (Cologne, 1672.)

‡ The Neustadt letter says it was cut for the sake of the reward: 'damit noch 2,000 Kronen zu gewinnen.' Alva says: 'la mettant au bout de son epee, la portait par la ville, criant, voila la teto d'un mechant. *Bulletin*, p. 563. He adds, the body was torn in pieces by the mob, so that 'jamais on n'en sat recouvrer piece.' At the time Gomicourt wrote to Alva, it was not known what had become of it.

‖ Malgaigne, the latest biographer of Pare, does not believe the tradition that the great surgeon was specially saved from massacre, and denies that he was a Huguenot.

§ Some writers make him two or three years younger.

¶ *De Civilibus Galliæ dissentionibus*, lib. 2, Nos. 39 and 52, apud Martene, *Veter. Script.* tom. v. 1459. Jacques Coppier, in a versified pamphlet on the massacre, called the *Deluge des Huguenots*, calls the admiral 'Ce grand Caspar au curedent.'

** Harleian MSS. No. 1625. In the *Complainte et Regretz du G. de C.* (Paris, 1572) the dead admiral is supposed to express his regrets: 'J'ai honni ma maison en trahissant la France—Et ralne les miens par mon outrecuidance.' See also another abusive pamphlet: *Le Discours sur la Mort de G. de C.*, Paris.

†† Coryat (p. 16) describes it as 'the fairest gallows' he ever saw. It was on a hill, and consisted of fourteen pillars of freestone, and was 'made in the time of the Guisian massacre to hang the admiral.' In this he is wrong; other authorities reckon sixteen pillars on a stone platform, tied together by two rows of beams. The bodies were left a prey to beasts and birds; and the bones fell into a charnel where the filth of the streets was shot. *Le Gibet de M.* by Firmin-Maillard, 18mo., Paris, 1863; *Des Anciennes fourches patibulaires de M.*, by M. de la Villegille, Paris, 1836.

‡‡ 'After the massacre his body was exposed with the eternal *tooth-pick in his mouth*.' *Edinburg Review*, cxxiv, 1866, p. 369. This is a mistake; the body was headless.

AUGUSTUS TOPLADY.—In the pleasant county of Devon, in one of its sequestered passes, with a few cottages sprinkled over it, mused and sang Augustus Toplady. When a lad of sixteen, and on a visit to Ireland, he had strolled into a barn where an illiterate layman was preaching, but preaching reconciliation to God through the death of his Son. The homely sermon took effect, and from that moment the Gospel wielded all the powers of his brilliant and active mind. Toplady became very learned, and at thirty-eight he died, more widely read in fathers and reformers than most dignitaries can boast when their heads are hoary. His chief works are controversial, and, in some respects, bear the impress of his over-ardent spirit. In the pulpit's milder agency nothing flowed but balm. In his tones there was a commanding solemnity, and in his words there was such simplicity that to hear was to understand.

Both at Broad Hembury and afterward in London, the happiest results attended his ministry. Many sinners were converted, and the doctrines which God blessed to the accomplishment of these results may be learned from the hymns which Toplady has bequeathed to the church: 'Rock of Ages, cleft for me,' 'A Debtor to Mercy alone,' 'When Languor and Disease Invade,' and 'Deathless Principle Arise,' hymns in which it would seem as if the finished work were embalmed, and the living hope exulting in every line.

During his last illness Toplady seemed to lie in the very vestibule of glory. To a friend's inquiry he answered with sparkling eye, 'O my dear sir, I cannot tell the comforts I feel in my soul—they are past expression. The consolations of God are so abundant that he leaves me nothing to pray for. My prayers are all converted into praise. I enjoy a heaven already in my soul.' And within an hour of dying he called his friends and asked if they could give him up; and when they said they could, tears of joy ran down his cheeks as he added, 'O what a blessing that you are willing to give me over into the hands of my Redeemer, and part with me; for no mortal can live after the glories which God has manifested to my soul!' And thus died the writer of the beautiful hymn, 'Rock of Ages, cleft for me.'

QUARRELING.—If anything in the world will make a man feel badly except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after it than before. It degrades him in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peacefully and quietly we get on, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the better course is, if a man cheats you, cease to deal with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; and if he slanders you take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

THERE is no funeral so sad to follow as the funeral of our own youth, which we have been pampering with fond desires, ambitious hopes, and all the bright berries that hang in poisonous clusters over the path of life.

THE PRETTY STANZAS.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the springs run dry;
One by one, beyond recall,
Summer beauties fade and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the spring will gush anew
In the pleasant April rain,
And the summer sun and dew.

So, in hours of deepest gloom,
When the springs of gladness fail,
And the roses in the bloom
Droop like maidens wan and pale,
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed;
That will spread afresh and new,
When grief's winter shall have fled,
Giving place to rain and dew—
Some sweet hope that breathes of spring,
Through the weary, weary time,
Budding forth its blossoming,
In the Spirit's glorious clime.

DAVID.

BY DR. GUTHRIE.—NO. III.

The *cause* of his afflictions:

Our springs and streams rise in wet, and fall in dry weather. They are formed and fed by rain; and thus when the river, on some day of unclouded sunshine, suddenly rises and swells till it roars in red flood "between bank and brae," we conclude that the mountains from which it descends have been bellowing with thunder, and deluged with showers of rain. Nor to any other cause than rainfall do we attribute the springs and streams of those regions where, as in Egypt, for instance, snow never falls, nor even rain, for a long course of years. Though the source of the Nile, and of those annual inundations to which Egypt, once the granary of Rome, owes its remarkable fertility, was long enveloped in the profoundest mystery, it was never doubted that the cradle of that ancient river lay in some mountain region on which the loaded air discharged enormous quantities of snow or rain. Now as rain, however remote the place where it falls be from the river where it flows, or the fountain where it springs, is the source of the waters, so directly or indirectly, through an immediate or remote connection, all sorrow has its source in sin—"no sin no sorrow" is as true an adage as "no cross no crown."

The song of every bird, the happy gambols of every lambkin, the merry mazy dance of insects in the warm air of a summer evening, present God to us in an aspect of divine benignity—as taking pleasure in all his works; and careful for the enjoyment of his meanest creatures, as filling their hearts with gladness. No heretics are further from the truth than those who regard the Divine Being as indifferent to the happiness of his creatures; or as capable of doing what no kind, no just, no upright judge would do—of punishing innocence, or laying afflictions on any one without a cause. It is a canon of our courts of justice that it is better that nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer; and, as the spectre asked of Eliphaz, "Shall a mortal man be more just than God? Shall a man be more pure than his Maker?". He has no pleasure in the death of him that dieth. And so far from regarding Him as, to use the words of the parable, "an austere man who taketh up what he laid not down, and reapeth what he did not sow," I believe that man to be in some respects most like God whose greatest happiness is to make others happy. How can I believe else of Him who so loved the world as to give his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him might not perish, but have everlasting life?

It is, I say, in no case God, but sin which is the source and cause of evil. This is the bitter fountain from which, directly or remotely, all sorrows flow; and the simple reason why there is no sorrow in heaven, is that there is no sin there. But while this is true, and the fall, the sin of man in Eden, is the only key that opens to any extent whatever the mystery of world-wide suffering, men suffer many afflictions which cannot be traced directly and immediately to their sins. It is always well when we are afflicted to inquire whether there is any cause for the Lord having a controversy with us; at the same time Jesus warns us against the error of referring every special suffering to some special sin.' This were, like Job's friends, to persecute him whom God has smitten, and talk to the grief of those whom He has wounded. "Think ye," said our blessed Lord, "that those eighteen upon whom the tower of Siloam fell, and slew them, were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you, nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Meanwhile, the tares grow with the wheat, and not seldom grow the taller of the two; meanwhile, the goats go with the sheep, and climbing, according to their natural instincts, heights the others never reach, from often the most conspicuous part of the flock. It were a great mistake to suppose that the dispensations of Providence afford any infallible criterion by which to judge of our relationship, as friends or foes, to God—"Many are the afflictions of the righteous"—"Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourges the very son that He receiveth." Blessed balm, this, to bleeding hearts; a truth graphically set forth in that story where piety, clad in rags, sits begging at the gate, while sin is clothed in purple and fine linen, and fares sumptuously every day.

Still—and let it be a warning both to saints and sinners—it often happens in the providence of God, and no doubt through divine intention, that men's sins find them out. Justified through faith in the righteousness of Jesus Christ, his people are forgiven the iniquity of their sin; yet they are made to smart for it. Their sin produces suffering, and the suffering reminds them of their sin—the connection between the two being not remote but direct—manifest as that between drunkenness and rags; between theft and a prison; between debauchery and an impaired constitution; between a woman's fall from the paths of virtue and her loss of place, and character, and honest bread.

In this light David presents one of the most remarkable beacons ever set up to warn the unwary, and teach him "that thinketh he standeth to take heed lest he fall." Was his house rent asunder by domestic quarrels? Was it the scene of crimes such as have seldom broken a father's heart, or stained the purity and wrecked the peace of families? It may seem a great mystery to some how so good a man should have been so sorely tried. But it is no mystery. He reaped as he had sowed. If a second wife and a second family often breed discord among ourselves, with a plurality of wives—anabering at least seven or eight—David had nothing else than dispeace to look for. His domestic troubles were the price he paid for the pleasures of polygamy—for disregarding the ancient law of Eden, and indulging in a practice which has proved the curse of every country where it prevailed. The offspring of different mothers, and inflamed by their jealousies, envyings, rivalries and other bad passions, his children neither did, nor could regard each other with the affections to which we owe the peace and purity of our Christian homes. Hence the troubles that distracted, and the crimes that disgraced his house. In these his sin found him out.

This retribution was still more painfully, and not less plainly exemplified in the unnatural and monstrous rebellion of Absalom. It may be traced to his sin in the matter of Bathsheba. In that crime he sowed the wind, and in this rebellion he reaps the whirlwind—the death of the child, the fruit of their guilty love, being but the beginning, and the least, of all the sorrows of which his adultery was the fatal source. Bathsheba may not be known to many but as the wife of Uriah—that gallant soldier whose fate is so pitiful, and whose murder, planned with the coolest deliberation, and accomplished by the basest treachery, is David's blackest crime; one that constrains us to exclaim, "Lord, what is man?" "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" But on examining the Scriptures we find something more about this woman of fatal beauty and too easy virtue—whose simplest effort to fly, Joseph-like, from temptation might have recalled the king to his senses and his saintship; saving both from a load of guilt and a sea of troubles.

It appears from one genealogy that Bathsheba was the daughter of Eliam, and from another that her father Eliam was the son of Ahithophel, the Gilonite, David's counsellor. This near relationship between Bathsheba and Ahithophel throws a flood of light on Absalom's rebellion; for what more likely than that through means of that, Ahithophel sought vengeance for the wrongs which, in the double crime of adultery and murder, the king had committed against him and his house. Revenge is a strong passion in all, but especially in the bosom of eastern nations. There, concealed under smiling and specious appearances, it will lie burning for long years—like the fires of a volcano under the purple vineyards, and fair flowers, and umbrageous forests that clothe the mountain's side. Ahithophel's vindictive passions found their tool in Absalom; and their time when, like the pent-up fires of a volcano, the rebellion burst out. He lent it those extraordinary talents which constituted him David's ablest statesman, and led men to say that "the counsel of Ahithophel was as if a man had inquired at the oracle of God." With a devilish craft, for the purpose of making reconciliation between the father and son impossible, he counselled the shameless outrage that Absalom perpetrated on the royal concubines. The immediate pursuit which would have crowned the revolt with success was also his sagacious but bloodthirsty advice. He it was who fanned the flames of ambition in Absalom's bosom; he steeled his heart against the relentings which would otherwise have stayed his hand. In this man, whom he had deeply wronged, David saw the head, and front, and mainspring of the conspiracy. Thus God reminded him of his crimes, and showed him his sin in its punishment. His case presents a remarkable example of how long sin, so far as its effects are concerned, may slumber ere it breaks out—like a fire that, smouldering days and nights in some beam, at length bursts into flame, and reduces the fairest pile to a blackened ruin and a heap of smoking ashes.

If, like David, we are compelled to trace our sufferings to our sins, what a weight does that add to the load! Let us pray God that, while He forgives their iniquity for Christ's sake, and takes away their guilt through his blood, he would not visit us for our sins. If we are to suffer, may it not be for sins, but for righteousness' sake! A light load that—a fortune we should neither greatly dread nor deprecate. In words illustrated by those heroic spectacles of martyrdom where the saints praised God in prisons, took joyfully the spoiling of their goods, embraced the stake, and stretched out their hands with good, brave old Latimer to bathe them in its rising flames, Jesus says, "Blessed are ye when men shall persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil falsely against you for my sake; rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven."

THE USE OF REFUSE.

Formerly this glycerine passed off as a refuse substance; in this manner, when the Belmont works were making their full supply of candles, this useful material escaped to the value of £400 per week! Glycerine is very valuable in certain skin diseases and ear affections, and it is found to be an admirable means of preserving all perishable matters, meat and fish being kept in it for months perfectly fresh.

Some of the more delicate perfumes are entirely guiltless of ever having had their homes in flowers; indeed they are made by chemical artifice, concocted, in short, from oils and ethers, many of them of a most disgusting kind, the by-products and refuse of other matters. Professor Lyon Playfair, in a lecture delivered in 1852, referring to the exhibition of the preceding year, says:

"Commercial enterprise has availed herself of this fact, and sent to the exhibition, in the forms of essences, perfumes thus prepared. Singularly enough, they are generally derived from substances of intensely disgusting odor. A peculiarly fetid oil, termed 'fusel' oil, is formed in making brandy and whisky. This fusel oil, distilled with sulphuric acid and acetate of potash, gives the oil of pears. The oil of apples is made from the same fusel oil by distillation with sulphuric acid and bi-chromate of potash. The oil of pine-apples is obtained from a product of the action of putrid cheese on sugar, or by making a soap with butter and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid, and is now largely employed in England in the preparation of pine-apple ale; oil of grapes, and oil of cognac, used to impart the flavor of French cognac to British brandy, are little else than 'fusel' oil.

"The artificial oil of bitter almonds, now so largely employed in perfuming soap and flavoring confectionery, is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the fetid oils of gas-tar. Many a fair forehead is damped with the oil de millefleurs without knowing that its essential ingredient is derived from the drainage of the cow-house! The winter-green oil imported from New Jersey, being produced from a plant indigenous there, is artificially made from willows, and a body procured from a distillation of wood. All these are a direct modern appliance of science to an industrial purpose, and imply an acquaintance with the highest investigations of organic chemistry. Let us recollect that the oil of lemon, turpentine, oil of juniper, oil of roses, oil of copaiba, oil of rosemary, and many other oils are identical in composition, and it is not difficult to conceive that perfumery may derive still further aid from chemistry."

Dyes are often derived from the most repulsive sources: gas tar gives the magenta and mauve so fashionable of late; picric acid, from the same source, produces orange and yellow tones. The beautiful color ultramarine was formerly made of lapis-lazuli, and was far too precious an article to be used by the calico-printers; but the modern chemist, having discovered the elements of which it is made, now builds it up artificially. This is one of the most striking results of scientific knowledge, and was probably the first triumph of synthetical chemistry. The costly pigment that we treasured up is now made artificially at 1s. per pound! The method of applying it to cloth is very ingenious. As it is insoluble, how was it to be made to adhere to the material? Chemists answered the question by mixing it with albumen, which, coagulating by heat, fixed it firmly on the fabric to which it was applied. The waste heaps of spent madder were formerly a great nuisance, and were often thrown away, of course into those great carriers, streams and rivers; hence the water in the neighborhood of dye-works was always polluted; it is now found that at least one-third of this hitherto waste product can be saved by being treated with a hot acid. Prussian blue is made from pieces of horse-hoof, or refuse woolen material, by fusion with iron and alkali. A few years ago the scientific world was startled by the announcement that means had been arrived at of extracting the green coloring matter (chlorophyll) from grass, leaves, etc. To utilize the bloom of spring was indeed a daring idea, and by no means impossible of accomplishment; but that excellent intention has been baffled by the extreme alterability of the color in question.

Perhaps the most important refuse product that can be mentioned as proceeding from a systematic manufacturing process is that known as "soda waste." Large quantities of this substance are rejected as useless by most alkali-works; and it has been for many years at once a problem and a reproach to chemistry. The magnitude of our loss may be imagined when we reflect upon the fact that almost the whole of the sulphur employed in washing-soda is removed, in chemical combination, as a constituent of this waste. Such a circumstance did not, of course, escape the attention of scientific men; and many methods, some of them extremely ingenious, were devised for the recovery of the sulphur. All of these, though succeeding completely from a chemical point of view, shared in one important defect—they did not pay the manufacturer. The offensive heaps, therefore, continued to be a most serious local annoyance, by evolving foul and injurious gases, and were a source of litigation until, within only the last few years, the final removal of the nuisance was satisfactorily accomplished, and declared to be a profitable undertaking. The processes in actual employment would not be understood by a non-technical reader; but we may state that none of them involve the introduction of any material which the works themselves do not at present furnish. France has, perhaps, taken the lead in this matter; but several English manufactories are busy, and successful, at the new processes. Some of the sulphur thus prepared was shown at the last exposition in Paris; but much of it is converted into hyposulphites, another form in which it has been several times exhibited. Both the sulphur and hyposulphites thus produced are now made on a very large scale, and the recovery is complete. We may, then, congratulate ourselves on having witnessed this important and, indeed, necessary victory.—*London Quarterly Review.*

THE WOODPECKER'S FORESIGHT.—The woodpecker in California is a storer of acorns. The tree he selects is invariably of the pine tribe. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, in the fall of the year, and then flies away, in many instances to a long distance, and returns with an acorn, which he immediately sets about adjusting to one of the holes prepared for its reception, which will hold it tightly in its position. But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorn exhibits foresight, and knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorn remains intact, but, becoming saturated with rain, is predisposed to decay, when it is attacked by maggots, who seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience a difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food. It is a subject of speculation why the redwood cedar or the sugar pine is invariably selected. It is not probable that the insect, the most dainty to the woodpecker's taste, frequents only the outside of two trees; but true it is that in Calaveras, Mariposa, and other districts of California, trees of this kind may be frequently seen covered all over their trunks with acorns, when there is not an oak tree within several miles.—*A. B. Barton.*

ENOUGH FOR BOTH.—A little sparrow lighted upon a trough where a horse was taking his feed. 'Horsie,' said the little sparrow timidly, 'let me pick a little, only a grain or two, and you will still have enough.' 'Help yourself,' said the horse to the sparrow, 'help yourself; there's enough for both you and me.'

And so they ate together, and neither the one nor the other suffered from hunger; and when the warm sunshine came, and swarms of flies began buzzing round, the sparrow killed them by hundreds, and so the horse was well paid.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Walks and Talks on the Farm.

"Nineteen acres of potatoes, 200 bushels per acre, and $1 25 per bushel, would bring $4,750." This is a very simple sum in arithmetic. Had I made such a calculation last summer and acted upon it, I might have had to pay an income tax! I had nineteen acres of potatoes, and I sold them this spring for $1 25 per bushel. The only trouble is, I did not have 200 bushels per acre. "Why?" The common answer would be, "owing to the dry weather." The true answer would be "poor farming"—and this arises in a good degree from want of faith in manure and good culture. I have no doubt that $500 judiciously spent would have put $2,000 in my pocket. It costs little more to plant and dig a crop of potatoes that yields 200 bushels per acre than one that yields only 75 bushels. There is no other country in the world where good farming, as compared with poor farming, will pay so well as in the United States at the present time. How long this state of things will last it is not safe to predict. I do not wish to see the price of wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans and potatoes as high as at present. It is not healthy. What farmers want is reasonable compensation for their labor, and capital, and skill. Doubtless we shall have a change, sooner or later; and prices may go as much below the true standard as they are now above it. But, on the whole, the indications are that we shall never see as low a range of prices for farm produce as before the war. At all events, I am confident that those farmers who make an effort to clean and enrich their land will in the end make the most money. And the prospects are that they will not have as long to wait for returns as is generally supposed.

An unwillingness to wait is one cause of poor farming. I know a young man whose father has 640 acres of land in Iowa, that he offers to give him if he will work it. He proposes to go out there this summer, and "put in 200 acres of wheat, and then return and spend the winter in Rochester." If he does he will know more about farming in a year or two than he does now. A few days since I asked a gentleman who commenced life poor and who is now reputed to be worth several millions, how he made his money: "I looked ten years ahead," he replied. This same man has a beautiful farm, and one of the best herds of Short horns in the State. With a bank account good for a million, most men when they commenced farming would put up a grand house and a "model barn." Not so Mr. Farseeing. He looked "ten years ahead," and commenced at once to improve his land and lay the foundation for a splendid herd of cattle. I know another gentleman who has a fine farm, an elegant house, and splendid buildings, and takes great pleasure therein; but, said he, mournfully, "I have not a son or a daughter that will stay at home. They all leave me, and it is rare that one of them spends a night in the house. They care nothing for farming." On the other hand, Mr. Farseeing's son takes charge of the farm and attends personally to the cattle, and is as enthusiastic about farming as the father himself.—*American Agriculturist.*

RAISING SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.—Those who wish to go into the difficult matter of crossing and hybridizing are referred to the special works upon the subject. On this point we may remark that we have little confidence in many of the alleged crosses, as the operation is attended by difficulties and requires the utmost care. The fact is, our best varieties have in them such a variety of blood, so to speak, that we are not surprised at anything they may do from seed, even when self-fertilized. In raising seedlings, select the finest berries from the most productive plants, crush them with dry sand enough to separate all the seeds, and sow the sand and seeds in a well-prepared bed, in a shady place, or in boxes of earth where they can be properly shaded and watered. It is better to sow the seeds as soon as ripe, but if desired to keep them until the next spring, the berries may be crushed, the seeds washed out, dried, and kept like other seeds. The seeds should be sown in a light, rich soil; they will come up in a month or six weeks after sowing, and make good-sized plants before winter. Those in boxes should be transplanted to the open ground when large enough to handle, and proper attention to watering and shading given all through their early growth. The first winter the seedling plants should be protected by a covering of leaves or litter. Fruit is borne the second year sometimes, but generally the third. Blackberries, raspberries and other small fruits, may be sown in the same manner as strawberries.—*American Agriculturist.*

WOMEN are permitted to practice in the courts of Iowa.

WEIGH YOUR MILK.—"G. R.," Orange county.—"Three pailfuls a day" is a very indefinite statement, and may mean twenty-five or thirty-five quarts, beer measure. In all statements of the yield of milk it is best to give the weight. Accurate knowledge is of great importance to the dairyman. He should know just how much each cow gives in the flush feed of summer, that he may determine what cows it will pay to keep, and what should be turned off in the fall for beef. With a set of Family Scales in the milk room, a pail may be weighed in a second, and the result noted in a book kept for the purpose. Weighing, too, every day would enable one to determine whether extra feed paid. The farmer might get rid of guesswork, and know just what he was about.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHAT CALVES TO RAISE.—"Dairyman," Norwalk, Conn.—We find the large milk producers for the supply of our towns and cities are decidedly in favor of raising their own cows. They may cost a little more, but they more than pay for the expense in the quantity and quality of the milk they yield. The difference between an average and an extra milker is fully one thousand quarts of milk in a season, worth sixty dollars, or half the price of an extra cow. The calves to raise are the heifers of your best milkers, sired by a thorough-bred bull of good milking stock. This matter is so well understood that dairymen, who have their eye-teeth cut, will give any reasonable price for a cow who has such a pedigree. It is satisfactory and profitable to raise one's own cows, and see the steady improvement of the breed.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE FAMINE IN ALGIERS.—The famine in Algiers is producing awful results. 'At Orleansville,' says a correspondent of a Cherbourg journal, 'I have seen from 200 to 300 of these poor wretches (Arabs) scarcely covered with ragged burnous, eating the leaves of the aloe plant, the roots of the dwarf palm and the filthy fragments abandoned in the streets. I have seen natives coming down the mountains, with asses laden with dates, robbed of all in an instant by these famished Arabs. The latter I have seen endgelled unmercifully by Europeans in order to make them desist, and yet they received the blows without seeming to feel them rather than give up a single date. At Relizanne I noticed squatted on the footpath, with their backs against the wall, some dozen Arab children, the oldest of whom could scarcely be more than four. When I say children I make a mistake; they were only skeletons. Their legs and arms were, in the most rigorous meaning of the words, no more than bones covered with shrivelled skin. On looking at those poor little things, so frightfully shrunk, one was at a loss to know by what effort they could stand on their feet.' The writer relates a more painful evidence still of the severity of the famine. Every evening there is thrown out of the Hotel de l'Univers the remains of the kitchen—damaged leaves of salad, and other vegetables, the entrails of fowl and game, etc. One evening he saw a dozen Arabs fighting with the dogs of the neighborhood over this offal.—*London Review.*

ONCE A WEEK relates a story of a Frenchman who recently died in the greatest poverty in an obscure quarter of Paris, leaving in the shape of property but a cupboard, whose shelves were piled with a great number of bottle-corks, which he left as a legacy to his country, to be placed in a museum, that others might learn the lesson they had taught him. He had once been wealthy; but his wealth had been squandered and filched from him by his 'friends,' who deserted him when his fortune was gone. On each cork was written its history. One of them bore this inscription: 'Champagne cork; bottle emptied 12th of May, 1843, with M. B.——, who wished to interest me in a business by which I was to make ten millions. This affair cost me 50,000 francs. M. B—— escaped to Belgium. A caution to amateurs.' On another appears the following note: 'Cork of Cyprus wine, of a bottle emptied on the 4th of December, 1860, with a dozen fast friends. Of these I have not found a single one to help me on the day of my ruin. The names of the twelve are annexed below.'

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* thinks the Kanawha valley is the heart and center of the great Alleghany coal field, which, without exception, is the largest, richest and most available coal field in the world.

AT the recent elections in the Sandwich Islands some of the plantation hands marched to the polls with the American flag at their head and the Hawaiian flag at the rear of the procession.

WEST POINT has furnished twenty-six college presidents, and thirty-five railroad presidents.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order. *If this cannot be had,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

ATTENTION is called to the notice and programme of the Sunday School Institute, which is to meet at Opelika, Alabama, July 22. We are glad to notice everything that indicates increased interest in Sunday schools. We judge the plan adopted by the church in Opelika is a good one, and calculated to awaken and revive the cause. These carefully organized efforts cannot fail of great good, and we hope to chronicle many more movements of the same sort during the summer and fall. We can be with our brethren in spirit, and wish them success, and especially pray that the Great Head of the church may pour out his Spirit abundantly.

NOTICE.

The commencement exercises of Centenary College, at Jackson, La., will take place on Monday, July 13th. The Board of Trustees meet on the same day, at 12 M. The commencement sermon will be delivered on the 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAS. A. GODFREY,
Secretary of the Board.

BOOK NOTICES.

ALBERT HASTINGS.—A novel. By Mary Scrimzeour Whitaker. New York: published by Blelock & Co., 1868.

This is a volume of elegant binding and fair print—461 pages. It is written by a Southern lady. A truthful portraiture is given in its pages of Southern scenery, character and manners. We have had time barely to sample some of the chapters. We have heard the work highly praised by competent judges; and we believe, what the preface declares, that no doubtful morality sullies and that no impossible dogma obscures its pages. For sale by Blelock & Co., 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

Two neat little 12mo. volumes, by Charles Kingsley—"The Water of Life and other Sermons," "Discipline and other Sermons." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1868.

These are short sermons of a popular cast, and in the author's best style. They are simple, practical and will be read with interest by old and young.

WHERE IS THE CITY?—Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1868. This is a curious book, by an anonymous author. Somebody is seeking an answer to the question which constitutes the title of the work. All denominations are passed in review. None seem to answer the query, and the young man concludes by determining to be "a Christian." That the different churches are fairly represented we cannot expect. The work will be readable and entertaining to some, but of doubtful advantage to any. For sale by Blelock & Co., 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

RETIREMENT.

It is a luxury sometimes to be alone. It is more than a luxury: it is a mental and spiritual necessity. More than this, it is a needed bodily refreshment. The drain upon our whole being, from ceaseless contact and commingling with business and society, is greater than many imagine. The tonic for exhausted nature is occasional solitude, where silence lays its soothing poultice upon the excited and overstrung nerves, and where the everlasting attrition of life is for a while suspended. It is the unrelieved friction in the direction of industry, social pleasures and domestic duties which wears out and breaks down the constitution prematurely. It is a misfortune that so many people neither value nor seek occasions of retirement from the routine of every-day pursuits.

There are those who shun an hour of tranquil meditation, and are seemingly miserable when left to themselves. To be alone, for ever so short a time, is condemnation to the worst of punishments. The stimulant of society has become so essential to them that its withdrawal leaves them as flat and pulseless as the drunkard without his bottle. To be alone and wide awake at the same time is intolerable. Life is divided between sleep and companionship of some sort.

The bearings of this subject upon our spiritual interest are of most importance to the Christian.—Thought, meditation and prayer in secret cannot well be dispensed with, if we would have a healthful, uniform and progressive piety. The time for such exercises can generally be found, if they are adequately valued, but a place suitable and exempt from interruption is sometimes more difficult to command. The solitary hours which the Saviour spent in prayer convey an impressive lesson. The disciples were sent away, the multitude dismissed whilst He remained alone. Secret meditation and prayer have the authority of this most perfect example. It is particularly enforced by precept from the same high source: "Enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray." Religion is eminently social, and it is also solitary.

Prayer in the family, and worship and communion in the congregation of believers are not to be lightly regarded. These are helps to our spirituality which we cannot neglect without loss and guilt. But they do not substitute those secret devotions upon which the Saviour's example and precept put so much stress. No amount of social religious privileges can enable us to dispense with them. The closet is favorable for self-examination, and for that fullness of prayer and importunate supplication which public occasions do not always allow. It is also favorable to that concentration of all the powers of the soul, and that earnest abandon of faith which takes no denial. If there are blessings peculiar to united faith and prayer, there are other and important ones, secured by private communion with the Father. Jacob wrestled victoriously when he was left alone, and Christians in all ages have overcome some special temptation, and have been crowned as princes, under the same circumstances.

Secret devotion and solitary meditation are indeed the springs of a living and perennial piety. We may safely say that our religion is never deep and uniform where these means are neglected. Nothing so feeds the soul and gives such tone and power to faith. The closet becomes to us the mount of transfiguration, from which we descend to rebuke unbelief and to perform miracles of healing. An intermittent and fluctuating piety indicates the want of secret prayer. Backsliding in most instances may be traced to the same cause. The relation of religious retirement to every other duty is that of preparation and effectiveness. A prayer meeting composed of men and women, fresh from secret prayer, will always be lively and edifying; and a congregation, mellowed and solemnized by previous communion in private, will invest the preacher with unwonted interest and power. A revival of secret prayer would be the greatest of all revivals in the church, and lead to glorious ingatherings of the unconverted.

It is not impossible that some Christians of declining and comfortless experience overlook religious retirement as the most effectual means to restore their lost enjoyment. They are waiting for some public movement, when they shall be swept along in the tide of song, and wrought into a warmer zeal and a deeper joy, by a combination of social and spiritual influences. To be blest in the secret place seems not to have entered into their thoughts. The stimulant of society seems essential to religious enjoyment. Prayer, praise and all the sanctified emotions wither and die without it. Certain it is that many are religious only when the social means are active and exciting, and when these fall to their normal condition, their goodness becomes like the morning cloud and the early dew. Is there not here an aversion to being alone, and a disrelish for solitary communion with self and with God?

Precious and helpful as are all other means of grace, it is needful that the believer should often meet alone with his Maker. If we would have "salt in ourselves," and not depend upon others for our spiritual condition, we must wait in secret upon God. The throne of grace is accessible here to all, and there is nothing in the range of the inspired promises, or in the divine fullness, that we may not ask and receive. Thus, to wait upon the Lord will ensure the renewal of our strength, the fainting spirit will be revived, and we shall be prepared, not to weaken and discourage, but to cheer and confirm all who, like ourselves, are engaged in the spiritual conflicts of the holy war. *

THAT ENTHUSIASTIC DOCTRINE.

The evil under the sun which led our Founder to insert this admonition, "trampling under foot that enthusiastic doctrine that we are not to do good unless our hearts be free to it," is doubtless an evil still. This item in the general rules attests that the failings and infirmities of religious people vary but little from generation to generation. The more ancient records of Scripture prove that human nature, under the modifying influences of religion, presents about the same phases of inconsistency and weakness in all times. "That which is perfect" had not come in Paul's day; no more had it in the days of Wesley. There were enthusiasts then who, from a mistaken principle, stood all the day idle; and others, without principle, who did nothing because they felt like doing nothing. There are now those who act only, as the Quaker talks in meeting, when the spirit moves them. The heart must "be free to it," lubricated with a melting unction of comfort and joy, and aroused to a pitch of "double quicking" by some temporary stimulant, before they can go heartily to work.

We wish this freeness of heart could always be counted on, and that this gracious high pressure could always be commanded. Then we should witness the highest results of Christian devotion and activity, and there would be no occasional regressions and spasmodic advances. The progress of the church would be a uniform, stately and triumphant march to the goal of millennial conquest. Our moods and frames are not, however, altogether under control, and there must be a more reliable motive power. A closer and more careful walk with God would secure a larger measure of the Spirit, but not necessarily a continuously ecstatic frame. If the experiences of David, Paul and Jesus are worth anything to us, they certainly exhibit passages of depression, along with those radiant elevations to which they sometimes attained. But amidst these varying frames we have the manifestation of unflagging devotion to the demands of duty. Amidst temptations, sighs and tears Jesus advanced to the consummation of his great mission. The thorn in the flesh did not stop the apostle to the Gentiles. Cast down by affliction, mangled and bleeding with the stripes of persecution, and shut up in prison, he is ever found at work and pressing toward the mark for the prize.

Thus of all the first-inspired and spirit-baptized men of those times. There was something more reliable than mere freeness of heart that kept them sternly in the path, and sprung them to the loftiest achievements. It was by "trampling under foot that enthusiastic doctrine." A religion of mere convenience was foreign to their convictions, because they had been taught in the school of Christ. Denial of self and bearing their cross were practical and fundamental ideas. The enlightened conscience and the perception of obligation to the Lord that bought them governed their conduct.—These principles shine clearly and act powerfully when the emotional nature is engloomed and clouded. If we follow the latter, our "doing good" will be as fitful as the cloud-scenes of an April sky; if the former, we shall be "steadfast, unmovable and always abounding in the work of the Lord." Wesley says, in substance, somewhere in his journal, while looking out from a cosey study upon the spring landscape, that he would spend his life there if there were no world to come. Did not Bishop Pierce once say the same thing respecting his home at "Sunshine."

This working against the grain of nature, and trampling ease and inclination under foot, has marked the experience of all true laborers in the Lord's field. To be urged forward by a conscientious sense of duty, whilst the flesh cries out and the heart fails; to obey the mandate of Christ's love whilst self and sense protest, and to be borne onward by the convictions of judgment and accountability, regardless of temporary impulses, is not too much to be hoped for in those who are crucified with Christ. We fear that this aspect of zeal is often lost sight of, and that there are multitudes whose hands should be busy, who are illustrating "that enthusiastic doctrine." How few, comparatively, work systematically, and up to the full measure of their opportunities? How few carry their devotion beyond the line of convenience and to the limits of personal sacrifice?

In every religious duty there is no safety except in trampling this "enthusiastic doctrine under foot." The sinner is waiting upon his feelings, though sufficiently enlightened as to what he ought to do; and there he may wait until all hope is lost—as if the carnal nature would ever accept the wormwood of repentance, and take in the gall of contrition as a cordial. As Christians, we suspend our daily duties upon the spontaneous desires of hearts growing colder and colder in the exercises of religion. We shrink from the public testimony of our faith, because there is a cross in it; and the fields of usefulness are not entered, because it involves a sacrifice higher than the present measure of our joy. Where there is no freeness of heart, the more need to follow assiduously in the path of duty. Not to feel like praying should be our loudest call to prayer; and the absence of interest in the work of religion should alarm and incite to action. We like the Christian who does trample this enthusiastic doctrine under foot, and who persistently works from the firmer motives of conscience, and the clear perception of right. There is a blessing in such a life, and a moral sublimity and a glory that angels may envy *

A WASHINGTON letter-writer thus describes the "Bastile Cell" in which the contumacious Wooley has been incarcerated:

A nice Brussels carpet is on the floor, and the apartment is supplied with parlor and bedroom furniture to match. It is neatly arranged. While your reporter was in the room a waiter from one of the capitol restaurants entered with strawberries and cream, cigars and wine, and the "noisome dungeon" seemed far more comfortable, and even luxurious, than most of the parlors of our first-class hotels. No one, however, is permitted to have access to the prisoner, except his counsel, who were in consultation with him a long time to-day.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

We are indebted to the Chicago correspondent of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* for the following interesting items:

During this warm debate on the ecclesiastical status of the negro, Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, took occasion to remind them that if a junction was formed with these Zion brethren, not less than two hundred thousand colored members of the M. E. Church would be disaffected, who had stood by the church in weal and woe, and who were as respectable as Brother Jones, and would make as good black bishops as any of the Zion Church. He took a plain, sensible view of the subject, and made a happy speech, which was received with great applause; and although the Doctor is in a hopeless conservative minority, this speech had a good effect, and the whole subject was finally referred to a committee of sixteen, including the Board of Bishops, with instructions to report to the next General Conference.

'WAKE NICODEMUS.'

About noon Saturday I walked up to a well-dressed, well-fed and well-to-do-looking dark mulatto negro, standing in the lobby with hat and cane in hand, and asked if he was a delegate to the General Conference?

'No, sir,' said he, 'not exactly. I am a kind of outside member. I am presiding elder of the Jackson District, Mississippi; a delegate to the Chicago National Convention, and a candidate for the State Senate in Mississippi.'

'Ah! what are your chances for election?'

'Certain,' said he, 'and I am not decided yet whether to accept the office of State Senator or not.'

'Why?'

'Because it will conflict with my duties as a preacher; and if we had any white Republican capable of filling the position I would not run.'

'Are the white people down there reconstructed, or are they still rebels at heart?' I asked.

'Very few of those capable of holding office are in the Republican party,' he said; 'but if we can elect Grant and Colfax, and use the government patronage, which is now used against us, a great many of the leading men of the country will come into the party.'

'Where do you stop?'

'On ——— street.'

'Where do the colored delegates to the General Conference find homes?'

'At the same place with me.'

'Do all the colored preachers stay there?'

'Yes, sir.'

'It is a boarding house?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Do not the white people of Chicago take you colored brethren to their homes?'

'They tell me that I am assigned to a room at Dr. Hatfield's, with Dr. Gilbert Haven.'

'Why don't you go and occupy it?'

'Well, I don't hardly know; I have not been personally invited.'

'I understood,' said I, 'that Dr. Hatfield took these colored delegates to his house, kept them one night and returned them next morning to the conference, saying that he could not keep them longer; and the committee could find no homes for them, and had to send them to a boarding house. Is it true?'

He did not know exactly. Had heard some such talk. Knew that they were now at the boarding house on ——— street, with him, and understood that the whites were paying their board.

Where is Dr. Haven's 'last and only obstruction to the perfect equality of the races?' Consistency is a jewel rarely found in a body of fanatics.

I was not slow to push the inquiries thus commenced with this Mississippi negro divine, and am prepared to state upon the best authority the following facts:

When the General Conference, after a long and warm debate, admitted the Mission Conferences to representation, amongst the delegates were two healthy-looking, black, sleek negroes from the two colored conferences. These, with other delegates, were thrown on the hands of the Committee on Homes. After long and painful, but fruitless effort, they had to let it be known on the General Conference floor, either publicly or privately, that amongst all the faithful of their Israel there was none good, no, not one, good enough to give these brethren a home. The preachers were chop-fallen. Dr. Eddy, editor of the *Northwestern*, and the champion of negro equality in Chicago and the Northwest, elongated his face and hung his head. What did all his faithful teachings amount to? And he mused on his own elegant home. Dr. Pershing thought of his cruel ejectment of a beautiful girl from his school in Cincinnati because it was reported to him that she was a little tainted with imperceptible negro blood. Dr. G. Haven thought of Brother Mars, and that unfortunate (?) intermittent ailment that deprived the colored brother of a bedfellow, and deprived the church of one martyr to the glorious cause of equality. Drs. Curry, Lanahan, Peck, Roddy, Butler, Foster, Jervis and others consoled themselves in the reflection that their homes were distant and their beds were already occupied, and the bishops smiled complacently from the platform upon the awkward perturbation below. But Dr. Hatfield, who has the good fortune to have a home in Chicago, rose and rebuked the conference, the church and the citizens for leaving these good brethren out in the cold, homeless and friendless. 'A man is a man,' a Christian is a Christian, and Methodism is founded upon Bible Christianity and Bible equality. Hath not God made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth? and shall we raise up castes and make distinctions on account of color where God has not? A burning shame on the Methodism and humanity of Chicago. He would take these outcasts to his house, feed them at his table, sleep them in his beds, entertain them in his parlors and treat them as his equals. The conference was relieved. But unfortunately a man is not always lord of his own mansion. The power behind the throne is sometimes greater than the throne itself, and the good Dr. Hatfield had to repent of his rashness, and whimper and whine out an apology to the conference the next morning and beg the committee to take these brethren and provide homes for them elsewhere. Did pence at home require it? Ah! it was the Biddy in the kitchen that was; after having the very moment the nasty stinkenagers put their big feet in the house, she would.' And the preachers were industrious to circulate the slander upon the Irish servant. A 'scape goat' was needed, and Mrs. Gordle could easily command her high priest to lay his hands upon the chambermaid and cook, and send them off to the wilderness with the sins of at least one family.

A pony purse, made up so quietly amongst the Methodists of Chicago that they evidently don't want their right hand to know what their left hand doeth, pays the board of these negro delegates to the General Conference at a third-rate negro boarding house, and expresses the love of Chicago Methodism for the 'man and brother.'

THE CHURCH NORTH.

The General Conference at Chicago adopted the following report relative to the work in the South. Our benighted region is to be flooded with light and radicalism. 'A liberal system of transfers is recommended.' The Missionary and Church Extension Societies are to render special aid, and there is to be a religious journal here in the South.

WHEREAS, It is deemed important that weekly religious papers be published in the South; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the book agents at Cincinnati be authorized to establish and publish, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1869, a weekly religious journal at Knoxville, Atlanta, or Nashville, where, in their judgment, may be deemed most advisable; the editor to be appointed by the bishops, with the concurrence of the book agents aforesaid; but the agents are at liberty to discontinue said paper in the event that its continued publication shall involve a greater loss to the Concern than $2,000 per annum.

Resolved, That the Missionary and Church Extension Societies be requested to render such special aid to church building enterprises in Southern States as the bishops and the said societies shall find practicable.

Resolved, That a liberal system of transfers of suitable ministers to our work in the South is hereby recommended.

Resolved, That the maintenance of training and theological schools in the South, for the preparation of persons for the work of teaching and preaching in that region, deserves the sympathy and co-operation of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and we therefore hereby commend said object to the liberality of our people, and specifically to the generous aid of our missionary and educational societies.

IN Italy there are 8,292,224 farmers; 3,923,631 mechanics and tradesmen; 56,581 miners; 549,255 lawyers, doctors, editors, etc.; 174,001 ecclesiastics; 147,448 public officers; 252,386 soldiers; 520,687 servants; 305,343 "poor;" and 9,285,582 little children, old men, and persons not engaged in any trade or business.

IN England at least 50,000 tons of cheese are made annually, and about 30,000 more are imported from America. The consumption of cheese in England is said to have increased much more rapidly than the population, and for some years past the price there has steadily risen, and the amount imported has already increased.

SOMETHING FOR THE SICK.—Frequently we find sick people whose stomachs reject all kinds of nourishments until conditions follow that in many instances terminate fatally. In twenty instances in which we have heard the popular sick-bed nourishments prescribed, and rejected by an invalid's enfeebled stomach, we have never known the simple saucer of parched corn pudding or boiled gruel refused. The corn is roasted brown, precisely as we roast coffee, ground as fine as meal in a coffee mill, and made either into mush, gruel, or thin cakes, baked lightly brown, and given either warm or cold, in clear water, or whatever dressing the stomach will receive or retain. Parched corn and meal, boiled in skimmed milk, and fed frequently to children suffering from summer diarrhea, will almost always cure, as it will dysentery in adults, and, we believe, cholera in its earliest stages.—*Lynchburg News.*

PARIS has a population of about 2,150,000 inhabitants. But, wonderful to say, less than 734,000 of these are Parisians. There are 33,000 Germans, nearly as many Swiss, 9,000 English, half as many thousand Americans, and Italians, Dutch, Poles and Russians enough to make the sum total of over two millions of resident inhabitants in that modern Babel.

OBITUARIES.

REV. NATHAN P. COOK.—TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Quarterly Conference of Yazoo Circuit, Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, May 30, 1868:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensations of his wise providence, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Reverend Nathan P. Cook, a local elder in the church; and whereas, we desire to give expression to our sorrow in this bereavement, and record our estimation of his character and virtues; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Cook the community has lost a valuable citizen, the church a consistent member and the ministry a faithful co-laborer.

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of Providence in this afflicting dispensation, we will cherish with affectionate remembrance the virtues and Christian character of our departed brother, and rejoice in the hope of a reunion with him in the "better land."

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of our beloved brother, pointing them to the consolations of the gospel and the inspiring hopes of Christianity for comfort in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this conference, that a copy be borne to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be forwarded to the *Jackson Methodist* and the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

H. WILLIAMSON,
J. P. BRIGGS,
W. S. KING,
Committee.

Reverend JOHN J. RUSS was born in Brunswick county, North Carolina, July 5, 1809, and died at his residence in Vernon, Washington county, Florida, December 11, 1867. He joined the M. E. Church in 1833, and was licensed to preach in 1838, and continued in that relation until his death. Brother Russ was not blessed with early educational advantages; but being a man of clear mind and rigid application, he early became a power in the church and in the world for good. He was a patriotic citizen, a good soldier, a faithful county officer, a benevolent and charitable neighbor, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a zealous Christian and a self-sacrificing and efficient minister of the gospel. He was sound in faith and doctrine, and meek and holy in life.

In his afflictions he suffered long and severely, but he had the delightful remembrance that his sufferings constituted his whole portion of woe, and that they were only designed to exercise his faith and patience, and to brighten his virtues and to prepare him for greater rewards in heaven. Like St. Paul, he greatly desired to depart and be with Christ. He left the world with a sound mind and in perfect peace. By his holy life and peaceful death he has given us assurance that, while his body reposes in the silent grave, his soul lives in the smile and blessing of God.

B. F. BLOW.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at the second quarterly meeting conference of the Campbellton Circuit, Montgomery Conference, 1868:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Head of the church to remove by death from our midst our beloved brother, John J. Russ, who was for many years a faithful, efficient and beloved member of this Quarterly Conference, and who died in great peace, December 11, 1867; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we deeply deplore the great loss which the bereaved family, the church and the world have sustained in his death.

Resolved, That we hereby tender the family our most heartfelt condolence and kindest sympathy, and commend them to the grace of Him who is a friend to the widow and father to the orphan.

Resolved, That we devote a page of our journal to his memory, etc., etc.

B. F. BLOW,
[illegible],
Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Bishop William M. Wightman, D. D., L. L. D., will hold a District Meeting for the Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference, at Tallassee, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 13, 1868. Preachers and delegates are urged to be present with full reports at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew, D. D., is expected to be present. Rev. S. A. Pilley will preach the introductory sermon on Thursday night. Ample accommodations for all.

D. M. HUDSON, P. E.

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE.

CALENDAR OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Sunday, July 5—Sermon by Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D.

Monday, July 6, 9 A. M.—Meeting of the Board of Trustees. 8 P. M.—Freshman prize declamation.

Tuesday, July 7, 9 A. M.—Junior exhibition. 8 P. M.—Sophomore prize declamation. Prizes delivered by Rev. J. B. Cottrell.

Wednesday, July 8.—Commencement day. Literary address by Col. Joseph Hodgson.

E. J. HAMILL,
Secretary of Board.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A Sunday School Institute will be held at Opelika on the 22d and 23d of July. Pastors, superintendents, officers, teachers and friends of the cause, in connection with the M. E. Church South, within the limits of the Montgomery District, Montgomery Conference, are earnestly invited to attend. Persons of other communions will be welcomed. The following is the programme:

Wednesday afternoon—3 to 3.20—Devotion: prayer for the Institute. 3.20 to 3.30—Election of conductor and secretary. 3.30 to 4.10—Nature and design of Institute, by Prof. George W. F. Price. 4.10 to 4.40—Superintendent: His Office and Work, by E. D. Pitts. 4.40 to 5.10—Teachers: Qualifications and Duties, by Hon. D. Clopton. 5.10 to 5.30—Review by conductor. 5.30 to 5.40—Question box.

Wednesday night—8 to 8.20—Devotion: prayer for scholars. 8.20 to 9—Teachers' Meetings, by Rev. John Mathews. 9 to 9.30—Library and Librarian, by Prof. John W. Glenn. 9.30 to 10—Review by conductor. 10 to 10.30—Question box and answers.

Thursday morning—8 to 8.30—Devotion: prayer for superintendents and teachers. 8.20 to 9.20—What Classes shall be Organized and how Conducted, by Rev. J. K. Armstrong. 9.20 to 10.20—The Blackboard and its Uses, with Model Lesson, by Prof. W. H. C. Price. 10.20 to 11—Review, with illustrations and model lessons, by conductor. 11 to 11.20—Question box and answers.

Thursday afternoon—3 to 3.20—Devotion: prayer for parents and church. 3.20 to 3.50—What is the Religious State of our Schools, by the Institute. 3.50 to 4.20—Personal Piety in our Schools: Its Influence, and how to Increase it, by Rev. E. J. Hamill. 4.20 to 5.20—How can our Sunday School Work be Extended, by Hon. H. Lowther. 5.20 to 5.50—Closing addresses, ten minutes each.

Thursday night—Sunday-school entertainment.

E. D. PITTS,
Chairman of Committee.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Gadsden District will be held at Center, Cherokee co., Alabama, commencing on the 17th day of July next. Traveling and local preachers, and official members of the church in the district are expected to be present. Ministers from a distance are also expected.

T. MOONY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

ASSON WEST, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Lafayette District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Hillabee Camp Ground, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 16th of July.

All the preachers and delegates are requested to be present at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew is expected to be present. The opening sermon will be preached by Brother W. S. Turner, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

Brookhavon (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	June	27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July	4, 5,
Summit circuit, at Summit		11, 12
Brookhaven		.. ..
Meadville, at Beach Grove		18, 19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth		25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug.	1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown		8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs		15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahata		22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle		29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

MINISTERIAL AID SOCIETY.

There will be a meeting of the managers of the Ministerial Aid Society of the Mobile Conference, at Greensboro', during the commencement exercises.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Durant, Holmes county, Mississippi, commencing on Thursday, the 6th day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All the official members of the district are invited to attend, and I hope they will feel it their duty to be present and participate in the deliberations and religious exercises of the meeting. We will be glad to welcome brethren from other districts. I am pleased to announce that Bishop Paine has promised to be present and preside, should his health permit. The preachers in charge of circuits will please forward to Brother T. C. Parrish, at Durant, the names of the official members of their respective charges, noting those who will most likely attend, that he may make every necessary arrangement for their accommodation.

The introductory sermon will be preached by Dr. T. M. Ward, or Dr. W. H. Lyons, alternate.

Delegates to the Annual Conference will be chosen. Pastors will be prepared to report the statistics of their several charges.

The following will be the order of business:

1. Organization of the meeting and the appointment of committees.
2. Written reports from pastors.
3. Reports from committees in the order of appointment.
4. Miscellaneous business.

The following will constitute the business of the committees, with the chairman of each:

1. Revivals—George W. Boyles.
2. Sunday Schools—J. W. Jones.
3. Missions—Dr. T. W. Ward.
4. Denominational Education—W. P. Barton.
5. State of the Church—Dr. F. G. Thomas.
6. Temperance—H. T. Beard.
7. The Pastorate—J. D. Newsom.
8. Ministerial Support—T. C. Parrish.
9. Church Property and Parsonages—T. W. Flowers.
10. Circuit Boundaries—J. P. Briggs.
11. Church, Class and Camp Meetings—H. Williamson.
12. Religious Publications—E. H. Monroe.
13. Religious Interests of Colored People—Stephen Johnson.
14. Public Worship—Presiding Elder.

The preachers will please announce the meeting, as all the official members may not see this notice.

Brethren, on arriving at Durant, will report to Brother T. C. Parrish or Brother Madison Weems.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston	June	27, 28
Meridian	July	4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron		11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill		18, 19
Macon		25, 26
Enterprise	Aug.	1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill		8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville		15, 16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville		22, 23

S. H. COX, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June	13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield		20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie		27, 28
Natchitoches	July	4, 5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove		18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring		25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug.	15, 16
Shreveport		29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept.	19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June	27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July	11, 12
Rankin, at Salem		18, 19
Ocoha, at Sharon	Aug.	1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'		8, 9
White Plains, at Coalville		15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet		22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's		29, 30

HENRY P. LEWIS, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June	13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge		20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July	4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek		11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater		18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove		25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug.	1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope		15, 16
Yazoo City station		22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek		29, 30
Beo Lake, at Lodi	Sept.	5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June	6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel		13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre		20, 21
East Baton Rongo circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)		27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July	4, 5
Woodville station		18, 19
Wilkinson circuit		25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug.	8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		15, 16
Kingston circuit		29, 30
Natchez station	Sept.	5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Delhi and Floyd circuit	May	2, 3
Winsborough circuit		9, 10
Ion circuit, at New Salem		23, 24
Jefferson circuit		30, 31
Bastrop circuit	June	6, 7
Bastrop station		13, 14
Waterproof and St. Joseph, at Waterproof		20, 21

W. G. MCGEHEE, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER months the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnant of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Buchu is the great diuretic.—Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The best test of their purity and superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

My laboratory for the manufacture of Fluid Extracts has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the modo of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extracts are pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in their action.

None are genuine unless done up in the steel-engraved wrapper, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

H. T. HELMBOLD, druggist, of eighteen years' experience, and manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Principal Depots—Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; and Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. may30 3mr

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SARATOGA WATERS.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND PLEASANT!

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

In 6 oz bottles, in powder. This Magnesia is a mild purgative and aperient, very acceptable to the stomach for sick headache, sour or sick stomach, and all febrile cases. For sale by BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orleans, and by most druggists. Prepared by

ARTHUR ROGERS,
may16 3m 193 Spring street, New York.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's *Domestic Family Physician* describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free. Address

DR. S. S. FITCH,
may2 7mr 714 Broadway, New York.

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

HOYT, FISHER, Agent,
may2 1y No. 203 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR INVESTMENT.

Central Pacific Railroad Comp.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are authorized by acts of Congress to construct, with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, the western and principal portion of the National Trunk Line between the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley. They have built by far the most difficult and expensive portion of their road, and have an unprecedented working force extending the track across the Salt Lake basin. By the close of 1868 it is expected they will have 500 miles in full operation, and that

THE ENTIRE LINE WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

More than *Twenty Millions of Dollars* have been expended in the work, and the available construction resources are ample for the remainder, as follows:

1. United States Bonds to the extent of $35,000 per mile, average.
2. First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount.
3. Grant of Public Lands along the route, 12,800 acres per mile.
4. Capital stock of $20,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is subscribed and paid on the work done.
5. Cash resources, comprising donations from California sources amounting to $1,250,000, net earnings, etc., 1865 to 1870, $6,500,000, making a total of more than

Seventy Millions Upon the First 720 Miles.

One hundred and fifty miles are now built and in operation on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada range. The net earnings for the past year were *over a million in gold*, or more than four times the annual interest liabilities, and the net surplus for the present year, after payment of expenses and interest, is estimated at

$1,500,000 IN GOLD!

We have now on hand a supply, and are prepared to fill all orders at their

Par Value and Accrued Interest,

in currency, a limited amount of the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

bearing six per cent. per annum—both interest and principal being explicitly made "*PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN*," conformably with the specie laws of the Pacific States.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January, the back interest from January 1st being charged to the purchasers, *in currency*.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. They are believed to be the most perfect and assured corporate security now offered, and are recommended to persons seeking desirable steady investments.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,
Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

Offices of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.:
No. 54 William street, New York, and
Nos. 56 and 58 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

Subscriptions Received Through National Banks and Bankers Generally.

☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.

Seven-Thirty Notes converted into the new Five-Twenties, or any other class of Government Bonds.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

Gold, Coupons and Compound Interest Notes bought and sold.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

☞ Dealers and investors out of the city desiring to make negotiations in any of the above may do so through us, by mail or telegraph, as advantageously as though personally present in New York.

Fisk & Hatch,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOV'T SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
may30 4tr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York. mar7 1y

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR female, to sell my new and splendid engraving, *From Shore to Shore*, suggestive of life's journey from childhood to old age. A perfect gem. Address

H. B. HUSSELL,
may30 4tr Boston, Mass.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANE,
may30 4tr 91 Columbia St., N. Y. City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address

A. J. FULLAM,
may30 4tr Springfield, Vermont.

THE STIMPSON SCIENTIFIC PEN.

ONE FORWARD AND TWO BACKward arches, insuring great strength, well balanced elasticity, evenness of point, and smoothness of execution. Sold by all stationers. One gross in a twelve contains a *Scientific Gold Pen*. One dozen Stool Pens (assorted points) and Patent Ink-retaining Penholder mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
may30 4tr 111 and 113 William st., N. Y.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,

WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.
may7 3mr

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere.
may2 8tr

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT for Families.—Every family should have a case of Homœopathic medicine. Its simple directions and invitting sugar Pills are so indispensable for children, and so frequently meet the wants of those of larger growth, as to be a necessity. Sickness prevented is health and money saved, and that these simple *remedies* do arrest disease and restore health is incontestable. No family having once enjoyed their benefits would be without them. *Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics* are prepared expressly to meet the wants of families. They are simple, convenient, safe and reliable, and their value has been confirmed by an experience of many years. A full case of thirty-five large vials and Book of Directions, with Specifics for every disease occurring in domestic practice is sent to any address, by express, *free of* charge, on receipt of Ten Dollars. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, New York. Send for our Almanac. apr4 3mr

WATERS'

FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.

Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs.

The best manufactured, warranted for six years.

One hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-quarter cash and the balance in monthly or quarterly installments. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed. (Mr. Waters is the author of six Sunday School Music Books: "Heavenly Echoes" and "New S. S. Bell," just issued.)

Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.
apr4 1yr HORACE WATERS & CO.

BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Azile,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 00	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.

ROBT. J. HARP,
apr25 Agent, 112 Camp street.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

For the Advocate.

OUR BABY.

We have a baby 'neath our roof—
A five-months' dweller, he!'
'Twas God who sent him here, in proof
Of prayer on bended knee.

Our home was dark until he came,
With sorrows manifold;
Now worldly griefs are put to shame
By bliss that can't be told.

Misfortunes since have fallen fast—
New light shines through his eye,
And tells us we shall win at last—
No more shall fond hopes die!

He lines, as silver, ev'ry cloud
That floats, all-threat'ning, near;
Their lightnings cease—thy infant cawed—
A rainbow spans each tear!

Oh, ask his mother what she'd take
For that bright boy in arms,
Wha is such comfort when awake—
Or sleeping, *full* of charms!

There is no measure for the love
A mother bears her son.
You girdle space—beneath, above—
You then have but *begun!*

The love which God feels for our race,
'Tis that alone outruns
The confines of the love we trace
In mothers for their sons.

The first faint cry a baby gives,
Bursts ope a fount of love
Which ne'er can die, but ever lives
And ripens but *above!*

Can pain, then, harm the mother's heart;
Of her who bore our boy?
His future life shall ease each smart—
Bright, everlasting joy!

A tyrant he—yet sweet the chains
In which he binds our hearts;
He holds us firm by silken reins
And pins with golden darts!

He looks and smiles and coos and cries,
And wants to talk withal;
He's *master* in each role he tries—
Our little roguish Toll.

His eyes are blue as blue can be,
His mouth's an angel's, sure—
His maiden tooth we now can see,
He's fat and bright and pure!

In dimpling smiles his beauty lives
In cheek and chin and knee,
And fadeless joys he daily gives—
A *blessing* to us three!

Oh, Thou who art his father's Friend,
In tender mercy view
The boy whom Thou to him didst send
From Heaven, all *bright* and *new!*

Tho' fresh from realms of bliss above,
He's born for *earth* as well;
And needs the mantle of Thy love
More than tongue can tell.

We would not have him puffed with pride
Of wealth or name or fame,
Owned he the world—the stars beside—
They could but bring him *shame!*

'Twere better he should die this day,
And wing his way to Thee,
Than live for sin, and not to pray
Each day at mother's knee.

In Thy good time, ah, Lord! incline
His heart to seek the *Truth;*
Then shall his light an others shine!
Make him a *spotless youth!*

QUITMAN, Miss., June 1, 1868. J. T. S.

THE DOLLS.

Lucie had won her 'discretion.' Though the late events in the family, Madame de Leonsac's death and Pauline's arrival, had distracted attention from this important subject, the little girl herself had by no means forgotten it. She was too proud of having passed a whole month without flying into a passion, and even without scolding, to neglect to claim her recompense. True, since the month's end, she has been as bad as ever; but then she accounted for it by saying that to be good for a month after being naughty for six years, was the utmost that could be expected of her; and that no one could lose all at once the habit of getting angry.

'All the stronger reason for trying hard to do so,' said the mother; 'each day that you do not fight against ill habits confirms them the more.'

'But, mamma, it is so difficult to be always trying to be good.'

'Undoubtedly, my daughter; but, nevertheless, we must keep on trying to the end of our days.'

'Mamma, do you never go into a rage?'

'I used to do it. When I was a child I was more passionate even than you; but, thank God, I have got over it; so you see this is possible.'

'I think, mamma,' Lucie said again, 'if you would give me a 'discretion' for each of my faults, one after the other, I might correct them, and then I should be perfect, and have no more need to try at all.'

'So after having passed a month without scolding, you are quite cured of that fault, I suppose?'

Lucie blushed. 'Don't tease me, mamma; you know well that I have been very angry more than once since February began, and I am very sorry for it too,' continued she, hiding her face on her mother's lap.

'Listen, my child,' said the mother, gravely. 'There is but one way of growing good — fighting resolutely against our faults, and asking God to help us. He always helps those who do ask Him, provided they ask Him with all their hearts.'

Lucie answered very softly, 'I'll do that, mamma. I ought to be good, for I shall soon be seven years old.'

'Very true, I had forgotten your mature years. But tell me—what will you have for your 'discretion?' Your birthday present I have already decided on.'

'Oh, mamma, dearest mamma, might I have a lot of paper and wafer seals? Pauline has such a pretty paper-case. I saw it in her trunk. It contains paper of all sorts of colors, pens, a seal, sealing wax, envelopes, transparent seal wafers, an ink-stand and a pounce-box. You never saw anything so pretty. And she has a P on the seal. May I have one like it? It is not too dear, I know, for Pauline told me it only cost ten francs. If I could only have some paper on which to write to Charles and Edouard!'

'We shall see. What have you done with Pauline this morning?'

'Paul has taken her with him to the fields. It is very funny; you know he said at first he would not have her for a sister, and now he is so fond of her he never quits her.'

Madame Bessard smiled. 'Go and meet them now; bring Pauline back, and say I want both of you to help me to unpack the trunks that have come by the wagon.'

As soon as Lucie was gone her mother opened her treasure closet, and took thence a charming little mahogany desk, rather ancient in shape, perhaps, but in very good condition. She filled it with paper, envelopes, wafers—keeping back, however, two quires of note-paper. Then, seating herself at the table, she opened a color-box, seldom touched, and began to trace, with light and skillful hand, on the top of each sheet the letters L and B, entwined in a monogram. When this was done she placed the ornamental paper in company with the rest, closed the desk, and put it back in her closet. The same moment the two girls ran into her room. Pauline looked quite another person, her eyes so bright, her cheeks so red, and her beautiful curls all in disorder.

'Where are my trunks, aunt?' cried she, as she came in.

'In the linen-closet. How could I put into your tiny room two big boxes? Indeed, where I shall stow them away when they are empty I have no idea.'

'May we sleep in them, aunt?' said Pauline, laughing.

'That will do beautifully,' added Lucie, 'and then every morning we can shut them, and sit down on the top of them.'

'Unless some fine day you are lost, and found long afterward, like Ginevra—whose story I once told you—smothered and dead.'

'That must have been because Ginevra had no mamma; I am certain my mamma would have found me,' said Lucie, energetically.—'And now, do let us go and open the trunks.'

They all went to the linen-closet. From the moment it was known these boxes were on their way to La Vacherie, Pauline had never ceased to talk to Lucie about the dolls they contained; so much so, that to hear her speak, one would have thought the little girl's wardrobe consisted entirely, not of frocks or petticoats, but only dolls. Lucie had half come to believe that in Algeria playthings were found at every step—one had but to stoop and pick them up. The fact was that Pauline, only child of a colonel of cavalry, was the pet of all the officers of the regiment, and, since the idea of a doll is the first that offers itself to the mind of a gentleman who wishes to make a present to a little girl, Pauline's family of dolls was very numerous; the more so, as she never broke or destroyed any of them, having been obliged to learn to play quietly with them during her father's illness, which lasted more than a year. For M. de Leonsac had continued in the army as long as he could sit on horseback; but when he was at home he was usually so ill as to need absolute rest, which was not difficult to get with a delicate wife and a sweet-tempered daughter. It was an astonishment often to Madame Bessard to see how, in spite of her own extreme quietness, Pauline soon got used to the noise of her cousins, and how, while still keeping her gentle reserved manner, she took part in their fun, and amused herself with their gayety.

The first trunk was opened, but the little girls were not allowed to search for dolls. Madame Bessard took from it piles of under-clothes, dresses and mantles, and commissioned her little handmaids to carry these direct to their room. It was after half an hour of this uninteresting exercise that Lucie, leaning over the box, saw a bit of rose-colored silk sticking out.

'Have you got a frock of pink silk?' asked she of her cousin, in great awe.

'No; it belongs to Amelie, my French daughter.'

'Have you, then, dolls of all countries?'

'Of a good many. Aunt, may I take out Amelie?'

'Stop a minute, and I will unpack her, my dear. There she is; very pretty, and quite unhurt.'

'But, aunt, she is not one of my favorite children. I like my Arab better. She is most likely in the other trunk.'

Lucie scarcely left her mother time to turn the key, so impatient was she to see the Arab doll that Pauline spoke of. Whosoever had packed the boxes had evidently no respect for dolls, for they were at the very bottom of the box—some of them being stowed away under the books. At last there came to view a doll, dressed in a yellow silk vest, embroidered with silver, a tunic of red silk, pantaloons of white silk, and a long veil of silver gauze. Her black curls were adorned with little pieces of silver money, and she had a necklace and bracelets also of coins, imitating gold.

'Oh, mamma, what a beautiful doll!' cried Lucie rapturously.

'Isn't she pretty?' said Pauline. 'And I love her best of all, because it was my mamma who dressed her. But I have a little Jewess, who is nearly as pretty.'

The Jewess was discovered; and Lucie divided her admiration between the two young orientals. Then there were unpacked three ladies—a Swiss, an Italian and a Spaniard, and a quantity of babies. They counted ten dolls in very fair condition, and many others only slightly damaged. Lucie examined them over, and over again, and planned how they were to be mended, their clothes ironed, and so on. She was not jealous; but doubtless she would not have been sorry had a share of all these riches belonged to herself.

Pauline whispered in her aunt's ear, 'May I divide my dolls with Lucie?'

'If you wish it, my child; but suppose you were to give her one?—it would be sufficient.'

'Oh, no, aunt. Lucie gives me half of all her playthings. Now, Lucie, choose for yourself among my dolls. You may take any you please, except the little Arab, because my mamma gave her to me. There are ten nice dolls. We shall have five apiece, and we'll throw the old ones away.'

'Nobody ever throws anything away here,' said Madame Bessard. 'Lucie will show you how we mend them, and make them do for the poor little children in the village. Lucie, child, don't look so stupefied—choose among the dolls that Pauline wishes to divide with you.'

Lucie threw herself on her cousin's neck. 'Oh, how good you are—how I love you—but I won't take half of your children. Give me just one—any one you choose.'

'But, Lucie,' said Pauline, 'how can I take care of ten children? Often for a whole month some of them are never undressed, and that fatigues them very much, you know. Since you will not choose for yourself, suppose you take the little Jewess, the Italian, the French lady and two babies; the smallest baby shall be the child of the French woman. And then I can keep the Arab, the Swiss, the Spaniard and two other babies. Look! this baby opens and shuts its eyes. Will you have it?'

The two little girls had quite forgotten all about the unpacking of the trunk and arranging of the clothes on the shelves. They sat on the floor, pulling out the crumpled dresses of the dolls, examining their faces, feet, hands and clothes. Pauline, for once more talkative than Lucie, told the history of all her daughters and passed in review for her cousin's edification all the officers of the regiment who had given them to her.

This interesting occupation was stopped by Madame Bessard, who reminded them that, if they wished the dolls to live in their room, they must finish the arrangements for their accommodation. So with a slight sigh the dolls were laid aside, and the little girls fell heartily to work. Soon their night-gowns, stockings, pocket-handkerchiefs, and the rest of their clothes, were arranged with so much art that they contrived to find room for the linen of both little girls in the same space which one had formerly occupied; and still there was left a tiny cupboard, which might serve for a doll's house. Of furniture for this, Lucie had a bed and a chest of drawers; Pauline, a second bed, a table, a sofa, two chairs and a glass wardrobe; but this latter, being too big to enter the cupboard, was obliged to be placed outside, like a soldier on guard.

The little cousins had just completed their arrangements when the first bell rang for dinner. They dressed very quickly, and descended the stairs, four steps at a time. In the drawing-room they found M. Bessard, who sat reading his newspaper beside the little desk which has already been mentioned, and which has been secretly placed on the table.

'Oh, what a pretty box!' said Pauline. 'It was not here this morning, was it, uncle?'

'No. Open it, Lucie.'

Lucie, not a little surprised, obeyed; but at the first glance inside she turned crimson, hardly daring to believe in what it all meant.

'Look at that ornamental paper,' said her father. And when she saw the L and B, poor little Lucie fairly cried with pleasure, and hid her face on her father's arm.

'Is it for me—all for me?'

'Yes, my pet; it is your 'discretion.' Your mother found this pretty little desk in her drawers, and she filled it with paper, as you wished, and, over and above the bargain, she has drawn this elegant monogram for you.'

'Oh, I am too happy—only too happy to-day!' cried Lucie, quite overcome. 'All these beautiful dolls and a desk besides! For, papa, you don't know that Pauline has given me half of her daughters. There is a Jewess and an Italian, a French woman and two babies; and we have arranged them all in their room in the cupboard. You must come and look how pretty it all is.'

'What—Pauline has given you half of her daughters! What a bad mother! I am sure mamma would never give anybody half of her children.'

Pauline crept close to her uncle, with her delicate, sad little face.

'Uncle, my mamma gave you her little girl; it is true, she could not take care of me herself any longer.'

M. Bessard stooped and kissed the child, as tenderly as if she had been one of his own.—*A French Country Family, translated by Miss Mulock from the French of Madame Guizot.*

WESLEYAN CHURCHES.—The growth of Wesley's churches is the most striking religious phenomena of the century. John Wesley originated his first society in 1739. The first society in America was started in 1766. The first conference met in 1784. Old men remember the bitter prejudice which existed against them among the Calvinistic clergy at the beginning of this century. To-day, as we learn from the *Methodist*, there are 3,321,539 church members in the world, representing a population of 9,000,000, of which nearly 8,000,000 reside in the United States. They are divided as follows:

"United States.—M. E. Church, 1,139,096; Methodist Episcopal Church South, (1860,) 757,205; American Wesleyan Methodists, 20,000; the "Methodist" Church, 50,098; Protestant Methodists (in the Southern States,) 70,000; African Methodist Episcopal Church, 200,000; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 60,000; Free Methodists, 4,800; Primitive Methodists, 2,000; Evangelical Association (exclusive of the "Germany Conference,") 57,226. There are, therefore, 2,359,425 Methodists of every name in the United States. In the American British Possessions, Hayti, and the Argentine Republic there are 139,134.

"In Great Britain the Wesleyan Methodists number 379,342; the Primitive Methodists, 150,127; and the other branches of the church, 194,995. In the other countries of Europe there are 14,391 Methodists.

"In Asia they number 3,669; in Africa, 21,004; and in Australia, 59,452 members."

A RECENT number of the London *Times* paints the following pleasant picture of an Irish city: "Dublin, though capable of such improvement, is quite as well adapted for spectacles of all kinds as London. Its bay is magnificent; its river very pretty; its park four times as large as Hyde Park and four times as beautiful; its public buildings, if anything, are a little too ambitious; its cathedral is large enough to seat three thousand, and handsome enough to have just now cost a hundred thousand pounds in restoration; its streets and squares are laid out better than our own; its railways are numerous, good, and well managed; its suburban scenery is enchanting and even grand; its atmosphere healthy, pleasant and clear; its markets are excellent; and its Crystal Palace, where the royal visitors will open a grand ball in a few days, is in the city instead of being eight miles off. You may spend a long day in the most beautiful mountain or sea-side scenery between breakfast and dinner in Merrion square or St. Stephen's green."

WE walk here, as it were, in the crypts of life; at times, from the great cathedral above us, we can hear the organ and chanting of the choir; we see the light stream through the open door, when some friend goes up before us—and shall we fear to mount the narrow stair-case of the grave that leads out of this uncertain twilight into the serene mansions of the life eternal?

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D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Doremus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testimentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

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Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word; no tampering with the text; no man's note or comment; God's Word; Christ's Word; the Holy Spirit's Word; Free: Free: Free. o25 1y.

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Oct. 19th, 1867.

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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no improvement to notice in the general market since our last review. The movement in our leading staple has been restricted by the limited stock in first hands, and the unwillingness of factors, despite the continued discouraging accounts from other markets, to yield to the extent required. Operations in sugar and molasses have been confined mainly to a few trifling lots, while the movement in Western produce, as will be seen from our report, has shown considerable dullness throughout.

In the freight market there has been little or no change. The number of vessels on the berth is very small, but the offerings for both foreign and coastwise ports are circumscribed.

Cotton.—In our last report we noticed that under the influence of discouraging telegrams from Liverpool and New York the market closed on Friday rather unsettled, at figures showing a decline of one-half cent per pound. On Saturday, with news of still further depression both at Liverpool and New York, the movement was brought to almost a complete standstill. There were several orders on hand which parties were anxious to fill, but as they were based on figures much below the asking rates, buyers were forced to postpone their execution, as factors refused to make the required concessions. The sales, in consequence, were restricted to 350 bales, at irregular but lower prices, the bulk of the business having been at 25⅜ to 25c. for Low Middling, and 27 to 27¼c. for Middling. On Monday the receipt of the 1.20 P. M. telegram from Liverpool, announcing an improvement of an 1/16d. in the rate for Orleans, caused a much better feeling to prevail among factors, but on the receipt, at a later hour, of advices reporting a reaction, the market became unsettled. The demand was fair, but the movement was confined mostly to the operations of three or four buyers, the day's business including 800 bales, (three-fourths of which were taken by one party,) Low Middling being quoted nominally, at the close, at 25½ to 26c., and Middling at 27 to 27½c. On Tuesday there was a fair inquiry, and as factors evinced a disposition to meet the demand more freely, the sales summed up 650 bales, at easier though not quotably lower prices.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 1,800 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 268 bales, against 452 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 184 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 580,016 bales, against 699,370 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 294,199 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 107,473 bales to Great Britain, of 7,252 to France, and of 108,841 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	24½	to 25
Low Middling	25½	to 26
Middling	—	to 27
Strict Middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days	268
Arrived previously	654040-654308
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.	3239—657547
	672803
Exported past three days	1357
Exported previously	659608—660965
Stock on hand and on shipboard	11838

Sugar.—The market continues quiet and unchanged. The stock of Cuba now on hand is rather large for the demand. The only sales within our notice on Saturday were 90 hogsheads, on private terms, while business on Monday and Tuesday was confined to 150 boxes Cuba, Nos. 12 and 13, at 12⅛ to 13¼c. per pound, and 50 boxes, Nos. 19 and 20, at 15¼ to 15¾c. per pound. What little Louisiana sugar there is remaining in market is retailing slowly at 14½c. per pound for fair, 15¼ to 15⅝c. for prime, 16 to 16¼c. for yellow clarified, and 16½ to 17 for white.

Molasses.—Cuba molasses has been dull and depressed. The stock on hand is good. There is very little demand for distilling purposes. We heard of no transactions except 250 barrels Cuba, on Friday, at 46½c., and 107 hogsheads do. at 52½c. per gallon.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, June 16, 1868.

Western Beef, choice, per lb net	12c to 15
Western Beef, 2d quality, per lb net	— to —
Texas Cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas Cattle, 2d qual, per head	25 to 35
Texas Cattle, 3d qual, per head	12 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	10c to 12
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	to 6 00
Sheep, 2d " "	to 3 00
Sheep, 3d " "	to 1 25
Milch Cows, choice, per head	80 to 125
Milch Cows, per head	50 to 87
Texas Cows, with Calves	— to 60
Yearlings, per head	6 to 12
Calves, per head	5 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	19	22
East India	22	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs		1 50
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot		7 50
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	13 00	15 00
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		10 00
Anthracite ₱ ton		
Western, ₱ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	16 00	
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	5 00	
Dyes, ₱ lb:		3½
Logwood, Camp'y		
St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	16	18
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	12	14
Feathers, ₱ lb		
Fish, Cod, ₱ box		70
Herrings	60	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		22 00
——— No. 2		17 00
——— No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	8 50	
Extra	9 00	14 50
Fine	7 50	
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb		18
Figs, Drum	20	21
Dried Apples	7½	8
Currants, Zante	8	8½
Almonds, soft shell	30	
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box		
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		
Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 85	2 90
Canada	2 90	3 10
Oats	77	
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	95	1 05
Beans, ₱ bbl	19 00	23 00
Hops, ₱ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	19 00	20 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c.	2 25	
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5¾
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	
Pitch	4 50	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 40	3 50
No. 2	3 00	
No. 3	2 75	
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	42½	
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 60	
Coal Oil	39	42
in cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude		85
Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		29 50
Prime Mess		26 75
Hog, round, ₱ lb	13½	
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	15	
Do., canvassed	19	21
Sides	16	17
Shoulders	13¼	13½
Green Shoulders		13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	
in kegs	20	
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	35	38
Western	22	28
Cheese, American	15	18
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 50	4 00
Onions	5 00	5 50
Green Apples		
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	6	11
India		
Carolina	11½	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 60	2 65
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	14½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	20	25
Texas, (@) Merino	26	28

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CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T. A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

REV J F BELLAMY,
REV J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure—

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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Rev. E Wadsworth, A M, D D,
O as , A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
N T Lupton, A M.

The next session of this institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term	$40 00
Incidental fee	5 00
Tuition in Preparat'y school per term	$30 to $35
Contingent fee	$2 50
Board, exclusive of washing and lights,	$20 to $25 per month.

All dues invariably in advance.

july 27-tf O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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Elementary Branches	$20 00
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French, extra.	

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B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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All orders from the country accompanied by the money will be carefully filled at the lowest market prices. J L DUNNICA & CO.

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 23.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 685.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

For the Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Rev. Jason L. Jordan died at his residence, in Holmes county, Mississippi, March 31, 1868. He was born January 6, 1800, in Northampton county, North Carolina. He was of pious parents. He was the subject of early religious impressions. He was a spirited youth and quick to resent an insult, real or supposed, which again and again dispelled the pious impressions of his early years. He was of a lively disposition and passionately fond of society. These traits led him to scenes of drinking, where at times he indulged in drunkenness to an alarming extent. These orgies often resulted in outbreaks between himself and his companions. In these wranglings he was excessively profane. At such times, when wrought up to an uncontrollable pitch, his profanity was most intense and virulent. I have heard him advert to these scenes of sin and profligate wickedness in his experience in a love feast as "the story of his shame." This sort of life was not allowed to go unreproved by the memories of his early education, nor by the Holy Ghost. So terrible at times were the goadings of conscience that more than once he meditated self destruction. As a passenger, at one time, on one of our Southern steamers, he stood out upon the guard, thinking to bury himself beneath the waves of the peaceful flowing river, and was only deterred by the presence of persons whom he thought observant of his movements.

In early life he was married to Miss C. W. Hobbs, whose piety was a living admonition to his wayward ness and sin. During all this while he was a man of strict integrity, and truly upright in his dealings with his fellow-men.

During the year 1857 some of his children, including his two daughters, attended a camp meeting at C—— camp ground, Carroll county, Mississippi. The first intimation he had of the return of his children was seeing his daughter Jennie, (now Mrs. Wright,) at some work about the dairy. He had entered the back yard by a side gate, and was walking toward the house, when she saw her father, and hurried toward him. He saw that she was excited, but she did not speak until she reached him. Then throwing her arms round his neck, she said, "Pa, I mean to be a better girl." This, with her earnest expression, her tearful eyes, her affectionate caress, together with a thousand recollections, rushed upon his soul. He felt that it was more than he could endure. Almost rudely detaching his daughter's hands from his neck, he left the spot, hurrying away, governed by an impulse to be alone. Reaching a lonely part of his farm, he sank down in a tumult of feeling, terrible to be endured. He felt "that certainly he would die—that there and then God would kill him." How long he remained in that state of mind he knew not, but after the tempest of feeling had subsided, so that his ideas began to run a little more clearly, there in the silent hours of early night, he most solemnly vowed to God that if he would spare his life he would devote the remainder of his days to his service. When he thought himself sufficiently composed to meet his family, he returned to the house. He found his wife alone. She observed his unusual quietness. After a time she remarked: "There is a preacher in the other room." He was startled by the announcement. A revulsion of feeling ran over him which tended no little to shake his late resolutions. His notions of politeness compelled him to see his guest. Brother Abbey was more than usually pleasant and communicative. The late camp meeting came up as a subject of conversation. He spoke of the preaching, the unction, the praying, the singing, the conversions, and closed by alluding to the great work that had been done for his children. The manner in which this was told, and the idea that his children were the subjects of converting grace, together with what had passed between himself and one of them that evening, left him hardly in communication with man—he valued redeeming grace as he had never done before. Next morning, as his guest was leaving, according to his habit, he walked with him to the gate.—At parting Brother Abbey held him by the hand, and remarked in effect: "My dear friend, your children have made a wise start in religious life. I hope you will not leave them to go alone without you." This speech fixed the arrow of conviction deeper in his soul. For months he sorrowed and prayed over what he termed his "ruined condition." His business, his health, his family, were neglected. He had little to say to any one, not even to his wife and praying daughters, about the state of his mind. He was rather disposed to conceal his feelings, and in order to do this he pretended to spend his time in hunting. Before his family was ready he would partake of a slight breakfast, and with his gun repair to the woods. There he would spend his time, not in pursuit of game, but in lamenting over the accumulated sins of a long lifetime. Whether kneeling, sitting, standing or walking, the awful thought of being a sinner against God was ever present with his thoughts. His physical man wasted away under this mighty incubus of conscious guilt.

During these exercises of mind a protracted meeting was held in his immediate neighborhood. He was a faithful attendant at the altar for the prayers of the church. Not the prayers nor tears of his wife and children, nor exhortations of praying friends, sufficed to bring him to Christ during that series of services. He returned to his home with a pall of darkness upon his soul. Sad and disconsolate, he repaired again to the solitude of the fields and woods to ruminate upon his "lost and ruined condition." Before the close of that conference year, at the suggestion of Brother H. Williamson, who was then pastor of Black Hawk circuit, he joined the M. E. Church South, on probation, as a seeker of religion. The honest and unfaltering perseverance with which he sought the Lord made him a subject of the church's care and protection. Summer had departed; autumn, with its sear and sombre leaves, had strewed the earth. On a winter evening, while the sun in his roseate hues was painting upland and tree-top in beauty and gold, and throwing a halo of glory upon the light-floating clouds above, and was going down to leave the world to darkness, upon a retired part of his farm, beneath a beech tree held dear to memory upon his dying bed, wrestled Brother Jordan, Jacob like, pleading in accents of despair for mercy. Not the beauty of the evening, with its chilly breath, nor the gathering darkness, was aught to him as he looked in upon the night of his soul. The last extremity had been reached. In hopeless desperation of ever doing more, he would cease his prayers, still his agonizing, and dry his tears. If "Christ could save him, let him do it." There, what was that! A strange warning filled his heart, a new light and joy flooded his soul. His load was gone! What did it mean? Must he rejoice now! Nay, he could not suppress it—"glory to God" burst from his lips! He felt and saw that it was the Cross which had done it, and through the remainder of his life did he try most faithfully to adorn that Cross with glory.

I have heard him state, in health, that from the hour of his conversion his appetite for intoxicating drink was gone, nor did he ever feel the slightest impulse to swear. He believed, as our holy religion teaches can be done, that the very roots of these sins were removed. He was a powerful, living argument in favor of the truth of the gospel. Men who doubted the truth of religion, but did not inquire of the doctrines themselves, grew silent before the mighty change wrought and maintained in the character and person of Brother Jordan.

Early after conversion he felt it his duty to do more than act the part of a private member of the church." Following this impression, he offered himself for the ministry. In 1859 he was licensed to preach by the fourth quarterly meeting of Black Hawk circuit. In 1866 he was recommended and elected to deacon's orders, but was never ordained. As a local preacher he was ardent and zealous, in season and out of season, often traveling to a distance to labor for the good of souls. In his own neighborhood he would visit, doing the work of a pastor, and often, by conversation, song or prayer, he would leave the luke-warm in a better frame of mind. He has been known to stop the soldier upon the highway in the midst of his profanity, and, preaching to him Jesus, would leave him in tears.

During a series of protracted meetings, held in the fall of 1866, his health broke down. He returned to his home a confirmed consumptive. For almost eighteen months he survived but to suffer. Through those long months, no tongue can tell the agony he endured. He never murmured. He was sometimes distressed lest in his agony he should inadvertently complain against God. He was resigned, ready to depart, but willing to live and suffer if it was God's righteous will. As he neared his end his breathing became more difficult. Congestion increased his agony. At one time he called out, as if speaking to a son who had been dead some years before. His last words were: "Now, Lord, take me." Then speaking to his children, who held him up that he might breathe, he said: "Lay me down and let me die." Thus passed away one dear to the memory of many. Perhaps no subject was more common with him than the warning of the young against putting off their return to God until old age, as he had done. "God buries his workmen, yet carries on his work."

Joseph D. Newsom.

Southern Presbyterian Churches.—At the late session of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, held at Albany, the following preamble and resolutions in relation to the synods that separated from said assembly during the war were adopted:

Whereas, The Synods of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Memphis, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, with the several presbyteries under their care, have, with the exception of the Presbytery of New Orleans, in the Synod of Mississippi, voluntarily withdrawn from our connection, and organized themselves into a separate church; therefore,

Resolved, That the permanent clerk is directed to drop their names from the list of our synods and presbyteries, and they are no longer to be regarded as a part of the Presbyterian Church under the care of this assembly, with the exception of the Presbytery of New Orleans, which is hereby attached to the Synod of Nashville.

Resolved, That the assembly does hereby recognize the organization into which these synods have formed themselves as a separate and independent church, sustaining to us the same relation which we accord to other branches of the Presbyterian Church, and hereafter it is to be treated accordingly by all the courts under our care.

Resolved, That the assembly also takes this occasion to say that while it cannot justify these brethren in separating themselves from the church of their fathers, it regrets their withdrawal, and expresses the earnest hope that they may see their way clear to return to their former relations.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington, June 17.—Since the name of Chase was first mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination Mr. Johnson has taken an unusual interest in the proposed convention. He has frequently expressed his preference for Chase, to those who introduced the subject to him, over all the other candidates. In his opinion the nomination of Chase would be the harbinger of victory for the Democrats, and his election would bring peace and quiet to the country, besides doing away with military rule and restoring the reign of law and order. During the conversation last evening the President frankly expressed the hope that the Democratic convention would have the wisdom and policy to nominate Chase, around whom the conservatives and the Constitution loving masses of the country could rally. If this was done he (Johnson) would do his utmost to insure the success of the ticket. The Chief Justice thanked the President for his kindness, and expressed his willingness to accept the nomination on the platform embracing the living issues of the day.

Washington, June 20.—The following is the President's message vetoing the Arkansas bill:

"The approval of this bill would be an admission that the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and acts supplemental thereto, were proper and constitutional. Whereas, the President's opinion is unchanged in this respect, but rather strengthened by results attending their execution. If Arkansas is not a State, then this bill does not admit her. If she is a State, no legislation is necessary to her representation in Congress. Each House, under the Constitution, judges the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and nothing is necessary to restore Arkansas but the decision of each House of the eligibility of those presenting credentials. If this plain and simple plan of the Constitution had been adopted in 1865, instead of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous, restoration would long since have been accomplished. The President again recommends the adoption of the constitutional plan. The terms proposed are scarcely applicable to a territory, certainly not to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for over a quarter of a century. The President is unable to find any authority for the conditions of the bill in the Federal Constitution. The election franchise is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves. The bill fails to provide how Arkansas shall signify her acceptance of the fundamental conditions, nor does it prescribe penalties for their nullification. It is seriously questioned whether the constitution has been ratified according to the law assumed to be in force before its adoption. The Arkansas constitution restricted franchise on its ratification by tests unknown in the reconstruction acts—among them the acceptance of the political and civil rights of all men. It is well known that a large portion—if not a large majority—of electors do not accept this test, and if applied to voters North there is reason to believe many of them would remain away from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions."

The President concludes: "Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition, what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow, and if so, may we not dread at some future day a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew in an aggravated form the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be ill-timed and unfortunate?"

Washington, June 20.—Speculative calculations by very high Democratic authority fix the chances for the nomination at New York as follows: Pendleton 2 in 10; Chase 2 in 10; Hancock, Doolittle, Hendricks, Dix and half a dozen others rauge lower. Close and impartial reading indicates that Chase's chances are very good, and equally close and impartial watching here demonstrates that Chase desires and that patient friends are working assiduously for his nomination.

Washington, June 20.—The bill introduced into Congress providing for the division of Texas into three separate States, apportions the territory as follows: All between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, up to thirty-two degrees north latitude, into South Texas. All between the Colorado and a line formed by the centre of Galveston Bay and San Jacinto and Trinity rivers, and thence north to the Red river, remains as the State of Texas. All east of the last-named line forms the State of East Texas. Of the population, the proposed division would assign not far from 500,000 to East Texas, 400,000 to Texas, and 300,000 to South Texas.

Taking these small populations as a basis for State representation, our readers will at once see how, with negro suffrage, and by constantly carving up the South, Radical power in the Senate will be perpetuated for all time. That such is part of the party programme there cannot be a shadow of doubt.—*N. O. Times.*

Jackson, Miss., June 29.—The following dispatch, relative to the removal of Gov. Humphreys and Attorney General Hooker, was received to day at the Democratic Executive Committee rooms from Washington:

Gen. J. D. Freeman: Removals disapproved and reasons demanded.
BEVERLY MATTHEWS.

Humphreys and Hooker are canvassing the State in opposition to the proposed constitution. The Democrats claim that they will carry the State by 20,000 majority. The election begins on Monday, the 22d.

Washington, June 22.—Sumner presented a memorial for the establishment of a government bank, contemplating the payment of the national debt without further taxation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Arkansas admission bill passed over the veto by a party vote.

London, June 22.—The advance of the returning Abyssinian expedition has reached Plymouth, and the rear has reached Alexandria.

London, June 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Stanley agreed with the recommendation of the neutrality commission, but legislation on the subject is not possible this session.

A review of Farragut's fleet took place at Ostend to-day. The King and Queen of Belgium passed through the fleet, when the usual salutes were fired.

A mutiny occurred on an American clipper at Antwerp, which was repressed after a sharp fight.

The anniversary of the death of Maximilian was solemnly observed by Carlotta and the Belgium royal family, at Locher.

It is reported that E. C. Cushman, the American consul at Rome, has been recalled.

London, June 22.—The Queen of Madagascar is dead.

Alexandria, Egypt, June 22.—The steamship Urgent, with Napier and staff and Prince Alfred, has just departed homeward.

WHAT WAS GAINED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We quote from the New York *Herald* of the 16th:

The telegraph informed us yesterday that the Democrats had gained a majority of the districts in South Carolina at the recent local elections, having secured sixteen out of the thirty-one districts. There are about five white districts in the State—Spartanburg, Oconee, Greenville, Anderson and Chesterfield. But this gives only a faint idea of the extraordinary reaction in the popular vote in the State as compared with the vote on the new constitution. We find that in Union county the Democratic gain has been nearly two thousand, in Kershaw over seventeen hundred, in Laurens over thirteen hundred, in Chester over one thousand, and so on throughout the State. These local elections show the strength of the Conservatives in South Carolina, and are indicative of what they are capable of doing when they bring out their entire force.

Jackson, Miss, June 23.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, General Biddle, commander of the post, demanded the surrender of the governor's office. Governor Humphreys refused to vacate, when General Biddle asked if he would have to use force in order to get possession. General Biddle then brought in a squad of soldiers, and took forcible possession of the office. Governor Humphreys has fitted up another room, and claims to be Governor of Mississippi.

The election commenced yesterday for the ratification of the proposed constitution. Thirty-nine precincts have been heard from, giving a Democratic majority of over 2,000. The Radicals carried 10 of the 39 boxes. They have the American flag printed on the back of their tickets.

The following scattering returns of the voting yesterday, for and against the constitution, are given for the information of our readers: Water Valley, Democrats 462, Radicals 7; Vaiden, Democrats 300, Radicals 25; Springdale, Democrats 140, Radicals 1; Norton, Democratic majority 312; West Station, Democratic majority 200; Fair River precinct, Democratic majority 17; three precincts in Copiah county, Democratic majority 160.

Washington, June 23.—The Arkansas Senators were seated on the motion of Howard, without division.

There is reason to expect that the President will issue a proclamation of general amnesty, to take effect on the fourth of July.

The President to-night received a dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated to-day, stating that that State has gone largely Democratic, the constitution being defeated by the colored vote.

London, June 24.—Farragut has arrived at Southampton.

Sunday next has been appointed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the Abyssinian success.

Baron Von Beust declares that the bishop's threats will not prevent the enforcement of the law concerning confessional.

The pope's allocution says: The concordat with Austria should have been perpetual in its effects, and he warns the spiritual of the pains attached to its violation. He granted amnesty, with few exceptions, to all persons who invaded papal territory last year.

London, June 24.—It is reported that Italy has announced, in a diplomatic note, her determination to observe strict neutrality between France and Prussia in the event of a war between those powers.

Selma, June 24.—Yesterday the Tuscaloosa *Monitor* was suppressed, under an order of Gen. Shepherd, for an alleged violation of General Order No. 51.—Randolph, its editor, has avoided arrest, and will proceed at once to Washington to lay the facts before the President and Gen. Grant.

Conversion of Children Expected.

It cannot be God's purpose that for fourteen or sixteen years children should grow up unregenerate—children of the devil—and then by a violent revolution, a conversion, great change of heart and life, *become* his children. If they *have* grown up in sin, we cannot be too thankful for the grace that converts them. But why should they grow up in sin? Is it not God's injunction that we 'bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord?' And if we obey, shall we not, as a rule, realize the great promise of their pious manhood? As a rule, we say—for exceptions there will be, as there are to every law; no culture will always insure goodness—the tenderest father may mourn his reckless and heartless prodigal; the holiest home may be forsaken for the far country of riotous living; but the exception does not abrogate the law; piety will be the general issue of a pious and wise education. Children trained for God will be found God's children; nurtured for heaven, will be found in heaven.

May not our want of faith in this issue be one great reason why we so frequently fail to realize it? Do we not almost take for granted an unspiritual childhood? Is not our commonest idea of a child's piety connected with a conversion in advanced youth? And where this is the expectation it will almost necessarily color our feelings, give a hesitating character to our efforts, and dash our prayer with latent unbelief. Oh, if we fully expected that our children would be consecrated from the womb, and trained them and prayed for them in the strong, glowing, enthusiastic faith of such an expectation, how much more of heart, and vigor, and joy, there would be in our training, and how much oftener we should see its blessed result!

Assuredly nothing can be more unscriptural, more unbelieving, more godless, than morbid fears, and almost expectation, that the children whom God gives as his 'heritage' will be the children of the devil—sinful and reprobate—that they will break the heart of the mother that bore them, and 'bring down their father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.' This is the spirit of fear and not of faith.—*Rev. Henry Allon.*

There is no dungeon so dark and dismal as the mean man's mind.

THE GYPSY CAMP.

FROM "THE SPANISH GYPSY," BY GEO. ELIOT.

Quit now the town, and with a journeying dream
Swift as the wings of sound, yet seeming slow
Through multitudinous compression of stored sense
And spiritual space, see walls and towers
Lie in the silent whiteness of a trance,
Giving no sign of that warm life within
That moves and murmurs through their hidden heart.
Pass o'er the mountain, wind in sombre shade,
Then wind into the light and see the town
Shrunk to white crest upon the darken rock.
Turn east and south, descend, then rise again
'Mid smaller mountains ebbing toward the plain:
Scent the fresh breath of the height loving herbs
That, trodden by the pretty parted hoofs
Of nimble goats, sigh at the innocent bruise,
And with a mingled difference exquisite
Pour a sweet burden on the buoyant air.
Pause now and be all ear. Far from the south,
Seeking the listening silence of the heights,
Comes a slow-dying sound—the Moslems' call
To prayer in afternoon. Bright in the sun,
Like tall white sails on a green shadowy sea,
Stand Moorish watch towers; 'neath that eastern sky
Couches unseen the strength of Moorish Baza;
Where the meridian beats like Gnadix, hold
Of brave El Zagal. This is Moorish land,
Where Allah lives unconquered in dark breasts
And blesses still the many-nourishing earth
With dark-armed industry. See from the steep
The scattered olives burry in gay throngs
Down toward the valley, where the little stream
Parts a green hollow 'twixt the gentler slopes;
And in that hollow, dwellings: not white homes
Of building Moors, but little swarthy tents
Such as of old perhaps on Asian plains,
Or wending westward past the Caucasus,
Our fathers raised to rest in. Close they swarm
About two taller tents, and viewed afar
Might seem a dark-robed crowd in penitence
That silent kneel; but come now in their midst
And watch a busy, bright-eyed, sportive life!
Tall maidens bend to feed the tethered goat,
The ragged kirtle fringing at the knee
Above the living curves, the shoulder's smoothness
Parting the torrent strong of ebon hair.
Women with babes, the wild and neutral glance
Swayed now to sweet desire of mothers' eyes,
Rock their strong cradling arms, and chant low strains
Taught by monotonous and soothing winds
That fall at night-time on the dozing ear.
The crones plait reeds, or shred the vivid herbs
Into the caldron; tiny urchins crawl
Or sit and gurgle forth their infant joy.
Lads lying sphinx-like with uplifted breast
Propped on their elbows, their black manes tossed back,
Fling up the coin and watch its fatal fall,
Dispute and scramble, run and wrestle fierce,
Then fall to play and fellowship again;
Or in a thieving swarm they run to plague
The grandsires, who return with rabbits slung,
And with the mules fruit-laden from the fields.
Some striplings choose the smooth stones from the brook
To serve the slingers, cut the twig from snares,
Or trim the hazel-wands, or at the bark
Of some exploring dog they dart away
With swift precision toward a moving speck.
These are the brood of Zarca's Gypsy tribe;
Most like an earth-born race bred by the Sun
On some rich tropic soil, the father's light
Flashing in coal-black eyes, the mother's blood
With bounteous elements feeding their young limbs.
The stalwart men and youths are at the wars
Following their chief, all save a trusty band
Who keep strict watch along the northern heights.

For the Advocate.

The Education of Young Ministers.

SUMMERFIELD, Ala., June 9, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: You see from the heading that I am not in favor of educating young men for the ministry, but educating them in the ministry. Let the proper authorities of the church satisfy themselves that the candidate is called of God to the work of the ministry, and then taking him in hand, see to it that he has those literary qualifications which are essential to respectability and usefulness in his high and holy vocation. This, I think, is the true policy in the premises, and the solemn duty of the church faithfully and fully to carry out in all cases in which the candidates have not the means within themselves. But some will say: when God calls a young man to the ministry, does he not qualify him for the work? I answer, emphatically, not fully. He gives him supplies to start on—not to last him through the journey. His Maker bestows upon him the gracious qualifications of heart, and gives him time and talents to read and to study, that he may make himself a workman that need not be ashamed. The question simply resolves itself to this: where can a young man best qualify himself for the work of the ministry—on a circuit or in some well-chosen church institution? My decided opinion is that he can do best, at least for a few years—say one or two, and sometimes more—in the school room, and for the following reasons: I would not close his mouth, which God has bid him open in warning sinners, but I would have him preach as much as a young man just beginning; in all probability, ought to preach, and at the same time prosecute his studies. Let him preach on the Sabbath: let him hold prayer meetings among the students, in the country around, at night, sometimes on Sabbath evening: let him establish Sunday schools in the neighborhood. Surely here is work enough.

If these young men had necessarily to shut themselves up in the school room for years, without any chance to labor, I should doubt the policy. But let them read and apply, study and digest—read books and talk to men, too—and the probability is that they may be as useful in their course of preparation for the ministry as they would be if they were engaged exclusively in the work of a circuit or station. And while pursuing this preparatory course they become personally acquainted with men of literary pursuits, and not only by precept, but by example, learn how to study. Here they have access to books, learn their names, find out not only where the rich ore of learning lies, but also how to penetrate the vein, become intimate with those engaged in the same pursuits with themselves, and by the friction of mind with mind are excited to effort and emulation, and in this way a foundation broad and firm is laid, for future success and usefulness, which never could be laid without these early advantages.

But right here we are met with the formidable objection that many of our greatest men had no such early advantages. Eminent bishops, learned divines, eloquent orators, mighty men who have shaken the continent by their tread, had no school but a circuit, and no library except such as they carried in their saddlebags. These men were great in spite of opposition, and probably would have been far more eminent with these early advantages; and, what is more, many a man who is now groping his way in obscurity would, by these early appliances, have been pushed forward into the foremost ranks of position and usefulness.

My thoughts have been called to this subject in various ways recently, and I confess my heart is full of it. The church, I fear, is slumbering over one of her dearest interests at this point, and altogether unconscious of her solemn duty in this regard. My object is to wake her up to a sense of her duty and responsibility, and I invoke your aid, Mr. Editor. Call public attention to the subject—write an article yourself. Let the church journals speak out once and again; perhaps they will hear you, though they pass me by in silence. But some will ask: where are the young men to be educated? I will tell you presently. Let the church make the needed preparation, and announce the fact, and they will come. Like George Muller's orphan asylum, no sooner was the house ready than it was filled with occupants.

And now let me tell you how I know that there are a plenty of young men abroad in the country, of the type above described, who would willingly come at such a call. At the last Mobile Conference we formed a society for the purpose of aiding young ministers in preparing for admission into the conference, and I was appointed its president. This has brought me in communication with this class of men. At that time we had but one on the funds of the society. One other was provided for gratuitously. Since the conference we have taken three others, and I don't know how many applications have been made to me to take others, whom we have been compelled to reject for the want of funds. One of these young men is at Greensboro', the other four at this place—Summerfield. They are all young men of piety, and, if I mistake not, of great promise to the church. O, ye friends of Zion, is not here a rich treasure, to be guarded, to be developed, and to be invested in future church enterprises? The young men at this place are costing the society nothing. The worthy superintendent of the male school at this place is instructing all these young men gratuitously, and he is illy able to do it in these days of small schools and unpaying scholars. And as to their board, the noble-hearted people of the community are doing as old field teachers used to do—boarding around among the scholars. The families here take them one or two months at a time, and thus pass them around, of course, gratuitously, or nearly so. This falls rather heavily upon some of us, since we have been robbed and ruined. This was once a rich church. I have heard it estimated at one and a half million dollars, at least. Now there are but two men among us worth as much as ten thousand dollars. This amount, added to our necessary church expenses, falls rather heavily upon us these times.

This community has always stood in the front rank among stations in this conference, small as it is, in responding to calls for missionary money, conference collections, endowment of the Book Concern, and all other enterprises of the church. I have a great mind to do as the apostle did—boast a little of the liberality of this small, obscure community in other days, when we had something. In the year 1864 this little place voluntarily contributed to the various calls of the church and country forty-five thousand dollars. I know whereof I affirm. But these were the days when we had something, and when that great and good man, Col. R. A. Baker, towered among us like a pillar of strength in all the benevolent operations of the church. We cannot do as we used to do, and therefore we call upon our brethren to help. Who now will send us ten, twenty, or fifty dollars to help these young men, struggling with poverty, to make themselves useful to us and our children. Come, brethren, let us look at this subject in the light of eternity. Many of us made a poor use of our money when we had it in abundance. Let us use the little we now have in such a way that the Judge may say: "Well done, good and faithful servants." Whoever will respond, let him send the amount to Dr. Weir, the treasurer, at Greensboro', or to me at this place.

A. H. MITCHELL.

BEAUTIFUL DEATH SCENE.—When one of Martin Luther's children lay on her death-bed, the great man approached her and said to her, 'My dear little daughter, my beloved Margaret, you would willingly remain with your earthly parents; but, if God calls you, you will go with your heavenly Father.' 'Yes, dear father; it is as God pleases.' 'Dear little girl!' he exclaimed, 'O how I love you!' 'The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.' He then took the Bible and read to her the passage: 'Thy dead men shall live; together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and sing ye that dwell in the dust; for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead.' He then said, 'My daughter, enter thou into thy resting place in peace.' She turned her eyes toward him, and said, with touching simplicity, 'Yes, father.'

ENGAGING MANNERS.—There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on without running the risk of being deemed affected or foppish.—The sweet smile, the cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention which is so captivating when united with self-possession—these will insure us the good regards of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty, and inestimably enhances the latter if it does exist.

VESUVIUS.

BY DR. LIPSCOMB.

We dismounted and began the rough ascent. Imagine now a great, stormy, inky sea suddenly calmed—suddenly petrified, its billows twisted into one another and corded and twined one around another—and the blackness all remaining—and an iron-like strength settling into every line and curve—and the forms and shapes changing endlessly—and then you have the scene. Here it looked like the roots of an immense forest charred and heaved up by a convulsion—there like a huge multitude of colossal lions that in furious fight had been instantly transformed into dark bronze figures; farther on, anacondas and all sorts of mighty serpents rolled together and bound in vast bundles. The hidden seas of violence—away, away down, deep down in fathomless midnight—had surged out in unloosed strength, and around the mountain's side had checked their omnipotence and hushed their raging.

This was the work of years gone by. Not remote, we came to another scene.

It had a dull, heavy, red look. We approached nearer. The opening crevices soon revealed their contents—and there was the tide of lava! Over it a crust had formed, but you could easily penetrate it and see the fiery glow. A large area was in this state. Not far from our position was a sort of bluff or ball of the burning mass, and at intervals large blocks, blazing, would roll off from the other portion, and with a hissing noise fall down the mountain side. It was a precipice of fire, if I may so represent it, and much the most striking point in the whole range of my eye.—Everywhere over the kindled acres the smoke was rising in thin columns and floating away toward the sky, while 1,500 feet or more above our heads stood the great cone with its issuing clouds. The rumbling noise of the crater was intermittent. There was no constant sound except from the burning near us, and that was scarcely audible. But to the eye, the appearance was indescribably impressive. If so many things in the world were not solemn and even awful, one might apply these terms to such a phenomenon; but the sight was so peculiar, the feeling in its close presence so profound, the grandeur so thoroughly silencing to all language, that really one must have very weak sensations, and still weaker perceptions, who undertakes to convey more than a general idea of its amazing sublimity.

The heat was intense. This, however, was easily controlled by changing our standing-place. After awhile I began to feel weary from scrambling up and over the rugged surface. But I soon found that the heated slope of Vesuvius, added to the excitement of physical exertion, was not the place for rest. The warmth, while I was seated, became very oppressive; the air around me had the undulatory movement which you have observed in very hot summer days, the vibrations, however, being more rapid, and smiting the skin with a keenly-penetrating force. I rallied in a few moments from the fatigue, and the zest of the hour returned upon me with a quickening vitality. Hard by was another variety of the scene which caught my attention. It was a vent in the form of a funnel, the rocks having been thrown together so as to construct a sort of chimney, and presenting a singular imitation of regularity in the midst of the broken and confused masses everywhere visible. Approaching it as closely as possible, I tried to look down into the aperture, and so far succeeded as to have an instant's glance at the glowing furnace, which was quite enough for my eyes, if not for my curiosity. Around the top a whitish substance, tinged with yellow, lay upon the cooler lava, that bore some resemblance to the figures formed by the frost, and which I supposed to be sulphur. Yet neither here nor elsewhere was the appearance of the lava precisely what I had expected. So far from its being a continuous stream of fire, roaring and dashing down the mountain, it is more like a slowly-moving bed of coals; but when you thrust a stick into it and open the external crust, you immediately see the blazing channel. The extent of this fiery mass I had no means of ascertaining; its breadth was represented to me at 400 feet. The entire surface from which smoke was rising at different points was estimated by a party present at 300 acres, but such guess-work is extremely uncertain, and I merely allude to them that you may have some general idea of the burning volume.

Beyond this mass of gray and black lava lying below the great cone, and interspersed as just described, with streaks and precipices of fire, we made no effort to ascend. To toil up a wall of ashes at an angle of forty-five degrees, and to a height of 1,506 feet, would scarcely have repaid the exertion, even if I had had the muscular strength for such a task. Instead of a romantic adventure of this sort, I was sufficiently prosaic as well as hungry to find as comfortable a seat as could be commanded; and, to give you the whole story, toasted some bread by the coals, fried a piece of meat, ate both with a hearty relish, and then took something else from my pocket and borrowed a coal from Vesuvius to light it.

On my walk back to the place where our horses were left, I was more than ever impressed by the sublimity of the landscape. Such a picture of desolation as spread all around; such a conception of volcanic agency as these vast piles presented; such contrasts between their former tumultuous heavings and their still grandeur now; these united to create an image in my mind to which no past experience furnishes a parallel. The history of eighteen centuries, recording in language that cannot be misunderstood, the power of Vesuvius, lay right before me on an open page. Scarred and seamed was that broad page; rifted, too, and blurred; but its truths and their mighty meanings, who could pervert or who fail to feel, or who need the aid of imagination to vitalize thought?

As I descended the long slope to the town, the soil was there rich and fruitful, that Vesuvius had given for the vine and orange. The various forms of luxuriant vegetation; the luscious fruits that convert sunshine and air into nutriment and joy for our blood; the three harvests of the year that these fields are said to yield, what are they but the ashes of Vesuvius? And so what was once destruction is now life—what once seemed wrath is changed to mercy. A thought this, that we do well to remember. At last the terrible volcano is only another form of the goodness that rules the world.

And as I took my final look at the most beautiful landscape I ever saw, the sun descending in pomp of splendor, the Bay of Naples reposing in the embrace of the shadowing hills and gleaming in the varied hues of the closing day, I could but think that Vesuvius was worthy to be the central glory in such a scene of magnificence.

That old Sinai of Fire which rises from this plain utters, day by day, night by night, one of the primal laws of nature's code. And God has given it the voice of proclamation; and science, whenever truthful to itself, is but fulfilling in humbler measure the ministry of Moses in the Sinai of the wilderness by interpreting to us the wisdom and grace of its utterance.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

WATCH YOUR SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES!—Clergymen, parents, superintendents, teachers, watch your Sunday school libraries! Do you know the character of the books you are giving out? Parents, do you feel entirely satisfied, as your child sits absorbed in his Sunday school book, that he is keeping God's holy day, and reading that which will raise his mind to heavenly things, and fill his heart with love toward God and toward the kind earthly relations God has given him? Strange books creep into Sunday school libraries sometimes.

'Well, John,' said a Sunday school teacher a few Sundays ago, 'what was your library book about?'—'Oh! just like all Mayne Reid's books, sir; about a girl and a fine horse!' Mayne Reid's book in a Sunday school library!

'Ah!' said a young lady of our acquaintance, 'if you give out novels in your Sunday school I think I will come!' 'Novels?' 'Yes, novels; Susie brought home *Adele* today, and says you have all Miss Kavanaugh's works, and plenty of others.'

A word to the wise is sufficient. Examine your libraries, and if these things have crept in, weed them out without delay. Obtain from an honest bookseller a priced catalogue of Sunday school library books and imported religious works, and from the large and attractive variety to be found there select a sufficient number to fill the place of the trash spoken of with good books. Your child had better never acquire a taste for reading than to gratify it with foolish and wicked books. The Sunday school library is certainly no place for them; and a fearful responsibility rests upon those who put into the hands of young persons such unhealthy stimulants and moral poison as the pernicious class of works above referred to, and especially when issued from a source whence we ought to have no reason to suspect danger.—*American Churchman.*

TO HAVE vegetables of a good color, put them into boiling water, and let the water boil, but allow no lid on the kettle. Peas and asparagus, especially, are kept of a fine green color by this treatment.

NAPOLEON is trying to reclaim the great African Desert by means of drove wells. He has succeeded in getting down one hundred, and around them the barren sand has been changed to beautiful gardens.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Our venerable mother, Mrs. Jane Baker, of Friendsburg, Baltimore county, is no more. She passed calmly and peacefully away, on the 18th ult., in the 84th year of her age.

Thus has been dissolved another of those fast-going links which bind the present generation of Methodists with the former. Seventy-three years had she stood in the ranks of our Israel, a worthy and beautiful exemplar of its true primitive character and spirit. Many of us will ever remember how, in latter years, she loved to linger upon other days, to recall former scenes, to recount the heroic labors of the early itinerants, to speak of the holy life of her honored father, Richard Jones, who had been received into the Methodist society, in Liverpool, England, by the immortal Wesley himself, and to tell, with tender emotion,

Of the blest hour, when from above,
She first received the pledge of love.

Yet all this was with no spirit of harsh complaint, or of severe judgment, as to changes which are apparent in later days, but with a sweetness, a simplicity, an unaffected humility, a grateful recognition of the hand of Providence in all things, which it was most refreshing to behold. Perfectly simple an unostentatious in all her tastes and habits; genial and pleasant to the last in social intercourse; full of kind and tender considerations for others, whether young or old, rich or poor; abundant and constant in acts of benevolence and goodness; and, above all, affording a consistent example of genuine piety in its most artless and beautiful form, she threw around her life a charm, which has left an impression on all who knew her that can never be effaced. During her last sickness her ripeness for glory became more and more apparent. She seemed lost in the precious influences of love divine—frequently testifying to her love for God, and expressing her great love for her friends, and for everybody; bearing witness to the efficacy of the sustaining grace of God, and rejoicing in the glorious prospect of a blissful immortality, yet in a spirit of the deepest humility, seemingly amazed at the goodness of God to her, and declaring, again and again, that it was 'All of grace! All of grace!' The hours immediately preceding her dissolution were passed, for the most part, in a state of unconsciousness. Once, however, she roused in the middle of the night, and sweetly asked why it was that Jesus should be so sweet to her, and then, before sinking back again into the heavy slumber from which she waked no more, she repeated those lines, which form the dying testimony of so many thousands:

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are;
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

No more shall we see her going in and coming out of the house of the Lord, bending at the holy table, or rising to bear an humble testimony to the goodness of God; no more shall we be cheered by her step, her voice, her presence, in the home of her childhood and her old age; no more shall we behold her the venerated and honored head of pleasant family gatherings in the hospitable homes of her children and grandchildren; no more shall we meet her on earth, but we find consolation in the hope which soothed our hearts as we bore her away from the venerable shades and hallowed associations of the old homestead, to lay her to rest in the quiet spot where repose husband, children, friends—that she lives and rejoices now in that home on high, that "house above, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."—*W., in Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

THE ROCKS OF CALVARY.—In Fleming's "Christology" it is stated that an unbeliever, visiting the sacred places of Palestine, was shown the clefts of Mount Calvary. Examining them narrowly and critically, he turned in amazement to his fellow-travelers, and said, "I have long been a student of nature, and I am sure that the rents and clefts in this rock were never done by nature, or an ordinary earthquake; by such a concussion the rock must have split according to its veins, and where it was weakest in the adhesion of parts; for this," he said, "I have observed to have been done in other rocks when separated or broken after an earthquake; and reason tells me it must always be so. But it is quite otherwise here; for the rocks are split athwart and across the veins, in a strange and preternatural manner, and therefore," said he, "I thank God that I came hither to see the standing monument of miraculous power by which God gives evidence to this day of the divinity of Christ."

THE real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

DAVID.

BY DR. GUTHRIE.—NO. IV.

The use and profit of his afflictions:

When Queen Mary, by her marriage, was about to plunge herself and the kingdom of Scotland into dark and bloody troubles, Knox publicly condemned the step. For this she summoned the bold reformer to her presence, complained bitterly of his conduct, and saying, "I vow to God I shall be revenged," burst into a flood of tears. Waiting till she had composed herself, he proceeded calmly to make his defence. It was triumphant; but produced no other effect on Mary than to exasperate her passions. Again she began to sob, and weep with great bitterness. While Erskine, the friend of both, and a man of mild and gentle spirit, tried to mitigate her grief and resentment by praising her beauty and accomplishments, Knox continued silent—waiting with unaltered countenance till the queen had given vent to her feelings. Then explaining how he was constrained to sustain her tears rather than hurt his conscience and by his silence betray the commonwealth, he protested that he never took delight in the distress of any creature; and that so far from rejoicing in her majesty's tears, it was with great difficulty he could see his own boys weep when he corrected them for their faults.

In this beautiful expression we see the feelings of every father; and in these a faithful, though feeble, reflection of the kind heart of God. In no case does He afflict his people willingly; and always for their good.

"We have had fathers of our flesh," says an apostle, "which corrected us, and we gave them reverence. Shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of our spirits, and live? For they verily for a few days chastened us after their own pleasure, but He for our profit, that we might be partakers of his holiness." A glorious object; and what precious consolation to his people—to them we may address in the words of the prophet: "O thou afflicted, tossed with tempest, and not comforted?" Why not comforted? God beats his people, but it is to make them better; nor when blow follows on the back of blow are their trials other than the strokes of the flail on a threshing-floor—it falls not to bruise the grain, but to separate the chaff from the wheat. Deep, no doubt, were the sorrows that wounded, the anguish that tore David's heart—"I am poor and needy," he cries, "my heart is wounded within me. I am gone like the shadow when it declineth. My soul is full of troubles, and my life draweth nigh unto the grave. Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit; in darkness, in the deeps. Thy wrath lieth hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves. Lord, why casteth thou off my soul? Why hidest thou thy face from me? I am afflicted, and ready to die." Yet in all this, in David's as in every such case, God afflicted not willingly.

And how his gracious purpose was accomplished in the Psalmist's afflictions, may be seen, for instance, in the sorrow, and even horror, with which he regarded his saddest fall. His bitterest enemies could not have exposed, nor his dearest friends lamented, it more than he himself. Never man was less like those whom a prophet addresses, saying, "Hearken unto me, ye stout-hearted!" He was not stout-hearted. He lies prostrate in the dust, both before God and man—concealing nothing; offering no excuse, or palliation; his grief, as expressed in the 51st Psalm, not grief but agony. If for a time his heart seemed a flinty rock, struck by a power mightier than the rod of Moses, it pours forth a torrent of tears, and prayers, and the deepest sorrow. "Have mercy upon me, O God," he cries, "according to thy loving kindness; according to the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions. Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean; wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow. Cast me not away from thy presence; and take not thy Holy Spirit from me. Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God, thou God of my salvation!"

Affliction proved in his case, as in many others, the greatest preacher. Brought through it and the grace of God to a deep sense of the insufficiency of the world, and of the evil of sin, led thereby to earnest prayer, with strong crying and tears, for pardon, no wonder he said, "It was good for me that I was afflicted." But his afflictions have been good also for the church. She owes not a few of his most prized and precious psalms to the afflictions that brought out the noblest features of his character, as the darkness of night does the stars, the crushing of some flowers their latent odors, and fire the shining metal which lies concealed in the earthy ore. We had been great losers if David had not been greatly afflicted. In these psalms he points us to our refuge in times of trouble; and furnishes us with language to express the wishes, and relieve the burden of our hearts. So long as men have wounds to heal, and war with sin to wage, and faults to confess, and forgiveness to seek, and trials to endure, and death to face, so long will his words ascend to the ear of God, from spiritual battle-fields and domestic altars, from praying-closets and beds of death.

The greatest of all afflictions, as has been justly said, is an unblessed affliction. On the other hand, let the Holy Spirit, in answer to prayer, turn them into the means of our sanctification, and there are no greater mercies. How many, when they became poor in this world, have grown rich toward God? How many have found life in the death of dear ones? How many, by being brought to weep over a broken cistern, have turned their trembling steps to the fountain of living water? and when God sent storms to wreck their earthly happiness, how many "on the broken pieces of the ship" have reached the shore in safety? No chastening for the present is joyous, but grievous; yet let us not shrink from its pain, since our blessed Lord makes use of it to work out the peaceable fruits of righteousness. The harrow that tears up the bosom of the soil, laying it open to heavenly influences, to show the showers and sunshine of the sky, brings joy in harvest. So shall it be with afflictions. Bitter frosts, by means of which God kills the weeds our hearts are so ready to throw up—thorns he lays on our pillow to prevent us spending our lives in sleep—sharp spurs, without whose touch most would make slow progress in the way to heaven; afflictions are of the greatest advantage to God's people. They teach us the vanity of the world; they call us to our senses; they remind us of our sins; they give depth to repentance; they give fervor to love; they give wings to prayer; and they quicken our longings, and, with them, our preparation for that happy world, where there is no death, nor sickness, nor sin, nor sorrow, and Jesus wipes away all tears from all eyes.

Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Action.

We mentioned in brief, last week, the action of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, suspending from the eldership and membership of that church Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, the well-known and esteemed president of the United States Christian Commission. The offence alleged against him was that of *joining in worship where Christian hymns were sung*. After a lengthy discussion the vote in favor of his suspension was *twenty eight yeas* to *fifteen nays*. The action of the synod was summary, the action of the lower courts of the session and presbytery being entirely ignored. Another resolution, equally high-handed and revolting to the good sense of an enlightened Christendom, was rushed through by the synod, declaring the pastor and session of the First Reformed Church of Philadelphia, (Dr. Wylie's,) of which Mr. Stuart is a member, suspended from all authority in questions relating to his case, thus estopping Mr. Stuart's church from taking any such action as shall be likely longer to afford him a church home.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church limits its psalmody to Rouse's version of the Psalms. That version has no poetic or other literary merit, and in numerous instances consists of the merest doggerel, and is, of course, offensive to all good taste. Here are a few specimens selected at random:

Let not my wrongful enemies
proudly rejoice o'er me:
Nor who me hate without a cause,
let them wink with the eye.

Like as the hart for water brooks
in thirst doth pant and bray,
So pants my longing soul, O God,
that come to thee I may.

At evening let thou them return
making great noise and sound,
Like to a dog, and often walk
about the city round.

O call to thy remembrance
thy congregation,
Which thou hast purchased of old:
still think the same upon.

Take I the morning wings and dwell
in utmost parts of sea;
Ev'n there, Lord, shall thy hand me lead,
thy right hand hold shall me.

Is it surprising that when the Reformed Presbyterian Church furnishes no better psalmody than the above, Mr. Stuart and others, whose souls appreciate the pure, chaste and lovely in style, should join in singing the beautiful hymns found in the collections of other churches? It was asserted during the debate in the synod that many of the ministers of the church, and even Rouse himself, had broken over the restrictions of the church.

The decision in the case of Mr. Stuart was certainly most extraordinary. We need not say it is an outrage upon the good sense of Protestant Christians, without respect of denomination. We are not surprised to learn that the fraternal delegates from the Old and New School Presbyterian churches withdrew from the synod immediately after the decision was announced.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, NORTH.

We insert two reports upon interesting subjects from the proceedings of this body:

D. Curry said there had not been a Methodist chaplain appointed to West Point, and there was not any likelihood of there being one until some pretty strong pressure was brought to bear. It was significant that until the war the politics and spirituality under the chaplaincy of West Point were at low ebb. He hoped for favorable action on the report.

J. McClintock favored the report, and believed the appointments to West Point had not always been made in the most honorable way.

W. J. Rutledge said he had been three years in the army as a chaplain, and everywhere had been surprised to find the numbers of Episcopal chaplains as sixteen to one for all others.

H. Slicer thought this was of more importance than might appear on the surface. The army and navy exert a powerful influence upon the social status and moral influence of the country. Mr. Lincoln was not in favor of the almost entire absorption of these chaplaincies by the representatives of a small denomination, and President Polk strongly opposed it, and did not specially favor that denomination. West Point was in many respects the most important military position in the country, and thought it was high time to wake up to the interests of Methodism.

J. B. Wakely thought it was time something was done. He had the honor to be the presiding elder of West Point. Brother Slicer intruded last summer, by being an official visitor, and preached in the chapel there, and it was only by some such way that Methodist preachers ever got in there. The Methodist service was held in a place where the Roman Catholics worship in the morning, and we go in there among all the paraphernalia of that service, and he had understood if any cadet went to the Methodist service there it had to be on a special statement that he did so on conscientious convictions. He hoped we would let the nation know that we knew our rights and had the courage to maintain them.

The previous question was called for and sustained.

On motion the first resolution was adopted.

On motion the second resolution was adopted.

W. H. Hunter moved that the secretary be instructed to furnish a certified copy of the report to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy.

G. B. Jocelyn moved to lay the motion of W. H. Hunter on the table, and the motion prevailed.

K. P. Jervis moved to amend so as to strike out the word or anything that would imply a significant denomination, and make it so it would read "a comparatively small membership."

The motion to amend prevailed.

On motion the report was adopted as a whole, as follows:

There is a deep and wide-spread conviction that great, though perhaps unintentional, injustice has been done to the leading religious denominations of the land, in the appointment of chaplains to the army and navy. These appointments have been confined, if not exclusively, yet very largely, to one of the smallest branches of the Christian church. A practical union of church and State could scarcely have secured to it a more exclusive monopoly, as the following facts and figures will clearly demonstrate:

The various branches of the Methodist church in the United States number 2,358,425; the several Presbyterian bodies nearly 1,000,000, and the consolidated Baptist divisions fully 1,300,000. These three gigantic denominations, with an aggregate membership of 4,658,425, had at the time of the latest official report to which your committee had access, 11 chaplains in the navy of the republic, while the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the comparatively small membership of 154,000, entitling it to less than 1 clerical representative, had sixteen clergymen in the service.

Other facts are equally suggestive.

Twenty-three years have elapsed since the establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. During eighteen years of the time chaplains, representing the Protestant Episcopal clergy, have had the exclusive religious training of the successive classes. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists were represented for five years, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, a church which gave more men to the nation during its years of peril than any other, was represented just three weeks! A Methodist minister was appointed, but his appointment was the occasion for earnest efforts for his displacement, efforts which, we are sorry to state, were but too successful, and Rev. C. A. Davis, a man of God, possessed of fine pulpit abilities, pastoral energy, personal popularity, and peculiar adaptation to the work, was retired from the place before he had entered upon his official duties, and his place supplied by a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The same is true of the appointments to West Point, and in the regular army. Is it not high time for the three overshadowing branches of American Protestantism, and, indeed, for all branches, to unite in an earnest protest against this unequal distribution of chaplaincies in the army and navy, and this great outrage upon their denominational dignity? Hundreds of the sons of members of these denominations are gathered to these institutions, and their religious culture is a question of vital importance. Too many of these under whose religious tuition they are placed, according to the testimony of eminent evangelical Protestant Episcopal clergymen, whom we all delight to honor, are apidly drifting into mere ritualism and semi-popery. We call attention, therefore, to this matter, no to excite mere sectarian bigotry. The question touches deeper interests than those excited by mere enominational pride.

What is the remedy? We answer, in nore equal legislation only. In this way alone can the unequal and unjust policy be corrected. The various denominations should unite in memorializing Congress to enact that the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, in selecting chaplains, shall not appoint more than a fixed proporion for any one denomination, and that the position shall not be held for longer than a fixed time by the ministers of any one church. These appointments, in part at least, ought to be made from civil life.

Your committee recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the General Conference, in the name and in behalf of the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that we hereby protest against the unequal and unjust appointment of chaplains in the Military and Naval Academies, and in the army and navy of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of five, consisting of three ministers, one of whom shall be a bishop and two laymen, be appointed to confer with other religious bodies, and also to memorialize Congress, in order to secure proper legislation on the subject.

The report of the committee on the memorial of the Holston Conference was presented and read, and on motion adopted.

The report as adopted is as follows:

Your committee have had before them a memorial from a committee of seven appointed by the Holston Conference, of the M. E. Church South, stating that our ministers and people within that region have seized the churches and parsonages belonging to said Church South, and maltreated their ministers. The statements of the paper are all indefinite both as to places, times and persons, and no one has appeared to explain or defend the charges. On the contrary we have also before us, referred to our consideration, numerous affidavits from ministers and members of our church, in various parts of this country, evidently designed to refute any charges that might be presented by this committee of seven. It seems from these papers that as soon as the federal power was re-established in East Tennessee whole congregations came over to the M. E. Church, bringing with them their churches and parsonages, that they might continue to use them for worship. It also seems that much of the property in question is deeded to the M. E. Church, it being so held before the secession of the Church South. We have no proof that any is contested or held otherwise. The General Conference possesses no power, if it would, to divest the occupants of this property of the use or ownership of it, paid for by their means, and would be guilty of great impropriety in interfering at all at this time when test cases are already before the courts. If, however, we should proceed so to do, with the evidence before us largely *ex parte*, it is true, but all that we have, the presentation of the memorialists cannot be sustained. By personal examination we have endeavored in vain to ascertain what foundation there is for the affirmation that our ministers and people encourage violence toward the ministers of the M. E. Church South. We believe and trust there is no foundation for the charge, for if true, it could but meet our unqualified disapprobation. Our own ministers and people in the South suffer severely in this way, and sometimes, we apprehend, at the hands of our Southern brethren; but neither the spirit of our Master, the genius of our people, nor our denominational interest could allow us to approbate in any parties the practice. We are glad to know that our brethren laboring in that region had their attention early called to these matters, and we content ourself with repeating the sentiments of their address to the people. It was, in effect, as published in the Knoxville *Whig*, by authority of at least four presiding elders, and several other members of the Holston Conference, as well as often stated from our pulpits in the South, and through our church papers in the North, that violence toward the preachers and people of the Church South is unwise, unchristian and dangerous. Our preachers and people in the South, so far as we are apprized and believe, have all and ever held this position on the subject. We recommend the following:

Resolved, That all the papers connected with this matter be referred to the Holston Conference, believing, as we do, that this conference in the future, as in the past, will be careful to do justly, and, as much as lieth in them, to live peaceably with all men.

Your committee have also had before them a letter, published in various Southern journals, and signed by S. F. Waldro, being dated from Chicago, and presuming to state the objects and intentions of the Methodist Episcopal Conference in the prosecution of its Southern work. We are also informed that several similar letters have been published in the South. No effort that we have been able to make has enabled us to discover any such person in this city. Certainly no such person has a right to speak in our behalf, or declare our purposes, much less does he declare them correctly. We recommend that the paper be dismissed as anonymous, and unworthy of our further consideration.

L. HITCHCOCK, *Chairman.*
J. M. REID, *Secretary.*

BRUCE'S OX STORY CONFIRMED.

Three of the officers of the Fourth Regiment saw the other day, at Fokada, an operation which was described by Bruce, which has been denied by all subsequent travelers, and by the Abyssinians themselves. This was the operation of cutting a steak from a living ox. They came upon the natives just as they were in the act of performing it. The unfortunate bullock was thrown down and its four legs tied together. The operator then cut an incision in the skin near the spine, just behind the hip-joint. He blew into this to separate the skin from the flesh, and then cut two other incisions at right angles to the first, and then lifted a flap of skin four or five inches square. From this he cut out a lump of flesh, cutting with the knife under the skin, so that the amount of flesh taken out was larger than the portion uncovered. The operator then filled up the hole with cow-dung, replaced the flap of the skin, plastered it up with mud, untied the feet of the poor animal, who had kept up a low moaning while the operation was going on, gave it a kick to make it get up, and the whole thing was over. I should mention that the operator cut two or three gashes in the neighborhood of the wound, apparently as a sign that the animal had been operated upon in that part. The officers observed that several cattle in the same herd were marked in the same manner. They returned in about half an hour, and found the animal walking about and feeding quietly. I have not mentioned that it bled very little at the time the operation was being performed.

It is certainly very singular that after so many years Bruce's story, which had always been considered as a traveler's tale, should have been confirmed. All travelers have denied it. Mr. Speedy, who was a year among them, tells us he never saw or heard of it being done, and the Abyssinians of whom he had inquired respecting the truth of Bruce's statement had always most indignantly denied, and indeed asserted that it would be entirely contrary to their religion, for that they strictly keep the Mosaic law, to eat no meat unless the throat of the animal had been cut, and the blood allowed to escape. Anatomists have denied the possibility of an animal, when such an operation had been performed, being able to walk afterward. Here, however, was the indisputable fact. The party may have been some wandering tribes belonging to the lower country who might have come up for trading purposes. It is very unfortunate that neither Mr. Speedy nor any of the interpreters were at hand to find out the exact tribe to which these savages belonged.—*Letter from Abyssinia.*

NEVER let your honest convictions be laughed down. You can no more exercise your reason, if you live in constant dread of ridicule, than you can enjoy your life if you live in constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals, do it—not for insolence, but seriously and gravely, as if a man wore a big soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion. Be true to your manhood's conviction, and in the end you will not only be respected by the world, but have the approval of your own conscience.

The Railroads of the United States.

Mr. Henry V. Poor has compiled a very valuable manual of the railroads of the United States, and in a preliminary essay gives a variety of interesting information upon the growth and extent of the railroad system of this country, from which we take a few prominent facts.

The first railroad in the United States—the Baltimore and Ohio road—was chartered in 1827, and sixty miles of it were opened, but worked by horse power, in 1831. New York opened in the same year the second railroad—the Albany and Schenectady. The third was the South Carolina railroad, which was opened in 1835, and was at that time, Mr. Poor tells us, the longest continuous line in the world.

In 1831 we possessed but little over 100 miles of railroad; in 1835 we had 1,098 miles; in 1867, 39,244. In 1837 224 miles of new track were laid; in 1867 2,227 miles of new track. In 1843 only 159 miles were laid; in 1856 3,643 miles were opened, which is the largest number of miles of new track laid in any year.

In 1840 we had one mile of railroad to 7,415 people; in 1850 one mile to 3,298 people, and in 1860 one mile to 906 people. In 1870, Mr. Poor thinks, we shall have 45,000 miles of railroad opened, or one mile for every 837 inhabitants.

If we take geographical sections, we discover in Mr. Poor's tables that in 1839 the New England States had 328 miles of iron track laid, the Middle States had 1,463, the Southern States 437, and the Western States only 44. In 1867 the New England States had 3,938 miles laid, the Middle States 9,552, the Southern States 10,087, while the Western States, excluding those on the Pacific slope, had 15,226.

Massachusetts has the greatest number of miles in proportion to her territory—one mile for every 5½ square miles. Connecticut comes in next, and has one mile to 6 4-10 square miles; New Jersey has one mile for 8 8-10 square miles; Rhode Island follows with one mile of track for 10½ square miles of land. Pennsylvania is ahead of New York, having a mile for every 10 7-10 square miles, while we have only a mile for every 14 4-10 square miles. The States we have named above, and New Hampshire, Ohio and Delaware, all have more miles of railroad in proportion to territory than New York.

Mr. Poor remarks that if all the New England States had a ratio of mileage to area equal to Massachusetts, this group of States would have 12,000 miles of iron track, instead of the 3,938 they actually possess. If the Middle States equaled New Jersey they would possess 15,640 miles, instead of what they have, 9,552. If the Western States equaled Ohio, they would have 51,350 miles, while they have really but 15,226. From these comparisons we may form an idea of the probable extension of the railroad system in the future; for though it is improbable that the New England States, as a group, will soon reach the ratio of Massachusetts, it can scarcely be doubted that the Middle and Western States will, before many years, equal New Jersey and Ohio in the extent of their railroads. We had, according to Mr. Poor, in 1867, in the whole country, 39,244 miles of railroad; but if all the States, excluding the territories, were furnished as well as Ohio, we should have the enormous aggregate of 165,800 miles; and if they all equaled Massachusetts we should have 352,860 miles.

The whole railroad system of the United States has cost, according to Mr. Poor's estimate, $1,600,000,000—about two-thirds the amount of our national debt.

The gross earnings of the railroads for the whole country are said to equal about twenty-one per cent. of their cost; those of the Northern States, about twenty-three per cent.; and this ratio of earnings to cost, Mr. Poor reports, is steadily increasing. The ratio of expenses to earnings is fully seventy per cent.; and Mr. Poor states the net earnings of the Northern roads at six and a half per cent. of their total cost.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

BOTTLING RASPBERRIES.—Red raspberries are the best for this purpose. Proceed in the same way as for strawberries. If no juice runs from them, add a little water, or place the dish of fruit on the back of the stove, and the juice will soon start. Many use water always, though they will be much richer without. A little red currant juice added is a great improvement.

HE that has found a way to keep a child's spirit easy, active and free, and yet, at the same time, to restrain him from many things he has a mind to, and to draw him to things that are uneasy to him; he, I say, who knows how to reconcile these seeming contradictions, has, in my opinion, got the true secret of education.—*Locke.*

FEMALES are gradually working their way into watch-making.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

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N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order. *If this cannot be had,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

TO AGENTS.—A NEW THOUGHT!

We wish them to forward promptly the money when they send the name of the subscriber, not because their credit is not the very best at this office, but because we need daily food, and the food of a printing press is money. But we urge them, by all the thieves in the Post Office Department, and they are legion, to either remit in a *post office order*, in a *draft*, by *express*, or *register*. We have given the order of preference as to security. To hold back a subscription one month is to each of our five hundred agents a small matter. To us it is like cutting the Croton Aqnednct.

CITY MONEY.

Five dollars of city money are now reqnired to pay for the ADVOCATE for one year.

"Der Evangelische Apologete."

The first number of *The Evangelical Apologist*, published at 112 Camp street, edited by Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens, is upon our table. It is a single folio sheet, beautifully printed, and full of excellent and varied matter. The principal articles are: What is Truth; Flee the Wrath to Come; Eloquence; To-day; Abont Classes; Correspondence from Texas; Our Missionary Work; Status of German Churches in New Orleans; Minister's Wife—Duty and Privileges; Methodism in Germany; The Holy Land; Political Sitnation; then the editor's introdnction, setting forth the absolnte need of snch a journal to Southern German Methodists, in Louisiana and Texas, as a medinm of mutnal commnnication and strength. All this is written in good classic German. Onr readers have freqnently had opportunity to judge of the vigor and polish of the pen of Professor Ahrens. We doubt not they wish the enterprise God-speed. The fact that it is nndertaken in snch times as the present is an evidence of the great necessity there is for an organ of our German people having undivided sympathy with Southern Methodism. At no point is our church being assailed with more cnnning or persistence; bnt here are many German brethren, true men, who feel that they owe all they are nnder grace to godly ministers and members of the M. E. Church South, and who will abide by her fortnnes eqnally in woe and weal. We hope all Americans who wish to uphold this great interest will forward *one dollar* to Brother Ahrens—whether they can read German or not. The success of Methodism among the Germans in New Orleans is the best yield of our missionary labors as a church.

OUR POVERTY.

It was never greater—we should say deeper, using the apostle's adjective, for he was very apt to get the right word. One of the preachers, in a letter just received, says: "I have never known what it was to suffer before." This was nothing new to Paul: "Not that I speak in respect of want." He had graduated in that school: "Everywhere and in all things I am instructed both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need." He looked upon it, from his exalted stand-point, as merely a change of lessons in the same course. His apostleship would have been incompleto without the eloqnence of a "deep poverty." It was the human condition of the Master, and was therefore not incompatible with the character of the great mission of his Hebrew messenger. In many instances, in most, the converts to Christianity were as poor as Paul. The wealthier Greeks and Romans did not compose the staple of Macedonian and Corinthian churches. The rabble, who have inherited the dregs of the cup of human woe, were the first to esponse the cause of David, and have ever been earliest in the acknowledgment of "King David's Holy Son." The wasted prodigal was indeed, and probably ever will be, the fit emblem of that part of mankind which turns to Christ; and the wealth of trne Christianity mnst continue to be found where St. James places it, associated not with "a gold ring" or "goodly apparel," bnt with "vile raiment." Tho philosophy of this union between a rich faith and a lean snbstance we do not attempt to discover, but only to affirm that it is both gennine and venerable, even as the gospel itself. It was in a "great trial of affliction" that an abundant joy and a deep poverty conspired to constitnte the riches of the church at Philippi; the union, therefore, of these elements was not their association by force, or by accident, but was a hearty spiritual combination, thorongh, of new natnre and effect.

These periods of power, poverty and faith belong to the early history of all branches of the Christian church. They do not continue, because one of the elements is soon wanting. The morals and habits of the truly religions soon insnre snbstance, bnt that faith and zeal which by good works shonld ever superindnce a healthy poverty fail. The influences of material wealth have effected a paralysis in the later vitallty of nearly all these true chnrches. It is rare indeed that the providence of God, by a single wave, separates a people from all their snbstance—that in a single instant an entire chnrch passes from the highest point of hnman prosperity to the profonndest deep of poverty; but that phenomenon we have lived to see. One law is that wealth succeeds to faith, then faith expires. Shall we not also see that ether law, that faith succeeds to poverty, and gloriously lives!

Our church has reaped the advantages of a great substance—the intelligence, the self-respect, the industry, the social refinemen:—and still possesses them; now she has the spiritual advantage offered of a great poverty. Let us accept it gladly, cheerfully. Let us, by the grace of God, "*know how to be abased.*" We must not do as "the Gentiles;" but we mnst face, meet and welcome a position new, unexpected, but also full of new opportnnity and power. The trustees of onr own colleges, the preachers in our small stations and upon our starving circuits, our bishops and our elders must draw their girdles tighter abont their leanness and say, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

THE Emperor of Austria speaks to Pius IX. in a tone of truth and manliness. "Tho hand of iron," he says, "which your holiness recommends me has reigned for more than fifteen years, but it did not produce that love and satisfaction on the part of my subjects which has resulted now from a wise and mild policy of a few months."

WE should not measure men by Sundays, without looking to what they do all the week after.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of this institution have always been the occasion for a delightful reunion of ministers, members and friends of our church. Nowhere have we seen larger or more intelligent audiences gathered than at Jackson. Even the graduating classes of the medical or law schools, or of the high schools, in this city, do not have so large a number of interested friends to witness the most momentous event of their student life. From these gay throngs we have concluded that no college in our church was more fortunately located, and we see no reason to change that opinion.

During the war, and since the war, this institution has felt as severely as any person—farmer or merchant—the tremendous change which has passed upon the resource of these States of Mississippi and Louisiana; bnt not more severely. We have all been brought to the verge of beggary. The failure of the last three crops in succession added to the destruction that went before, have made the whole land like the seven lean kine of Pharaoh. Even Egypt, the most fertile valey in the world, for a time sank nnder accumulated pressnre. Men sold their cattle, their lands, their service and everything but their soul. Doubtless to them the world was about to end, because the Nile ceased to overflow its banks. But, thanks be to the Father of mercies, nature does not long maintain snch sullen moods. Those years of famine ended, for the river presently reclaimed its ancient domain, and its swollen, fertilizing floods spread over the breadth of the land, filling every house with food and gladness.

We have many reasons for believing that the tide is turning in our affairs. On every side we hear of good seasons and waving crops. The political horizon too is evidently clearing, despite the malice and machinations of revengeful men. And it is just at this point, with land in the dim distance, that hope and nerve are specially demanded. The floating seaweed gave more strength and inspiration to the Florentine navigator than the solid sight of a new world did to his despairing crew. By so much as the times depress, by so much must the true friends of Christianity and education determine that every one of our colleges *shall be* upheld yet longer. Our fields are already yellow with corn, and in a few weeks they will be white with cotton. Then boys who have been kept at home will be sent forth to fill up the halls of our colleges, and to make up by diligence the loss of precious time. College trustees should be men who are something more than merely abreast with the times. They represent always the advance body of either church or State. Their hope gathers strength from that future which is beyond the vision of the multitude. It is well to ask, before we yield one brick that we have laid down, whether our schools and teachers have suffered more, or are in any more straitened condition, than all the other interests, commercial, agricultural or industrial. We do not suppose they are. Just now, before the corn is hard, everything is at the gasping point—the gasp of a severe asthma, but not of death. Most students are somewhat hypochondriachal. Professors and presidents, when not stirred up by the boys, study themselves into various stages of mental depression unawares. It is the natural result of abstraction. Trustees must not therefore take complexion wholly from the views of these true, self-sacrificing friends of education. Let them maintain their own healthy out-door views of future policy, or at most but modify them, it may be, by less hopeful ones of these equally devoted men. Stand by the college.

NOTICE.

The commencement exercises of Centenary College, at Jackson, La., will take place on Monday, July 13th. The Board of Trnstees meet on the same day, at 12 M. The commencement sermon will be delivered on the 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAS. A. GODFREY,
Secretary of the Board.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—Rev. A. E. Goodwyn writes: "I received eleven members last Sabbath, and five more yesterday, (14th inst.) Have large congregations, and a standing rule to call for penitents after every sermon."

TUSKEGEE, MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.—Rev. O. R. Blue writes: "More hopeful state of feeling than at any time for three years past. We feel that the shadows are moving off—that day will soon break."

ION CIRCUIT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—Rev. D. Stayton says: "Prospects are very flattering for a crop this year, also for a general revival. I hope to give you a good report very soon for the ADVOCATE."

NEW BOOKS.

We have received from J. A. Gresham, No. 92 Camp street:

THE TABLE TALK OF MARTIN LUTHER Translated by William Hazlitt. Philadelphia: Lutheran Board of Publication, 42 North Ninth street, 1868. 12mo., pp. 464. The English reader will be sufficiently attracted by seeing two such names as those of Luther and Hazlitt uniting in one volume.

Every thing from the great Reformer has interest—a man whose courage, sagacity, energy and faith were the turning point of the world. Everything that transpired in his solitary cell we wish to know—that cell where he forged the thunderbolts that made the popo tremble, and that broke the tyranny of papal Rome then and forever from off the necks of the people. All he said in the most solemn moments of his highest inspiration, as the representative of religious freedom, and all that he said in the unrestrained hours of social fellowship, is equally precious. It was natural that so great a man should, after his greatest battles and victories, have many admirers who regarded him with Boswell-like idolatry, who would wait upon his words, treasure up his wisdom and note his peculiarities. Snch were Anthony Lanterbach and John Aurifaber, his friends and disciples, who were very much with Luther toward the close of his life.

The first German edition of *Table Talk* appeared at Eisleben in 1566, under the supervision of Aurifaber, and subsequently there have been editions pnblished in 1567, 1568, 1569, 1577, and so on. For a long period the work was scarce in Germany, from the vigilance and influence of the Catholic Emperor, Ferdinand II. It was pnblished in England abont 1646, from a translation by Captain Henry Bell. Mr. Hazlitt has retranslated the work from the best German editions, and thereby we have probably in this edition a more perfect reprodnction of all that has been treasured up of the noble German than ever before.

We are indebted to Mr. Gresham for another work of the Lutheran Board of Publication:

THE LIFE OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, by Rev. L. W. Heydenreich, graduate of the University of France. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remson & Haffelfinger, 1868. 12mo., pp. 130. The great Swede was one of the bravest of the brave. His name stands beside that of Coligny, Orange and Prince Maurice. He combined the highest gallantry with the purest faith. In that great furnace of trial which purified the Reformed church, and in those storms which strengthened the cause of Protestantism, he lived and was nurtured. His endurance and genius, his courage and faith must ever be a study and an example for the good, who wish the reign of light and liberty. This sprightly work presents to our youth a notable and great example for their imitation and instruction. They can learn how a great captain can go into battle with prayer on his lips, and faith in his soul, as they see Gustavus kneeling upon the hard field of Lutzen, in front of his lines, and crying, "Jesus, Jesus, help me fight to-day for the glory of thy holy name!"

THE Hindoos extend their hospitality to their enemies, saying: "The tree does not withdraw its shade even from the woodcutter."

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

We call special attention to the new advertisment of this institute in our paper to-day. This college is under the patronage of the Holston Conference, and is located in the healthiest part of Virginia. It has survived, grandly survived, the times, the war, and the whole machinery of trouble, ecclesiastical and other, which has been set in motion by the events of the past eight years. Its halls are filled with students, and it presents to our people facilities for the education of their sons in all the branches of a collegiate course, by competent professors of their own faith. Dr. Wiley and the Board of Trustees deserve great credit for the way they have managed this valuable institution. While many of our Southern institutions languish, this is vigorous and full of promise.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

We regret that we could not be present at the public exhibitions of the city schools. They were numerously attended by the parents and friends of our public school system The report given of the occasion by the city newspapers is highly encouraging to the teachers and superintendent of these schools. The *Times* furnishes an extended notice of the several schools. We quote a sentence or two:

"There were many agreeable circumstances connected with the recitations of all the schools, which, being unable to attend, we cannot represent as we would wish. The souls of the pupils are wrapped up in the exhibitions; the songs and little speeches which there take place gratify their little hearts, and also reach the hearts of the parents. Of course, the pieces recited are those which have long ago become so familiar that the shadow of their memories appears as an every-day impression. Not so with the children. It is a great novelty to them, and although grown persons have, in all probability, recited the same exercises in their younger years, yet it should not detract in their minds from a respect for the children or their emotions; on the contrary, in looking at the happy animation exhibited and the eager interest felt, it carries the visitor back to the days when he, too, was a youngster and felt happy. As we look over the schools of the First District it is with a deep sense of pride at the self-sacrifice which the teachers have shown in doing their whole duty, although their pay in city money has been reduced nearly one-half, and not paid regularly at that. Our teachers have much to struggle against, and deserve the thanks of the community as a body."

The whole number of white pupils who attend, in the First District alone, is 6,734; colored, 1,911.

The average attendance in the Second District schools is 2,477 white and 631 colored.

A PACIFIC RAILROAD IN 1869.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, who are building the western portion of the overland road across the continent, commencing at the navigable waters at the head of the Bay of San Francisco, have successfully carried their track across the snowy crest of the Sierra Nevada, and the whistle of the locomotive is now heard in the Washoe district at the western edge of the Salt Lake Basin. To cross the plateau to the eastward will be mere child's-play in comparison to the work that is left behind, and there is a fair chance for the through connection being made in 1869.

Meantime the great mining and agricultural region of the Pacific slope are feeling the benefit of the railroad, which is doing a large and profitable business. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the company, in their advertisement of the first mortgage bonds, in another column, present some interesting facts relative to the progress of this great work.

BE slow in choosing a friend and slower to change him; courteous to all; intimate with few; slight no man for his poverty, nor esteem any one for his wealth.

IT is not until the flower has fallen off that the fruit begins to ripen. So in life it is when the romance is past that the practical usefulness begins.

PRIDE is a vice, which pride itself inclines every man to find in others, and to overlook in himself.

THE joy, the happiness of home is won by love, and love is gained by "kind words."

NEVER consider a person unfeeling or hard-hearted because he refuses what he cannot grant.

Japan.—An Act of Reparation.

The special correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a letter dated Hiogo, Japan, March 18th, says:

On the 2d of this month, at 1.15 P. M., in one of the Hiogo temples, Ikeka Iso, the author of the recent troubles, suffered death. He was the secretary of Prince Bezen, and gave the order to fire on the foreigners. The combined powers demanded his head, and neither his own position nor the influence of his Prince could save him. But he was permitted to commit the *hari kari*, thus rescuing his property from confiscation and his name from dishonor among his countrymen. Up to the last moment his friends sought his pardon. Each of the six legations sent a representative as witness, and to this number was added an interpreter. The closest mystery shrouded the whole affair, and as few witnesses as possible were permitted, in order to impress the Japanese that the execution was to satisfy the ends of justice, and not gratify a prurient curiosity. The chosen ones left the legation during the evening, and walked to the Hiogo, where a guard of Japanese soldiers met them, and conducted them through several narrow streets to one of the larger temples. One of the ante-rooms was placed at their disposal, and there they indulged in pipes and cigars, and awaited the event.

At a few minutes past 11 P. M. word came that all was ready. They arose and followed their conductor into the main temple. Here, in front of the large and elaborately-finished altar, was spread a green cloth, and over this a smaller red covering. Near the centre stood a tray containing a number of small knives, corresponding to the sharp short sword of the Japanese, unsheathed. The seven Europeans sat down in silence on the matting, after the Japanese fashion, and the same number of native officials located themselves opposite. Above them glimmered several Japanese paper lanterns, shedding over the altar a dim and spectral light, which lost itself in the mysterious darkness beyond. With a slow, but firm and unfaltering step the doomed man entered and approached the altar. He wore the white-winged State dress, indicative of high rank, the "Kami Shino." Turning toward the dimly-outlined images of his gods, bowed and muttered a prayer. Then gathering his feet beneath him, he sat down, resting on his knees, in the usual Japanese manner, beside the tray. It is customary for the individual performing the *hari kari* to complete the act by cutting his own throat. But this unhappy man, fearing that at the last moment his resolution might fail, caused one near of kin to assume the duty of headsman. The executioner took his position behind him, seizing the long handle in both hands. He raised the sword and assumed the attitude of one about to strike. It was a tableau impressive and awful. The long razor-edged blade reflected the lantern light with horrid effect. The executioner's eyes were fixed with fearful earnestness on the victim before him, watching eagerly every motion. The doomed man methodically prepares his dress and selects a sword, grasping it firmly in his right hand. Then summoning all his resolution, he plunges it into his side and completes a transverse incision. At this moment his head falls forward, and instantaneously the poised sword of the headsman flashes through the air, and the head falls with a dull sound upon the heavily-matted floor.

The seven robed and sworded Japanese officials bow their heads to the ground, exclaiming in a loud voice: "Are you satisfied?" and the seven Europeans bow their faces in return and reply, through the interpreter, "We are satisfied." They arise and are immediately conducted away.

This is the famous *hari kari* allowed to officers of position as an alternative of disgrace. The incision saves their honor and their property, and the gash in the throat terminates their sufferings.

THE mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace around in the mill of habit and turn the wheel of wealth to make reason our book-keeper, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it most worth while living. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence; the laugh of mirth which vibrates through the heart; the tears that freshen the dry waste within; the music that brings childhood back; the prayer that calls the future near; the doubt which makes us meditate; the death which startles us with mystery; the hardships that force us to struggle; the anxiety that ends in trust, are the true nourishment of our natural being.—*James Martineau.*

RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL.—We find the following in one of our exchanges:

"A planter was recently hunting in the vicinity of Adams' Run, S. C., when a fine buck was started and driven into a swamp. A negro, who was hoeing cotton, threw away the hoe and ran into the swamp to prevent the hounds tearing the deer to pieces. As he was making the last leap, he came down on a huge rattlesnake. His snakeship, not liking the intrusion, struck his fangs through Cuffee's pantaloons into his thigh. The planter came up soon after, when the negro said, 'Oh, Massa E——, a rattlesnake bite me.' The planter shot the snake, which exhibited fourteen rattles, a proof of his age, and then turning to the prostrate Cuffee, said, 'Although you are a great rascal, I shall not let you die that way,' and instantly taking out his hunting knife, cut open the leg of Cuffee's snake-pierced pantaloons, applied his lips to the wound, and then and there sucked from it the deadly serpent's venom. The negro was taken home in a state of insensibility; but though very feeble, Mr. E. thinks he will recover. Before the war Cuffee was the slave of Mr. E. On the breaking out of hostilities he enlisted in the Union colored troops, and in one engagement shot at his late master. When the war was over, however, bearing no malice, he returned to the old plantation, solicited and was granted employment, and has been there ever since."

MARRIED.

June 9th, at the house of M. D. A. Rutledge, by the Rev. H. J. Hunter, Mr. JAMES FLOWERS, of Butler county, Alabama, to Miss EMMA J. RUTLEDGE, of Cheshaw county, Alabama.

OBITUARIES.

SARAH LOUISA KEENER, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. C. Keener, departed this life on the 17th of June, 1868, in her seventeenth year, at Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

She was "of fair countenance and good understanding," fluent in speech, agreeable in manners, of sprightly wit and well-balanced propriety. She at once attracted attention and inspired respect.

Being brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, she remembered her Creator in the days of her youth, and realized the fruition of the promise: "They that seek me early shall find me." Her conversion, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, several years ago, was most clear and happy. She was fond of good books, and habitual in the use of the means of grace.

About a week before her death her father frankly stated to her the precariousness of her health. After the announcement she remained silent for some minutes; then said, "Pa, I want to talk about Jesus. Does Jesus love me?" Being asked: "Do you not know he loves you? have you not been converted?" she responded: "Yes, but I have not kept the rules." Many precious promises were quoted as applicable to her case. She listened and said, "I should like to shout." She left most loving and Christian messages to the absent members of her family, and said: "Tell them to meet me in heaven. Lord bless the boys! Tell Brother C.," (now at the University,) "I die happy in the Lord; I shall meet him in heaven." She then added, "I shall see grandma there." On hearing the precious words, "In my Father's house there are many mansions; I will come again and receive you to myself, that where I am there ye may be also," she added, as her last words on this subject, "How good God is!"

She was an example to the young, and being dead, yet speaketh. Her memory, like the odor of a sweet perfume, will long linger in the affections of those who knew and loved her. Though a great sufferer, her closing hour was painless and serene.

"So fades a summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies a wave along the shore."

Surrounded by a circle of sympathy and love, we laid her down to sleep beneath the shade of the evergreen pines, in hope of the resurrection of the just.

JOSEPH B. WALKER.

DEATH OF JUDGE LEWIS.

There is mourning in our Zion. One of our chief men has been suddenly summoned to eternity from our midst. But a few days since Brother Lewis was with us in the public congregation and in the class meeting; to-day his seat is vacant in the sanctuary, and his voice is no more heard in our social assemblies. On Wednesday evening of last week, after riding over his plantation near this place, he was taken with violent spasm of the intestines. Medical aid was immediately called in, but no relief whatever could be afforded, and on Friday, at 4 P. M., he breathed his last.

Brother William B. Lewis was, at the time of his death, and has been for some years, the circuit judge of the ninth judicial district of the State. He was a member of the Methodist Church for upwards of fifty years, and worthily occupied a prominent position among her official laymen during that period. He was born in this parish in October, 1811; and in 1826, while in his fifteenth year, he joined the Methodist Church, and ever since has lived a useful member of the same, always ready for any good word or work requested of him. He was a man of a remarkably amiable disposition, and there was in him a rich vein of piety. He was ardent in his attachment to Methodism, and was thoroughly indoctrinated in her teachings. The class meeting and the prayer meeting were services he delighted to participate in when he had opportunities to do so, and his experiences and prayers on such occasions were always unctious and edifying. At the last class meeting he attended—a few days before his death—he said, among other things: "I know I have but a few more days to live; and I feel the necessity of redoubling my diligence in preparation for eternity. * * * I expect to be absent from you attending my courts for some months. My thoughts shall often be with you. Think of me at your class meetings, and pray for me that I may hold out faithful amid the peculiar temptations which assail me in the discharge of my official duties. * * * We may never meet here again, brethren. Let us strive to meet each other in heaven. Farewell." These were remarkable words from a man in his usual health. As he was speaking a strange thrill ran through me, and we were all deeply affected. But how little did we realize how near our dear brother then was to the close of his earthly career. Who shall take his place in our church? The Lord alone can answer.

May the Almighty soften this great grief to the bereaved widow of our deceased brother; and may his death, like his life, prove a blessing to his numerous relatives, in leading them to that Saviour in whom he lived hopefully and died peacefully.

J. W.

OPELOUSAS June 8, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Bishop William M. Wightman, D. D., L. L. D., will hold a District Meeting for the Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference, at Tallassee, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 13, 1868. Preachers and delegates are urged to be present with full reports at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew, D. D., is expected to be present. Rev. S. A. Pilley will preach the introductory sermon on Thursday night. Ample accommodations for all.

D. M. HUNSON, P. E.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A Sunday School Institute will be held at Opelika on the 22d and 23d of July. Pastors, superintendents, officers, teachers and friends of the cause, in connection with the M. E. Church South, within the limits of the Montgomery District, Montgomery Conference, are earnestly invited to attend. Persons of other communions will be welcomed.

E. D. PITTS,
Chairman of Committee.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Gadsden District will be held at Center, Cherokee co., Alabama, commencing on the 17th day of July next. Traveling and local preachers, and official members of the church in the district are expected to be present. Ministers from a distance are also expected.

T. MOODY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Lafayette District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Hillabee Camp Ground, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 16th of July.

All the preachers and delegates are requested to be present at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew is expected to be present. The opening sermon will be preached by Brother W. S. Turner, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Durant, Holmes county, Mississippi, commencing on Thursday, the 6th day of August next, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Brethren, on arriving at Durant, will report to Brother T. C. Parrish or Brother Madison Weems.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE.

CALENDAR OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Sunday, July 5—Sermon by Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D.

Monday, July 6, 9 A. M.—Meeting of the Board of Trustees. 8 P. M.—Freshman prize declamation.

Tuesday, July 7, 9 A. M.—Junior exhibition. 8 P. M.—Sophomore prize declamation. Prizes delivered by Rev. J. B Cottrell.

Wednesday, July 8.—Commencement day. Literary address by Col. Joseph Hodgson.

E. J. HAMILL,
Secretary of Board.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Confer'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Plensant Valley	June	27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July	4, 5
Summit circuit, at Summit		11, 12
Brookhaven		.. ..
Meadville, at Beach Grove		18, 19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth		25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug.	1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown		8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs		15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahnta		22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle		29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

JOHN B. BOMEN, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston	June	27, 28
Meridian	July	4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron		11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill		18, 19
Macon		25, 26
Enterprise	Aug.	1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill		8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville		15, 16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville		22, 23

S. H. COX, P. E.

Shreveport Dist. Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June	13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield		20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie		27, 28
Natchitoches	July	4, 5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove		18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring		25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug.	15, 16
Shreveport		29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept.	19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June	27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July	11, 12
Rankin, at Salem		18, 19
Ocoha, at Sharon	Aug.	1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'		8, 9
White Plains, at Conlville		15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet		22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's		29, 30

HENRY P. LEWIS, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June	13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge		20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July	4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek		11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater		18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove		25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug.	1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope		15, 16
Yazoo City station		22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek		29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept.	5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June	6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel		13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre		20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)		27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July	4, 5
Woodville station		18, 19
Wilkinson circuit		25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug.	8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		15, 16
Kingston circuit		29, 30
Natchez station	Sept.	5, 6

JAS. A. GONFREY, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st	July	5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers		19
Quarterly Conference for do		18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		26
Moreau street	Aug.	2
Thibodeaux		9
Felicity street		16
Carondelet street		23
Baton Rouge		29, 30
Plaquemine	Sept.	7

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

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FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than former y. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair.

With respect,
WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.
may2 3mr

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT for Families.—Every family should have a case of Homœopathic medicine. Its simple directions and inviting sugar Pills are so indispensable for children, and so frequently meet the wants of those of larger growth, as to be a necessity. Sickness prevented is health and money saved, and that these simple remedies do arrest disease and restore health is incontestable. No family having once enjoyed their benefits would be without them. *Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics* are prepared expressly to meet the wants of families. They are simple, convenient, safe and reliable, and their value has been confirmed by an experience of many years. A full case of thirty-five large vials and Book of Directions, with Specifics for every disease occurring in domestic practice, is sent to any address, by express, free of charge, on receipt of Ten Dollars. Address Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, New York. Send for our Almanac. apr4 3mr

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FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge,

Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs

The best manufactured, warranted for six years.

One hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-quarter cash and the balance in monthly or quarterly installments. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed. (Mr. Waters is the author of six Sunday School Music Books: "Heavenly Echoes" and "New S. S. Bell," just issued.)

Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.
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JUST RECEIVED:

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Azile,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
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Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 60	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.

ROBT. J. HARP,
apr25 Agent, 112 Camp street

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

SING, MERRILY SING.

Sing, merrily sing,
As birds do in spring,
For now is the time to be cheerful and gay;
With heart and with voice
Let each one rejoice,
And send all dull thoughts and cross tempers away.

The soft fragrant breeze
That glides through the trees,
The murmuring brooklet that dances along:
The insects, whose hum
Tells that summer has come,
Each and all take their part in nature's glad song.

If woodland and field
Rich melody yield,
If ocean and air in the concert unite,
We surely shall raise
Our tribute of praise,
And sing our glad carols in tones of delight.

Sing, merrily sing,
All care away fling,
For blessings are twined round our home and our hearth;
And gifts full of love,
Sent down from above,
Are scattered, like flowers, on life's sunny path.

Sing, merrily sing,
As birds do in spring;
Be happy and joyful, for why should we fret?
Kind friends are around,
Our comforts abound,
And many bright hopes are awaiting us yet.

THE OLD MILLER.

BY FANFAN.

"I'll watch for the wagons, grandpa," said little Bessie Searle.

The old miller had sat down upon the bags of flour to rest, and, wearied by the heat of the summer day, his head drooped upon his breast, and he would have had a nice sleep but for the fear of missing the farmers who might perhaps come to have their grain ground. Every wheel that he heard startled him, he felt such a responsibility.

He was very glad to shift this upon the little ready shoulders. "Be sure that you wake me, daughter," he said, stretching himself upon the comfortable bags, and giving himself up to the luxury of an untroubled nap.

"Dear old grandfather!" said Bessie, stealing softly near, and looking at his serene face, with the silvery hair falling upon the brow.

He had removed his white hat, and the soft breeze came in at the window and fanned his forehead, and the rippling water made a sweet humming as it glided past the mill, and lulled the old man to sleep.

The wheel was still for a while; but it had not many idle minutes in the day, for the farmers, far and wide, depended upon it for their bread; and its rest, as well as the old man's, was well earned.

When Bessie saw that her grandfather was really quite lost in slumber, she took her rag-baby and went out by the mill door to watch.

She could see away up the road to what they called "the bend," and if a horse's head appeared, turning the corner to come toward her, she looked sharply for a heap of full bags upon the wagon, for then she would have known that grandpa's nap was over. So she was very glad that there was no prospect of a job just yet.

Across the stream, opposite the mill, was the old miller's cottage, upon the top of a hill, with a tree in front and a tree in the rear, and one at the foot of the slope.

There was a rude fence at the bottom of the hill, with bushes beside it, and beyond the hill, where the stream was narrow, was a rustic bridge leading from one side to the other.

It was altogether a pleasant spot; and Bessie was quite a happy little girl when her father took her to the white cottage and told her that was to be her home, and grandpa and grandma Searle were to be father and mother to her, while he and her real mother went to sea together; for Bessie's father was the captain of a vessel, and his wife was ill, and needed a voyage to restore her health.

To be sure, the little girl was sad at parting with her dear mother and father, even for a time; but then grandpa told her it was God's will; and the old man had a way of saying those things that made the child feel that all was right—not only a way of saying them either, but a way of trusting them to the Divine hand to give or to withhold a thing, and to lead him all the day long, whether it was over a rough road or in a smooth path.

He and Bessie had many a talk together in the old mill about the loving Lord, who cares for his children, and keeps tender watch over them always.

For a half hour, to-day, the miller slept his sweet sleep, and then Bessie touched him gently. "Such heaps of wheat!" cried the child. "Two wagon loads, grandpa.—Come!" and she clapped her hands joyfully, for she liked to see the white flour, as the grain was crushed between the two large stones, falling into the reservoir below.

Farmer Gould helped to unload the grain, and then went away to come again for the flour at some future day; and the mill wheel had to wake from its rest, and go round and round, dashing the water, and moving the machinery that turned the stone, that crushed the brown wheat, and let the snowy powder from the husks.

"Funny things mills are, ain't they, grandpa?" said Bessie, as she sat with her dolly noticing the process of changing the grain to flour.

She meant curious things—things that are wonderful by their strange contrivance; and her grandfather, who was always teaching her something new, said, "This water mill is a great improvement upon long, long ago, little Bessie. The earliest way of grinding grain was by pounding it between two stones, as some of the under nations do to this day, or by the use of a pestle and mortar. A slight advance upon this mode was the 'nether millstone' and the 'rider,' such as the ancient Hebrews had, and such as some of the people of western Asia and northern Africa still use. The upper stone, or 'rider,' was placed upon the 'nether,' and two women turned it by means of a stick or handle, that was put upright in it. You may see the picture in grandma's Bible Dictionary."

"'Twas slow work grinding that way, wasn't it, grandpa?"

"Yes, daughter; but every house had its own mill then, and its own servants to grind it. Among us there are water-mills and wind-mills and steam mills. As men get more light and knowledge they are constantly finding some way to make their own labor easier. It is very merciful of God to put into our minds the thought of making the water and the wind work for us, so that our life's burden may not be too heavy."

"The wind and the water can turn the wheel all day long, and never be tired," said Bessie. She seemed to be speaking to her doll now, for she had left her old grandfather, and gone down again to the door, where she sat thinking, with the rag-baby perched upon her knee.

She could not keep away from the miller very long, though. Somehow there is a strong affinity between little children and old people, and Bessie wanted no dearer companion than the gray-headed grandfather. So she ran up and busied herself with helping him to "feed the hopper" from the bags of wheat; and when the sun was setting, and the wheel was quiet for the night, the little girl and the old man crossed the river and went up the hill to eat supper with grandmamma in the snug cottage, and to sing the evening hymn together, and to ask God to bring them all, some day, to one bright home above.—*Sabbath at Home.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Picking and Marketing Fruits.

When the small fruits begin to ripen, horticulture affiliates with commerce, and he who has heretofore given all his thought to raising fruit must now turn his attention to disposing of it. Much of the pecuniary success depends upon the way in which the fruit reaches the market. In the Eastern markets small fruits of most kinds are sold in baskets or other packages, holding nominally a pint or a quart; while at the West they are sent to market in trays holding a half bushel, and are measured out to the purchaser. To several inquirers as to the best box or basket for fruit, we have not replied, as the question is yet unsettled. It depends in a great measure upon local prejudices. Whatever package is used, it should admit of being well rounded up, so that when it reaches market it will be at least level full. A basket containing three-quarters of a pint, if it is well rounded, will be preferred, by the majority of purchasers, to a full pint of fruit that does not fill the basket. Very few people have a definite idea of what a pint or a quart is, and a wide difference may be made in the capacity of baskets, without the inexperienced being able to perceive it. Until we have a law, or custom, which prescribes that fruit shall be sold by weight, the grower must observe the customs that people have made "a law unto themselves." Why cherries, currants and grapes should sell by the pound, and strawberries, blackberries, etc., by measure, is not easy to perceive. We advocate selling by weight, but as all our people buy by measure, we must accept it. Picking of the small fruits is generally done by the piece—so much for the so-called quart. On large fruit farms the succession of small fruits, beginning with strawberries and ending with blackberries, furnishes employment for at least three months. We know of some establishments where the pickers are employed by the day, but this is where there is a class of women who are willing to do hoeing and other field work, and may be considered exceptional. The work is mainly done by women and girls, though boys and feeble men sometimes take a part. In fruit communities it is not considered "degrading" for any one, whatever his pretensions, to go into the field. And why should it be anywhere? A shanty or tent is put up in the field, as the headquarters of the "boss," and to shelter the fruit from the sun. The empty baskets are delivered from here and are received here when filled. Each picker has her row assigned to her, and she is expected to pick it clean. A foreman passes along the rows occasionally to see that the work is properly done. The fruit is to be picked with the hull on, and the stem must be broken without injuring any fruit yet unripe. The fruit is to be assorted as it is picked, and all of under size or defective shape to be put into baskets by itself. When the picker returns with full baskets to headquarters, she is credited with the number of them on a check list, or receives tickets for them, according to custom. The one who receives the fruit puts the basket into the crates, placing the poorer fruit in a crate by itself, to sell at second rate. The overseer of the whole work must see that no part is slighted, the fruit must be properly assorted, picked clean, and the baskets properly rounded.—Sometimes the fruit is picked in trays and afterward assorted and put into baskets; but this is an old way, and is not advisable, as it requires the fruit to be handled twice. Picking should not be commenced until the dew is off, and the fruit after being gathered should be sheltered from the heat of the sun as soon as possible. It should be so arranged that the picking of one day shall reach the market next morning. This, of course, often requires night work, and there should be a sufficient force to carry out every part with promptness. All crates and packages should be plainly marked with the name of the owner, and, if forwarded by public conveyance, both that of the owner and consignee should be placed on the package. Baskets rounded full and a little pressed will reach their destination in better condition than those merely level full, where the berries have a chance to rattle by jolting.—*American Agriculturist.*

SCIENTIFIC.

The Possibilities of Science.

Could we bring from the old ages of the world one of its denizens to behold the conditions of life as existing in our own time in civilized lands, he would see, in the place of the parchment and papyrus on which the thinkers of his day slowly recorded their slight knowledge of men and things, myriad sheets of slighter texture bearing news from all portions of the globe, and produced in all their completeness in in an hour; he would find in the place of the bow of brass the breech-loader and revolver, and in lieu of the galley worked by many banks of oars huge vessels propelled by the vapor of water and shielded by iron sides that would almost resist the fabled thunderbolts of Jove. Instead of the courier borne fleet over waste and desert by steed and dromedary, he would know how the message flies silent along the electric circuit that with slender wires belts the land and water of the earth, and how mighty and heavy laden carriages move upon slim tracks of iron with greater velocity than the lightest chariots at the ancient games. He would see the proud purple of Tyre excelled by dyes derived from materials baser in his eyes than the asphaltum that lies on the dismal shores of the Dead Sea, and pictures fair as those that graced the canvas of Grecian artists drawn from life by the agency of the sunbeam; and as the rude native from the interior of Africa sprang affrighted into the sea when he saw the white man's ships, so might the inhabitant of the olden ages be dazed and dazzled to distraction at the sight of triumphs greater a thousand times over than were ever wrought at Vulcan's forge.

Yet the tendency of our age to seize and wrest to practical purposes the laws of nature is proving day by day and year by year the truth of the glorious axiom that "the thoughts of men are widened with the circling of the suns," and that as the world grows older humanity is raised to higher destinies, and it may be that if we could be permitted to look upon the accomplished progress of five hundred years from now, we would be as stunned at the sight as would a representative of the time of the Pharaohs at the characteristics of our own.

The field of science is full of possibilities of greater things than have ever yet been accomplished. The realization of some of them has been sought in vain for centuries, while others are as yet undreamed of in the thoughts of men. Should a motor be discovered or invented which will yield power bearing the same proportion to its weight that the force of the falcon's wings bear to the weight of its body the problem of aerial navigation will be well-nigh solved, and buoyant ships may sail among the clouds. Should some experimenter search out the secret of unlocking its basic metal from common clay, as iron is eliminated from its ore, vessels of aluminium of lighter draught than those now known might skim the ocean at a more wondrous speed; and should some like discovery enable the manufacturing chemist to produce magnesium at the same cost as paraffine, cottage and workshop and lonely light house may be lighted with more splendid rays than illumined the palace arches of Assyrian kings. So, too, should some accident reveal the secret, said to have been twice found and as often lost in the days that are past, of making malleable glass, forged crystal may take its place in a hundred industries, and open up new avenues to experiment and research; and more than this, should some one divide into new-found elements some of the now called simple ones, as Davy reduced soda and its kindred salts, the first step would be taken to the possible transmutation of metals, and the thought be encouraged that the wild dream of Eastern sorcerer and European alchemist might be a dream no more.

When we reflect how many changes and improvements may be wrought by the discovery and utilization of a single hitherto unknown law of science, often indeed from the working out into practical shape of a well known but neglected truth: how the diffusion of information and facilities of education have enabled men to think and to reason more effectively than of old, and how the intellects of myriads are directed to the advancement of science in all its innumbered phases, we can only reach the conclusion that any attempt to state the limits of the possible results of scientific progress are vain indeed. Every artisan who by forge or work-bench or engine lathe strives to elevate the standard of mechanical execution, every inventor who seeks to add new resources to the capabilities of machinery, each experimenter who in the silence of the laboratory watches the multiform reactions of nature's elements upon each other, and every student who labors to store his brain with knowledge that may strengthen him in his own efforts to assist the work of discovery, has his share in the accomplishment of whatever these results may be, and though many may work vainly and many may be forgotten, yet even a slight effort may claim its share in the guerdon of success and be remembered in connection with things for ages yet unborn, even as the toy of Hero, the Egyptian priest, carries back the history of the steam engine nearly two thousand years.—*American Artisan.*

"THE FLYING MAN."

At a recent meeting of the Aeronautical Society it was announced by Mr. Wenham that one of the members of the society, Mr. Spencer, had already constructed an apparatus by the aid of which he had accomplished the feat of raising himself from the ground-level and performing a horizontal flight of 60 feet, and it was further stated by Mr. Wenham that Mr. Spencer expected to fly the length of the Crystal Palace during the meeting of the Aeronautical Society to be held there on the 25th inst. Since the above announcement was made, we have received from Mr. Spencer some particulars of the apparatus employed by him. It consists of a pair of wings of rather small size, arranged so that they can be worked by the arms; and a large fan-shaped tail of a very light construction connected to the body by basket-work, so that it stands at an angle of about 3 degrees with the horizontal. Mr. Spencer does not profess to fly, in the ordinary sense of the term. He uses his apparatus by taking a short, quick run, this run being continued until by pressure of the air against the under surface of the tail he is raised from the ground. He then, by using the wings, maintains the momentum which he has acquired as long as possible, and is thus enabled to skim along at a short distance above the ground. Mr. Spencer commenced his operations by practicing long jumps without the aid of apparatus, and he then commenced using the wings, and finally added the tail. By continued practice, and from time to time making alterations in his apparatus, Mr. Spencer has been enabled to extend considerably his early flights or 'skims,' and we were informed by him a few days ago that he had lately accomplished a horizontal flight of 180 feet, starting and alighting at the ground-level. Mr. Spencer is now engaged in completing a new apparatus, which he hopes to finish in time for the exhibition of the Aeronautical Society at the Crystal Palace, and we look forward with some interest to witnessing his performance.—*Engineering.*

HEREAFTER no one in the French army will wear a white plume in the hat except marshals and generals of division intrusted with important commands.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies, with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

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Other Instructors will be announced.

☞ This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J WRIGHT.

D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

TENTH SESSION.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October, 2d, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education:

Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a satchel for dirty clothes.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, $300.

PAYMENTS.—$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, $75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

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Nov9 1y

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Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
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SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Where is it located? Its Depository and Bible-House is at its own building, No. 163 Camp street, New Orleans.

When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Doremus, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $50 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal. But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing its body, all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. n25 1y.

HENDERSON A. MORSE,

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The Fall Session of this Institution for the present year will open on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers, and ample facilities for instruction and comfort. The Institution is owned and controlled by the Louisiana Conference, and is to the enjoyment of a large patronage.

TERMS:

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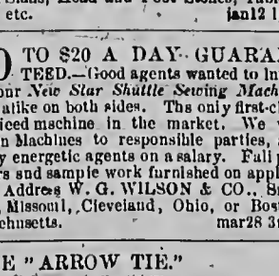

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Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with their patent Combination Sounding-boards,

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Under the patronage of the Holston Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.**

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months..... $150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos., 60
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No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

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For further information, apply to
july-6-3m B. ARMSTRONG, Pres't.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healty one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months.....$15 00
Primary Department..... 20 00
Collegiate..... 25 00
Music and Piano..... 25 00
Use of Instrument..... 7 50
Vocal Music..... 2 50
Incidental fee..... 2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month.... 18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month.....$16 00

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EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks.. $30 00
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Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month... 20 00
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Tuition in collegiate course, $30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less:

Board can be had in private families at the College, for $13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information.

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Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market continues extremely dull, every branch of business participating to a greater or less extent in the prevailing apathy. The stock of our leading staple is now reduced to so low a point that there is little left on sale, and the receipts are of such limited extent that they afford very little scope to purchasers.—Operations in sugar and molasses are confined to retail transactions, and the movement in Western produce to an inconsiderable jobbing business, without any marked variation in prices.

The weather has been warm and showery. The accounts from the country immediately tributary to the city are to the same effect, and are regarded as favorable to the growing crops, which have recently suffered from drought. Upon the whole, the season may be regarded as highly encouraging to the planter, who may well anticipate a generous yield of grain, as well as of cotton and sugar, unless his hopes should be blasted by some untoward change at a later period.

COTTON.—On Saturday the movement commenced with a fair inquiry, but the few lists offering were held at advanced rates, predicated on favorable accounts from Liverpool, where Middling Uplands was quoted at 11½d., and Orleans at 11¾d., (against 11⅜ to 11½d. and 11⅝ to 11¾d. respectively on Friday,) and as the supply offered very little scope to buyers, the business was confined to 250 bales, at figures indicating a general improvement of one-half cent, Low Middling commanding 28c: and Middling 29c. On Monday the Liverpool telegrams proved to be rather discouraging. The market was quiet and prices easier, having in fact receded to Friday's figures, Middling Uplands being quoted at 11⅜d. to 11½d., and Orleans at 11⅝d. to 11¾d. Factors, however, showed no disposition to recede from their previous pretensions, and as the supply offering was extremely limited, and the inquiry was mostly confined to the purchase of small lots, to complete pending orders, the sales were confined to 130 bales, at easier but not quotably lower prices. On Tuesday, with advices of a still more discouraging character from Liverpool, (Middling Uplands being quoted at the close at 11¼d. and Orleans at 11½d.,) the market was dull and depressed. The offerings were very light, while the inquiry was limited, most buyers holding aloof in anticipation of a further decline, and the sales were consequently restricted to about 105 bales, affording no basis for quotations, which we are accordingly compelled to omit.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 479 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 243 bales, against 268 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 25 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 580,378 bales, against 701,909 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 292,280 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 96,447 bales to Great Britain, of 988 to France, and of 112,241 to other foreign ports.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales....	15256
Arrived past three days. 243	
Arrived previously.....654536-654779	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.....	3239—658018
	673274
Exported past three days..... 2513	
Exported previously ..... 661713—664226	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	9048

SUGAR.—Since our last review the market for Cuba sugar has been very dull. The transactions were confined to jobbing and retail lots. The stock on hand continues good. What little Louisiana sugar there is remaining in market is retailing slowly at 14½c per pound for fair, 15¼ to 15½c. for prime, 16 to 16¼c. for yellow clarified, and 16½ to 17c. for white.

MOLASSES.—Cuba molasses, since our last review, has continued dull and depressed. The stock on hand is good. There is very little demand for distilling purposes. We heard of no transactions in round lots. It is quoted at 46½ to 52½c. per gallon. The small amount of choice reboiled Louisiana molasses now remaining is retailing at 85c. per gallon.

FLOUR.—Extreme dullness continues to prevail in the flour market, and prices rule lower.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, June 23, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net.....	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	25 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	12 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	10 to 12c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	$— to 6
Sheep, second quality, per head....	— to 3
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to ¼
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to125
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to 87
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to 60
Yearlings, per head.....	6 to 12
Calves, per head.....	5 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*).

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	1 00	11 00
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	13 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	19	22
East India	22½	24½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs		1 30
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot		7 50
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton		10 00
Western, ₱ barrel		55
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	30	38
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	16 00	
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 75	
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	16	18
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	12	14
Feathers, ₱ lb		
Fish, Cod, ₱ box		70
Herrings	60	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		22 00
No. 2		17 00
No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	7 75	8 00
Extra	7 50	15 50
Fine	7 00	
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb		18
Figs, Drum	18	20
Dried Apples	7	
Currants, Zante	8	8½
Almonds, soft shell	32	
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box		
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		
Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 85	2 90
Canada	3 00	3 10
Oats	75	
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	95	1 00
Beans, ₱ bbl	19 00	23 00
Hops, ₱ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	21 00	
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	9
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	7½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	
Pitch	4 50	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	3 40	3 50
No. 2	3 00	3 25
No. 3	2 50	2 75
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	45	
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 50	
Coal Oil	39	42
In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude		85
Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	20 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		29 25
Prime Mess		26 50
Hog, round, ₱ lb	13½	
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	16	
Do., canvassed	20	21
Sides	16	17
Shoulders	13½	13¾
Green Shoulders		13½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	
In kegs	20	
Fair, in tierces		
Butter, Northern	35	40
Western	28	32
Cheese, American	15	16
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 50	3 00
Onions	5 00	5 50
Green Apples	4 00	5 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	6	11
India		
Carolina	11½	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 60	2 65
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	13½	
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	20	25
Texas, ¡@¡ Metinos	26	28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEW ORLEANS.

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CANCER CAN BE CURED.

I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 CARONDELET street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

ATLANTA, February 8, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Collier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Collier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

REV J F BELLAMY,
REV J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Collier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Collier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y MOORE

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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Bishop W M Wightman, D D., Ll. D.
Rev. E Wadsworth, A M., D D.,
O. as A M.
Rev. J C Wills, A M.
N T Lupton, A M.

The next session of this Institution will begin on the first Wednesday in October next. Instruction will be given in the Schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

The Preparatory School will be under the direct supervision of the Faculty.

The Session is divided into two terms.

Tuition in University per term..... $40 00
Incidental fee..... 5 00
Tuition in Preparat'y school per term $30 to $35
Contingent fee $2 50
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $20 to $25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.

July 27-tf O F CASEY: Sec. Faculty.

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His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.

The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches..... $20 00
Higher Branches..... $25 00
Latin, Greek, etc..... 30 00
French, extra.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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Turkey Morocco 3 00

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Roan 1 50
Roan Gilt 2 00
Turkey Morocco 3 00
S. S. Bells (single) $4 25 per doz.
" " (Double) 6 50

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july 13 R. J. HARP, Agt.

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186.....COMMON STREET.....186

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sep15 1y

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Reps, Cornices, Binds, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush and Moquette.

mar14 1y

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ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 24. | WHOLE NUMBER ..... 686. |

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

[$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. | OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday an immense assembly of colored men thronged the sidewalks in front of the Mechanics' Institute long before 12 o'clock, the hour fixed by the proclamation of Gov. Warmoth for the meeting of the General Assembly.

The lobbies of the Senate chamber and of the House were crowded to excess.

It appears that a portion of the crowd were in wait for the inauguration of the governor elect. Gov. Baker and Lieut. Gov. Voorhies were in readiness since 9 o'clock to turn over the papers of their respective offices to the governor-elect, H. C. Warmoth, and Lieut. Gov. O. J. Dunn, colored.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, O. J. Dunn in the chair, and thirty-two members present. The chairman caused to be read the late military orders appearing in the papers, by which he was appointed. He appointed the secretary, who entered upon the duties of his office; appointed the sergeant at arms, and this being accomplished, he called upon a minister for prayer.

The roll was called in accordance with military order.

Mr. Dunn then called upon those able to take the test oath to come forward and take it; that he did not recognize the validity of the recent orders of Gen. Grant—he had been officially informed of them—and that he, Oscar J. Dunn, decided the test oath to be requisite.

Mr. W. B. Blackburn, of Claiborne, objected, as he believed it was not required that the test oath should be taken—the only oath should be that under the constitution.

Mr. Sambola, of Orleans, held that the president (Dunn) had no authority to prescribe any other oath than that prescribed by the constitution.

Mr. John Ray held that, in his opinion, the present was not a provisional government such as required the test oath to be taken, but a permanent government which required no such test.

Mr. E. L. Jewell, of Orleans, was opposed to the test oath, and quoted the reconstruction laws to show the absence of all authority to administer it.

O. J. Dunn persisted in his determination to administer the test oath.

Mr. Ogden made an emphatic protest against any such action, and the ground of his address was that parties should be cast aside and the members unite for the good of the State.

Mr. Sambola moved to adjourn.

O. J. Dunn refused to entertain the motion. He was called upon to put it on the ground that a motion to adjourn was always in order, but declined.

An ominous silence then ensued—nobody broke it.

A call was made for the Senators to come up and be sworn.

They came up to the desk by twos and threes, and the oath: 'I solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms,' etc., was administered, the Democratic members consulting meanwhile.

O. J. Dunn abandoned the administration of the oath and turned over the papers to R. H. Shannon, conveniently sitting near, and he concluded the operation.

O. J. Dunn refused to hear or pay attention to any of the Senators who were on the rolls returned by military order, unless they would take the test oath.

A motion to reconsider was made, but the motion was not entertained.

When the administration of the test oath was completed it was found that no quorum was present—only 18—and a full-blooded Radical was dispatched for Major Beares, who would make up the 19.

Mr. Ray moved to adjourn, as there was no quorum.

O. J. Dunn answered that a member would be in directly.

Major Beares was duly escorted in and took the oath. This made 19—a naked quorum.

All of the nineteen then came to the front and took the constitutional oath: 'I do hereby recognize the equality of all men, and agree not to molest them in the rights enjoyed by any other class of men,' etc.

On taking their seats, O. J. Dunn declared the Senate organized.

A motion was made and unanimously carried to appoint a Committee on Elections.

Then the seat of each member of the Democratic party in the Senate was individually contested by a member of the Radical Republican party.

All were referred to the Committee on Elections, which, as appointed, consists of five members, Mr. Smith being chairman.

The Senate adjourned, accepting the motion of Mr. Ray to adjourn every day hereafter at 12 o'clock—meeting at 10 o'clock.

During all these proceedings in the Senate the lobby, packed with a crowd of negroes, cheered 'aye!' on the slightest provocation, as if they had been there before and rehearsed the thing. The exact words of O. J. Dunn, when he decided against the opinion of Gen. Grant that only the test oath should be required, were, 'that he did not believe as Gen. Grant did; that *he* differed from him, and that *he* was the sole judge of the matter.'

The nineteen Senators who took the test oath were all of those who were elected on the Radical ticket; the remainder, who withdrew, were Democratic members.

THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives assembled in the large up-stairs room of the Mechanics' Institute, memorable for the association with one or two conventions and supreme assemblages, yesterday afternoon. Before the hour appointed the seats assigned to members were pretty well all occupied, and the lobby was packed with a dense crowd, composed of the proportion of about five colored men to one dusky white. As soon as order had been called and members subsided into their places, it was curious to notice how strong a resemblance the House of Representatives bore to the late convention in all its general features, though particular faces were readily missed. Crane's fiery figure-head was supplanted by a staunch Democratic representative, less obtrusive, but almost as energetic. Simon Jones's pale, poetic eye was absent, (being directed rather hopelessly Congressward); and the seats of Blackburn, Wapples and Belden were filled by native Africans. But the broad resemblance was there, and when the Democratic members elect had retired, rather than take the test oath, it was more evident still that the Legislature and convention are going to be very much alike, especially the Legislature.

The Democratic members, for the most part, arranged themselves on the left of the Speaker; the colored representatives took the right side—not a pleasing nor a striking *coup d'œil*; too much shade everywhere—like the badly managed *chiaro obscuro* of a spurious Rembrandt picture.

The proceedings were conducted with a fair amount of decorum—nothing much to speak of. A strong body of police was in attendance in the building, and in reserve near at hand. The chairman pro tem. hinted at calling in the 'policemans' once, but didn't do so. This threat was called forth by the Democratic delegate from St. Bernard, whose perpetual sallies from his seat on the sixth row in the gangway, in front of the chair, and whose perpetual retreats before the stern visage of the sergeant-at-arms, resembled strongly Micawber's denunciation of Uriah Heep, when that gentleman continually rushed out of the corner where Copperfield and Tommy Traddles tried to hold him, and flourishing a three-foot rule before his foe, ejaculated the first syllable of 'scoundrel,' and then retired.

Mr. Melvin, of Natchitoches, coming up to be sworn, and wearing his hat Quaker fashion whilst taking the oath, fell in for a storm of reprobation. The chairman first inquired what he was doing with his hat on. After the matter had been explained to him with some little trouble, quite a torrent of abjurgation fell upon the unlucky member from the colored side of the House, and requests to 'take dat 'at off' were loud and frequent. An embarrassing personal explanation had to be gone through before all was set right.

ORGANIZATION.

Col. Batchelder, Jr., of Gen. Buchanan's staff, called the assemblage to order at 12 o'clock, and directed the roll to be read. The Colonel's appearance in his uniform, and the presence of another officer of Gen. Buchanan's staff, (Col. Johnson,) caused a stir in the room, and a Radical member proposed the appointment of a clerk to assist Col. Batchelder in calling the roll.

Col. Batchelder, however, put his foot down on the proposition by paying no heed to it.

Gen. McMillen, speaking from the gangway in the centre of the room, formally protested as a Representative returned to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, against the interference of the military in the organization of the House.

Col. Batchelder called him to order, but

Gen. McMillen proceeded with his remarks, ending with a proposition, which he believed would be acceptable to his friends, that they should allow Gen. Buchanan and his representative, Col. Batchelder, to do what they like, but should do so under protest, and with a distinct understanding that when the legislative chamber was once organized, Gen. Buchanan and the U. S. Army at large must understand that their interference must cease.

[These remarks were received with yells of applause from the Radical side of the House.]

Six Democrats and six Republicans from the country parishes were absent. Col. Batchelder having read to the House Gen. Grant's telegram to Gen. Buchanan, stating that the oath to be imposed on members of the Legislature was discretionary, but that he would suggest that the oath prescribed by the constitution should be the only oath required, withdrew in company with Col. Johnson.

Mr. R. H. Isabelle, of New Orleans, (colored Radical,) and Mr. Peter Harper, of St. Charles, (white Democrat,) were nominated for the position of chairman *pro tem.*

Mr. Isabelle's name was received with such a tornado of ayes that he took the chair at once, without his opponent's name being submitted to the vote.

Mr. Vigers, the secretary of the late convention, was made secretary of the House, and Mr. Johnson sergeant-at-arms.

A Democratic Representative protested that the organization was illegal in consequence of the short notice given of the Legislature.

Mr. Briout, (Dem.,) of St. Martia, moved to lay all the propositions on the table, and demanded the ayes and noes, and when all his protestations were passed over, told the chairman that his conduct was based on injustice, and that he (Mr. Briout) would appeal to the House.

Chairman Isabelle curtly retorted that until the House was organized no appeal could be taken.

Members being called up to take the oath, Mr. Briout again protested that Mr. Isabelle, as chairman *pro tem*, had no power to administer the oath.

Chairman Isabelle thereupon called up Chief Justice Hyman from the body of the room to the Speaker's stand.

Stepping forward, Chairman Isabelle then said: I announce myself as being about to be sworn in. In being sworn in, as this State is under military rule as well as under the reconstruction acts, I feel myself bound to take the test oath, as well as that required by the constitution. [Yells of applause.]

Chief Justice Hyman thereupon read the test oath from a bound volume of such like documents to Mr. Isabelle, who swore to it, and also to the oath prescribed by the constitution.

Beginning with the parishes in their alphabetical order, the various Representatives from the country were called up and sworn in in batches of five or six at a time. The secretary got no further than the C's before a hitch occurred with the Democratic Representatives from Caddo, Messrs. Howell and Christian. They were ordered to stand back, and the chairman announced that no candidate could take his seat without first taking the test oath.

Mr. Knapp, (Dem.,) of St Bernard, said he could take the test oath, but he wouldn't. He didn't recognize the right of the chairman to impose it, and further inquired whether the House had resolved itself into a mob.

The chairman assured him that if he didn't take the oath he could not be sworn in.

Mr. W. Pope Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, respectfully inquired what would be the position of any member elect by the people who didn't choose to take the test oath.

Several members rose to order.

Mr. Noble—I ask only for information. It is not my intention to create any disturbance, but having been elected by the people, I have a right to a place in this assembly, and I ask the conditions under which a man must rest if he declines to take the test oath.

The chairman—I should consider the seat vacant for the present until the committee report upon it.

Mr. Noble wanted to know, if the seat was considered vacant for the present, how long would that present be?

The chairman said that was more than he could answer, and he desired the secretary to go on calling the roll.

Mr. Noble said he could only respectfully protest. He declined to take the test oath because he could not conscientiously do so. [Applause.] He had been a private soldier in the Confederate army, and he had gone into it voluntarily, and could not swear that he didn't. [Cheers.] Therefore he refused to take the test oath.

Dr Knapp, advancing from his seat to the foot of the platform, insisted upon the chairman looking at his certificate of election from military headquarters.

The chairman ordered him back to his seat, in charge of the sergeant-at-arms, and, on the Doctor repeating his protests, kept on sending him back by the sergeant-at-arms, and threatened to appoint an assistant sergeant, or call in the police.

Fifty-three members took the test oath.

The chairman declared this number to be a quorum, and said the House would now proceed to business.

A committee of five Republicans—Messrs. Yorke, Brewster, Antoine, Lott and Gray—was appointed to investigate the claims of the Democratic members.

At 1½ o'clock an adjournment till 12 the next day was ordered.

The last seen of Mr. Knapp, he was protesting, and was being pressed back into his seat by the sergeant-at-arms.

The proceedings of Tuesday are thus summed up by the *Crescent*:

Yesterday, at meridian, when the Senate was about being called to order, a soldier dismounted from his horse in front of the State House, and entered the Senate chamber. The large cavelop he delivered to the doorkeeper was handed to Mr Dunn just as that functionary opened the session. Before the reading of the minutes Messrs. Sambola and Jewell, Democratic Senators, whose names were not called on the roll, and who were accepted as the spokesmen of their confreres, vehemently protested against any further proceedings until every member was qualified and admitted to his seat. Dunn, the president, called them both to order, and peremptorily ordered them to remain silent. Mr. Sambola declared that he knew Mr. Dunn was at that moment in possession of a communication from Gen. Buchanan, covering another from Gen. Grant, in which the general-in-chief gave it as his opinion that the only oath to be required of Senators elect was the oath prescribed by the State constitution of Louisiana.

Mr. Ray, of Ouachita, then arose and said there was one alternative—there were two opinions for the Senate to decide between: the opinion of General Grant and the opinion of Mr. Dunn, the lieutenant governor and president of the Senate. He thought the Senate should be guided by the presiding officer's opinion. The Senators tacitly agreed with the Hon. Mr. Ray, and the communication of the commanding general of the Fifth Military District, quoting the opinion of the commanding general of the armies of the United States, was referred to a committee of five, whilst, in the meantime, the communication was ignored, and the gentlemen who had brought their credentials, and were ready and willing to take the oath prescribed by the constitution of Louisiana, were deprived of all their rights, and treated as so many unwelcome intruders.

ORDER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Below will be found a dispatch from General Grant. This dispatch directs the replacement of Gov. Baker with H. C. Warmoth, governor elect, and of Lieut. Gov. Voorhies with Oscar J. Dunn, lieutenant governor elect.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1868.

Brevet Maj. Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Mil. Dist., New Orleans, La.:

To avoid any question as to who shall exercise the offices of governor and lieutenant governor of the State of Louisiana, after notice convening the legislature of said State under the act of Congress passed June 25, 1868, you will appoint Henry C. Warmoth, governor elect, governor of the State of Louisiana, vice Joshua Baker, removed; and Oscar J. Dunn, lieutenant governor elect, lieutenant governor of the State of Louisiana, vice Albert Voorhies, removed.

These removals and appointments to take effect at the date of the convening of said legislature.

U. S. GRANT, General.

A true copy:
JNO. B. JOHNSON,
Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. A.,
Assistant Secretary Civil Affairs.

There is said not to be a single stove pipe hat in Utah.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ELECTION RETURNS — THE RADICAL ORGAN SUSPENDED, ETC.

Jackson, June 29.—The second day's election closed here with a Radical majority of 616 in this county, where there is a registered colored majority of 1,700. The election throughout the State will not close for several days.

Full returns have been received but from few counties. Some of the Radical strongholds have been heard from, leaving the majority for the Democrats, as far as heard from, 12,785. The Radical newspaper of this place says that in all the counties where the Democrats have received majorities the election must be declared illegal and void—although there is not a single outrage known to the public.

The official organ of the Radical party in the State has suspended publication.

The polls at Vicksburg were kept open till 10 o'clock on Saturday night by order of Gen. McDowell, against the earnest protest of the citizens.

Washington, July 1.—A great many Southern delegates to the New York convention are here. They generally express themselves in favor of the Northern delegates nominating the candidates. A comparison of the views of the delegates passing through here only shows that little can be prognosticated, and that action will be shaped by the course of events and the caucusing at New York. Jesse D. Bright said yesterday that Pendleton and Seymour would go into the convention the strongest, and one of them would be nominated.

Washington, July 1.—The President has relieved Gen. McDowell from command of the Fourth Military District. He is ordered to report without delay to the War Department. Gen. Gillem succeeds McDowell in command of the Fourth District.

Washington, July 1.—Hamilton, a member of the House from Florida, was sworn in.

The Coup De Main.—The revolutionary blow struck on Monday by those ambitious men of color, Dunn and Isabelle, under the direction not merely of a minority of the members of the respective Houses of the General Assembly, but of less than two-thirds of the Radical members alone, so that they dared not allow an appeal from their own decision, as it would have been reversed, may answer for a while the purposes of party, but must result, finally, in the undoing of the mass of its adherents, of all, indeed, who expect to remain within the borders of Louisiana.

Its present object was the exclusion of a portion of the Democratic members who were unable to take the test oath, and of the residue of those who refused to take it through sympathy for their associates thus wrongly treated. It was intended thus to obtain possession of the organization of the Legislature. With this in their hands, they have undertaken to unseat divers elected Democratic members and to admit others, replacing them, without trial as required by the constitution, under the pretext that they are entitled to their seats through extra legal certificates and proofs, thereby obtaining an uncontrollable majority of each House.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Columbus Prisoners.—The history of nations does not record a more terrible act of military despotism than that displayed by Gen. Meade in arresting and throwing into prison thirty of Georgia's best citizens, on the mere supposition, without the least proof, that they were concerned in the cowardly assassination of a Radical leader called Ashburn.

It seems Ashburn was killed in a negro brothel on the night of the — by parties unknown, and these gentlemen, without knowing by what charge, were arrested; released after a few hours' confinement on bail; a week afterward again arrested, carried to Atlanta, a city one hundred miles from their homes, and then thrown into prison. The secret of this whole proceeding is thought to be the large reward offered; but five of the above gentlemen were thrown into dungeons and there confined for four days and five nights, without bed clothes, when they were removed to comfortable quarters, then back to the cells, which had been made smaller, where they are now confined.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The pope has received a supply of the Remington rifles from America, which he expects will do wonders. The Pontifical troops are being exercised every day in the use of these blessed weapons.

Commencement Exercises at Whitworth Female College, Brookhaven Miss.

Eighteen months ago this institution became the property of the Mississippi Conference, through the generosity of the noble man whose name it bears.

The building was immediately repaired, and on the 11th of September, 1867, the school opened, with Rev. H. F. Johnson president, and a full and competent faculty. Unusual prosperity has marked the history of the college since its inauguration under present auspices. Over one hundred pupils have been in attendance during the session which has just closed. The annual examination, commencing the 16th and ending on the 22d inst., passed off with great eclat. It was a decided success, and the result will be to extend the reputation and influence, and to increase the patronage of the school. The several classes in grammar and arithmetic displayed remarkable proficiency in these important branches. But we cannot go into detail.

The large audience which attended the daily exercises will not soon forget the occasion.

Tuesday, the 23d inst., was commencement day. Eight bright, blooming girls received the honorary degree of Mistress of English Literature. They won their honors fairly.

There was the usual reading of compositions, delivering of diplomas, addresses, etc., which mark the ordinary routine of exercises on commencement day.

There was the tender valedictory, and the delivering of prizes for proficiency in various studies and for excellence of behavior. All these things came along in regular and pleasant order, and we need not dwell upon them. One thing unusual, not on the programme, occurred. A very handsome gilted-ged, double clasped bevelled royal quarto Bible was presented to the college, through Rev. B. Jones, from ———. Shall I say who?

Rev. Robt. J. Harp, agent of the Book Depository, No. 112 Camp street, is the generous donor.

You are perhaps acquainted with this tall, modest bachelor friend of ours. We thank him most heartily, and commend his taste in the selection of the book, and his judgment in disposing of it. All things end, and so did this bright day.

A novel feature was the grand reunion of faculty, pupils, parents, trustees and friends, at the college, on Tuesday evening. A most magnificent supper was furnished the guests in the dining hall of the college. Until the train came along, to bear our sweet girls away, all went merry as a marriage bell. The whistle blows, the heart-breaking sob, the long-drawn kiss, the tender good by, and Whitworth College is silent and deserted.

Not to trouble you with a longer description, it is sufficient to add that the whole demonstrated the fact that Brother Johnson is the "right man in the right place."

The order, system and good behavior were very remarkable, and the *thoroughness* with which the *principles* of science have been taught commends this institution to the patronage of intelligent educators. Nothing is taught by note or done for mere show. Utility and practicality are prominent ideas at Whitworth College.

Withal, a healthy moral and religious tone pervades the institution. The cross is not forgotten in the class and lecture rooms, in the chapel, church and Sabbath school. The name of Jesus is proclaimed and the truths of the Christian religion inculcated. Your's truly,

"Member of Miss. Conference."

Men confess everything but their own besetting sins. They steer quite clear of these. Who ever heard a man say: "O Lord! I am as proud as Lucifer; humble me;" or, "O Lord! I am mean and stingy. Make me generous.'

For the Advocate.

THE THREE HEALTHS.

BY RAMON.

Lady Alice, she sat on her palfrey white
And she called to a page to fill
And fetch from the streamlet so pure and bright
That fell from the rocks like a liquid light
A cup of its crystal rill.

By her father fair hand rode a stately knight
And they strove for her constant smile;
In battle or siege they were men of might
That fought for their faith and their country's right,
And were sworn against guile and spite.

"Prithee, tell me, sir knight," said the lady fair,
As she bent for the dripping cup,
"Ye roam thro' the world without fear or care
And dares to do what the just may dare,
Ye startle adventures up.

"Prithee, what is the boldest, sweetest draught?"—
And she balanced the dewy chalice—
"That, distant or nigh, ye have ever quaffed—
To friendship and home"—then she softly laughed—
"And the health of the Lady Alice."

"Faith, a bolder draught did my lips never have,"
Said the rugged Sir Guy de Salle;
"Than dipped I one eye from the Severn's wave,
For 'twas tinged with the blood of our fallen brave,
And I drank to the Lady Alice."

"Yet, the warrior's cup, when the day is done"
Lady Alice she sweetly said,
"When tinged with the blood that the field hath won,
Is hallowed; yet something of wrath doth run
In its circle so bright and red."

Quoth the gentle Sir Henry: "I drank of one
Blessed cup without wrath or malice;
'Twas the merciful gift of a holy nun;
I drank the sweet wine 'neath a foreign sun,
And remembered the Lady Alice."

Now the seneschal gray lingered gravely by,
In the midst of the bustling throng;
His hoary locks waved to the soft wind's sigh,
For the time of the harvest of death drew nigh
And his life had been grand and long.

Never speaking, he drew from her fair white hand
The brimming and sparkling cup,
And, casting his eye o'er the youthful band
His gesture half blessing and half command,
He lifted the goblet up.

"Yonder rhand of silver, whence came this draught,
Ripples out of a hither spring;
'Tis called by the lads of the shepherd's craft
The 'Tears of Affliction' and 'Sorrow's Shaft,'
For its chilling and bitter sting.

"Lady Alice, no gratefuller cup know I
Than to drink thine afflictions up;
The sorrow of error, dejection's sigh,
And the terrors of death, if thou needs must die"—
And he swallowed the bitter cup.

For the Advocate.

The True Object of Sabbath School Instruction.

The Sabbath school is one of the most important institutions of the church. In it the children and youth are instructed in the knowledge of the Scriptures—wherein God has revealed himself to man, and taught us the way of life and salvation. They contain the history of redemption by the sufferings and sacrificial death of our blessed Saviour, and exceeding great and precious promises for our encouragement in the discharge of our duty to God and man. They also clearly reveal the awful penalty of sin, in the eternal undoing of the soul of the unbelieving and finally impenitent sinner. Surely no book should be studied more carefully or so highly revereneed as the word of God. But it is to be feared that many, both teachers and scholars, do not sufficiently realize the importance of religion, and fall into the habit of merely hearing and reciting the lessons as a matter of form; or, at most, of attaining an intellectual acquaintance with the Scriptures, while they lose sight of the true object, which should be their own personal salvation, and perfection in the graces which adorn the Christian character.

How few teachers labor to make a personal application of the great truths they teach! How few aim, in all their instructions, to bring the members of their classes to the exercise of genuine repentance, and a personal, saving interest in the Redeemer. These things ought not so to be. The teachers should be deeply impressed with a sense of the worth of the souls of their scholars, of their own responsibility for their faithfulness to those immortal spirits, and pray earnestly and labor affectionately to lead them to serious reflection, and to seek that divine change of heart, without which they cannot be saved. No person is strictly qualified to be a Sabbath school teacher who is not an experimental Christian, or sufficiently so to know the way to heaven when they see others walking in it themselves.

Children will never be permitted to extricate themselves from embracing religion because of their youth. That is a device of the great adversary, and directly in conflict with the command of God: "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth," and again: "Suffer little children even to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of God." Just as soon as children know right from wrong, and are capable of committing willful sin, they are qualified to be pointed to Christ, and become subjects of regeneration. It is not necessary to be complete theologians and understand all the mysteries of the Bible before they come to Christ. Let them give their young hearts to the Saviour, and learn to lisp his name in prayer, and praise before they become occupied with the follies and vanities of the world. Children can learn a vast amount of wickedness before they are ten years of age. Why can they not learn righteousness with equal precocity?

If Sabbath school and Bible-class teachers were all properly impressed with their responsibility, and were constantly, earnestly and prayerfully engaged in laboring for the immediate conversion of their pupils, every Sabbath school in the land would become truly a nursery of the church, and multitudes would have cause to praise God, in eternity, for having enjoyed its heaven-born privileges.

G. SHAEFFER.

COLUMBUS, June 13, 1868.

For the Advocate.

Evidence Found in the Style of the Scriptures.

OPELIKA, Ala., June 22, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I have heard a great many arguments advanced to support the doctrine that the Bible is the work of divine inspiration. There is one argument, however, I have never seen noticed, which carries with it not only great weight, but to my mind, thorough conviction. It is this: outside of the sacred book there is no other writing like unto that style. No half dozen consecutive sentences in all other books are possessed of the same terse, comprehensive and meaningful simplicity. Take any selection of the great minds, ancient or modern, and not one of them can imitate the style or elegance of the divine diction, or write anything on any subject, that would for a moment compare with its unaffected narrative of passing events, or its easy, natural flow of choice language in publishing the divine law and commandments. It is remarkable that, it matters not what may be the breadth and depth and strength of a man's mind, he cannot produce just such writing, nor can he assume a style so similar as to have his production mistaken for a chapter of the Bible.

But note this other remarkable fact, that there were about half a hundred writers of the Bible, living at various times, in different countries, taught in different schools of thought and by different masters of style, yet all—it must be under divine influence—adopting the same concise, forcible, inimitable, unapproachable manner of conveying their different ideas. I can account for it in no other way than that it was inspired by God.

Respectfully,

W. J. SAMFORD.

THE new head-master of Eton has introduced great reforms in the curriculum of that ancient classical school. French is to be taught all through the school, German and Italian through the first three divisions, and physical science in the fifth form.

For the Advocate.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

MANSFIELD, La. June 11, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The 6th of June was the anniversary celebration of the M. E. Sabbath school at Mansfield. It was under the direct management of our devoted superintendent, Mr. J. L. Scales, to whose untiring energy we are indebted for the pleasures we enjoyed.

We were partially prepared for the festivities of the day by an entertainment given on the Friday evening previous. At 8 o'clock on this evening the school, accompanied by a large concourse of people, assembled at the M. E. Church. Here the exercises opened with the hymn "Anniversary Day," which was sung by the school with much ease and spirit. As the voluptuous swell of music arose on the evening breeze all were animated.

Then followed prayer, offered up by Rev. John Pipes, the preacher in charge, in which ascended, as in one voice, the warm thanksgiving of many hearts to the Great Shepherd for his protecting love.

The audience was then highly entertained and edified with two addresses, one delivered by Mr. B. A. Holmes, a member of the school, and the other by Rev. Mr. Allen, a Presbyterian minister. Their theme was Sabbath schools, their object the instruction and entertainment of the children. Nobly did they succeed. The entire audience seemed spell-bound, and responded, internally, as the speakers urged the importance of this noble institution, and we hope many resolved to devote themselves anew to the great work of Sabbath schools.

Several other appropriate and sprightly songs were sung by the children, when we were dismissed with the benediction.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the school again met at the church. A procession was here formed, and was led onward by the banner carried by one of the officers. The school, consisting of one hundred and fifty members, composed the procession, each class standing in the order of its number. In this manner we marched to the ravine adjacent to the town. It was a magnificent sight—that long line of soldiers of the Cross—and we fancied the superintendent looked not a little proud as he paused and glanced down that moving column, and beheld the sparkling eyes and bright faces of those dear children committed to his charge.

Arrived at the ravine, we were disbanded and told to "go anywhere, and do anything we pleased, provided we did no wrong." These were joyful words to those who had all the week been poring over dull school books, and you may imagine this order was obeyed with no little alacrity. Not only was the school present, but an immense crowd had gathered from the surrounding country to participate in this great festival. Rev. C. B. Stuart, president of the Female College at this place, was on the ground, and his face seemed wreathed in smiles as he saw the young ladies of the institution, no longer pent up in the college walls, but "free as birds on the wing," so smiling and so happy. Capt. J. W. Stuart, principal of the Mansfield Male Academy, was also there, and we fancied, we saw his eye brighten as he viewed the boys join the gay throng. Our preacher, too, was present, with elastic step and beaming smile, saluting his many friends and members of his fold, who seemed to welcome him to this scene of joy, as a personage essential to its perfect success. The great friend of the Sabbath school, Rev. H. C. Thweatt, was there. We are glad to say a large, comfortable arm-chair had been provided, under one of the most beautiful shade trees, for the venerable patriarch. It was a beautiful and touching sight to see the bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked children voluntarily crowding around to catch, with eagerness, the words of instruction that fell as drops of honey-dew from the lips of this aged saint, whose palsied limbs, sunken cheek, and eye, now dim, evoked at once reverence and love.

But it would have done your heart good to have seen our superintendent. As he stood and looked upon the scene, beheld the children scrambling over rocks and hills, gathering flowers, and playing in the limpid waters that gushed forth at the base of the hill and wound like a silver thread around the entire encampment, as he beheld these scenes his face was lit up with a placid smile, indicative of that happiness of soul that only those can feel who have made others happy.

The ringing of the bell called us once more together around an almost endless table, spread under an arbor, and loaded with all that could attract the eye or tempt the appetite. A pause ensued, during which we heard the voice of Dr. Thweatt raised to high heaven, entreating the blessing of God on the sumptuous repast. We then prepared to do justice to the feast, which, you may well imagine, was no unpleasant task. The repast ended, we hastened to our various pleasures. Groups might be seen rambling amid the rocks of our romantic ravine; others, seated under shade trees, were conversing; while ever and anon you might hear the expression: "What a delightful time we are having!" No cloud was there, but the sunshine of happiness and peace enlightened the brow of every one. As evening drew on all began to repair to their respective homes with the happiest of hearts. Indeed, this was one of the happiest days we ever remember to have spent, and we think all who were present will agree with us. On Sabbath morning a letter was read, addressed to the school by Rev. H. C. Thweatt, mentioned above. He had intended to address the school in person, but his infirmities prevented him from doing so. It was written for the children, but we think older hearts might have drawn instruction from its pages. It was like the advice of an aged father to his own children.

Thus began and thus was finished this delightful celebration.

P. K.

[Pity we were not there.—Ed.

THE 'INDESCRIBABLE SOMETHING.'—When one takes up a book that is written by a spiritual-minded Christian, no matter to what department of literature it belongs, nor what may be its subject, he detects or feels in it a peculiar quality that is not found in other books. This quality is felt, though the book contains no profession of faith, and nothing of a didactic character.

It comes like a sudden breath over the soul, stirring new thoughts and emotions, and touching the finer springs of existence. It changes our moods, and even our views and moral estimates, placing things in a new light as by a flash of intuition. It awakens something in us that has slumbered until thus finely and mysteriously touched. It is nothing that belongs to art, or that is the result of culture. It is more than intellectual refinement, or elevation of spirit resulting from high morality. It is different in kind from anything that mere morality can develop in the human soul. There have been wise sages and noble moralists among the heathens. The moral precepts of Seneca, Confucius, and others, as well as many of those inculcated by Mohammedan and Buddhist teachers are admirable, and often bear a close resemblance to those of Christianity. We may admit, too, that there have been men of all creeds and races who were upright and noble in their impulses, and who conscientiously endeavored to conform to the laws of natural morality. Our libraries contain many works written by those whom we call heathens, breathing a severe and exalted moral spirit—but none, no not one, that has this mysterious quality which is developed from the spiritual part of our nature, from a region into which man cannot ascend until lifted there by God through that supernatural action upon the soul which we call grace; the voice of the Divine Spirit waking up the human spirit to its true life.—*The Covenant.*

NEWLY planted trees, when summer approaches, should be mulched with litter enough to keep down the growth of grass and weeds, and preserve a uniform moisture. Straw to the depth of four or five inches, and to the distance of four feet from the stem, answers the purpose best. The ground between newly planted trees may be cultivated in growing vegetables, if well manured.

PEOPLE who like so much to talk their mind, should sometimes try to mind their talk.

INDIAN CONVERTS.

Experience Mayhew, in 1727, published a volume, made up from the manuscripts of his father, grandfather and great grandfather, supplemented by tradition and his own memory and observation, entitled: Indian Converts; or some account of the Lives and Dying Speeches of a considerable number of the Christianized Indians of Martha's Vineyard, in New England, in which he gives accounts, more or less copious, of thirty Indian ministers, thirty-seven godly men not in church office, thirty-nine religious women and twenty-two pious children—128 in all—who had given such evidence of genuine conversion and earnest devotion to the Saviour as to merit particular mention. Two or three extracts, which are all for which space can be spared, will hint the flavor of their piety.

When *Hiacoomes*, an Old Head Indian, and one of the nobles of his tribe, was dying, he was visited by *Peter Ohquohamut*, afterwards a preacher, and the following dialogue took place, which was preserved:

Peter. You do believe there is a God?

Hia. Yes, indeed, I believe that there is a great God named Jehovah, and that he created the world and all things in it.

Peter. Do you know that you have sinned against this God who made you?

Hia. Yes, indeed I do. I know I have committed many and great sins against him.

Peter. Are you sensible that for your sins you deserve to be punished?

Hia. Yes. I know that my sins have deserved that I should be cast into hell, and be there tormented forever.

Peter. Have you then any hope of being saved, and if so, by whom and how?

Hia. I have been informed that God sent his Son into the world to redeem and save sinful men, and that such as come to him by true faith and repentance are saved from wrath by him; and on this I ground my hope for salvation.

Peter. Do you repent of your sins, and by faith come to Christ, since you hope for salvation in this way?

Hia. Yes, I do. I keep coming to Christ, and I mourn for my sins, and entreat him to pardon them, and cleanse me from them, and now bursting into tears he was not able for some time to say anything more; but after a while he asked: Had God but one Son, and no more?

Peter. He had but one. He gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Hia. Oh, the wonderful love of God! that having but one Son, he was willing to give him to suffer and die for us miserable sinners, that so we might live through him.

Japheth Hannit had a remarkable history. He was the child of *Panunnuit* and *Wattunnaikamkook*, whose birth is connected with the incident related by Cotton Mather in his *Magnalia*, under the heading of "The unknown God wonderfully making himself known to a poor Pagan," which has such an interesting relation to one of the great questions of natural theology. The facts, related in the most careful and authentic manner by Mayhew, are briefly these:

Panunnuit, a Chilmark Indian of high caste and his wife had had five children, and buried every one within ten days of their birth, notwithstanding all that the *Powwows* could do to help them. A sixth—this *Japheth*—was born a short time before the coming of the English to the Vineyard, about 1635. The mother, greatly distressed by the fear of losing this child also, and utterly despairing of help from any means formerly tried, as soon as she was able—which was within the fatal ten days after his birth—with a sorrowful heart wrapped him in her mantle and went out into the woods that she might there weep out her sorrow. While weeping there and bewailing the insufficiency of human help, it was powerfully suggested to her mind that there is some unseen Power who created the child, and who could, if he pleased, preserve its life. And so she poured out her soul in entreaties to that unknown God, that he would spare her baby's life. The infant past the dreaded period in safety. She accepted the fact as an answer to her prayer, and in the gladness of her heart she dedicated the child to this unknown God, who, as she firmly believed, had spared its life. When, five or six years after, she heard of Mayhew, and the new gospel which he preached, she said at once, "that God of his is the God who saved my child's life, and to whom he belongs;" and she and her husband hastened to hear the good news in full, and were among the earliest converts. *Japheth* was sent to school, and so trained that in good time—himself a believer—he was called to the ministry, being the third pastor of the Indian church.

Possibly the peculiarity of his own early history may have had some influence upon his mind, but I find a very neat answer given by him to an over-zealous brother, who had been a teacher to *Japheth* and other Indians, and who subsequently changed his views on some important points, and felt it his duty to labor with him, to bring him to accept the "new light." To whom Japheth replied:

You know, sir, that we Indians were all in darkness and ignorance before the English came among us, and instructed us, and that yourself are one of these English men by whom we have been taught and illuminated. You taught us to read, and instructed us in the doctrines of the Christian religion which we now believe, and endeavor to conform our practices to. And when, sir, you thus instructed us, you told us that it may be there would shortly false teachers come among us and endeavor to pervert us, or lead us off from our belief of the things wherein we had been instructed; but you then advised us to take heed to ourselves, and beware that we are not turned aside by such teachers so as to fall into the errors into which they would lead us. And now, sir, I find your prediction true; for you yourself are becoming one of these teachers you cautioned us against; I am therefore fully resolved to take your good counsel, and not believe you, but continue steadfast in the truths wherein you formerly instructed me!—*Sabbath at Home.*

They Won't Trouble You Long.

Children grow up—nothing on earth grows so fast as children. It was but yesterday, and that lad was playing with tops, a buoyant boy. He is a man and gone now! There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made it is like raveling a stocking; stitch by stitch gives way till all is gone. The house has not a child in it—there is no more noise in the hall—boys rushing pellmell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skates or sleds, bats, balls or strings left scattered about. Things are neat enough now. There is no longer any task, before you lie down, of looking after anybody and tucking up the bed clothes. There are no disputes to settle, nobody to get off to school, no complaint, no importunities for impossible things, no rips to mend, no fingers to tie up; no faces to be washed, or collars to be arranged. There was never such peace in the house! It would sound like music to have some feet to clatter down the front stairs! Oh for some children's noise! What used to all us, that we were hushing their loud laugh, checking their noisy frolic and reproving their slaming and banging the doors?

We wish our neighbors would only lend us an urchin or two to make a little noise in these premises. A home without children! It is like a lantern and no candle, a garden and no flowers, a brook and no water gurgling and gushing in its channel.

We want to be tried, to be vexed, to be run over; to hear children at work with all its varieties. During the secular days this is enough marked. But it is the Sabbath that puts our homes to the proof. That is the Christian family day. The intervals of public worship are spaces of peace. The family seems made up that day. The children are at home. You can lay your hands upon their heads. They seem to recognize the greater and lesser love—to God and to friends. The house is peaceful but not still. There is a low and melodious thrill of children in it. But the Sabbath comes too still now. There is a silence that aches in the ear. There is too much room at the table, too much room at the hearth. The bedrooms are a world too orderly. There is too much leisure, and too little care. Alas! what mean these things? Is somebody growing old? Are these signs and tokens? Is life waning?—*H. W. Beecher.*

THE most extraordinary telegraphic feat on record is the transmission of an extraordinary message from London to San Francisco. The wires in America were joined up for experiment from Heart's Content to California, and the message was sent from Valentia at twenty-one minutes past seven in the morning; the acknowledgment of its receipt was received back in Valentia at twenty three minutes past seven, the whole operation having only occupied two minutes; the distance traveled was about fourteen thousand miles, and the message arrived, according to San Francisco time, at twenty minutes past eleven on the evening of January 31, or the day preceding that on which it left England. A Dublin editor considers it unnecessary to send a message at all, since a telegram reaches its destination ten or fifteen hours before it is sent!

THE Sultan of Turkey has just ordered to be manufactured in Paris a silver table, the price of which will not be less than $600,000 in gold.

For the Advocate.

MY MOTHER'S PORTRAIT.

BY JULIA WESTWOOD.

How sweetly look those eyes on mine,
So deep, so calm, so beautiful!
Methinks they almost move, so full
Of love they are and seeming life.
I cannot feel, when gazing on
Those feathres, that I have lost my
Mother; for as I look into
Those soul-full eyes, and meet from them
A look into my own, she lives
And loves me. I have watched it till
It seemed the lips had spoken, and
As my ear leaned close, to catch the
Benediction it so oft had
Heard in days by-gone, it came.
Ah! yes—*God bless my child!* I have gazed
Again, till in my fancied thoughts
The brooding arms, that used to shield
Me, have opened wide and fallen
On my neck; and then once more the
Bosom true, that shrined my mother's
Heart, was beating 'gainst my own. Oh!
Would these dreams were real; and yet,
My selfish grief, be still, and in
Thy sorrowing make visions of
Another home—that higher home
Of many mansions, fitted up
By Christ for those who love and serve
The Father. 'Tis there my mother,
Now clad in vestments purified,
Is dwelling with the angels, while
Her life-like semblance hangs mute
Before me, yet speaking, in sweet,
Magic looks, love-tones to my heart.
Ah! sacred is this image of
My lost mother!...And I can gaze
Into those eyes until my own,
Full of tears, shut out their beauty.
This picture dear, and one soft lock
Of silvery hair, is all that's left
Me here of her who gave me birth.
And as I treasure these, she goes
God, and dwells hard by the Eternal
Throne, arrayed in white.

JOHN RAY.

Judge Scott, late of Chillicothe, Ohio—himself a pioneer preacher in Kentucky—thus describes him, as he appeared about the year 1795: "The Rev. John Ray was a rather tall, well-proportioned man, with a very pleasant countenance; and, on account of his meek, courteous manners, and chaste, instructive conversation, was held in high estimation by all who knew him. He was a very faithful and useful minister of the gospel, but did not rank as high as some few of our ministers of that day."*

Many amusing incidents are related of him, among which we give the following, from the "Autumn Leaves:"†

"On one occasion an old gentleman of some wealth and influence had been guilty of very unfair conduct in the settlement of certain matters, for which Ray, who was immediately concerned, unhesitatingly remarked that the old man was a great rascal. The person so complimented, hearing of it, said that Ray should take that back, or he would thrash him. A short time afterward Ray was passing along the road where the old gentleman was out with his hands at work. He immediately called out:

"'Mr. Ray, I want to see you a moment.'

"'Very well,' said Ray, 'what is your will?'

"'I understand that you said I was a rascal.'

"'Yes, I did say it, and I said precisely what I thought.'

"'Well, sir, I said I would thrash you the first time I saw you.'

"'And did you think that that would make you an honest man, or alter my opinion of you? It would do neither the one nor the other, so that my whipping would go for nothing. I think you would be acting very foolishly. Now, if you want to find out which of us is the stouter man, we can settle that in a more decent way than by having a fight. Let us try it by lifting at that log. If you can raise it higher than I can, I will acknowledge that you are the stouter; but if I lift it higher than you—which I am pretty well persuaded will be the case—then you must acknowledge yourself beaten.'

"'Well, Mr. Ray, don't you acknowledge that you slandered me in saying I was a rascal? and won't you take it back like a Christian?'

"'No; I shall always look upon you as a scoundrel until you repent, and give evidence of the sincerity of your repentance by making restitution.'

"The old man flew into a rage again, and repeated vehemently that he would flog him.

"'I think,' said Ray, 'you are a little rash. If you were to attempt such a thing you could not do it.'

"'What! you are a minister of the gospel, and threatening to fight!'

"'You had better not provoke me. I don't know what I might do; only this, I certainly am not going to let you beat me.'

"'Ah! well, Mr. Ray, let us make it up, and have no more quarreling.'

"'Agreed,' said Ray. 'I will take back what I have said when you repent and make restitution; but until then I shall hold you as a dishonest man.'

"The old man did not get angry again, and Ray rode away, leaving him in a better humor, but still feeling that he was regarded by him as a dishonest man.

"Brother Ray was a stranger to fear. I once saw him tried in circumstances where most men would have quailed. He, with several others, had prosecuted a man for kidnapping a family of free negroes.

This person had carried off two lads and sold them in West Tennessee. In order to save himself from the State prison he was compelled to send and purchase the negroes at an enormous advance, and surrender them to the court. He was greatly exasperated, and determined to seek revenge on his prosecutors. Not long afterward Ray and myself, with two other persons, were returning from the city of Lexington, where we had attended a conference. We had not traveled far before we found ourselves pursued by a party of five men, armed to the teeth, with knives and pistols. They followed us until we reached a certain place, when they rode up, swearing that they would be revenged by shedding Ray's heart's blood. He received them as coolly as if they had been harmless travelers. 'If you think,' he said, 'to frighten me by this maneuver, you are mistaken. I know well that you are a set of cowards, or you would not come up armed against an unarmed man. It is dastardly. You are young men; I am an old man; why all this parade?'

"I and the other brethren present told them that if they touched Ray it would be at their peril, and urged them to desist for the sake of their own reputation, if for no other reason. We finally succeeded in dissuading them from their purpose, but through it all the intended object of their vengeance remained perfectly unmoved."

A member of the Kentucky Conference,* who knew him well, writes thus:

"The Rev. John Ray, about forty years ago, was a minister of very marked character, of the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of large stature—tall, well-proportioned, rather portly, erect, noble and commanding in appearance. His features were regular, of a strong, masculine cast. Benignant humor, independent boldness, uncompromising firmness and biting sarcasm were strongly written upon his countenance. His step was firm and elastic. He was of graceful and commanding mien. His complexion, though dark, was not swarthy. His hair—though doubtless originally a deep-brown—when I first saw him, was a magnificent iron gray, standing nearly erect upon his forehead, and hanging down, from ear to ear, in bushy curls upon his shoulders.

"A man of such personal appearance, we may reasonably suppose, would be a marked and decided character in whatever sphere he might move. And such he was. I have been informed that, in early life, his advantages were few, his education limited, and his training rough and little refined. He was a ringleader in all the frolicsome amusements and rough sports of the neighborhood. He could out-run, out-jump, out-fiddle and out-box the most celebrated of his associates.

"But when converted he was equally bold and decided. He soon became a minister; and though, to use his own language, he often 'drew the bow at a venture,' he seldom failed to 'send the arrow to the heart' of some of 'the King's enemies.' He was certainly no book-worm. He read comparatively but little, except the Bible and the standard works of the church; yet he was a man of great quickness of perception, and keen, practical sense. He thought much and closely. His ideas were clear; his reasoning strong and logical; his method simple and natural; his voice strong, melodious and manly; his emphasis was correct and impressive, and his manner dignified and earnest. Though ignorant of etymology and syntax, his language was generally in accordance with grammar.

"With him, shrewdness of mother-wit supplied, to a great extent, what culture had denied. In the pulpit, as well as in the social circle, he abounded in pithy, epigrammatic remark. His illustrations, though always taken from the common affairs of life, and sometimes coarse, were pointed and forcible—always understood and seldom forgotten.

"Many amusing incidents, illustrative of his ready wit and repartee, have been told, and are yet in the memory of his friends. He became noted in Kentucky, in his day, for his strong opposition to slavery; and was quite rough, and sometimes offensive in the manner in which he obtruded that subject, especially upon people of the world. He would seldom lodge at the house of a slave-holder, if he could well avoid it. Often, at his appointments, when invited home with a stranger, his prompt interrogatory would be: 'Have you any negroes?' In the annual conference, whenever a preacher was proposed for admission, every eye would be turned to Father Ray, expecting him to arise, as was his custom, and say: 'Mr. President, has he any negroes?'

"Once, in his presence, a young preacher was rather boasting that he was very popular on his circuit with a certain denomination. 'It is a bad sign, young man,' said Father Ray. 'That only shows that you are both *impudent* and *ignorant*; for those are the passports to popularity in that quarter.'

"In his own neighborhood resided a Baptist minister named John S., familiarly called 'Raccoon S.,' who also was a man of much wit. These ministers had many a friendly sparring together. One day they met in the road, in the presence of some friends—Ray returning from a camp meeting, and S. from an Association.

"'How do you do, Brother Ray?' said S. 'You seem to be returning from camp-meeting; and I suppose you had the devil with you, as usual.'

"'No, sir,' replied Ray; 'he had not time to leave the Association.

"Ray generally rode a very superior horse. Once, as he was riding through the town of M., a group of young lawyers and doctors, seeing him approach, plotted that they would 'stump' him, in some way, when he came up. On his arrival their chosen spokesman commenced:

"'Well, Father Ray, how is it that you are so much better than your Master? He had to ride on an ass, but you are mounted on a very fine horse. You must be proud. Why don't you ride as did your Master?'

"'For the simple reason,' said Ray, 'that there are no asses now to be obtained—they turn them all into lawyers and doctors.'

"They said no more.

"These amusing incidents, though of little consequence in themselves, serve to illustrate the character of the man. We add but one more:

"He was celebrated for his capacity to command order, and tame the ruffians who sometimes infested camp meetings. On one occasion he had asked some young men to leave the seats appropriated to the ladies. They did not obey; whereupon he left the stand, and was approaching toward them, when he overheard one of them say to his companion: 'If he comes to me I'll knock him down.' Ray very coolly replied: 'You are too light, young man;' and, taking him by the hand, led him quietly to his appropriate seat. He misbehaved no more.

"Though years have elapsed since the subject of this sketch passed from earth away, numbers are now living who trace their religious impressions to his labors.

"He remained in Kentucky some years after he had superannuated, but, previous to his death, he had removed to Indiana.

"Hundreds are yet living—not only in Kentucky, but in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—who once knew him well, and can call up, with the freshness of yesterday, the swelling melody that rolled from his clear, musical voice, as he would lift it up in his favorite hymn:

"'Our souls by love together knit,
Cemented, mixed in one!'

"But this laborious servant of God now rests from his labors in his Master's kingdom. He and his son Edwin, of precious memory in the Indiana Conference, are now doubtless singing together the 'song of Moses and the Lamb.'"—*Redford's Methodism in Kentucky.*

AGES OF ANIMALS.—The average life of cats is fifteen years; of squirrels and hares, seven or eight years; of rabbits, seven years; a bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a wolf twenty; a fox fourteen to sixteen; lions are long-lived; the one known by the name of Pompey lived to the age of seventy; elephants have been known, it is asserted, to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, king of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought very valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of twenty, and the rhinoceros to twenty; a horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages from twenty-five to thirty; camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred; stags are very long-lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of ten; cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one thousand years; the dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty; an eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred; ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred; swans have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Malerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred years. Pelicans are long-lived; a tortoise has been known to live one hundred and seven years.

* We are indebted to Rev. W. T. Harvey, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chillicothe, Ohio, for a copy of the manuscript left by Judge Scott, in reference to early Methodism in Kentucky. We shall quote from it frequently.

† Rev. Jonathan Stamper, in Home Circle.

* Rev. Dr. Ralston, in a letter to the author.

MISSIONARY NEWS.

We copy the following summary from the New York *Independent:*

The income of the missionary societies of England, America, Germany, France, etc., for 1866, was $4,425,000; which, though large in the aggregate, is less than five mills for each of the 965,000,000 souls of the earth's population who are Pagans, Muhammedans or Jews.

At a missionary anniversary held at Mahratta, in India, a native pastor gave thirteen dollars—more than a month's salary. Another native pastor, who last year lost sixty-five rupees—they were stolen from him—this year gave the same sum as a thank-offering to God, who had kept him and his.

The Emperor Napoleon has given an audience to the secretary of the Evangelical Alliance on the subject of the interference with the operations of Protestant missions in New Caledonia by the Romish priests. His majesty expressed his regret that any interruption had occurred to the work of the Christian missionaries on the part of the French authorities, and assured the secretary that the same religious liberty which prevailed in France would be extended throughout the French dependencies.

The monthly religious paper of the Zulu Christians of South Africa is filled with discussions of the questions whether it is consistent for Christian parents to sell their marriageable daughters for cattle. It is the universal practice; and the highest legal authority of Natal has declared that the payment of cattle is the only thing that makes a native marriage legal. Comely girls will sell for thirty or forty head of cattle, and are often sold at public auction. The American missionaries, some years since, made it a disciplinable offence for a Christian father to sell his child; but their rule had, from the force of circumstances, been relaxed.

The Presbyterian (O. S.) missions have been very successfully carried on the past year. Eighteen new laborers have been sent out, besides their wives. The receipts of the board have been $285,808, but a debt of $27,000 now stands against the treasury. Of eighty-four native pastors connected with the missions of the American Board, one half are entirely supported by their people—pastors of independent churches. This is work finished. The amount contributed to the support of the gospel by the native Christians, for the year 1866, was over $40,000 in gold—an eighth part as much as was given by all who contribute through the board to advance the cause of Christ in foreign lands.

Rev. Mr. Clark, who has the charge of the missions of our Am. and For. Christian Union in Northern Italy, regards the progress made in that country during the past few years as remarkable. He quotes an eminent Christian scholar and statesman—probably the American minister, Mr. Marsh—as saying: 'Comparing Italy to-day with what she was ten or twelve years ago, there is no country or government in Europe that has made such rapid progress; and, though the political has been more apparent, the religious has been more real and profound. Italy is now the freest, religiously, of all the nations on the continent. There are twenty young men being trained in the theological school at Milan; and so great has been the demand for their services that Mr. Clark has been compelled to allow them to leave before their course was completed, for active labor. Many are applying to enter this seminary. Infidelity can gain no stronghold, as in France; and there are no obstacles that could withstand a vigorous work of evangelization.

We are glad to be able to present a summary of the receipts of all the English foreign missionary societies for the past year. Belonging to the Church of England, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, High Church, received £114,456; the Church Missionary Society, Low Church, £157,288. Among the Dissenters, the Wesleyans contributed £149,371; the Independents, £111,306; the Baptists, £34,912; the Scotch Free Presbyterians, £19,530; the United Presbyterians, £21,418; the English Presbyterians, £5,283; and the United Methodists, £10,052, including, however, in this last item their home work. Omitting the United Methodists altogether, we have a total of £613,564 contributed for foreign missions, of which £272,744 were contributed by supporters of the Established Church, which includes nearly the whole of the rich aristocracy. To this ought, perhaps, to be added £42,168 in aid of Colonial and Continental Societies. All but £5,723 was contributed for Episcopal purposes.

Dr. Hepburn speaks of the changes going on in Japan as most marvelous. This is especially true of the upper or military class. 'We are not without hope that some of the many young men who have been under our instruction, at different times, and who have learned to value the Bible and see the excellence of Christianity, may some day be helpers to us. Most of these young men have quite given up all idolatrous practices, and laugh at the superstitions of their countrymen. One or two of them, we are inclined to think, have a true sympathy with the truth, are praying men, and earnest students of the Bible.' He also refers to the adoption of Western ideas as to dress, furniture, etc., by many of the Japanese. He found a native gentleman, whom he had lately visited, on a bed, with sofas, center-table, astral lamp, book-case, etc., in his parlor; where, a few years ago, would have been found nothing but mats on the floor—no furniture of any kind. Dr. Hepburn reports the building of a dispensary and chapel on the mission premises, at a cost of eleven hundred dollars in gold, eight hundred of which were generously given by friends in Yokohama. This building was much needed.

The Baptist Foreign Missionary Union has twelve missions in Europe and Asia. Connected with these are 18 Asiatic stations where American missionaries reside, and about 400 outstations. Laboring with them are 93 missionaries, including their wives and teachers, while the native assistants number 400, about sixty being ordained. The number of church members is 16,000, of whom over a thousand were baptized last year. Of these missions, nearly all of them in Burmah, the most prosperous is that to the Karens, who are much more accessible than the Burmans, who constitute the ruling race. The Karens are very teachable and are rapidly accepting the gospel. This is the same phenomenon which we see in India. There missions like the Madura Mission of the American Board, or the Travancore Mission of the Church Missionary Society, are wonderfully blessed, the labors being there expended on the aboriginal population, who were conquered in the invasion which gave the control of India to the ruling Hindoo race. The European missions of the American Baptists are situated in France, a weak mission; in Germany, where they have 16,050 members and 93 churches; and in Sweden, where there are 199 churches and 7,444 members. The German and Swedish missions are being pushed with great energy and success. The whole number of members in all the missions amounts to 40,000.

SICK-ROOM COOKING.

CHOCOLATE MILK.—Dissolve an ounce of scraped chocolate in a pint of boiling new milk.

BRAN TEA.—Take of fresh wheat bran one pound, and water three quarts; boil down to one quart; strain and sweeten to taste.

ISINGLASS BLANC MANGE.—Isinglass, a quarter of a pound; rose-water, half a pint; milk, two quarts; milk of almonds, half a pint; boil to a proper consistence and cool.

PRESERVATION OF SOUPS.—Beef soup, broths or jellies may be preserved from turning sour in the sick-room, or elsewhere, by stirring in a few drops of the solution of bisulphite of lime. This will not impair the taste in the least.

LEMON PEEL WATER.—Pare the rind of one lemon which has been previously rubbed with half an ounce of refined loaf sugar; put the peeling and sugar into a jar, and pour over them a quart of boiling water. When cold, pour off the fluid and add a tablespoonful of lemon juice.

MULLED WINE.—Take a quarter of an ounce of bruised cinnamon, half a nutmeg, grated, and ten bruised cloves; steep them in half a pint of boiling water for an hour, strain, and add half an ounce of white sugar; put the whole into a pint of hot port or sherry wine. It is a good cordial and restorative in the low stages of fever, or in the debility of convalescence from fevers.

CHICKEN PANADA.—Take the white meat of a boiled or roasted chicken, free it from the skin, and cut it into small pieces; pound these in a mortar with an equal quantity of stale bread, and a little salt, adding gradually some of the water in which the chicken has been boiled, or some beef tea, until the whole forms a thin fluid paste. Put this into a pan and boil for ten minutes, continually stirring.

BY reading, we enjoy the dead; by conversation, the living; and by contemplation, ourselves. Reading enriches the memory, conversation polishes the wit, and contemplation improves the judgment.

A CHINESE maxim says: "We require four things of woman—that virtue dwell in her heart; that modesty play on her brow; that sweetness flow from her lips; that industry occupy her hands."

BENEFIT your friends that they may love you still more dearly, benefit your enemies that they may become your friends, is an old Arabian maxim worth cultivating.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GUESSWORK IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

'Good morning, Mr. Smith. Can you tell me the road to Boston?' 'How did you know my name was Smith?' replied the man addressed, standing somewhat on his dignity. 'I guessed it,' was the reply, and the guesser was planning himself on his shrewdness. 'Guess your way to Boston then,' came the gruff rejoinder, which at once convinced him that guessing was a guide not always to be trusted. Probably the Yankee nation (they are not confined to New England) are as shrewd at a guess as any other people, which perhaps has led them to overdo the matter, and 'guess,' or 'reckon,' or 'calculate,' when a certainty could easily have been ascertained. A case in point, considerably affecting domestic economy, is the uncertainty of measures and weights used in the household. From time immemorial, cooking recipes have been followed out by 'cupfuls,' and a 'pint to the pound' has been the standard of weight. The pint for the pound has been usually ascertained by a tumbler, supposed to hold half a pint. In many cases such estimates may answer, but in the delicate matter of getting things just right, they will more frequently disappoint. Many a spoiled jar of preserves and loaf of cake have resulted from 'guessing' at the proportions. A good scale for weighing would remedy all this, and serve many other useful purposes. The heaviest eggs can be selected for setting; the weight of the fat chickens be ascertained to a notch; the pounds of honey yielded by the bees be known; the weight of the baby be noted; the pounds of butter sent to the store be made sure of; and, not less important, the honesty of the storekeeper be tested by weighing the coffee, tea, sugar, etc., brought home. In a hundred ways the housekeeper will find a good family scale superior to any amount of guessing, in each of which, except perhaps in weighing the baby, money enough to pay for the instrument may be saved—and in the exceptional case there will be no little satisfaction, especially if it be the first baby. Recent improvements have been made in scales, giving a far more convenient article than the old-fashioned steelyard or the hanging spring balance, which should be looked after by the good man who desires to thoroughly furnish his house with labor-saving and money-saving appliances.—*American Agriculturist.*

RAISING TURKEYS.

Turkeys are but little more difficult to raise than any other kind of poultry. The most simple methods are always the best.

While the eggs are being incubated they should not be permitted to get too dry. It is a good plan to moisten each egg every day for four days before they are hatched, with a cloth dipped in lukewarm water. When the chicks are hatched, care should be taken that they are kept in nests free from lice; hardly any chicks suffer from the attacks of these vermin so much as these. Have the nests sprinkled every few days with powdered sulphur, and have some of this in the dusting place of the mother. Young turkeys thrive best with mothers of common fowls. Have each brood by itself in a ploughed patch where the young birds can obtain insects, etc., without running into long wet grass, which is, notwithstanding our correspondent's observation, hurtful—that is, if the chickens get wet, and they will, even if there is but little dew.

For food, the best is undoubtedly coarse Indian meal, moistened into dough, with, in cold weather, a little powdered black pepper scattered in it. The practice of stuffing a pepper corn down the throat of a chick, which many men still practice, is barbarous and unnecessary, to say the least. Have plenty of pure clean water always accessible. Have the coop in which the mother is confined large enough for her to move around in, without being obliged to walk over her young, and our word for it, if the above directions are followed, you can raise turkeys.

Of course, if you keep your different broods near enough together to permit the quarrelsome hens to peck each other's chicks, there is no help for it.

For size and delicacy of flesh the best variety is the Bronze turkey, undoubtedly, but eggs from any well taken care of breed, in which parents are good sized, but not too old birds, will bring out good chickens.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

THE pope has actually *conferred* the promised decorations on the Jewish physicians who distinguished themselves during the prevalence of cholera. The world moves.

THE German expedition in search of the North Pole has left Spitzbergen, with a fair wind.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

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TO AGENTS.—A NEW THOUGHT!

We wish them to forward promptly the money when they send the name of the subscriber, not because their credit is not the very best at this office, but because we need daily food, and the food of a printing press is money. But we urge them, by all the thieves in the Post Office Department, and they are legion, to either remit in a *post office order*, in a *draft*, by *express*, or *register*. We have given the order of preference as to security. To hold back a subscription one month is to each of our five hundred agents a small matter. To us it is like cutting the Croton Aqueduct.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. T. Moody, presiding elder of the Gadsden District, Montgomery Conference, writes: "Our church is in a good condition—perhaps better than before the war. Our congregations are large and attentive to the word. Our Sunday school interest has greatly enlarged. We have only one drawback—lack of books. Were our people in circumstances to supply this need the benefits of the Sunday schools would be greatly augmented. The radical Methodists of the North broke over the line of agreement and rushed down upon us with many threats of what they were going to do; but their fanatical schemes have failed, and the designed evil has proved a signal benefit to us. Our beloved Church South has come out of the trial purer than before, and, having dropped all weights, we now have more feeling, union and effort to accomplish the great work of salvation."

The Rev. W. D. Shea, from Minden, Louisiana Conference, paid us a visit of a few moments. There has been a revival at Minden. The church there and at Homer is in excellent condition. Brothers T. B. White and N. A. Cravens be reports hard at work. [While God is helping north Louisiana, why will not our good Brother J. C. Blackman push the battle and get that Homer College out of the clutches of the law and the Baptists? We doubt not he will.—ED.]

Rev. J. T. Heard writes from Shubuta, Mobile Conference, June 6: "We have just closed a very interesting district meeting at this place, Bishop Andrew presiding."

THE DEPARTED.

So soon as the spirit of a dear friend has taken its flight, and there only remains the beloved form now wasted, the countenance already changed, and a strange weight of corruptible flesh, it would seem as if by a powerful effort of love this dear one might be called back, might have been detained. The first thread of the new life upon which our beloved has just entered appears to be as slender as the last one of this. How slight the transition, now asleep, and now—dead! as if some new glory had suddenly opened upon its path and drawn away the soul to a point from which it will not return. A single glimpse of the Bridegroom might be sufficient to take away from the redeemed all desire to come back to us. They are allured from this life by the stronger attraction of a greater life. The conscious presence of the Saviour has become the visible beauty of their Lord, and with this love no friendship of earth, however sacred, can compete:

"O, if my Lord would come and meet,
My soul would stretch her wings in haste."

The thought of the stream or the sepulchre may possess us, but no darkness rests upon the field of their view. The light pours in steadily and from such a point that the shadows are all thrown behind them. As the streaming rays of the morning shoot upward and kindle the whole heaven, so with clear and swift announcement the blessed Saviour comes to the rescue of his beloved, and will not suffer them even so much as to see death.

The work of dissolution goes on, alas, how rapidly! The beauty of the mansion will not survive the loss of its tenant—no, not a day. Wedded forever to its own, the body will wait all the appointed time, until, by the gracious permission of the Creator and the power of the Son, it shall be raised incorruptible and with glorious splendor be presented again to its own true love, as a bride adorned with her jewels. Our own yearnings over the cold form are checked by the decay of all its loveliness, and we surrender to the charge of the great God the silent, pale body the more readily because we are not able to keep it "against that day!"

Now all the memories awaken; the last words we heard or the last we uttered in that sweet intercourse; every act of thoughtlessness which might have given pain; all the love we ought to have shown, the sympathy we ought to have felt, and above all, the conversations we ought to have had about the unseen world and the precious Saviour. O, why is it that Socrates, the heathen, could talk so readily about the gods and the state of the dead, and we, who have such a steady view of the Lord himself, and are come to Mount Zion with its living throngs and speaking blood, should be so slow to converse with each other about our own hopes of heaven! How much comfort have we missed, how much opportunity for increasing faith, when one was in our midst who was just about to return to God, yet was suffered to go unquestioned!

Unexpectedly and rapidly does God withdraw us from each other, one by one; the whole world dies, but so quietly that they go as if stolen away in the night. They pass from sleep to death as if two worlds out each other in invisible lines. There is no rude shock while a thousand millions disappear. Yet every death is a lesson to some one; every heart, sooner or later, will have felt the bitter pang of parting, and seen, in the rigid, ghastly features of some familiar face, the image of its own inevitable fate. Amid the confused views which nature takes of the realm where the dead have been gathered, it is consoling to think of the well known countenance and to call up the sweet tones of the departed; but the expectation of faith goes far beyond this, as it anticipates meeting again with those precious ones who have died "in the arms of Jesus."

We hear of fine rains in the hill lands.

PRINCIPLES IN POLITICS.

The value of principles in the long stretch of life, either this world or the other, is admitted in regard to everything excepting the involved business of public affairs. By common consent it is understood that every man who adopts the profession of politics becomes a tide-watcher, a wind-gauge, and, in regard to the temperature of men and sympathy with public opinion, combines in himself morally and mentally the various apparatus which scientific men place in the open weather to ascertain daily meteorological phenomena. The states of the popular mind are known to be variable and shifting, and men have therefore agreed to hold this public watchman as irresponsible for changes as any other mercurial column. This is the politician of the old style, when the greatest question was, whether or not the President should veto a United States bank charter—an amateur public man that finds but little room for his vocation in the fierce times which have been upon the country now these seven past years. The occupation of this character has gone, and to a great extent he went with it. When the sun of peace fairly shines again, and all the thundering has gone down to regions beyond the sea, he may again come forth in the calm atmosphere and resume his ancient calling.

We have long been persuaded that the great difference between the Republican party and its opponents was in its immense seriousness. It incorporated questions of life and death into its platform—moral propositions which can be made political issues only twice in the history of a country's legislation, once at its birth and once at its death, but which cannot enter into its yearly discussions without annual revolutions, because they are questions not of judgment with room for doubt, but of moral conviction with the fixedness of conscience. The mere introduction of such questions as that of slavery into a Presidential contest is an incipient revolution, because it does not relate to the conduct or the condition of society, but to its very existence. A school of politicians confined by and to the policy of legitimate legislation never could catch up with the Radical strategic and rapid movement of the Garrison and Greeley party. For when questions of great social change or territorial acquisition are presented for the decision of the people, they pay but little attention to all minor articles of a platform; even the candidate ceases to be important; what he is and what he has done are lost sight of in the greater matter: what does he at present stand for?

We are glad to see that the prospect now is that the whole country will be called to decide, not upon the history of an individual, but upon such matters as, whether the governed are entitled to representation; whether the genius of this government is civil or military; whether the several States and local legislation shall continue to be one of its constituent elements; whether the white race shall be dominant over, equal with, or subject to the black race; whether the debt of the war period shall be settled by us who contracted it, or be entailed upon our children to the tenth generation. Here is no room for the nice balancings of expediency, but for out and out advocacy in the plainest, broadest, most undisguised declaration of what it is we are after, and how we hope to accomplish it. The old smooth-bore style, upon a square platform, will be better than anything of modern improvement, upon an equivocal, half-uttered declaration of principles. With the right doctrines honestly set forth, we believe that any man of fair reputation can lead the country out of the present revolution back again to the government of the men of *seventy six*.

The people of New South Wales have resolved to mark their gratitude for the escape of Prince Alfred by the erection of a hospital. Upward of £4,000 has been subscribed. The hospital will bear the name of Prince Alfred.

THE TWO NEGRO PRESIDENTS.

The president of the Senate of Louisiana is a negro, and the speaker of the House of Representatives is a mulatto; and a very large proportion of the members of the two branches of the Legislature are negroes. By the order of Gen. Grant and the reconstruction act of Congress this state of things exists. One has only to read Uncle Tom's Cabin and the current literature of the North to see that it is quite impossible for these people, just released from slavery, to be sufficiently intelligent to frame laws or to discharge the functions of State office. It is certain that the military force, which now presides over every private and public interest in the South, could alone secure to these colored men the places they now occupy, and that they sit there as the representatives of New England and the Northern States generally, and not as the true representatives of the people of this State. They sit there the essence of a whole wilderness of monkeys.

"Grave and disgusted with all merriment,"

and as venerable as

"A serious ape whom none take seriously."

They know themselves to be out of place, and everybody else knows them to be; that they have no right to represent either the wealth, the intelligence or the industry of a State; and that in a thousand years they could not, by their own force or merit, if freed from every disadvantage of caste prejudice, have attained to such an eminence. Sitting as they do in the presence of a race superior to themselves and to most other races of men, they cannot but reflect that they themselves belong to a race inferior in wisdom, genius and achievement to all others; that they have been placed by the white man of the North temporarily in position as the exponent of his unappeased rage, and as an illustration of his great power over the white man of the South. Knowing all this, they consent to be the cat's paw of the lowest instruments of Northern Radicalism. If any more were wanting to show the inherent weakness of these colored puppets, it may be found in the position which has been taken by Dunn and Isabelle. In order to serve the purposes of those who back them, they have ignored the constitution by which they can alone act, the military authority which appointed them, and all the opposition members of the Legislature. The truth is, no really sensible colored man would allow himself to be thrust into any such attitude, or to be put in prominent position, because it must be evident that any advantage gained by such an unnatural lift, and depending upon the passions of the hour, cannot be of long continuance or prove of any solid value either to himself or to the colored people generally. The colored population of Mississippi have awakened to this, and have discovered that their worst representatives are those colored men who, to gratify personal vanity, allow themselves to be put forward by men who have but just come into the country, and who have no real sympathy with its population, either white or black. These two colored men in Mechanics' Hall, sitting in the chair of the Senate and in the chair of the House, have seriously compromised the interests of the colored man of Louisiana, by exhibiting the very spirit of prejudice and exclusiveness that every wise friend of the colored race deprecates.

THE NEW CITY TREASURER.

The election of Mr. W. S. Mount, by the City Council, to the office of City Treasurer is regarded by every one as the most important step yet taken for restoring confidence in the management of the finances of the city. With such a man in office we feel sure that one department of its vast business will be managed competently and honestly. It is the harbinger of a new era in municipal affairs, which we hail with unaffected pleasure.

NOTICE of a birth, marriage or death costs five shillings sterling in the London *Times*.

For the Advocate.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ABINGDON, Va., June 27, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The season is approaching when, according to usage, our missionary collections will be taken up. My duties as acting secretary of the Foreign Board, under the present arrangement, are limited to the correspondence. I cannot visit the conferences. What I do must be done with the pen. The Bishops, and the secretary of the Domestic Board, have undertaken to supply the place, at our conferences, of a traveling secretary. I hope they will succeed in awakening a general interest in foreign missions among our preachers and people, and in raising money to pay off our debts, and support our missionaries. Something must be done this year, or our foreign work is ruined. The preachers ought to know this, and our people ought to know it.

Our Indian missions have been partially relieved by the noble efforts of that apostolic man, Bishop Marvin. The church owes him a debt of gratitude for his service in this department. But he cannot act as special agent for our Indian missions, and discharge his episcopal duties, marvelous worker as he is. Our bishops are well worked, some of them over-worked; we cannot expect them to do everything. The preachers must consider the support of our foreign missions a part of their duty as pastors. They must bring the subject before their congregations, furnish information, inculcate the duty of giving to the cause of Christ in this form, and thus bring the whole church into the blessed work of sending the gospel to the ends of the earth. Until our preachers take hold in good earnest, and work for the world, our church will do little at home or abroad. God will bless us a hundred fold at home for every effort we make to save the heathen world.

Our China mission is in distress, and must be relieved soon, or help will come too late. The brethren in that field have "endured, like good soldiers," all manner of trial. They received nothing during the war, and the remittances sent out since have not been sufficient to pay off the debts they were compelled to contract, or starve. They have supported themselves for eight years, but they write now that they can do so no longer. Shall we leave them to perish, or call them home?

The signs of promise were never so encouraging in China before. Other churches are strengthening their missions in that land. What will we do? We want to send out two men this fall. The men are willing to go, but we cannot send them without money. Brethren of the ministry! friends of Christ! and perishing souls! let us be up and doing. We *can* support our missions—we *must* support them.

Brethren, begin the work now in earnest. Appeal to all—not publicly only, but privately also. Set the Sunday school to work, and you will see your congregations improving, our foreign missions will be relieved, and the church generally blessed.

W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
Acting Secretary B. F. M.

YESTERDAY'S DANGER.

The city was yesterday in the condition of a powder magazine; a spark would have created a most disastrous explosion. On the countenances of the sober and the thoughtful a dread of impending danger could be detected, and the many seemed instinct with suppressed indignation which could with difficulty be restrained. To find negroes presiding in both branches of the Legislature—to find them treating with scorn not only the old citizens of the State and their chosen Representatives, but Gen. Grant himself, and the worthy officer who commands under him in this military district, was more than could be borne with patience. Fortunately the consequences of an open rupture, in an attempt to seize by force what had been withheld by fraud, negro insolence and party trickery, was wisely weighed and sober counsels prevailed. The steel and the flint were kept apart, and the incendiary spark, which would have set all ablaze, was considerately restrained. For this we should all feel grateful. A temporary triumph would have been dearly purchased at the cost of a riot, for a riot in this city yesterday would have made Grant's election sure. We do not think that the white citizens of this State are anxious to bring about such a result, and if they would make their intents and acts go hand in hand they must not permit themselves to be provoked into excesses. For the Christian forbearance already shown they deserve high praise. Never, since barbarism felt the first benign influences of a civilization which has, during many centuries, been exalted and enlarged by the teachings of Christianity, was a trusting, hopeful people subjected to such indignities and outrages, and yet compelled by a sense, involving their highest interests, to practice such forbearance.—*N. O. Times, 2d inst.*

For the Advocate.

BUTLER DISTRICT MEETING.

MR. EDITOR: An annual meeting for the Butler district, Mobile Conference, has just closed, and a precious season it has been to many of us. Here we sat for several days under the fatherly counsel of our aged Bishop Andrew. We are sorry to see him failing so rapidly. He is now forced, on account of old age and feebleness, to sit while preaching; yet his sermons are full of power and spiritual food, and fall like showers of rain in a dry season on the hearts of those who may chance to hear him. May he long live to bless the church by his holy example and Christian counsel.

Owing to the busy season and political excitement in Mississippi, the meeting was not largely attended; yet many important subjects were presented and discussed, giving light in a new direction, and we go away with better feelings and new resolutions. Here permit me to say, that I hope the brethren will not forget the resolutions in reference to our church periodicals, remembering that not only the ministers but laity have resolved to exert themselves in getting up subscribers for our church papers. We need a little more zeal and love for the church in this direction. Some of us will exert ourselves when we get home, and I trust that you will soon hear from us in the way of subscribers. The reports from the different charges in the district are encouraging. We have signs of better times, while there have not been many additions to the church. Congregations are large and improving, and the church is in a healthy condition. The Sabbath school interest is better than ever known by the most aged members of the church. We think this a good omen. At Shubuta, where the district meeting was held, they have one of the most interesting Sunday schools we ever saw in a town of the same size. They gave us a perfect treat on Sunday morning. While speaking of Shubuta, we will say that the meeting was most hospitably and kindly entertained. They have some as noble-minded Methodists there as we have met with anywhere. Time, money and labor are freely given for the comfort of the ministry and good of the church. Some of us had to travel from sixty to ninety miles, sometimes through a perfect fog of dust, and then over hills and rocks on roads uncared for, but we feel well paid for the trouble. This has afforded us a fine opportunity of seeing the prospect for a living in a large scope of country. The recent showers have been partial; in some places the corn is very promising, while in others there will be but little made. The cotton crop is generally good, but the farmers are very much excited, seeing now and then signs of the cotton worm. Upon the whole, this section of country is looking up a little, both spiritually and financially. May the good work continue.

Your's truly,

J. F. EVANS.

JUNE 24, 1868.

THE House of Commons showed its inherited prejudices in favor of privileged classes by its late treatment of Mr. Reardon, the member who asked Mr. Disraeli the question whether, in allowing her majesty, at the height of the ministerial crisis, to go to Scotland, he meant to advise her abdication. The question, though bold, was not at all uncourteous; yet he was hooted down, and charged with the most shocking indecorum. And a few days later, when he rose to speak on a matter of business, the House refused to hear him.

The famine in Algiers is still terrible, and murders are frequent, men being killed by those whom hunger has made cannibals. The price of revolvers had doubled. The Archbishop of Algiers has arrived in France, to demand succor for the native population, whose sufferings by famine are intense, and who are rapidly diminishing.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. S. M. Thames, on the 9th of June, 1868, Rev. GEORGE W. BROWN, of the Mobile Conference, to Miss MARGARET H. LARKINS, of Sumpter county, Alabama.

OBITUARIES.

A GREAT MAN IN ISRAEL FALLEN.

Jude BURREL THOMAS POPE died May 8, 1868, at his residence in Gadsden, Alabama, after an illness of six weeks, in the full assurance of immortal life.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Brother Pope was born in Oglethorp county, Georgia, January 7, 1813; was the son of Wiley and Sarah Pope; and was converted and joined the M. E. Church at Athens, Georgia, in 1827. He studied law in the office of Judge Clayton, of Athens, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In the spring of 1837 he removed to Wetumpka, Alabama, at which place he commenced and continued the practice of his profession until he removed to Asheville, St. Clair county, Alabama, in 1844. While at Wetumpka he was married to Miss Joanna Lester. The marriage occurred January 3, 1838. At Ashville he continued the practice of law until his removal to Gadsden, Alabama, in 1867.

Judge Pope was a Union man out and out. When secession was before the people he believed it to be the wrong policy although all his sympathies were with the South, as his after-life proved by his devotion to her cause. In 1865 he was before the people for a seat in the Congress of the United States, and was elected from the fifth Congressional district of the State. But the Alabama delegation not being admitted, he never served the public in that capacity.

In the summer of 1867 he was appointed judge of the twelfth judicial circuit of Alabama by Major General Pope, which office he filled faithfully and efficiently until God called him from labor to rest. As a judicial officer he was dignified and firm, yet approachable and mild. In the death of Judge Pope the State has lost one of its ablest jurists and the country a friend; society has lost one of its brightest ornaments and the church one of her purest members. Brother Pope was one of those Christians who made everything he did a matter of conscience. Any position he took in public life looked to the public good, and that alone. No selfish motive was manifest in any of his plans of public action. When settled upon his course, from conviction of duty, he was as firm as the rock. In one instance, just before his death, he was incarcerated in a felon's prison because he would not violate his convictions of right on a legal point in the organization of his court. I forbear to speak of this further, as it has been before the public, and Judge Pope so ably defended by General Meade's order and otherwise. But this is only one of the many instances in which his Christian character shone so brightly.

In closing this tribute to one so much beloved by a wide circle of friends, and the country generally, I would say that Judge Pope's place in the various departments will be hard to fill, especially his place in the church. As a member of the church he was devoted to her interests, his means always at her command, and his prayers ascending for her success. In a word, Brother Pope was a Christian gentleman.

He left a bereaved companion—a lady altogether worthy the place she occupied as the wife of Judge Pope—and eight orphan children, some of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood, and have families. May God be a husband to the widow and a father to the orphan.

We commend the family to God, and to the sympathies and prayers of the church.

W. L. CLIFTON.

Nashville and *Southern Christian Advocates* please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBERTSON, wife of Mr. William Robertson, of Black Hawk, Mississippi, late of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, (sister of the Rev. Mr. Avery, of Honduras.)

The writer has no statistics of her life—not even the date of her death—but still would render meed of praise to the beautiful Christian life, lately finished; doubting not that the hearts of many preachers' families will recall the pleasant hospitality of the home which, in its beautiful order and spotless purity, seemed the fitting dwelling place for the pure nature of our departed sister. Suffering many years with consumption, she labored often in pain and weakness for the cause she loved. The church, the Sunday school, the prayer and class meetings and the sick room found her ever faithful. Whatever might influence others in going, she went to the sanctuary to meet her Saviour, and one felt instinctively afterward, in speaking to her, that she had "been with Jesus." She knew the secret of earnest, prevailing prayer. Once, when the writer's life was in great danger from fever, her prayers, joined with her pastor's, brought relief as strangely and suddenly as if the Master had been present, and had spoken the healing word. Once only I knew her constant faith eclipsed—the sad, dreadful death of a beloved son in battle (the second she had given) seemed so hard for her to reconcile with God's tender love; but the Bible was her treasury. In those hours of darkness she kept it open before her, and one day finding these words, "What I do thou knowest now, but shalt know hereafter," her heart recovered its rest in an ever-present Saviour; and though the mother's heart bled over the unfinished garments of her soldier boy, the Christian felt all was right and looked forward to the eternal reunion. In speaking of her future, she said she only desired to be with Jesus, feeling his presence would fill her capacity for happiness. And now realizing the fervent desire of her soul, she, who was his living epistle, here doubtless sees the wisdom of the trials which often pained her here, and that they helped her on in the way till she walked in his likeness and was satisfied.

H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Jackson District, Mississippi Conference, will be held in Jackson, commencing on Thursday, July 30, 1868. Accommodations will be provided for all. Visitors from a distance will please call on Rev. W. B. Lewis, at the parsonage. R. ABNEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The Gadsden District Meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Center, Cherokee county, Alabama, commencing on the 17th day of July. Traveling and local preachers and official members, and ministers from a distance, are expected to be present. T. MOODY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Bishop William M. Wightman, D. D., L. L. D., will hold a District Meeting for the Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference, at Tallassee, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 13, 1868. Preachers and delegates are urged to be present with full reports at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew, D. D., is expected to be present. Rev. S. A. Pilley will preach the introductory sermon on Thursday night. Ample accommodations for all. D. M. HUDSON, P. E.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A Sunday School Institute will be held at Opelika on the 22d and 23d of July. Pastors, superintendents, officers, teachers and friends of the cause, in connection with the M. E. Church South, within the limits of the Montgomery District, Montgomery Conference, are earnestly invited to attend. Persons of other communions will be welcomed. E. D. PITTS,

Chairman of Committee.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Gadsden District will be held at Center, Cherokee co., Alabama, commencing on the 17th day of July next. Traveling and local preachers, and official members of the church in the district are expected to be present. Ministers from a distance are also expected.

T. MOODY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, will meet at Pineville, July 10th.

The official members will please be in attendance, prepared to make their reports at the first meeting.

ANSON WEST, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Lafayette District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Hillabee Camp Ground, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 16th of July.

All the preachers and delegates are requested to be present at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew is expected to be present. The opening sermon will be preached by Brother W. S. Turner, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Durant, Holmes county, Mississippi, commencing on Thursday, the 6th day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Brethren, on arriving at Durant, will report to Brother T. C. Parrish or Brother Madison Weems.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE.

CALENDAR OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Sunday, July 5—Sermon by Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D.

Monday, July 6, 9 A. M.—Meeting of the Board of Trustees. 8 P. M.—Freshman prize declamation.

Tuesday, July 7, 9 A. M.—Junior exhibition. 8 P. M.—Sophomore prize declamation. Prizes delivered by Rev. J. B. Cottrell.

Wednesday, July 8.—Commencement day. Literary address by Col. Joseph Hodgson. E. J. HAMIL,

Secretary of Board.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st.	July 5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	19
Quarterly Conference for do	18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.	
Jefferson City	26
Moreau street	Aug. 2
Thibodeaux	9
Felicity street	16
Coroudelet street	23
Baton Rouge	29, 30
Plaquemine	Sept. 7

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	June 27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July 4, 5,
Summit circuit, at Summit	11, 12
Brookhaven	
Meadville, at Beach Grove	18, 19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth	25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug. 1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown	8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs	15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bohata	22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle	29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston	June 27, 28
Meridian	July 4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron	11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill	18, 19
Macon	25, 26
Enterprise	Aug. 1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill	8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville	15, 16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville	22, 23

S. H. COX, P. E.

Shreveport Dist. Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June 13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield	20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie	27, 28
Natchitoches	July 4, 5
Anaeoco ct., at Oak Grove	18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring	25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug. 15, 16
Shreveport	29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept. 19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June 13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge	20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July 4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek	11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater	18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove	25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug. 1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope	15, 16
Yazoo City station	22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek	29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept. 5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June 6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel	13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre	20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)	27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July 4, 5
Woodville station	18, 19
Wilkinson circuit	25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug. 8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	15, 16
Kingston circuit	29, 30
Natchez station	Sept. 5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June 27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July 11, 12
Rankin, at Salem	18, 19
Ocoha, at Sharon	Aug. 1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'	8, 9
White Plains, at Coalville	15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet	22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's	29, 30

HENRY P. LEWIS, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

D. L. CAMPBELL.
F. M. ECKFORD.
J. F. CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a partnership, under the firm of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a

COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and correspondents.

Particular attention will be given to filling orders. Consignments of all kinds of Produce solicited. Strict attention will be given to all interests entrusted to our care. Liberal advances made on consignments.

F. M. ECKFORD.
GEO. ALPH. CAGE.

Office, No. 42 Union street.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868. july4 6m

GEN. R. E. LEE'S OWN PEN.—The best Pen in use. Every Pen warranted. Try it. Price, $1 50 per gross. Sent by mail. A sample box, containing two dozen Pens, sent free by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

A. EYRICH,
Successor to Belock & Co.,
Sole Manufacturer, Bookseller and Stationer,
je27 1m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

SPECIALTY.—A QUIRE OF THE finest *Note Paper and Envelopes*, elegantly stamped in Old English, with any letter, in a handsome box. Sent by mail, to any address, for $1. Address A. EYRICH,

Successor to Belock & Co.,
Bookseller and Stationer,
je27 1m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL desire for Tobacco. This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years Cured.* Price, Fifty Cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT,

Jersey City, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.—*Rev. Isaiah W. Shoemaker, Kelley's Station, Pa.* je27 4tr

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER months the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnant of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Buchu is the great diuretic.—Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The best test of their purity and superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

My laboratory for the manufacture of Fluid Extracts has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the mode of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extracts are pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in their action.

None are genuine unless done up in the steel-engraved wrapper, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

H. T. HELMBOLD, druggist, of eighteen years' experience, and manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Principal Depots—Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; and Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 101 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. may30 3mp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Comp., BEARING SIX PER CENT. PER annum. Principal and interest expressly payable in

GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES.

These Securities, based upon the most favored portion of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

representing the first claim thereon, and which rest upon a valuable and productive property furnished by an equal amount of the Government Bonds, and a similar amount of private capital, net earnings, donations, etc. They have thirty years to run, are already taken in large amounts for steady investments both in this country and in Europe, and are favorably regarded as being among the very

Best and Safest Corporate Obligations

offered on this continent, and are believed to be secure against all ordinary contingencies.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in New York city in January and July, and are offered for sale at

103 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest,

in currency, from the date of the payment of the last coupon. At the present rates of gold they yield

More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

with the prospect of a steady appreciation of the premium upon the Bonds.

The Company have now built and in successful operation 150 miles of road, on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, including by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole. They have also an unprecedented force, extending the track into the Salt Lake basin, the middle of which will be reached in autumn, making more than 330 miles in operation. Several important tributary branch and connecting roads are projected and now being built, and the prospect is fair that the continuous

Through Line Across the Continent

will be completed early in 1870, or about two years from this time.

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For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly, SUSAN R. POPE

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MINNLENONO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the palns, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE GARDEN.

Lucie and Pauline had a garden of their own, though they sometimes condescended to assist Madame Bessard in tying up her pinks and cutting off her withered roses in the great garden—everybody's garden, as they called it. Lucie, who was an enterprising damsel, became dissatisfied with the shape of her flower-borders.

'Pauline,' said she one day, 'we must make a change in our flower-beds. When Charles comes home this year, from that horrid school, where they are teaching him military exercises, he shall not know our garden again.'

'But what are you going to do? I think it looks very pretty, with the turf in the middle, the walk and the borders all round.'

'No, I have an idea!' said Lucie. 'I will make in the four corners the names of the four boys, and in the middle have mamma and papa's initials, yours and mine.'

'How? I don't understand.'

'You understand nothing! With flowers, of course. There shall be a C in crocuses, a P in pansies, a G in gilly-flowers, and so on. It will be charming.'

'I think it will be rather ugly,' said Pauline timidly.

Lucie grew very angry. 'You think you know every thing, but you don't. I say it will be extremely pretty; and I am a year older than you, and I ought to know things much better than you do.'

'Well,' said Pauline, 'I had another plan in my head. I heard aunt say that vegetables were very dear this year, so I thought we might grow vegetables instead of flowers, and give them away to poor people.'

'Then where shall we get the flowers for mamma's room and our own?'

'We could gather them in the fields; and besides, aunt often gives some of hers both to us and the boys.'

'The boys had better have a vegetable garden also. When once we begin that system we shall no longer have a place for any flowers. Still, I agree that your idea is a finer one than mine, and more easily carried out.'

So the two little girls, fully reconciled, ran to find the boys, whom they discovered busy watching two rabbits which had been brought to them. The girls joined in admiring the little creatures.

'But where shall we put them?' said Paul.

Gustave thought a proper house should be built for them.

'Of course, but in the mean time?'

'There is in the stable-yard an old cask, open at top, half filled with hay; it would do for them very nicely. Look, Pauline, did you ever see anything so pretty? They are Himalayan rabbits; the man said so who brought them; and besides, I was sure of it, for papa told me of some Himalayan rabbits he had seen at Caen, and how they had hair as fine and soft as feathers. Touch them; it is just like the neck of a swan.'

'I never saw a swan,' said Pauline.

'I forgot, you girls see nothing; you never go from home. But there are four swans at Heryville; I saw them one morning when papa took me with him to pay a visit there.'

While this conversation was going on, Paul had run away up stairs and burst into his mother's room like a bomb shell, crying out—

'Mamma, may we have the cask?'

'What cask?'

'The old cask in the yard. We want to put our rabbits in it; the rabbits we got this morning.'

'Anything you like; only leave me a minute's peace, pray,' said Madame Bessard, once more taking up her pen.

Paul came back triumphant, darted at the cask, and rolled it with a great noise to where his brother and sisters were all on their knees beside the basket which contained the rabbits.

'The cask is ours! Now let us go after some hay.'

'Paul,' cried Lucie, 'Gustave tells us we girls see nothing. Just say how much time it would take him to see as much of the world as Pauline has done?'

'Oh! but I have forgotten it all. I was so little when I came here. I remember nothing but La Vacherie, except — except — my papa and mamma.'

Lucie put her arm tenderly round Pauline's neck, then she said: 'Boys, I have a proposition to make to you; will you join your garden to ours, and grow vegetables for poor people? This year they would be much more useful than flowers.'

'But,' said Paul, 'I thought I heard you speak of borders of your own invention, and all sorts of pretty things that you were going to do?'

'So I was, but Pauline's idea was better.'

'Ah! it was Pauline's, then. All right! if it had been yours, I should have doubted it.'

'Don't tease her; you're always teasing her,' said Pauline. 'Just tell us, will you grow vegetables in your garden? Ours alone is too little.'

'For my part,' observed Gustave, 'I think we have enough on our hands with having a rabbit house to build.'

'But we don't ask you to give us your garden to cultivate, only to do as we do.'

'Very well,' said Paul. 'And if we build a rabbit-house in a corner of our garden, will you give us your cabbage leaves? And do plant a great many cabbages—rabbits are so fond of them.'

'And poor people also. Indeed, we should not give ourselves so much trouble only for your rabbits,' exclaimed Lucie.

'No,' added Pauline; 'but we will give ourselves a little trouble to give the boys pleasure, and then they will help us as much as they can.'

'Pauline always settles everything,' said Gustave. 'And now let us go and plan the rabbit-hutch.'

The children had scarcely decided upon establishing the rabbits under a big tree, and placing them temporarily in their cask, at another corner of the garden, when they heard themselves called for lessons.—Hastily the basket was placed at the opening of the cask, and Paul, who had a holiday to-day, because it was Thursday, remained alone in the garden. His brother and sisters, who on other days worked much less hard than he did, enjoyed on Fridays only a quarter of a day's holiday, while he had a half one.

He walked up and down, his hands in his pockets, until he perceived six stakes, well cut, well sharpened; but which looked as if they had lain a long time under shadow of the hedge, for the rain had much discolored them. Paul's first thought was that they had been accidentally forgotten; his next, should he take them for the posts of the rabbit-house?

No sooner said than done. Paul seized a stake and dragged it, for he could not carry it to the garden; then went in search of a second, and finished by carrying away the whole six. He found a large mallet, and having with much pains set the stakes in their places, he struck on them with all his might. But he was still too small a boy; he could not reach high enough; his efforts to drive them in were useless. So, putting three or four big stones one on top of the other, he tried to mount this extempore scaffolding, but still he was not tall enough. Finally, he set up on one end the cask destined for the rabbits, and climed upon it. Then he could hammer at his ease, and the stake allowed itself at last to be driven into the earth. Two others followed, after which the young mason descended from his eminence in order to see about his lunch, which he ate so hungrily that his brother and sisters joined him at table before he had finished.

'What! you have had your lunch already?' said Gustave.

'Yes; I was so tired with hammering on those superb stakes I found. They will be just the thing for our rabbit-house.'

'Where did you find them?'

'Under the hedge; but come and see.'

'Capital! With branches between, they will make such a solid, good—'

'But what will papa say?' interposed Lucie.

'Oh! papa will have forgotten them; they have been cut so long, they are quite gray and old-looking.'

'Still, you had better tell papa.'

'I won't. Leave me alone. You may tell him if you choose.'

'You know,' replied Lucie with dignity, 'that I am no tale-bearer. If you do bad things it is your own affair. You often get scolded because you have not listened to me. Come, Pauline, you and I have plenty of digging to do.'

The garden was got into capital order, planted with cabbages, and sown with turnips, carrots and beans—nay, they were thinking of making a potato-bed likewise; and the rabbit hutch began to look quite respectable, when, one day at break fast, Denis knocked at the dining-room door.

'Come in,' said M. Bessard.

Denis opened the door, and stood on the door-sill.

'I'm too dirty to enter, monsieur,' said he. 'Only I can't find the stakes which I cut in autumn to tie up the young trees to, and I want to know if monsieur has taken them for anything?'

'No; I have not even seen them. Have you asked at the farm if any one has touched them?'

'Yes, monsieur, and nobody has touched them. Only Lucas, he says that — that—' And Denis looked steadily at Paul.

'What did Lucas say?'

'Lucas said, I suppose, papa, that he saw the stakes in my rabbit-house.'

'Precisely, Monsieur Paul,' interrupted Denis. 'He did say that.'

'I found them under a hedge, and I thought they were of no use, so I just took them.'

'You ought first to have asked my permission, or your mother's.'

Paul answered between his teeth. 'Mamma had told me that very morning to take anything I liked, so I did not trouble her.'

There was a pause, and then M. Bessard said: 'I will forgive you, my boy, if you will not hide your misdoing under any more bad reasons. But you must give to Denis the twenty sous, which will be half a day's wages to the man who has to cut new stakes; unless you like better to give up the old ones, and demolish your rabbit-hutch.'

'No, certainly papa. I shall have hard work to earn the twenty sous; but I should have much more to build my house up afresh.'

Here Denis humbly begged the young gentleman's pardon; but said he did want the stakes so much; the young trees were all growing crooked for lack of support.

Had Paul been alone with Denis, perhaps he might have been rather cross; but a look from his mother restrained him.

Breakfast was scarcely over when Pauline and Lucie rushed up to their room, and then rushed down again, in search of Paul, who had gone off with Gustave to the rabbit-house.

'Here!' cried Lucie. 'Here, Paul, are five sous of my money.'

'And five more of mine,' added Pauline. 'So the matter will be equally divided if—'

'And Gustave has already offered me ten sous. No, keep your money, all of you; I don't deserve it. I ought to have listened to Lucie.'

But when Paul entreated him he agreed to keep ten sous and give back the rest. 'And—and—I thank you all very much,' said the boy, briefly.

'So it's all settled,' said Gustave. 'I give four sous and the girls three sous apiece, that makes ten. Now let us go and look at the rabbits.'

A fortnight after this the rabbits were solemnly installed in their new habitation; and were given, as a feast of rejoicing, so splendid a dinner of cabbages, that the eight little ones which had lately been added to the family were near dying of indigestion. However, thanks to the great medical skill and care of Gustave, they slowly recovered from their indisposition.

The garden was full of vegetables, and the little girls had made many promises concerning them to various poor old women, when one morning Lucie, who had risen very early to water a small plantation of lettuces, entering the garden, uttered a cry of despair. Paul, just starting off to M. Darbois, his father being too busy to teach him that day, heard it and rushed to the spot. Pauline and Gustave also ran thither.—What a scene of devastation presented itself! No more cabbages; scarcely even a lettuce; the peas and the beans all ravaged and torn up; the potatoes alone unhurt!—

'It looks if a whole army of rabbits had been here!' cried Paul. Then struck with a sudden idea, he flew to the rabbit-hutch. It was empty; all its inhabitants had disappeared. 'Oh! my rabbits! my rabbits!' was all he said.

'And I shut the door close last evening; I am sure I did!' cried Gustave.

Lucie said that was true, but the wind could open it easily enough; she had found it open, and shut it herself once or twice when she was working in the garden. But oh! what a quantity they have eaten—the wretches! It will be a month before we get any more cabbages, and Mother Benard expects some on Monday next!'

'We must ask aunt to give us a few for her,' suggested Pauline. 'But is there no chance of our ever seeing the rabbits again?'

The wild rabbits might fight them, and then possibly they would return, Paul thought.

Lucie proposed putting a good dinner inside their house, in case, driven back from the woods, they might come to see if there was anything more to eat in the garden.

So, over night, the hutch was filled with beautiful cabbage leaves; and at four in the morning Paul, stealthy as a wolf, crept down to the garden. Denis was busy with his horses, so there was no one to disturb the little runagates, if they had come back. Paul stole on tiptoe to the rabbit-house, where he fancied he saw a glimmer of white that made his heart beat.

There they were, all his rabbits—old and young—devouring cabbage leaves in their old familiar home! Paul shut the door quickly upon them, and they were safe.

Then, taking out of his pocket a piece of pack-thread, he fastened the hutch so that the wind could do no more mischief, and ran back to the house as fast as he could. Happily, on reaching it, the drawn blinds reminded him that it was still only four in the morning, and everybody must be sound asleep. He went quietly to his own room. Gustave had not stirred; but Paul could not settle to sleep again. So he busied himself with writing upon little bits of paper, which he stuck on every door in the corridor—

'TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.—The rabbits have returned.'

When, at half-past five, M. Bessard left his room, this important communication met his eye. Lucie and Pauline did not receive it till two hours later; but then their joy was equal to that of Paul and Gustave.

On examination, it was supposed, from the quantity of fur missing from the backs of the eight little rabbits, and their generally forlorn appearance, that their wild cousins, the gray rabbits in the woods, had not given them an amiable reception; and that therefore their father and mother, seeing their helpless condition, had thought it advisable to bring them back home.—*A French Country Family, translated by Miss Mulock from the French of Madame Guizot.*

SCIENTIFIC.

SCIENTIFIC RAT-CATCHING.

According to the Paris *Moniteur* there are in France upward of two thousand million of rats and other rodents. Supposing each of these little quadrupeds to commit the damage of only one centime per annum, this loss would amount in the aggregate to twenty millions of francs annually. Hence it is most desirable to find some means of destroying this vermin in large numbers as expeditiously as possible. Nux vomica, arsenic, phosphorus and traps have been successfully tried, but with no very decided success, and certainly not equal to the rate of increase of these prolific creatures. Recent experiments, however, show that squills (*Scilla maritima,*) the enormous bulbous root of which is much used in medicine, is not only a powerful poison for rodents, but also one they are very fond of. The way of preparing it for the desired purpose is as follows: One of the bulbs is cut into slices, hashed and bruised, then done in the pan with fat, which is afterward strained through a cloth and poured into broken plates and saucers to be placed in the cellars and other places infested with rats, mice, etc. To prevent dogs and poultry from eating of this poisonous compound in stables, pigeon-houses or farm-yards, it may be put into a wooden box about 1½ feet long, and having a hole at each end. The rat gets in at one end and goes out at the other, after partaking of the noxious food, which soon kills it. Squills may also be reduced to powder for the same purpose by bruising them in a mortar to a pulp, which is afterward incorporated with as much flour as it will hold. This paste is then rolled out, as they do for a pudding, then cut into shreds, which are left to dry on hurdles or on sheets of pasteboard, and are afterward pounded in a mortar. The powder thus obtained will keep for years, and may be put into boxes or barrels. If manufactured on a large scale it may become a profitable article of exportation. In Algeria squills cost nothing, the country being absolutely overrun with them. They have a different notion of dealing with the question in America, where a correspondent of a scientific journal recommends the following method of catching rats in a cheap and effectual manner: "Cover a common barrel with stiff stout paper, tying the edge around the barrel; place a board so that the rats may have easy access to the top; sprinkle cheese parings or other food for the rats on the paper for several days, until they begin to believe they have a right to their daily rations from this source. Then place in the bottom of the barrel a piece of rock about six or seven inches high, filling with water until only enough of it projects above the water for one rat to lodge upon. Now replace the paper, first cutting a cross in the middle, and the first rat that comes on the barrel-top goes through into the water and climbs on the rock. The paper comes back to place and the second rat follows the first. Then begins a fight for the possession of the dry place on the stone; the noise of which attracts the rest, who share the same fate."

THE Hotel des Invalides, at Paris, contains at present about 940 inmates who served under Napoleon I. Of that number more than 150 are *amputes*, and a few are blind. One has lost both fore-arms, and uses with surprising dexterity a couple of hooks fastened to his stumps. About sixty wear the military medal, and nearly 200 are decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. There are thirty inmates whose services date from the first republic. One of them—a survivor of the crew of the *Scipion*, blown up in 1793—has been in the hotel since 1806. He lost both his legs on that occasion, and has contrived to live without them seventy-five years. He is now ninety-two.

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Dorenius, D D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $30 at one time constitutes a life member.

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The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S.: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God; for except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

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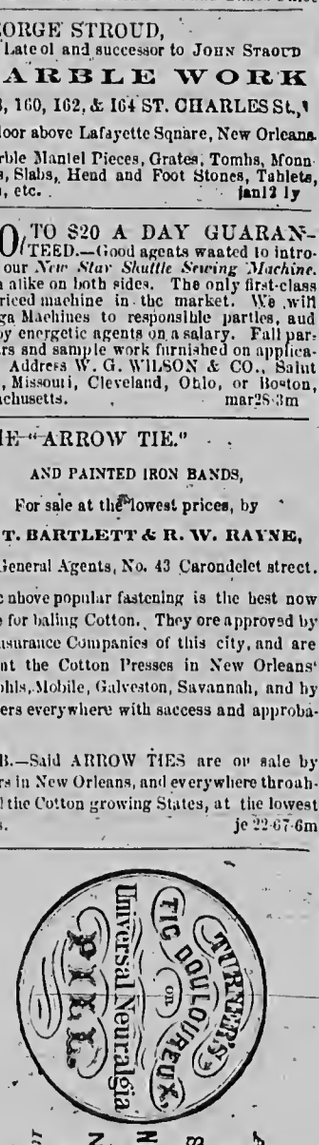

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The FALL SESSION of this institution begins on the 20th of August next.

Our terms, for a session of five months, are as follows:

Tuition in Collegiate course, payable in advance.....$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, payable in advance..... 10 00
Board, at $13 per month..... 65 00
Washing..... 7 50

Tuition in the Preparatory Department is $5 less. Board is payable monthly in advance. Students supply their own beds and furniture for their rooms, and take their meals with the families boarding them.

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Azile,	$1 50	$1 60
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Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
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Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months	$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos.,	60
" " Preparatory " " "	40
Fuel, for Boarders, " "	10
" " Day scholars, " "	8
Music on Piano, " "	50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each,	6

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of pianos.

Oil Painting	$30
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No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

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Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healty one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months	$15 00
Primary Department	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music and Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
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Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

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EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks	$30 00
Music	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
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Incidental Fee	2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month	20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

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Tuition in collegiate course, $30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, 10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less.

Board can be had in private families at the College, for $13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information.

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SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency,

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Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

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Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. Mitchell, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Apr				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sep.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To Agents.—*A straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no improvement to notice in the general market, which continues extremely dull in every branch of trade. The stock of cotton is now so much reduced and the receipts are of such limited extent, that little or no scope is offered to buyers. Operations in other leading articles are confined to an inconsiderable jobbing or retail business.

The weather has been clear and without our advocate from the country state that timely showers have protected the injury previously apprehended in some districts from a protracted drought, and that the crops generally look unusually well. This applies to cotton as well as to sugar and grain; but with regard to the staple it should not be overlooked in any speculations with regard to the probable extent of the crop that the moderate breadth of land planted in some of the most productive districts will prevent as abundant a yield as might have been otherwise anticipated.

The river has fallen one foot since our last report, and is now three feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed on Friday evening at 26½ c. for Good Ordinary, 27½ to 28c. for Low Middling, and 29½ to 29¾ for Middling, showing a general improvement of one-half cent, caused by the favorable tenor of the accounts from Liverpool and New York. There was no material change on Saturday. If any thing, factors were even more stringent in their pretensions, asking extreme rates in consequence of the limited supply, but buyers, on the other hand, were reluctant to go on unless at some concessions, and the sales were consequently confined to 130 bales, taken in small lots, at Friday's figures. On Monday the accounts from Liverpool reporting a steady market at 11½ to 11¾d. for Middling Uplands and 11½ to 11¾d. for Orleans, while at New York the former was quoted at 31½ c., factors continued to claim outside figures, and 250 bales changed hands on the basis of 27c. for Good Ordinary, 27½ to 28c. for Low Middling, and 29c. for Middling. On Tuesday the Liverpool advices were of an unfavorable character, the 5 P. M. telegram quoting Middling Uplands at 11½d. and Orleans at 11⅝d., New York prices closing at 31⅝c. for the former. There was a fair inquiry in the market, but as factors evinced no disposition to recede from their former pretensions, only 350 bales changed hands at prices showing no change from those of the previous day.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 730 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 237 bales, against 243 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 6 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 580 796 bales, against 763,694 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 259,-570 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 74,712 bales to Great Britain, of 4,073 to France, and of 112,792 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	25 —
Ordinary	—	26 —
Good Ordinary	—	26 27
Low Middling	—	27 28
Middling	29	29 —
Strict Middling	—	29 —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	17156
Arrived past three days	237
Arrived previously	580796—581033
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.	1219—583449
	571749
Exported past three days	243
Exported previously	569706—569949
Stock on hand and on shipboard	1800

Sugar.—During the past three days the market for Cuba sugar has continued very dull. The transactions were entirely confined to jobbing and retail lots. The receipts have been light for some time past, and the stock on hand is only moderate, though ample for the limited demand which prevails.

Molasses.—Cuba molasses, since our last review, has continued dull and depressed, with scarcely any retail sales. The stock on hand is good, with very little demand for distilling purposes. We heard of no transactions in round lots. It is still quoted nominally at 46½ to 51 c. per gallon.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, June 30, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	11 to 11c
Western beef, second qual., per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	130 to 135
Texas cattle, second qual., per head	90 to 95
Texas cattle, third qual., per head	50 to 55
Hogs, per lb gross	8 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	1— to 4
Sheep, second quality, per head	— to 1
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	85 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to 67
Texas cows, with calves	50 to 60
Yearlings, per head	6 to 12
Calves, per head	5 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

Made up from Actual Sales on Day Previous.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements		
Cotton and Sugar Tools	4 50	40 00
Cotton Gins	70	1 00
Cotton Screws	10	1 00
Cotton Presses	15 00	25 00
Corn Mills	15 00	25 00
Shovels	1 50	2 00
Spades	1 50	2 00
Axes	1 50	2 00
Bagging ₩ yard		
Kentucky	18	19
East India	18	19
Bale Rope Kentucky ₩ lb		
Bread ₩ lb		1 00
Bread ₩ bbl		7 00
Crackers	8 00	
Boots Long ₩ doz	7 00	8 00
Brandy ₩ gallon	2 00	10 00
Candles ₩ lb		
Sperm, N England	61	61
Adamantine	22	23
Star	22	23
Cheese ₩ lb		
American	16	16
Cheese No 1 ₩ lb	15	16
Sweet and Skim	15	17
Coffee, Western ₩ lb		
Northern		21 00
Cuba, Prime ₩ lb		23 00
Assorted ₩ lb		24 00
Havana ₩ lb		
Coffee Rio, Prime ₩ lb	24	25
Havana	45	45
Java	43	43
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed		
Bushel ₩ 100	11 00	
Bushel ₩ bushel		50
Copper, Brittany ₩ lb	55	56
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	55	56
Yellow Metal	35	40
Carriage Materials ₩ lb	25	27
Varnish, American		35
Russia	50	
Corn Meal ₩ bbl	4 75	
Cigars ₩ lb		
Longwood, Cuban		15
St. Domingo	4	
Fancy, Tampico ₩	7	
Trabuco, ₩ lb	1 25	1 75
Madeira	1 25	1 50
Eggs ₩ doz. Western	18	20
Feathers, ₩ lb		
Flax, Cuba ₩ box		
Hemp	10	14
Manilla, No 1 ₩ bale	12 00	13 00
——— No 2	11 00	12 00
——— No 3	10 00	11 00
Fluxseed, ₩ lb	4	4
Flour ₩ bbl		
Superfine	6 75	
Extra	7 25	11 00
Fine		
Fruit, Prunes ₩ lb		
Figs, Cream	15	
Dried Apples	12	
Currants, Zante	9	12
Almonds soft shell	22	
Raisins M. R. ₩ box	none	here
——— Layer	4 50	5 00
Lemons Sicily ₩ box	none	here
——— Malaga ₩ box		
Oranges La. ₩ 1000		
——— Sicily ₩ box		
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet		
Prunes, 8 x 10	3 50	
——— 10 x 12	4 50	4 50
——— 12 x 18	6 00	6 00
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	1 45	1 50
——— Canada	1 40	1 50
Oats	65	70
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	90	95
Beans, ₩ bbl	25 00	27 00
Bags, ₩ lb	25	65
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	5 50	5 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	30 00	35 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	14	15
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	11
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Polos ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	8
Boiler	6	10
Nail Rods	10	15½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	7½
Castings, American	4½	5
Lead, Western ₩ bbl	6 50	7 00
Shot Lime	1 75	
Blacksmith do	1 25	
Cement	1 50	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Extended	53	55
Mess, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	8	
Black do	14	17
Scotch, water rotted	12	14
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d, ₩ lb	7½	8
Wrought, German	17	20
——— English	14	16
Naval Stores ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	
Pitch	4 50	5 00
Rosin A, No 1	3 50	4 00
——— No 2		3 00
——— No 1		2 50
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	41	42
Turpentine, virgin	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	2 50	
Coal, Oil	70	85
——— in cases	50	55
Castor Seed, Crude		85
——— Refined	2 00	2 10
Linseed ₩ gallon	90	1 10
Olive, Lampico ₩ gal		2 00
Castor Seed		25 00
Neat's		
Provisions ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
——— Western	20 00	21 00
——— Prime, Northern	15 00	17 00
Tongues ₩ bbl	25	30
Hams, ₩ lb	18	20
Bacon, Hams ₩ lb	17	18
——— Shoulders	12	13
Green Shoulders	11	12
Lard, Prime in tierces	17	18
——— in kegs	18	19
Pork, Mess	30 00	31 00
Prime Mess	26 00	27 00
Rice, round ₩ lb	7	8
Bacon, Hams ₩ lb	17	18
——— Dry salted	14	15
——— Sides	15	16

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR THE MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 25.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 687.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President has issued the following:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as these objects should be accomplished the war on the part of the government should cease; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforesaid rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on the 26th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of March, 1865, and on the 7th day of September, 1867; and

WHEREAS, The said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and the government thereunder; and there no longer exists any reasonable grounds to apprehend a renewal of said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to reduce the standing army and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury—such encroachments upon our free institutions in times of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all approaches or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the government, attended by unnecessary disqualification, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, and on the contrary to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws:

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to any person who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offences of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all right of property except as to slaves and except as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of the independence of the United States of America the 93d year.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The platform was unanimously adopted, and the convention proceeded to ballot at noon for President.

Maine nominated Hancock; Ohio, Pendleton; Connecticut, English; Pennsylvania, Packer; New Jersey, Parker; New York, Church; Wisconsin, Doolittle; Tennessee, Andrew Johnson.

The whole vote is three hundred and seventeen; necessary to a choice, two hundred and two.

On the first ballot Pendleton received one hundred and five votes, Andrew Johnson sixty-five, English sixteen, Blair one and a half, Church thirty-four, Hancock thirty-three and a half, Reverdy Johnson eight and a half, Packer twenty-six, Parker thirteen, and Doolittle thirteen.

On the third ballot Pendleton received one hundred and nineteen and a half votes, English seven and a half, Hancock forty-five and a half, Parker thirteen, Church thirty-three, Packer twenty-six, Andrew Johnson thirty-four and a half, Doolittle twelve, Blair four and a half, Hendricks nine and a half, R. Johnson nine and a half.

On the fourth ballot there was but little change.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—*House.*—Stevens introduced impeachment articles, and asked for the appointment of a committee. Consideration was postponed until Monday.

The Russian appropriation was resumed.

Night sessions ordered. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Committee on Resolutions did not get through till three o'clock this morning.

There was a great deal of discussion on the reconstruction and bond questions.

Gov. Preston, of Kentucky, proposed a resolution that the execution of the reconstruction laws should be opposed and defeated by every department of the government. It was opposed by Murphy and others of New York and New England as too violent and revolutionary.

Finally the committee settled upon a resolution declaring the reconstruction laws unconstitutional, null and void.

Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, moved to add the word "revolutionary," which was adopted.

On the bond question the resolution adopted binds the government to pay debts, not specially stipulated to be payable in gold, in lawful money of the United States.

Other resolutions of an unimportant but satisfactory character will be reported to day and adopted.

Fourth ballot—English 7½, Hancock 43½, Pendleton 118½, Parker 13, Church 33, Packer 26, Andrew Johnson 32, Doolittle 12, Reverdy Johnson 8, Hendricks 11½, Blair 2, Ewing 1, Seymour 9.

Fifth ballot—English 7, Hancock 46, Pendleton 109, Parker 13, Church 33, Packer 27, Andrew Johnson 24, Doolittle 15, Reverdy Johnson 9½, Hendricks 19½, Blair 19½, J. Q. Adams 1.

Sixth ballot—English 6, Hancock 47, Pendleton 122½, Parker 13, Church 33, Packer 27, Andrew Johnson 21, Doolittle 12, Reverdy Johnson 30, Hendricks 5.

On the second ballot Texas changed from A. Johnson to Hancock, and Virginia to Blair. On the third Virginia went for Pendleton; on the fifth Florida changed from Hancock to Doolittle; Michigan from Reverdy Johnson to Hendricks; North Carolina gave Hancock six and a half, and Pendleton two and a half; South Carolina gave one for Adams; Georgia nine for Blair; Arkansas three for Pendleton.

The Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York delegations each held consultation pending the third and last ballot, but there was no change in their action. It is believed that Pendleton has reached his full strength, and will decline to-morrow.

Chase's name was not once mentioned to-day.

NEW YORK, July 8.—National Democratic Convention.—On the seventh ballot Indiana split, the minority going for Hendricks; Mississippi for Pendleton; Tennessee four and a half for Pendleton.

On the eighth ballot Louisiana went for Pendleton and New York for Hendricks. This produced the wildest excitement. Cheers and hisses. Result—Pendleton, 156½; Hendricks, 77.

9th ballot—Pendleton 144; Hendricks 80½; Hancock 34½—balance wildly scattering—Pennsylvania adhering to Packer.

The tenth and eleventh ballots show but little change. On the eleventh Chase received 1½, which produced great applause and some hisses.

Twelfth ballot—Pendleton 145½, Hancock 30, Hendricks 89, Chase ½, McClellan 1. [Cheers.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—On the 13th ballot Virginia voted for Hancock; 14th, unchanged.

15th—Connecticut split, giving Hancock 3. Nebraska goes for Hendricks. Pennsylvania voted for Hancock. Result—Pendleton 129, Hancock 79½, Hendricks 82½.

16th ballot—Arkansas, Georgia and Louisiana voted for Hancock. Result—Hancock 116, Pendleton 107, Hendricks 70.

17th ballot—Illinois split between Hendricks and Pendleton. Nebraska voted for Hoffman. Result—Hancock 127, Pendleton 70, Hendricks 80.

18th ballot—Jersey gave Hancock 3. Illinois voted solid for Hendricks. Result—Pendleton 56, Hancock 144, Hendricks 87.

NEW YORK, July 9.—On the twentieth ballot Hancock received one hundred and forty-two and a half, Hendricks one hundred and twenty-one. The rest scattering.

Twenty-first ballot—Hancock, 135½; Hendricks, 122; Field, 8; rest scattering.

SEYMOUR NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

NEW YORK, July 9.—On the twenty-second ballot Horatio Seymour was nominated by acclamation.

Salutes are being fired. Great excitement.

THE SUN ECLIPSE of August 18th, coming, will be in many respects the most remarkable ever recorded in any known annals of the human race. The same conjunction of circumstances has not occurred before, and cannot occur again in thousands of years. The sun will be nearly at its farthest distance from our planet, and consequently be greatly reduced in apparent size, and about midnight between the 17th and 18th of August the moon will be at its nearest and, consequently, largest revelation. Now, the eclipse will take place at five minutes past six in the morning, and our satellite, in her broadest, will cover a greater proportion of the sun at his narrowest dimensions. But the grand point is, that in this instance the moon will stand so directly between us that her central point, the earth's and the sun's, will be exactly in a line with each other, and the shadow of the satellite must therefore cover the greatest possible space of our surface. An observer at the equator will of course be nearer to the conjoining heavenly bodies by more than 4,000 miles than one at either Pole, and proportionately than others who look from less central points. This space, which makes no perceptible difference in looking at the sun, has a magnifying effect 400 times greater than that on the moon, because the latter is 400 times nearer to us than the former. This will deepen and prolong the obscuration of the central luminary. In the third place the eclipse follows the course of the moon from west to east over the earth's surface, but the latter turning on her axis, also from the west to east, *runs*, as it were, after the *darkness!* At the equator, plainly, this effect lasts the longest. At its highest place of culmination the eclipse, from first to last, will continue for the extraordinary period of six minutes and fifty seconds. It will begin at Perim at sunrise, reach India during the morning, Assam by noon, and passing over Borneo, Celebes, and the Molucca group of islands, approaching New Guinea toward evening. This eclipse ought to be richer in scientific observations than any celestial phenomenon ever witnessed by man; and the British and French astronomers, aided by their governments, are taking measures and fixing posts of observation from the Red Sea to Australia. The Austrian government will have an astronomical corps at Aden, and the pope will send a similar expedition to India. Shall our keen men of science be left out from the general effort to make a proper record of this great scientific event?—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE Viceroy of Egypt has bound himself not to contract another debt for five years. On this condition a Dutch banking house has lent him the sum of thirty million dollars, sufficient to fund the entire floating debt of Egypt. His finances are in a remarkably good state, if, as is asserted, the *Egyptian Budget* estimates the revenue at £7,477,495, and the expenditure at £4,826,805, showing a surplus of £2,650,690.

ACCORDING to an Austrian journal, the sultan eats only once a day, drinks nothing but water, and, what is extraordinary in an Ottoman sovereign, never smokes.

CIVIL MARRIAGE IN AUSTRIA.

BY PROF. WM. WELLS.

It sounds strange to republican ears that the question of marriage should become one of political strife, yet it has been such for the last few months in Austria.

Throughout the Catholic portion of this realm the Jesuits and the papacy lay their grasping hands on every thing, and are especially desirous of controlling every family and social influence that they can by any process turn to their own benefit. If marriages by the Catholic clergy alone are valid, then they can control the religions education of the children, and force from the parents the pledge to educate them in the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church; and if in addition to this the educational institutions are, by special papal treaty, confided to their hands, then the work is pretty effectually done. It would not be easy to invent a means of riveting chains more tightly.

Under these galling fetters the Austrians have suffered for a long series of years, to say nothing of the other Catholic States of Germany. Without actual experience one can hardly conceive how minutely this power ramifies, and how tyrannically it enters every avenue of domestic life. We will cite a few cases in point: While residing in Vienna we counted among our friends a gentleman in one of the civil bureaus, who was desirous of marrying a Swiss Protestant lady. To be able to do so he found it necessary to obtain a score of privileges, concessions, etc., that led him through an almost interminable labyrinth of red tape, and to secure the lady's personal rights to remain a Protestant he found it necessary to marry her in her native place, whereby a special treaty protected her thus far; and the last we heard of the case was that the government was insisting on the education of the children in the Catholic faith, contrary to the wish of both parents.

Again another friend, a military officer of fine education and large influence, but narrow means, has vainly been trying, for the last twenty years, to obtain permission from the government to marry. But this liberty is not granted to him because he is not able to deposit with the government the sum of ten thousand dollars as security that his family, in case of his death, would not become a burden to it. He still lives hoping, though now passing into the shady side of life.

Our own relations with a few of the laboring portion of the community were such that we were several times importuned to give them certificates vouching that they were receiving five florins a week as wages, when they were only receiving four; as the government made it obligatory on them to present such vouchers to the priest before they could be bound in marriage.

The result of this was a widespread disregard of the marriage ceremony among all classes, and especially among the humbler ones. And when we read the frightful statement in the statistics of Vienna, that nearly half the births are illegitimate, we find the valid reason in the trammels that the government and the church have so long wound around the marriage ceremony. Thousands on thousands of parties live in unsolemnized unions, because of the multitudinous hinderances cast into their way. Many hope, and some succeed, in having their union made legal and their children legitimate, in after years, when better circumstances shall have favored them. Others by this petty persecution, utterly regardless of the moral requirements of society, and the frequency of this breach of social laws, weakens the dishonor and opens wide the door to those who are impatient of the restraints of society.

It is not strange, therefore, that when the tocsin of liberty was recently sounded in Austria, that the first demand was the removal of these restraints on marriage, and its total liberation from the control of the Jesuits. 'Civil Marriage' became the watchword among the high and low; it seized the country as a panic, and carried with it all but the extreme church conservatives. These latter became alarmed and determined to make a desperate fight, calling even a papal proclamation to their aid, and inducing the pope himself to make a personal appeal to the emperor.

The new ministry, to their honor, came out fairly and squarely in favor of civil marriage, and presented a bill, with this intent, to the House of Lords, composed, of course, of the aristocracy and the princes of the church. It was debated with zeal, yea, more, with desperation for three days. All classes of the population thought and talked of nothing else, and from day to day the excitement on the street and throughout every stratum of society increased in intensity. When the day for the decision arrived anxious expectation was depicted on every countenance, and crowds gathered around the Parliament House, and filled every avenue leading to it. Every shade of society, from noble to peasant, mingled in the surging crowd, wavering between anxious doubt and the confidence of victory.

As matters inside presaged victory for the liberals, the glad tidings flashed abroad like an electric current, and every word that was spoken within was faithfully reproduced without. All the windows of the splendid private residences in the neighborhood of the Parliament House were opened and filled with ladies, who took an active interest in the scene. During the long hours of the proceedings, from eleven till five, the excitement on the street seemed to increase, and the crowd listened to every new rumor with breathless anxiety. At last the cry of '*victory*' burst forth, and ran like a flash through streets and houses. The masses rocked to and fro like the waves of the ocean; the ministers and liberal orators, as they left the House, were greeted with wild applause. The ladies in the windows waved their handkerchiefs and cast flowers at the victors as they passed, nearly smothered by the joyful crowd. The ministers were cheered by name as they came out of the House. Cheers for Auersperg! Cheers for Berger! Cheers for Giskra! and these were echoed from street to street till they reached the most distant suburb of the great capital.

It was after five in the afternoon, and already the shades of evening were gathering, when a voice exclaimed, 'Let us illuminate the city!' The cry ran from mouth to mouth, so that it seemed the spontaneous expression of all, and by seven o'clock Vienna was in a blaze of joyful light all round the public buildings. From there it spread in every direction through the city and suburbs—gas, lamps, candles, tapers, anything that could light up a window was brought into requisition. The main streets were soon in a blaze of light, and from there it extended to side streets and narrow alleys, and into dark courtyards that had never before been cheered by the joyous light of a general illumination.

The crowds in the streets surged to and fro, cheering, and singing, and shouting. A dense mass of men gathered around the statue of the liberal Joseph the Second, who had contended against the papacy for this very right for his people, and, adorning it with flowers, greeted the name of the liberal emperor with cries of joy.

There was but one dark spot in all Vienna that night—it was the palace of the archbishop. The quiet of the grave reigned there, and a victorious people were too magnanimous to insult it by word or deed. Vienna never knew such joy before; it will be the jewel of her history.

THE North British Review for June has recently been issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, and complete their series of publications for the quarter just closed. This Review is a great favorite with many readers; the editor has of late years shown good judgment in the selection of subjects, and it has ceased to be the organ of mere local interests. Of the eight articles in the present number, those on the History of Writing, on Sleep, and on Louis IX, of France, (St. Louis,) will be acceptable to all classes of readers. The first named article gives an account of fac-similes of national manuscripts lately published by authority in England, and is full of antiquarian information of the most readable kind, and the paper on Louis IX. is one of marked biographical and historical interest. Other articles are—Mistral's Mireio (a review, with many extracts, of a very pleasing Provencal poem,) The Greek Idyllic Poets, Memoirs of Baron Bunsen, Schools and Universities, Churches and Creeds. He must be hard to please who finds this number dull reading.

THE colossal statue recently erected at Worms in honor of Luther was inaugurated on the 24th of June. The statue of the great Reformer is surrounded by those of Savonarola, John Wycliffe, John Huss and Peter Waldo, who have been chosen as representatives of Italian, English, Bohemian and French Protestantism respectively.

MISSIONARY NEWS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.—As very few of our readers have any definite idea of just what is done by the Roman Catholics for foreign missions, we propose to give from their own authorized reports a brief financial account of their operations. In this account five francs are reckoned as equal to one dollar, and dollars are all in gold.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith is the great Catholic Missionary Society. It has its headquarters in Lyons, and its plan is to collect one cent a week from its members. It is an entirely separate organization from the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide* at Rome, though often confounded with it. The latter educates, appoints and sends out priests and bishops to missionary fields.

The total receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, in the year 1867, amounted to $1,029,984. This is an increase of $872 over the previous year; this increase being in donations, while the weekly cent collections decreased by $20,623. The revenue of the society is mainly derived from France, while but a trifling amount is received from this and other Protestant lands. The Romanists here are no less liberal; but their contributions are given, as are our own, mainly to home objects—to the erection, endowment and maintenance of churches and religious institutions in our own country.

Of this million of dollars, France contributes $716,532, Germany $52,441, Belgium $61,305, Spain but $5,455, Great Britain $34,144, Italy $74,733, the Netherlands $20,558, Portugal $6,847, Switzerland $9,662, Asia $1,464, Africa $5,204, North America, $25,388, South America $10,321, and Oceanica $1,055. Of the receipts from North America, $13,073 comes from British America, and $9,613 from the United States. It will be readily seen that our Catholic population give all their contributions to objects at home. The insignificance of their contributions to foreign missions is more clearly evident when we learn that New York gives but $2,698, New England but $433, Maryland but $445, and Louisiana but $213, for this their great foreign missionary society.

The money received has been expended in every quarter of the globe. The expenses of the publication of the Annals of this society, issued bi-monthly and translated into several languages, have been $47,458, being four and six-tenths per cent. of the receipts. The expenses of management in France and abroad have been $7,421, being about seven-tenths of one per cent.; leaving in all 94 and 7-10 per cent. of the income to be expended in direct missionary effort. Of this amount $54,404 have been expended in England, about the same amount in Germany, and $60,463 in European Turkey. Asiatic Turkey and Persia absorb $61,908, Hindostan $87,373, China and Japan $161,075, Africa $92,796, and Oceanica $01,456; of which $8,000 goes to the Tahitian Islands, $8,979 to the Sandwich Islands, and most of the rest to Australia. There are $94,698 expended on the United States, and $95,332 on the rest of North and South America.

The missionaries, as they are called, of this society are literally all over the world. They are a remarkably self-denying, devoted and enthusiastic body of men.—Having no families to support, their expenses are almost nothing, their own converts or the labor of their hands supplying their wants, and nearly the whole of the appropriations given to the several fields being used in purchasing land and erecting churches and religious establishments. Their system is as nearly complete as it can be made for propagating their form of Christianity; and no other missionary organization, unless it be that of the Moravians, is able to accomplish nearly so much with so small an outlay of capital.

THE Queen of Madagascar has just died. During her illness her European physicians recommended her to go to the mineral springs of Tintingue, at the eastern extremity of the island; but the palace sorcerers, after consulting the spirits, persuaded her not to go. They advised a plaster made of a shred of the high priest's gown, which was applied; but the charm failed to give relief.

DAOOD PASHA, who has been added to the Turkish cabinet, is a Christian and a literary man. Several Christians had been created pashas before, but none had reached the rank of vizier.

A GERMAN TRUST SONG.

Just as God leads me, I would go,
I would not ask to choose my way;
Content with what he will bestow,
Assured he will not let me stray.
So as he leads my path I make,
And step by step I gladly take,
A child in him confiding.

Just as God leads, I am content;
I rest me calmly in his hands;
That which he has decreed and sent,
That which his will for me commands,
I would that he should all fulfill,
That I should do his gracious will
In living or in dying.

Just as God leads, I shall resign;
I trust me to my Father's will;
When reason's rays deceptive shine,
His counsel would I yet fulfill;
That which his love ordained as right,
Before he brought me to the light,
My all to him resigning.

Just as God leads me, I abide;
In faith, in hope, in suffering true;
His strength is ever by my side—
Can aught my hold on him undo?
I hold me firm in patience, knowing
That God my life is still bestowing—
The best in kindness sending.

Just as God leads, I onward go,
Oft amid thorns and briars seen;
God does not yet his guidance show—
But in the end it will be seen
How, by a loving Father's will,
Faithful and true, he leads me still.
—*Lampertus*, 1625.

For the Advocate.

Vermilion Letters from China.—No. V.

SHANGHAI, China, April 21, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge through your excellent paper the receipt, by last mail, of two contributions of twenty dollars each from your city, in behalf of our long-neglected schools — one from Sister J. B. Walker, and the other from the Felicity street Juvenile Missionary Society. They are the first and only contributions I have received for that purpose since my arrival in China, and as the remittances from the board in our best days seldom or never exceeded the bare necessities of our work in other respects, schools have formed no part of our operations for at least six years past.

Last year the opening for the establishment of schools was good, and accordingly both Brother L. and myself determined to support one each by our own exertions, hoping that the new year, 1868, would bring us not only encouragement to continue, but also to enlarge and multiply them. It is, therefore, with unfeigned pleasure that we now record the encouragements so timely vouchsafed by the generous donors of the contributions above acknowledged.

For the benefit of those who have contributed, and the encouragement of others from whom we hope soon to hear favorably, I will here state our school plan.

At present, to use a vulgar phrase, we propose "to kill two birds with one stone." We have three or four very promising and zealous young men who are very anxious to make themselves useful as teachers, class leaders and exhorters, and as there is perhaps no better way to utilize and at the same time cultivate and enlarge their capacities for future usefulness in the mission, we propose to give them each a day school, either at Shanghai or at those cities in the interior where we have native Christian families residing. By that means we intend to constitute them our immediate pupils while they are engaged instructing the pupils of their respective day schools. At class and prayer meetings they shall be encouraged to take a leading part, and on the Sabbath, together with all their pupils, shall be required to attend the Sabbath school. Those who may be assigned to schools in the interior shall be required to assemble all the pupils of their schools together with the Christians and friends in the vicinity on the Sabbath, and have regular services with them in the school room.

It is needless for me to enlarge this sketch by details. You doubtless will see at a glance the scope and bearing of our plan, which I unhesitatingly pronounce at once the most practicable, extensible and at the same time the most economical.

Every family that avails of the school will render itself thereby accessible to the teacher and to Christianity, and in consequence will greatly enlarge the area of direct contact with the truth; and it is by this direct contact, this personal influence, that we expect in the future, as in the past, to effect our greatest successes.

It is the most economical every way—but chiefly in that, with one expense, and that a comparatively small one, we can accomplish two objects—the instruction of numerous children, and the training and development of those who may ultimately become most valuable native preachers.

Each school can easily have from twelve to twenty pupils, though the Chinese seldom admit more than fifteen into their schools, and each teacher can be supported at from eight to ten dollars—gold or Mexican—per month, the lowest possible average.

Thus you will see that a school or number of schools, with four teachers and fifteen pupils each, will cost much less than *one* small boarding school, and is susceptible of a much wider influence.

The average expense for each pupil in a day school will not exceed six or eight dollars per annum, whereas in a boarding school they will each average not less than thirty-three, including all the necessary expenses connected therewith.

A mission without schools is an anomaly. Nearly every mission at every missionary station in China has schools. Some have both boarding and day schools, for boys and girls, and they are numerously and hopefully attended. Seven are supported out of the general missionary fund, but most of them are sustained by private individuals and Sabbath schools in America and England.

Some boards, as for instance the London Missionary Board, refuse the use of their funds for the promotion of schools, that part of their work being sustained separately and distinctly by individuals or churches—and sustained well, too. And though I have not heard our board openly disavow an interest in our schools, yet I am constrained by past experience and observation of other societies operating here to suggest to those interested in them not to trouble the board with their *specifications*, but send us the money *direct*, through their pastors or their conference missionary treasurer, and thereby assure both themselves and us that their *veritable* contributions have attained to the object whereunto they were sent.

We are ready—have the teachers, the houses, the books and the pupils at call—and are anxious to engage in a work at once so useful and hopeful. We could just now employ most profitably four or five of our Christian young men in that capacity if we only had the means. Unfortunately, however, we are yet in the subjunctive mood, and an *if* spoils all our best concerted plans of usefulness.

Are there not individuals and schools who will gladly and at once emulate the examples above given in so worthy an enterprise? Shall the China mission of the M. E. Church South, our only foreign mission, continue to present herself "lying to under close reef," the only anomalous and even progressive representative of Christianity in the East?

But I will not complain. Better times are coming. Thank God our ship is raised a little and we are now preparing to unfurl our sails to more propitious breezes.

In conclusion, I would only add, let what you intend to do for us in this matter be done by next October or November, at the very latest, so that we may hear from you or receive your contributions on or before the Chinese new year, which occurs in our February. All schools are engaged by that time. With kindest regards to Sister Walker and the children of the Felicity street Juvenile Missionary Society, believe me

Your's, more hopefully,
YOUNG J. ALLEN.

Sunday School Visitor please copy.

SIR R. MURCHISON has expressed the opinion that the return of Dr. Livingstone may be looked for in August.

MY EXPERIMENT.

I believe in my heart that as there is not a happier or nobler occupation in the world than that of developing the minds that are to work in the next generation; so there are very many good men and women now occupied in teaching children conscientiously and with exceeding care.

Yet upon this subject of teaching I have long had crotchets of my own, of which Dr. Quemaribus and many other clever men used to declare to me that they were purely theoretical, that they were quite impossible of execution. Every practical man would tell me so. Every practical man did tell me so. "My dear fellow," said Quemaribus, "it is a very pretty amusement to plan model school systems, but you don't know the difficulties with which we have to contend. There is not time for all you would have done, and you set out with a wrong notion of the nature of a boy. Your method never could be worked." "Doctor," I said, "by the thunder of Jove, and by the whistle of the steam engine, I'll try."

I did try, and met with the result that I expected. After two years of school-keeping, during which I put my crotchets to a full and severe test, I left, in a town which I had entered as a stranger, some of the best friends I have ever made, or ever shall make. I left there also children whom I never shall forget—by whom, too, I hope never to be forgotten. Moreover, I did not lose money by the venture; in a commercial sense, the experiment succeeded to my perfect satisfaction.

One notion of mine was, that if children could be interested really in their studies—as they can be—so long as they were treated frankly and led by their affections, the work of education could be carried on entirely without punishment. I had been, as a boy, to many schools, and knew how dread begot deception, and we were all made, more or less, liars by the cane. Even our magnanimity consisted frequently in lying for each other, and obtaining for ourselves the floggings that impended over friends. I knew how deceits rotted the whole school intercourse to which I had myself been subject; how teachers, made distrustful, showered about accusations of falsehood; how we cribbed our lessons, and were led to become sly and mean. I do not mean to lay it down as a principle that schools should be conducted without punishment; I can conceive a dozen kinds of men who would know how to do good, with a few floggings judiciously administered. But I was not one of the dozen—I should certainly have done harm. Corporal punishments being abolished, there remained few others. For I uphold it as a principle that punishment which consists in the transformation of the school room to a prison, or in treating studies and school books as if they were racks and thumbscrews—instruments of torture to be applied against misdoers, in the shape of something to write or something to learn—to learn, forsooth!—defeat the purposes of education, heap up and aggravate the disgust which it should be the business of a good teacher carefully to remove as it arises.

I set out, therefore, with the belief that I could dispense wholly with punishment, if I could establish perfect openness of speech and conduct in the school. Accordingly, a little ceremony of signing a book was established on the entry of each pupil, whereby the signer formally promised in all dealings with his teacher or his companions "to act openly and speak the truth." All motive to deception being as much as possible withdrawn, the strongest motive penalty could give was put in the other scale; for it was established as a fundamental law that a first falsehood would be forgiven, but that after a second the offender would be required to leave the school. This law was taken, as it was made, in sober earnest. There was only one transgressor, a youth of fifteen, blunted in feeling by a long course of mismanagement. He did not remain with us three months. Systems, and very good systems, too, according with the individuality of other teachers, would provide for cases of that kind; mine did not. It was so far faulty. It would suit forty-nine children out of fifty, but the fiftieth would need another kind of discipline. A little pains being taken to keep up the feeling, perfect openness was secured, and no tale-telling was possible, for every one told frankly his own offence.

And that too was the case, although it was found in practice not quite possible to go on wholly without pains and penalties. At first, when there were half a dozen pupils, all went well; but when the number had increased, though all continued to go well, and the best spirit was shown by the children, it was not possible for them, gathered in groups, to exercise so much self-control as they might themselves wish, and as was necessary for a reasonable discipline. The joyousness and restlessness of youth, not being chilled in any way, would now and then break out at inconvenient times, and every idler was a cause of interruption to his neighbors. Penalties were therefore established. They were of the lightest kind, and represented nothing but the gain or loss of credit. They would have been ridiculous, except in as far as they were applied to children anxious to prove their resolution to do right.

Rewards were established with the penalties, and it is necessary to explain their nature first. I think it may be laid down as a principle that the practice of urging school boys, or even young men, into fierce competition for a book, a medal or a sum of money, hurts more than it helps the work of earnest education. The true teacher ought not to give prominence to an unworthy motive for exertion; only a false teacher does that to escape, in an artificial way, some of the consequences which result from the false principles on which he goes to work. It was my crotchet to give nobody a book for being more quick-witted than his neighbor, but, as much as possible, to set each working for his own sake, and to fix a common standard—not of intellect, but of application and attention, which each was to endeavor singly to attain. It was possible that at the end of a half year every pupil might receive a first prize. It was certain that, as prize or present, every one would receive a book, and that although there were first, second and third prizes, the difference between them was not to consist in money value.

This was our system of penalties, by which alone the little state of children was held in sufficient check: Whoever during work-time was a cause of interruption, had an interruption marked against him. If he interrupted three times, it was said that he lost half a day; if six times, he lost the day, and for the day, had nothing more to lose. If he chose—as he never did choose—it was to be supposed that, having got so far, he might make as much noise as he pleased thereafter. Gay spirits now and then indulged themselves in the luxury of two offences against order, stopping at the third. Every offence against discipline went by the name of interruption; and we called a day a ticket. At the end of the half year each pupil's lost days were counted, and according to their number was the number of his prize. Within the cover of his book was pasted a small printed form, which, being filled up, carried abroad the exact intelligence that its owner had been present and attentive at school a certain number of days, absent or inattentive another certain number of days, and had received that book as a first, second or third prize. The success of this plan was greater than a man putting no faith in children might suppose. Stout boys who could pull at an oar with a strong arm were not too big to cry, sometimes, over a lost half day. The ages of the pupils ranged between eight and fifteen. Now and then it happened that some great event outside, such as the freezing of a pond, produced an irrepressible excitement. Common restraints would not check talking and inattention. The punishment then introduced is horrible to tell: There was no teaching. All lessons were put aside. Instead of extra lessons for a punishment, no lessons appeared to me the best mark of supreme displeasure. Lessons were not to be regarded as their pain, but as their privilege; when they became too unmanageable the privilege was for a time withdrawn. Whatever you may choose to call a punishment becomes one to an honest and well-meaning child. Stoppage of lessons checked all turbulence at once, and the school looked like a dismal wax-work exhibition until the prohibition was withdrawn.

Children are very teachable, and it is just as easy to excite in them, and to lead them by, a sense of honor and self-respect, as to spur them on by promoting among them rivalries and jealousies, and to try to drive them out of mischief with a cane.

Having explained our criminal code, let me describe next our ordinary constitution, which was from beginning to end one shock to the feelings of Quemaribus when I detailed it to him. Children are not fond of gloom or ugliness, and it is not wonderful if they have little admiration for the customary school room and its furniture. My crotchet on that subject was, that the best room in the teacher's house should be the school room, and that he should do all he in reason could to give it a cheerful and even elegant appearance. The school of which I speak was established by the sea shore, and there was a very fine view from our school room window. It must be confessed that there was plenty to look at, and sometimes certainly a ship or a donkey would appear at inconvenient seasons; but, as we did not shut the world out from our teaching, there was no good reason why it should be shut out from our eyes. There was a back room used for supplementary purposes, but the front room was the main work-place. I was the first tenant of the house, and papered it. For that school room, in defiance of all prejudice, and in the mad pursuance of my crotchet, I chose the most elegant light paper I could find—a glazed paper with a pure white ground, under a pattern that interfered little with the whiteness and delicacy of the whole effect. After two years of school work in that room, it being always full, the paper was left almost without a soil. There had been a few ink spots that could readily be scratched out with a knife, and one mishap with an inkstand, of which the traces were sufficiently obliterated with the help of a basin of cold water.

Upon the mantelpiece were vases, which the children themselves kept supplied with flowers. The room was carpeted, and it must be granted that the carpet soon wore out. There were neat little cane chairs instead of forms, cheerful looking tables instead of school desks. The aspect of the room was as cheerful as I could contrive to make it, and was a great shock to the prejudices of Dr. Quemaribus. It did contain, however, a blackboard, a pair of little globes, and a great map of the world; to which our references were so incessant, and I believe often so pleasant, that I think we all were glad to be familiar with its features.

Dr. Q. called on us one Monday morning before his own Christmas holidays were over—ours being short—and he made a grimace when he found us very snugly seated about the room, one stirring the fire, and all talking about the news of the day. I was insane enough to devote every Monday morning to that sort of study, and the Doctor candidly confessed, before he left, that it was not altogether folly. Boys accustomed to discussions upon history looked at contemporary events from points of view that appeared quaint to him, and not entirely useless. There was a new scientific discovery of which they were endeavoring to understand as much as possible, and they were criticising social movements in a startling way. The Doctor observed, too, how the tempers and the humors of the children were displayed in this free talk, and how easy it became, without effort or ostentation, to repress in any one an evil tendency—the tendency, perhaps, to pass summary and contemptuous opinions—and to educate the intellects of all. A great deal may be done when all seem to be doing nothing. When news was scarce, and time was plentiful, we filled that morning with a lesson upon what we entitled "common knowledge." That topic recurred two or three times a week, and was concerned with reasonings and explanations on the commonest of every-day words and things.

We divided the day into two very distinct parts. Half was spent upon book study, as of languages, arithmetic and mathematics; the other half upon history and science. I began to struggle—through the history of man—fully enough to occupy over the task five or six hours a week, and get to the end in about three years. In the same time we were to get through the story of the world about us, and complete the circle of the sciences. Geography we learnt insensibly with history and science, filling up our knowledge of it with the reading of good books of travel. In these studies the interest taken by the children was complete, but partly because I felt that there was insecurity in oral teaching by itself, partly because I wished to see how we were getting on, a practice was established of mutual examination in all things taught verbally to the whole school together. All were parted into two sides, matched pretty evenly, whose work it was to puzzle one another. The sides were often shifted, for the eagerness of competition became sometimes greater than was wholesome, though it was a pure game of the wits, in which there was no tangible reward held out to the victor. Very proud I felt at the first trial when I heard questions asked and answered upon facts in history or natural history, or explanations of familiar things taught verbally, in some cases, twelve months ago. It was felt to be of no use to ask anything told within a month or two, because that probably would not have been forgotten. I got a book and entered every question that was asked, wording it in my own way, but altering or prompting nothing; and the book now lies before me, an emphatic proof of the degree and kind of interest that children, taught without compulsion, and allowed to remark freely upon all that they are doing, can take in the acquisition of hard knowledge. They began curiously with thoughts rather than things, and with thoughts, too, that had not been discussed among us for a twelvemonth. "Why does China stand still in her civilization?" was asked first; that being answered, the other side returned fire with the same kind of shot, "Why did our civilization begin on the shores of the Mediterranean?" That was remembered, and there was a return question ready, "Upon what does the advance of civilization depend chiefly?" That, too, was known, and there was a shot more in the locker, "Why is England so particularly prosperous—why not some other island?" Then there was a change of theme; a demand for the habits of the sexton-beetle, was returned again in kind by a demand for ditto of the ant-lion, and upon the white ants there was a retort made with the gad-fly and the Bosphorus. Then one side grew nautical, and wanted a description of all the parts of an ancient ship of war. They were remembered—for the topic was but a few months old—and the retort was, "Describe the spy boats of the ancient Briton." That day's engagement ended with the question, "Why is it close and warm in cloudy weather?" to which the return inquiry was, "Why is it colder as you rise into the air, though you get nearer to the sun?" Every question asked that day was fairly answered.—On the next day of battle I find one side asking to be shown the course of the chief ocean currents, and the other demanding to be told what causes ebb and flow of tide, spring and neap tides, and to be shown the course of the tide-wave. I find questions in the same day on the wars of Hannibal, the twinkling of the stars, the theory of coral reefs, the construction of the barometer and thermometer, the tide in the Mediterranean, and how one branch of a fruit tree can be made to bear more than the rest.

After this system of natural examination was established, a new phase of our school life displayed itself. The oral teaching, which had evidently not been thrown away, was cultivated with new care; a great system of note-taking arose; all kinds of spontaneous efforts were made to retain things in the memory; and the result was, that, as I read before I taught, and could not remain always so full of information on a topic as I was while teaching it, the children over and over again remembered more than I did. I soon needed all my wits not to be nonplused myself, when they were laboring to nonplus one another.

Now if work of this kind can be done merrily, stopping at the end of every hour for five minutes of play, and throughout without any employment of a harsh restraint; if over work of this kind faults of character or temper can be easily and perfectly corrected—as with us in two or three instances they were—a spirit of inquiry can be begotten. That done, a boy can be made to feel the use and enjoy the exercise of education, and in the end will turn out eager to go on acquiring knowledge for himself. Surely if this be so, there must be something rotten in existing school systems, planned upon the models set up in the middle ages! Truly, I think there is great room for a Luther among schoolmasters; and I do marvel greatly at the pertinacity with which society adheres, in these days, to scholastic usages whereof familiarity breeds in it no contempt.—*Household Words.*

A LETTER from the wilds of Cheshire was received at London one morning, having the simple superscription, 'For moi Son, London.' After passing through a succession of hands, it was at length duly deposited, along with a thousand other letters, at a left-till-called-for office, there to await the chapter of accidents. A few days afterward a simple-looking countryman presented himself, and inquired, 'Han yo gooton a letter for me fra moi feyther?' A titter, a whisper, a significant nod of the head on the part of more than one official, then a rummage amongst the pigeon-holes, and 'feythur's' letter was found and handed to the son, who looked upon the whole proceeding quite as a matter of course.

TWENTY-NINE years ago the Countess of Morningtou filed a bill in the Court of Chancery to enforce payment of an annuity of £1,000 a year to which she was entitled. The case was decided in her favor a month ago, after the costs had swelled to £35,000, and she had been compelled to sue *in forma pauperis*. Surely, the abuses which Dickens satirizes are not all reformed.

THE work of enlisting soldiers for the Pontifical army, in the Dominion, continues active. Three hundred more Canadian Zouaves, accompanied by a priest, have left St. John, *en route* for Rome. The Italian government has issued a protest against enlistments for Rome being carried on in this country.

SIR JOHN PACKINGTON has stated in the House of Commons that one of the new cannon now required could not be proved so as to ascertain whether it was an efficient gun or not without firing off $10,000 worth of shot.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Ah! here it is, that dear old place,
Unchanged through all these years;
How like some sweet, familiar face
My childhood's home appears!
The grand old trees beside the door
Still spread their branches wide;
The river wanders as of yore,
With sweetly murmuring tide;
The distant hills look green and gay,
The flowers are blooming wild,
And everything seems glad to day,
As when I was a child!

Regardless how the years have flown,
Half wondering I stand,
I catch no fond, endearing tone;
I clasp no friendly hand;
I think my mother's smile to meet,
I list my father's call,
I pause to hear my brother's feet
Come bounding through the hall;
But silence all around me reigns,
A chill creeps through my heart,
No trace of those I love remains,
And tears unbidden start.

What though the sunbeams fall as fair,
What though the budding flowers
Still shed their fragrance on the air,
Within life's golden hours?
The loving ones that clustered here
These walls may not restore;
Voices that filled my youthful ear
Will greet my soul no more;
And yet I quit the dear old place
With slow and lingering tread,
As when we kiss a cold, cold face
And leave it with the dead.

For the Advocate.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Editor: No one, especially no child or young and feeble person, can be fed altogether on strong food. The constitution would soon be weakened, the appetite gone, and the person unwilling and unable to take food of any kind. There must be a full, free supply of vegetable diet—the growth of the garden. Not the spontaneous growth, the noxious weeds, but the healthy, life-giving vegetable, that is produced by careful preparation and cultivation of the soil and good seed.

So it is with the mind and heart. Strong intellectual food for the young is not well. Where this alone is administered they soon lose their relish for it. It becomes obnoxious to their taste, and they turn to other sources for the food they require. It is useless for us to say that under the present system of worldly pleasures they fail to be fed. They are oftener poisoned. But God, with his usual goodness, has provided for all this. He has placed a garden-spot in the mind of every one, which he designed we should cultivate, and in which to produce that fruit necessary to give health, strength and beauty to the moral man. We do not propose to speak of this faculty, this garden-spot, in its broad limits, but merely of one small portion—the love of amusement.

This love is no extraneous faculty, introduced by the operation of sin, as some would have us believe. It is no useless creature of worldly-mindedness, nor an alluring agent, devised by satan for the increase of his kingdom. It is an inherent faculty, the gift of God, for the benefit and happiness of his creatures. Its office is to render life pleasant, to cheer and encourage man along the way, to open our eyes to the beauty of God's works, to his kindness, his goodness to us, and surely prepare our minds and hearts, and render us the more willing to enter into his service. But it seems that we have lost sight of this altogether. This ground has never been cultivated. No one has ever sown any seed there except the enemy. His agents have been wiser than we. They have long been busy. They have taken the soil, however, in its rude state—have sown bad seed, and raised, Oh! how much poisonous food for the children of men. How many pleasing, interesting amusements they have!—but not one that has a tendency to elevate mankind or lead them to God.

Satan is very wise; and to render his instruments more effectual he has given some of them an intellectual or moral turn. But they always have more poison than happiness. Who can honestly say, the day after attending these amusements, that they are better prepared to glorify God? Whether we engage in the business of the world, the business of the temple, or the pleasures of life, we are to remember that every act should be done for the glory of God—all should be done for the same end. It is for this that we were made.

But because this is the state of affairs is no reason why we should kill this love for amusements. Because our gardens, when entirely neglected, will bring forth weeds, some poisonous and some worthless, is no reason why we should sow them in salt—destroy their fertility. We should kill the weeds. But we cannot do this by nipping the flowers. We must root them out by preparing the ground and substituting and cultivating good seed in their stead. Many persons, aye thousands, have been led astray and eternally destroyed by the evil influence of our halls of pleasure. And why? Because they were never taught that these were hurtful. They had a natural love for such things. That love would naturally seek its gratification—it ought to seek it. But where? It asked for bread; but the world gave a stone; for a fish, but we gave a serpent. Who is responsible for all this? The unfortunate ones who are lost? Not alone. "The servant which knew his Lord's will and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes." How many who were destroyed by the light and pleasant, yet poisonous, food, having of course no relish for the stronger, might have been saved had they been permitted to see that the ways of usefulness and glory were pleasant withal? How many of the poor, sickly, feeble Christians, who find it so hard to labor in Christ's kingdom, might have been strong, healthy laborers if, when they were being trained, they had been fed upon some of the lighter and more pleasant food, along with that which was strong and substantial? How many of our great men might have been giants had this been the case?

Then what are we to do? Let us urge the world, the social, the educational, the Christian world, to take hold of this thing. Let them introduce a system of amusements that will be pleasing to the eye and fancy, and at the same time will feast the reason and fill the soul with healthy moral food, and prepare it for the great truths of education and progress. God's service does not require us to be always in the temple, nor yet in the fields, nor market places, nor in our tents at home. Let the halls of pleasure be opened for his praise; let the beauties of nature be used, and all the pleasant and glorious arts and sciences, with which God has so richly endowed us, be combined to give beauty and joy and happiness in the great work of glorifying his name. We may "praise him with the sound of the trumpet; praise him with the psaltery and harp; praise him with the timbrel and dance; praise him with the stringed instruments and organs."

This cannot be perfected in a day, any more than our educational system, which is still far from perfect, could have been completed in a day. But let the work be commenced and carried forward as rapidly and perfected as soon as possible. We rob God so long as we delay. G.

For the Advocate.

Evergreen Circuit Alabama Conference.

Evergreen, Ala., June 27, 1868.

Mr. Editor: It occurred to me, a few days ago, that from certain circumstances some of our old friends would like to hear how things are progressing on Evergreen circuit.

Owing to protracted sickness in my family I could not even come here to survey the work until about the close of January. I met the Rev. W. P. Miller at the Union Camp Ground, on the fourth Saturday in January; and requested him to give me a true statement of the condition of the work. He went on to tell me of his success at this, that and the other place, and of the insignificantly small number he had left on our muster rolls; and, as one would readily suppose, he alluded very particularly to the financial condition of the work, stating that for two years' services he had received about one hundred dollars, all told. As it is now, said he, you may expect to have to support yourself. But I determined at once that I would risk the consequences. So I hastened back to Skipperville, and in a few days, in company with J—— and the little ones, was en route to my new field of labor. In less than six days I found myself away out here, one hundred miles from my former home, without provisions, among strangers, and with an itinerant's constant companion—a thin pocket-book. But as soon as my wants were made known they were provided for—the circuit having already paid largely over what it paid the last two years.

Notwithstanding the fact that Miller, in his letter to Bro. West, wrote that the Methodist Church South was about dead in this section, if his brethren of the Northern M. E. Church were to come down here, and see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears, they would find it most provokingly different. They preach at six churches on the circuit; we at fifteen. They have from fifty-five to sixty members; we have from one hundred and ninety to two hundred. And as to the two churches he alluded to in his communication to the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*: I live within three-fourths of a mile of one of them—Union Camp Ground. He has only a half interest in that, and the entire house and lot would be dear at three hundred dollars. The small interest he holds in the other one is not worth a shilling, for it stands on land belonging to an insolvent estate, and the parties who gave the title had no more authority to do so than I or any one else had, and if Miller denies it we will contest the matter. His glorious "old mother church," as he calls it, cannot prosper here while the present state of things exists. J. L. Skipper.

CHINESE ANCESTRAL WORSHIP.

The following article is from a correspondent of the New York *Commercial Journal*:

The arrival in this country of embassadors from the Chinese Empire, accompanied by Mr. Burlingame, has awakened an unusual desire to know more of the manners, customs and worship of this strange people.

Rev. M. J. Knowlton, of Ningpo, China, has kindly put us in possession of very interesting information in regard to certain superstitions, rites and practices which constitute their principal religion. The most prominent feature is ancestral worship. This doctrine he regards as the chief obstacle in the way of disseminating the gospel among the four hundred millions of idol worshipers, who live in the eighteen provinces constituting the Celestial Empire.

The Chinese believe in the existence of a world of light and a world of darkness. The world of light is the visible world in which they live, and the world of darkness is the world in which men live after death. The world of darkness is supposed to be the counterpart of the world of light, (China,) and to be governed by similar officers, from the emperor down to the lowest policeman in a Chinese *Ya mun*. The mental and moral characteristics of the inhabitants of the world of darkness are supposed to be precisely like those of the world of light, and their necessities and comfort must be provided for; but as they are invisible, anything which is designed for their use must also be rendered invisible, and for that reason it is burned.

They believe that a man has three souls—one in the head, one in the chest, and one in the lower extremities. At death one of these souls takes its position with the ancestral tablet—a bit of board upon which is inscribed the name, birth and death of the deceased, ornamented according to the wealth and taste of those who erect it and the station occupied in life by the person whose name it bears. Another soul stays with the corpse, and the third goes into the world of darkness for trial and punishment. From the world of darkness the spirits of the departed can see those who dwell in the world of light; can avenge themselves for neglect, or reward survivors for their remembrance and the proper provision for the necessities of their condition. To the influences which spirits in the world of darkness exert upon the affairs of the living are largely attributed the evil and good which attend the existence of those who remain in the world of light. Such influences, in connection with the "fung shuy," (literally translated "wind and water," but having a far deeper signification, to which we shall refer in a future article,) are believed to control the destinies of man. Those who die at sea or in war, or the location of whose grave is from any other cause unknown, are believed to be reduced to beggary in the world of darkness, and to avenge their sufferings upon those in the world of light, who are in no way responsible for their neglect. They believe that the punishments of the world of darkness are the same as those that prevail in the world of light, and involve the idea of physical suffering; but as they do not believe that the powers of those in authority are greater than those who dwell in the world of light, they think such punishments may be evaded as they are evaded in this world.

Naturally, then, the object of the worship of the dead is, so to speak, to keep peace between the inhabitants of the two worlds. To this end a *Wayquan* is established by those who congregate in distant cities to aid in the support of the dead of their native place, and to assist in the recovery of the bodies or bones of deceased friends; and various other means are adopted to facilitate provision for the wants of the dead, and to conciliate them, or to obstruct the operation of the evil influences which they are supposed to exert upon the affairs of the living. For when a man is dead he is in a position to avenge himself upon those who may have injured him while living, and it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for a man to take his own life in order to obtain such an advantage over those who persistently wrong him in the world of light.

As the character of a man's residence and his style of living are marks of respectability, so the coffin and other adjuncts of burial are supposed to confer respectability upon the dead, and great pains are taken to provide a decent burial for friends. Many, indeed, attend to the matter of burial for themselves, and superintend the construction and embellishment of their own coffins.

Temples are erected for the accommodation of idols, which are representatives of the governmental authorities of the world of darkness. The superiors only occupy these temples or *Ya muns*; the subordinates being placed, like policemen, in positions where they can best control the turbulent beggar spirits which roam about the world of light to inflict injuries upon the living. They believe that these authorities can be bribed, and, therefore, upon the death of a friend, care is taken that he shall be provided by the burning of a quantity of *din*, with ample funds to purchase release from the subordinates of the world of darkness before they can be handed over to higher authorities for condemnation and punishment. Din is the silver currency of the world of darkness. It is made of thin paper and tinfoil pasted together. Some is made of gilt paper, and in certain parts of China paper dollars are prepared with the stamp of the old Spanish dollar, one hundred of which are worth about ten cents.

When one member of a family falls ill the others sacrifice to and worship before the ancestral tablets, to conciliate the spirits departed in case they may be the cause of the illness, on account of negligence in providing for their wants, or to obtain their aid, if the illness has been occasioned by a wild beggar spirit. To ascertain which is the case, a medium (usually a woman) is called, who gives the required information. If the discontented ancestors are the cause of the trouble, *din* is burned before the ancestral tablets. If a beggar spirit is causing the mischief, *din* is burned outside of the door to appease it. If the sick person becomes delirious, or the extremities get cold, one of the three souls has been captured by a loving spirit, and thereupon some member of the family stands outside the door, holding a lighted lantern, and calls, in anxious and affectionate tones, upon the departed by name to return. The moment a man dies he is supposed to be arrested by the authorities of the world of darkness. His friends, who were at a loss to know what to do for him while he was sick, know his requirements perfectly when he is dead. A cup of cold water is placed at the outer door that he may take his last drink. A suit of good clothes is burned that he may present a respectable appearance to the authorities who take him into custody, and thereby secure the kinder treatment which the police of the world of light accord to well-dressed culprits; the feelings of the authorities of the world of darkness being supposed to be influenced by the same considerations. *Din*, in proportion to the exigencies of the occasion, is supplied, and the bed of the deceased burned, that, whether he makes good his escape or otherwise, he may not lack the solace of comfortable repose. After having thus provided for the deceased, the family and relatives next proceed to protect themselves from the evil influences which he is now supposed to be capable of exerting. From the 9th to the 18th day, according to the day of the month upon which the death took place, the spirit is supposed to return to its old abode, bringing with it a host of ravenous beggars to aid it in its revengeful visitation. The family, in order to counteract the baneful influences of this visit, employ *Tauist* priests to perform the ceremony of *Koongtuh*—meritorious service. The opportunities for preying upon the pockets of the people, by practicing upon their credulity in the performance of this service, are enormous.

The priests, the interpreters and agents of the gods, like the mandarins of this world, are ever on the alert for an opportunity to squeeze the rich. They are ever mindful of the welfare of their parishioners, not only of the living but of the dead also. In their watchful devotions before their deities they frequently discover that some one of their charge, who was arrested several months before, and whose family is more fortunate in life than many of his fellows, is in great agony in the other world, and they manage very delicately to communicate the fact to the family of the deceased. They, greatly distressed and alarmed, send for the priest, who was so kind as to communicate to them any tidings of their departed friend. They wish to know the particulars of his misfortune. The priest, in whom they have trusted for years, goes into an investigation and discovers that the poor unfortunate is confined in a deep pit, guarded by sword and spear; and, with some show of emotion, informs the family that nothing short of three days of "*Koongtuh*" and a large expenditure of money will rescue him from *that place*. The family, anxious to do something for his relief, urgently inquire what sum it will take. The answer is usually in accordance with their ability to pay. We will say his demand in this instance is an amount in Chinese currency equal to $1,000. The astonished family plead their inability to pay so much. The priest is not inclined to undertake it for less, and reminds them that the consequences of allowing their friend to remain where he is will not rest upon him. They hold a hasty consultation as to what they shall offer. Half the original sum is proposed. The priest refuses to undertake it for the amount offered. After further consultation they offer $700. The priest with hesitation agrees to undertake it for that amount. At the same time he informs them that it will be very difficult. On the day appointed the reception hall is stripped of all its furniture and decorated in the most gorgeous manner with temple regalia, richly embroidered satin hangings suspended from the ceiling, on which are emblazoned the emblems of authority in the world of darkness. The ancestral tablet of the unfortunate one, elevated to a golden throne, is placed in the midst of ornamental insignia of authority on a table in the centre of the hall. Around this tablet, five, seven or nine *Tauist* priests, attired in richly embroidered imperial robes, march and chant their incantations. This ceremony, enlivened by music and gong, is kept up day and night. Meanwhile, the relations, invited guests and priests live on the family. On the afternoon of the second day the abbot, or master of ceremonies, with some confusion and great emotion, informs the family that the position of the unfortunate is unchanged, and that the authorities of the spirit world will not entertain the idea of releasing him for the sum agreed upon. They, full of apprehensions, bestir themselves to borrow, if they cannot otherwise raise the additional sum of $300. The priests return to their service with new zeal. The chanting is more energetic; the step much quicker; the ringing of the bell is more frequent, while the family weep over their misfortune. In due time the master of ceremonies announces a commotion in *Yun-kan*, (prison of the world of shades,) and that the unfortunate is about to be released. This news is both a proof that the additional payment had its desired effect, and some consolation to the anxious family for their unexpected outlay. On the third day the master of ceremonies makes an examination; informs the family that the unfortunate man is nearly out of the pit, that he is clinging to one side and looking with anxious solicitude for further aid, but that the priests cannot induce the authorities to allow him to escape even for the sums already paid. Now, what is to be done? The friends, frantic with anxiety, tear the bangles from their arms, the rings from their hands, and produce other jewels and articles upon which money can be had from the pawn-brokers, and thus manage to pay the priests still more. The priests, judging from appearances that they can get nothing further, return to their arduous undertaking with redoubled zeal, and ere the sun sets the fearful din of gongs and fire crackers announces to the anxious family that the incarcerated spirit has been set at liberty. The design of the fire crackers and gongs is to frighten the bewildered spirit far away from that horrible pit. Congratulations are exchanged, and the family is relieved of much anxiety and a large sum of money. This "*Koongtuh*" may be repeated if the priests, who are ever on the alert for opportunities, can manage to make the necessity of it apparent, as in the case of sore afflictions of the family.

One feature of this "*Koongtuh*," as performed by either Tauist or Buddhist priests, is worthy of note. The relief afforded an unfortunate prisoner in Chinese purgatory is only temporary. They do not profess, for the large sum of money they receive, to rescue a person and remove him to a place of safety. They only propose to extricate him from present suffering. Indeed, a heaven, or place where the good may find protection and be at rest, is not predicated of this or any other of the Chinese systems of religion. They have no heaven presided over by a god of justice, for they have no such official in the world of light. Devils and demons reign supreme in the world of darkness. There is no charity there. Those who are incarcerated must be supported as men are in prisons in this world by their friends. Hence the necessity of ancestral worship.

To provide for its proper execution and perpetuation is the great concern of life. The laws of the land are based upon it, and the practice of polygamy is the result of the desire for offspring, which are rendered by this system so essential to the future welfare of souls. The rites of ancestral worship must be performed by a blood relative of the male line. It is by inheritance the right, the privilege and the duty of the oldest son, or his heir, to perform this sacred service. This explains the great preference for sons over daughters, and the joy which accompanies the birth of a son. Under these circumstances it is difficult to conceive the estimate placed upon an only son, whose death without male issue would consign all his ancestry to perpetual beggary.

The moral courage required to enable such a man to embrace Christianity, and to call down upon him the curses and denunciations of his family and neighbors, must indeed be great. An instance is related of a father at Shanghai threatening to take his own life in order to be able to punish a son who wished to become a Christian. For a son to provoke his father to such a degree that he would take his own life in order to avenge himself is one of the highest crimes known to the Chinese law. The son, under such circumstances, would be regarded as a paricide, and would be certainly decapitated.

The form of ancestral worship most in vogue is that of public contributions to the poor dead, or those whose places of burial are not known, or if known, are destitute of any friend to minister to their wants. There are three public festivals for this purpose each year. At these feasts idols are paraded and large quantities of *din* are contributed, each family being expected to give at least one hundred cash, (ten cents,) while the rich often give very large sums of money. This din is distributed and burned in the places supposed to be most frequented by beggar spirits. The amount annually expended to keep these disorderly and evil-disposed spirits quiet is estimated at an aggregate of upward of $30,000,000. It is also estimated that each family expends for the worship of its ancestors an average of at least $1 50. With a population of 400,000,000, averaging families at five persons each, we have 80,000,000 families, and $120,000,000 expended by them in private ancestral worship. When the amount of the public charities for this purpose is added, a total of $150,000,000 expended to quiet the dead is attained.

The living are the slaves of the dead, and stand in lonely fear of their molestations. The most formidable evils in morals and legislation which burden the population arise from the system, and it is this formidable obstacle that impedes the progress of Christianity within the Chinese Empire. That the dead may not be neglected, the living crowd together, and poverty, squalor, vice and disease are the result. "They devour each other while chained to the tomb."

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

TO AGENTS.—A NEW THOUGHT!

We wish them to forward promptly the money when they send the name of the subscriber, not because their credit is not the very best at this office, but because we need daily food, and the food of a printing press is money. But we urge them, by all the thieves in the Post Office Department, and they are legion, to either remit in a *post office order*, in a *draft*, by *express*, or *register*. We have given the order of preference as to security. To hold back a subscription one month is to each of our five hundred agents a small matter. To us it is like cutting the Croton Aqueduct.

AN AGENT'S CHALLENGE.

MR. EDITOR: I am not a "war horse" nor a "fighting man," yet I challenge all other pastoral charges in the patronizing conferences of your excellent paper to do as well as our little "saw-dust town" is doing. We average more than one copy for each male member in our charge, and I now forward you another. Your's truly,

J. A. PARKER.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is sent in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest. Our circulation is widening daily under the care of several hundred Southern Methodist preachers, who are both the agents and the owners of this sheet. A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns. Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city. We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour and even "*whisky*," which may be set forth in its columns.

OUR COLLEGES HOLDING ON.

Every one ought to read the history of the Dutch Republic, just to learn what a virtue there is in a purpose that lasts two life-times. A Dutchman fights, like he smokes, as if he intended never to quit. This is the element the American needs to give value to many qualities which otherwise pass for nothing. And this element of constancy our people are showing in a conflict, through which they are now passing, that involves the welfare of everything in the church and in the State. The report of the action of the trustees of the Southern University, at Greensboro, will be hailed by all Southern Methodists with profound satisfaction. The college goes on: the price of tuition is reduced, and board will be furnished at the low rate of $16. Our sons may be educated, notwithstanding the triple failure of crops and the ruin of the war's wide tornado. When plenty comes back again, and the land smiles with peace, the church and the country will not forget the sacrifices which these noble educators of youth made for the public good in the hour of its distress. Their labors and generosity will secure to the South its proper place in the control of affairs, which would simply be impossible if her youth were suffered to grow up without the advantages of a liberal education. Even now we are distressed daily by the thought that, with every possible reduction of cost, there are hundreds of our young men who by social position and merit are entitled to every opportunity that money can purchase, but are doomed to unrelieved physical labor. Would that we could teach a thousand at one time, and board them for nothing! We know of no purer benefaction, next to that of leading a soul to Christ. The loss we suffer positively in this direction is far greater than the direct loss of agricultural wealth. This might be repaired, but the lack of brain-culture and development at any period, from any cause, cannot be remedied, because the world moves incessantly forward, and the highest brain-power is needed at every moment of its progress. It is hard for a people or nation to catch up that, in these days, from any cause, lags behind. The shadow is not often driven back upon the dial.

Many families that cannot afford to send a youth to college for four years can send him for two. Let them send him, by all means. We believe that under the tremendous stimulus of necessity a young man will receive and assimilate more instruction and a better education in two years than he would have in four years, in those easy times when "going to college" was regarded as a somewhat ordinary luxury, and to be endured only for one's friends' sake. The testimony of all our schools and colleges is, that those who are now there are no triflers. They work like men who see the sun going down. The times have sobered our young people; they have learned great truths during the wars. They know that the fate of empires and battles depends upon mental training and power full as much as upon military drill—that the greatest events of the great issues are largely questions of brain quantity. It would be a pity, indeed, if, with all our misfortunes, we might not derive some great good out of the war which those who come after us cannot.

Nations recover with marvelous speed from the effects of devastating wars. The period immediately succeeding them—in the history of the last three hundred years—has always been marked for its *rapidity of growth*; fresh and strange impulses seem to preside over the various departments of a nation's life, and in a little while all traces of its misfortune vanish. This would have been our history already, but for that madness which it seems cannot be appeased, and which has checked again and again those powerful tendencies for good throughout the South. We are far, very far, however, from despairing that this general law will yet assert itself, in spite of the petty purposes of the dominant party. This cannot last long, and when the sun shines again we wish to have young men of polish and power among us, who will be capable and ready to maintain and advance all our interests in the council, on the platform or in any position of life, which demands either letters, logic, science, art or skill in their brightest development.

Dr. Neely gives us notice of the commencement occasion of the Southern University, so satisfactory that we wish it had been longer.

CHINA MISSION.

The Rev. Young J. Allen does not say that the money received from the Felicity street Sabbath school was the only and first money received by the mission, but that it was the first received for "*our long-neglected schools.* * * * They are the first and only contributions I have received *for that purpose.*" We understand that the impression was made upon the Sabbath school that the money given heretofore by them and everybody else, for China, had failed to reach the missionaries, excepting its twenty dollars! A singular mistake.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. KUES, boot and shoe manufactory, No. 27 Exchange alley, between Customhouse and Canal streets. We take much pleasure in calling the attention of our friends to Mr. K.'s establishment. He does excellent work, and is as worthy of patronage as any hard-working young man we know of.

THE KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—This Methodist institution is under the superintendence of Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor, formerly of the South Carolina Conference, and for some years a missionary to China—one better known to the church than the editor is. To speak further of the Doctor's fitness and high qualities for his present position, we might add that for many years he has been engaged in educating the youth of our church.

This university is located in the heart of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky—the wealthiest and most delightful portion of that State. The number of students is constantly increasing. He writes that many of them are "devotedly pious, and several are already licensed to preach; that the college has already furnished men for the itinerant ranks." We refer our readers for more particular information to our advertising columns.

MR. F. M. ECKFORD and Mr. GEO. A. CAGE have formed a partnership under the style of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a cotton factorage and general commission business. Office, No. 42 Union street. Mr. Eckford is from Columbus, Mississippi, where he has been most favorably known as a merchant. He has been residing in this city for several years past, and was of the firm of Campbell & Eckford. See advertisement.

A PRESENT.

Messrs. Palmer & Co., 93 Camp street, have, in their usual spirit of liberality, presented the church at Ocean Springs with a carpet for the pulpit platform.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

This body is moving on with all the racket of a crow's roost—overriding all constitutions, even the State, all elections, all parliamentary law, all usage, and apparently all rights, corporate and individual. It is reducing everything to a Radical pulp. The minority have no showing beyond a mere recognition. Doubtless the negroes and whites in the ascendency are working by the card, upon telegrams from the chairman of the Reconstruction Committee at Washington, and have but one idea—that of electing representatives and Senators who shall have no mind of their own, and who will pledge themselves in advance to impeach the President. To this result everything is being hurried up; not altogether, however, losing sight of the main chance—the State plunder, its offices, emoluments, perquisites etc., etc. It requires a little more patience than our people have to stand all this, but they have an eye to the fall elections, and "stoop to conquer."

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Rev. J. C. Brogan, of Littlesville Circuit, Mobile Conference, writes: "God's work is prospering in this section. Religion is recovering from the shock of war. At my regular monthly appointments I have had forty-five accessions to the church this year. I have ten Sabbath schools, averaging from thirty to seventy scholars each. I am now commencing a protracted meeting, and hope to have a general revival."

Brother B. sends a subscriber and the money in a *registered* letter. He says upon this point: "If you would credit the preachers for the money until conference, so that we could credit reliable subscribers, I believe we could do more for the paper." [Probably so; but where is the money to come from to print the paper—some thousands of dollars—while everything is holding back until conference? Who can afford to advance the amount for the benefit of these "reliable subscribers" until their crops come in? The fact is, money is as scarce in the valleys as it is in the hills, and as hard to come at in a station as on a circuit.]

Rev. J. C. A. Bridges writes from Montevallo Circuit, Alabama: "I think the prospects are flattering for a glorious revival—congregations are large and attentive. We have six very interesting Sabbath schools."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The platform has been adopted and is strong enough to support the man who may be selected to represent it. Two principles will elect those who advocate them: one is to pay the bonds in greenbacks; the other, that this is the country of the white man, and of the white man only. If there be added to this the other two: that the country and its legislation is to return at once to a full recognition of the Constitution, and that the civil law must be over the military, and paramount, this platform would seem to be impregnable and invincible.

Upon the eighth ballot Mr. Pendleton received 156 votes, and upon the eighteenth Gen. Hancock received 144. To obtain a man who represents in himself all the points of the platform seems difficult. It would seem possible that some one may yet be selected like Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, who would fully represent the one great idea of an immediate return to the Constitution.

CHINA.

Besides the letter from the secretary, Dr. Cunnyngham, our readers will find another "vermilion" letter from our missionary, the Rev. Y. J. Allen, dated at Shanghai, in this week's ADVOCATE.

A CHOICE LIBRARY OF MUSIC.—The United States Musical Review, published by J. L. Peters, 200 Broadway, New York, is before us, and merits the attention of all lovers of music. It is a mammoth monthly magazine, sheet music size, containing over seventeen pages of musical news, reviews, and choice art items, every line of which is readable, and we should say, invaluable to all musicians. This alone is well worth a year's subscription, which is only $2. The publishers, however, do not stop here, for, in addition to the above, each number contains four pieces of choice new music by the best writers in America, thus giving a select library of new music at such a low rate that even the poorest may indulge in what has hitherto been considered a luxury.

The music in the Review is of the best, as the following select list will testify, all of which has appeared within its pages during the last six months: 'Nora O'Neal,' 'Katy McFerran,' 'You've been a friend to me,' and 'Kiss me good-by, darling,' all by William S. Hays; 'Good-by, but come again,' and 'Do you think the moon could have seen us?' by J. R. Thomas; 'Ally Ray' and 'Little Brown Church,' by William S. Pitts; 'Maribell,' by Danks; 'Let the dead and the beautiful rest,' 'Break, break, O sea,' etc.

Also Kinkel's 'Maiden's Blush Schottish,' and 'Heavenly Thoughts,' Mack's 'Damask Rose' and 'White Rose, March,' and several other choice pieces, amounting in all to $9 at retail prices.

The United States Musical Review is published at $2 per year; single copies, 20 cents. No musical family should be without it.

Lay Delegation and the Methodist Episcopal Church North.

It is a matter of some moment what the action of the General Conference at Chicago accomplished in the interest of the friends of lay delegation. So far as we are able to judge, the whole question received a severe check. Several editors who were in favor of the lay policy have disappeared, and a new set are placed in charge of those *Advocates* which heretofore ranged themselves in its favor. The *Methodist* presents a singular contrast with its issues just before the General Conference. Then it was burdened with the great conception; now it has a short, lean paragraph instead, which suggests, possibly, the Horatian deliverance—a *muss!* Things look that way, if we may judge also from the tone of the *Western*, the *New York* and the *Northern Advocates*. We give one or two extracts. The *Northern* says:

"In all Christian frankness, we return for the calm consideration of the *Methodist*, the kind wish it expressed in our behalf some time since; that "its spirit may be improved." There is increasing need for attention to the *spirit* department of that sheet. It is already sour, and is growing bitter toward the institutions of the church. It is the legitimate result of the attitude it has taken in regard to the church, and can only be counteracted by great vigilance and a strong will. It is remarkable that about all the bitter things said on the subject of lay delegation are said in the columns of the *Methodist*, and said, we suppose, by preacher editors. When the laymen speak for themselves they are courteous and considerate; when the preacher speaks for them, in the assumed organ, there is too often the lack of these commendable qualities. This course, if pursued, will most assuredly injure the prospects of lay delegation."

The *Western* says:

"It should be understood, however, that those who voted for the submission of the plan to the people are not thereby bound to favor it before the people, or to vote for it when it shall be submitted to them in the annual conferences. The plan is not formally adopted. Many voted for its submission who will feel it their duty to oppose it hereafter. In this they violate no obligation, nor will their personal consistency be involved in the least. We say this much, lest the action of the General Conference be misconstrued."

The New York *Advocate* gives its rendering of the action as follows:

"The matter submitted to the church at this time differs from that before voted upon only in its form. Then only the abstract 'principle' was submitted, leaving the preparation of a plan, if any should be called for, to future action. This submits a definite plan to be approved or rejected by the popular vote; and further arrangements are made, should the vote be favorable, for so completing the process that lay representatives may be admitted to the next General Conference. We think the present a great improvement over the former method, as it will more clearly and definitely elicit the real preferences of the laity in the case.

"A great and important extension of the privilege of voting on the subject is also made, in giving the right to females to vote in the election that is ordered to ascertain the wishes of the church. This is something quite apart from the woman's rights question, as agitated in various quarters; it is a recognition of the radical character of the change proposed, and the right of referring its decision to all church members of proper age. Whether or not the admission of females to vote will affect the final result is uncertain, and of very little importance. It is right that all the subjects of government should be allowed to speak when radical modifications of the form of the government are proposed. We trust all our laity, both men and women, will at the proper time make known their wishes by the ballot."

When all the sisters, as well as all the brethren, get to voting, that is, legislating, we think the trouble will begin. That a confused mass, even more like the *Mountain* of the French assembly than that of the Latin poet, should be able to intelligently and calmly discuss the difficult question of lay delegation is a simple impossibility. The "old sides"—as the conservatives used to be called in the days of the Radical controversy, 1828—have managed to defeat the lay question before the General Conference most signally. We say *managed*, because the real strength of the lay party was certainly very great in that body. It was "out-generaled." But such triumphs are usually disastrous, and we suppose this will prove so in this instance. Even the action which was adopted is being ignored by the "old sides," and a question of good faith is already adding its weight to the general complication.

THE CHINA MISSION.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY.

ABINGDON, Virginia, July 2, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Our Indian and China missions are needy. The efforts of Bishop Marvin have been successful in relieving the immediate necessities of the brethren in the Indian missions, but they must have a regular supply or they cannot keep up that work. The church cannot afford to lose the advantages gained by years of labor in that field. We must do our part in educating and preaching the gospel to these unfortunate children of the wilderness. They have been, and now are, the victims of the white man's cupidity. Every right, national and individual, has been outraged by those calling themselves Christians. It is as little as we can now do to labor for their conversion to Christ. But those who preach the gospel to them must be supported by the missionary funds of the church. These funds are not sufficient at present. We must increase our contributions largely, or this important department of our foreign missionary work must suffer.

Our China mission has as yet received but little from the church since the war—not enough to pay the debts which the brethren were compelled to make in order to live. They have supported themselves by acting as school teachers, interpreters, etc. But this means of support is now failing them. Bro. Lambuth writes me that he is out of all secular employments, and is therefore wholly dependent upon the remittances sent out from home. Brother Allen may any day lose his place in the government school, and will then be left without anything. The church should remember that these brethren went to that field of labor as its agents, and with the promise of a comfortable support. Will it desert them now, and leave them to perish?

China is becoming intensely interesting as a mission field. The Christian world is preparing to increase its working force there. Shall we give up the field, just at the moment when the signs of promise are so encouraging? Surely we dare not do such a thing?

Will not the preachers throughout our church make one more effort to save our foreign missions? Brethren, now is the time. The crisis is upon us. If we meet it as we ought, all will be well. But if we fail, a century will not suffice us to recover our loss. Will not the editors of our church papers take up the subject? Make a specialty of it for the next three months. I fear all do not appreciate the importance of prompt general action. It is not an empty cry of alarm; it is not exaggeration to say if the church does not do more the coming year than it has the past our foreign missions are ruined. It is time this serious fact receive the attention of the whole church. Our enemies exult in the prospect of our ruin. Thank God! it is not in their power to effect it. We only can do it. If faithful to God, and the work committed to our hands, we can laugh the envious and malignant prophets of evil to scorn. Come brethren, friends of Christ and perishing souls, let us up and do this work like men and Christians!

W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM.

Wetumpka District Meeting.

MR. EDITOR: Brother D. M. Hudson, our presiding elder, I see, has announced that the Wetumpka District Meeting, Montgomery Conference, is to commence at Tallassee, Alabama, Thursday, 13th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M. Allow me to say in addition, to all the delegates, that the trains on the Montgomery and West Point railroad meet at Cowel's station, (the nearest point to Tallassee,) at 8.37 A. M., and at 6 to 7 P. M. Conveyances for all the brethren who choose to come by railway will be furnished on Thursday and Friday mornings. We hope to have a full attendance of all the delegates. Ample provisions for all. R. A. TIMMONS, Pastor.

For the Advocate.

Southern University, at Greensboro, Alabama.

MOBILE, Alabama, July 4, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I have just returned from the annual commencement of this institution, where your State was nobly represented, on commencement Sabbath, in a most appropriate sermon, by my old friend and fellow-laborer, Dr. Walker, of your city, and also by two young men (students) from Louisiana—your son and the son of Dr. Walker. The citizens displayed a royal hospitality, and there was an unusually large number of visitors to share it. The students acquitted themselves with honor, both to themselves and their teachers. Arrangements have been made for two additional schools—law and medicine—in connection with the university. Board has been reduced to sixteen dollars per month, and measures adopted by which to give the benefits of the institution to a number of young men preparing for the ministry, *free of all charge.*

The clouds which have hung over the university for the past three or four years are departing. A brighter day is dawning. If our Methodist friends in Alabama will only rally around it, they can make it equal, if not superior, to any institution on this continent. Its faculty will compare with any in the world. All it wants is *patronage.* Why *will* our Methodist people send their sons elsewhere, with such ample and superior advantages offered them at Greensboro? Where is their loyalty to Methodism? I trust that they will do better in the time to come, and that the halls of our glorious university will be crowded with students next year.

Your's, in haste,

PHIL.—P. NEELY.

THE health of Bismarck has improved very much.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. REBECCA E. HIBBEN, relict of Arnold W. Hibben, of South Carolina, departed this life, in sure and certain hope of blissful immortality, at Cherry Grove, Ohio, on the 2d of June, 1868. Although the summons was sudden, no alarm was felt. With a mind early imbued with Christianity, she made public profession of her faith in God, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Pleasant, Hadrill's Point, in her twenty-second year, sustaining consistently the reputation of a devoted disciple of her Lord during the term of thirty-seven years, having attained her fifty-ninth at her demise.

A friend, a brother, this memorial gives
Of her who now gloriously lives
In joy eternal at the sacred shrine,
To worship ever at the throne divine.
Sister with sisters that have gone before,
Their praises mingle "on the other shore;"
(At most a few brief years will intervene
Ere we in ecstacy observe the golden sheen
To us revealed in the sacred word,
Reflected by our dear ascended Lord.)
Thy worth, thy virtues, were by all confess'd,
Thy children and their off-spring rise up and
hail thee bless'd.

M.

Charleston papers please copy.

ARTHUR LEE POWEL, son of Mrs. Sarah A. Powel, departed this life on the 15th of June, 1868, aged four years and six months.

Arthur was a sweet little boy. The day before he died he asked his mother if his pa—who had died some time before—was in heaven. On being answered, he said: "Well, I want to go there too if pa is there." Happy child! How sweet thus to die! Well might he have exclaimed: "Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory?"

Mother, weep not for your dear boy, for he is not lost. You have not lost him, but he is treasured up in heaven.

F. M. FEATHERSTINE.

BEDLAND, Miss., June 23, 1868.

Mrs. CHRISTIANA GREEN was born September 4, 1793, in Sumpter district, South Carolina; married Mr. Moses T. Green, May 9, 1816; moved to Montgomery county, Alabama, in 1826; professed religion in 1832; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church under the ministry of Rev. S. B. Sawyer; and died April 4, 1868, at the house of her son-in-law, P. Melemore.

The house of Mother Green, as long as she had one, was well known to many of the preachers of the Alabama Conference. She was religious from principle, quiet and consistent in her deportment, and pure and exemplary in her life. Some two weeks before her death, being conscious that her end was near, she called her children and grandchildren around her and gave them an affectionate farewell, exhorting all to prepare for a reunion in heaven. She was truly a mother in Israel. Left a widow when her children were small, she struggled through adversity and trials with a steadfast firmness and faith that gave strength and influence to her godly life. Several children and a husband had gone before her, and a godly brother had preceded her but a few weeks. She departed us in the calmness of sleep.

J. A. SPENCE.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PAYNE, widow of the late Daniel Payne, died at the residence of the Hon. Frank Fuller, Shiloh, Union parish, Louisiana, on the 4th of June, 1868.

Mrs. Payne was born in the State of Georgia in 1794—uniting herself to the M. E. Church, of which her parents were members. She continued for more than half of the last hundred years an active and useful member of that church. Her zeal and earnestness did not relax with the infirmities of age. As physical strength waned under accumulating years her spiritual strength increased and was "renewed day by day." Her's was indeed the path of the just, "shining brighter and brighter, even unto the perfect day." Her life was quiet, even and unostentatious, "without hypocrisy, and full of mercy and good fruits." She never made any noisy demonstrations, and it is not known that she ever shouted aloud the high praises of God until the last hours of life. But when she came at last to stand upon the margin of that river which separates temporal from eternal things, looking beyond into that griefless, graveless world, with its unalloyed delights and sinless purity, she then in the last accents of expiring nature lifted heart and voice to "praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

She will be remembered long and fondly, not alone by her surviving relatives, but by many who shared her generosity, and who were aided by her open-hearted Christian liberality. Her body has gone

To the deep, deep sleep of the dead,
And the lowly pillow of dust,

and her freed spirit to its rest in that temple whose columns are beams of morning light, whose ceiling is pearl, and whose streets are paved with burnished gold.

H. T. LEWIS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Jackson District, Mississippi Conference, will be held in Jackson, commencing on Thursday, July 30, 1868. Accommodations will be provided for all. Visitors from a distance will please call on Rev. W. B. Lewis, at the parsonage. R. ABBEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The Gadsden District Meeting, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Center, Cherokee county, Alabama, commencing on the 17th day of July. Traveling and local preachers and official members, and ministers from a distance, are expected to be present: T. MOODY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Bishop William M. Wightman, D. D., L. L. D., will hold a District Meeting for the Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference, at Tallassee, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 13, 1868. Preachers and delegates are urged to be present with full reports at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew, D. D., is expected to be present. Rev. S. A. Pilley will preach the introductory sermon on Thursday night. Ample accommodations for all. D. M. HUDSON, P. E.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A Sunday School Institute will be held at Opelika on the 22d and 23d of July. Pastors, superintendents, officers, teachers and friends of the cause, in connection with the M. E. Church South, within the limits of the Montgomery District, Montgomery Conference, are earnestly invited to attend. Persons of other communions will be welcomed. E. D. PITTS,

Chairman of Committee.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Gadsden District will be held at Center, Cherokee co., Alabama, commencing on the 17th day of July next. Traveling and local preachers, and official members of the church in the district are expected to be present. Ministers from a distance are also expected.

T. MOODY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Lafayette District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Hillabee Camp Ground, Tallapoosa county, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 16th of July.

All the preachers and delegates are requested to be present at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew is expected to be present. The opening sermon will be preached by Brother W. S. Turner, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Durant, Holmes county, Mississippi, commencing on Thursday, the 6th day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Brethren, on arriving at Durant, will report to Brother T. C. Parrish or Brother Madison Weems.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st....July	5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	19
Quarterly Conference for do	18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.	
Jefferson City	26
Morena street.....Aug.	2
Thibodeaux	9
Felicity street	16
Carondelet street	23
Baton Rouge..... 29,	30
Plaquemine.....Sept.	7

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Eastern Shore, at Daphney...July 4,	5
Whistler, at Daphney..... 11,	12
Citronelle, at Citronelle..... 18,	19
Mobile, St. Paul's.....	26
Mobile, Franklin street.....Aug.	2
Mobile, St. Francis street...	9
Cottage Hill..... 15,	16
Pascagoula, at Vernal..... 22,	23
Ocean Springs, at McLelland's 29,	30
Bay Shore, at Village.....Sept. 5,	6

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley.....June 27,	28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty..July 4,	5,
Summit circuit, at Summit.. 11,	12
Brookhaven.....	.. ..
Meadville, at Bench Grove.. 18,	19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth.. 25,	26
Fayette, at Bethel.....Aug. 1,	2
Georgetown, at Georgetown. 8,	9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs..... 15,	16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahala..... 22,	23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle. 29,	30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston.....June 27,	28
Meridian.....July 4,	5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron. 11,	12
Summerville, at Spring Hill. 18,	19
Macon..... 25,	26
Enterprise.....Aug. 1,	2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill.... 8,	9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville..... 15,	16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville.. 22,	23

S. H. COX, P. E.

Shreveport Dist. Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many.....June 13,	14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield... 20,	21
Keachie ct., at Keachie..... 27,	28
Natchitoches.....July 4,	5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove.. 18,	19
Springville, at Holly Spring. 25,	26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion....Aug. 15,	16
Shreveport..... 29,	30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill.....Sept. 19,	20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Yazoo District Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence...June 13,	14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge. 20,	21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion...July 4,	5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek.... 11,	12
Buck Hawk, at Sweetwater.. 18,	19
Durant, at Shady Grove.... 25,	26
Richland, at Goodman.....Aug. 1,	2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope... 15,	16
Yazoo City station..... 22,	23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek.. 29,	30
Bee Lake, at Lodi.....Sept. 5,	6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h, June	6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel.....	13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre.	20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion).....	27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek.....July	4, 5
Woodville station.....	18, 19
Wilkinson circuit.....	25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'...Aug.	8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty ..	15, 16
Kingston circuit.....	29, 30
Natchez station.....Sept.	5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah..June	27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel..July	11, 12
Rankin, at Salem.....	18, 19
Ocoha, at Sharon.....Aug.	1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'.....	8, 9
White Plains, at Coalville...	15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet....	22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's.....	29, 30

HENRY P. LEWIS, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A MUSIC TEACHER, competent to give instruction on the Piano, Guitar and Violin can get board and $25 to $10 per month *during the summer*, and from October to June I can promise $60 to $75 per month and board. Must bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, qualifications, etc.

H. T. LEWIS,

july11 1m Farmerville, Union parish, La.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIversity, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky.

FALL AND WINTER SESSION.

From the third Monday in September to January 1..... $16 00
From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks... 12 00
From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks. 12 00

INCIDENTAL FEES—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.

Indigent young men can have tuition FREE, but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.

Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing, fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.

Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named.

For further information address

REV. CHARLES TAYLOR,
july11 12t President.

F. KUES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

NO. 27 EXCHANGE ALLEY,

Between Customhouse and Canal streets,

je6 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

D. L. CAMPBELL.
F. M. ECKFORD.
J. F. CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a partnership, under the firm of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a

COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and correspondents.

Particular attention will be given to filling orders. Consignments of all kinds of Produce solicited. Strict attention will be given to all interests entrusted to our care. Liberal advances made on consignments.

F. M. ECKFORD.
GEO. ALPH. CAGE.

Office, No. 42 Union street.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868. july1 6m

GEN. R. E. LEE'S OWN PEN.—The best Pen in use. Every Pen warranted. Try it. Price, $1 50 per gross. Sent by mail. A sample box, containing two dozen Pens, sent free by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

A. EYRICH,
Successor to Blelock & Co.,
Bookseller and Stationer,
je27 1m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

SPECIALTY.—A QUIRE OF THE finest *Note Paper and Envelopes*, elegantly stamped in Old English, with any letter, in a handsome box. Sent by mail, to any address, for $1. Address A. EYRICH,

Successor to Blelock & Co.,
Bookseller and Stationer,
je27 1m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL desire for Tobacco. This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers far Fifty Years Cured.* Price, Fifty Cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT,

Jersey City, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.—*Rev. Isaiah W. Shoemaker, Kelley's Station, Pa.* je27 4tr

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,

WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.
may2 3mr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Comp.,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. PER annum. Principal and interest expressly payable in

GOLD COIN

OF THE UNITED STATES.

These Securities, based upon the most favored portion of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

representing the first claim thereon, and which rest upon a valuable and productive property furnished by an equal amount of the Government Bonds, and a similar amount of private capital, net earnings, donations, etc. They have thirty years to run, are already taken in large amounts for steady investments both in this country and in Europe, and are favorably regarded as being among the very

Best and Safest Corporate Obligations

offered on this continent, and are believed to be secure against all ordinary contingencies.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in New York city in January and July, and are offered for sale at

103 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest,

in currency, from the date of the payment of the last coupon. At the present rates of gold they yield

More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

with the prospect of a steady appreciation of the premium upon the Bonds.

The Company have now built and in successful operation 150 miles of road, on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, including by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole. They have also an unprecedented force, extending the track into the Salt Lake basin, the middle of which will be reached in autumn, making more than 330 miles in operation. Several important tributary branch and connecting roads are projected and now being built, and the prospect is fair that the continuous

Through Line Across the Continent

will be completed early in 1870, or about two years from this time.

The net earnings from local business merely, for the past year, upon less than 100 miles, operating under temporary disadvantages, amounted to $1,087,901, in gold, over the operating expenses; and the gross earnings for the first quarter of the current year were 50 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1867. It is estimated that the net earnings for 1868 will reach $2,500,000, which, after deducting interests payments (estimated at less than $1,000,000,) are applied to construction purposes. Besides further subscription to the capital stock and other resources, the Company will be receiving from the United States Government its 30-year six per cent. Bonds, at the rate of $32,000 per mile, and are therefore enabled to carry forward the enterprise with the utmost confidence and vigor.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,

Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

Offices of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.:

No. 54 William street, New York, and

Nos. 56 and 58 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

Subscriptions Received Through Banks and Bankers Generally.

☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.

Seven-Thirty Notes converted into the new Five-Twenties, or any other class of Government Bonds.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

Gold, Coupons and Compound Interest Notes bought and sold.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

☞ Dealers and Investors out of the city desiring to make negotiations in any of the above may do so through us, by mail or telegraph, as advantageously as though personally present in New York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOV'T SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

je27 5tr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and saves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st, New York mar7 1yr

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER months the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnant of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Buchu is the great diuretic.—Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The best test of their purity and superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

My laboratory for the manufacture of Fluid Extracts has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the mode of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extracts are pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in their action.

None are genuine unless done up in the steel-engraved wrapper, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

H. T. HELMBOLD, druggist, of eighteen years' experience, and manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Principal Depots—Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; and Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

☞ Sold by druggists everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. may30 3mr

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER.—The original article, containing more than double the poison of any other, and therefore better and cheaper. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies.

Sold everywhere. je27 4tr

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents: twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG,

je27 4tr 94 Columbia St., N. Y. City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address

A. J. FULLAM,
je27 4tr Springfield, Vermont.

$10 TO $20 A DAY, SURE, AND no money required in advance. Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. Address the *American Wire Company*, 75 William street, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago. je27 4t

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM Deafness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and other diseases of the Lungs, Fever and Ague, Piles and Chronic Diarrhea, may find a cure by addressing DR. BOARDMAN,

je27 4tr 38 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

ROBT. FISHER, Agent,
may2 1y No. 203 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF GRANT, large size, handsomely engraved on steel. Price, $1 25. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Also, small portraits of Grant and Colfax, 25 cents each. Liberal discount to agents. Address J. C. BUTTRE,

je27 4tr 53 Franklin street, N. Y.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

JOHNNY'S LESSON.

BY MRS. SARAH E. HENSHAW.

Johnny, come here and look at the cat!
Notice how nicely she washes her face;
Now rubbing this cheek, now rubbing that,
Carefully putting each hair in its place.
Johnny, you dear little dirty elf,
Don't you feel just a little ashamed of yourself?

Her hands she takes next—now, Johnny, look there!
Carefully—daintily—see her scrub!
Now she arranges her soft, silken hair,
And her tail and her ears have an extra rub.
She owns neither looking-glass, towel nor comb,
Yet she keeps herself neat, abroad and at home.

Johnny, what do you think of this?
With that smile on your bright little smutty face;
I declare there is not a spot I can kiss!
And you know that your hair is *never* in place.
No wonder your hands in your pockets go!
You're ashamed of them, Johnny! you are, you know!

Playing with marbles down on your knees,
Grubbing for angleworms under the ground,
Riding the fences and climbing the trees,
You're the dirtiest fellow anywhere 'round;
You know you are, Johnny, you need not look hurt!
You know you delight to play in the dirt.

O Johnny! O Johnny! what *shall* I do,
Is a question that puzzles me evening and morn,
With a dear, loving little fellow like you,
Who is always dirty, and tumbled, and torn?
Johnny, if you don't do better than that,
I believe I shall send you to school to the cat.

THE PLATE OF CHERRIES.

Of all the cherry trees in our village there was no one like that which grew in Widow White's little garden. The children, as they came out of school, were sure to stop and look at the red-cheeked fruit in the cherry season. But it is a sad thing to tell, that there were some of the schoolboys who not only threw stones to knock down the cherries, but took a delight in playing some other foolish tricks, which often ended to their own hurt and shame.

By the side of the cherry tree at Widow White's was a large water-butt, placed near the gate which opened into a green, shady lane; and to this spot some of the bad boys would often slily creep, and then turn the tap, that the water might run to waste, while they got quickly away. This conduct was the more shameful as water was scarce in the village, and people had to bring it from a distant brook.

Many a time did the poor widow try to overtake the wicked boys, but they were too swift of foot for her to secure. One day, however, just after the school had broken up three of the boys made their way to the garden gate. They looked up and down the lane, and over the common. They saw no one at hand, so they slily opened the gate, and set the water running all over the path. They were about to hasten away, when who should turn the corner but Widow White; and little John Turner, in his flurry, ran directly against her, and was caught in her arms.

John tried hard to get away, but holding him fast by the collar of his jacket, she managed to take him through her kitchen, into her little front parlor. 'There, now, sit down,' said Mrs. White, almost out of breath; 'sit there, I desire you, till I return.' She then went out of the room, taking care to lock the door after her. John sat down, and was now left to his own thoughts, which were not of a very pleasant kind.

'How foolish have I been to get into such trouble!' said John.

'What will my mother say to me, and what will the schoolmaster do when he knows what I have done? And how the boys will laugh at me for being caught and punished!'

While John was thus speaking to himself he heard the steps of Widow White at the door. As the lock was unturned, his eyes at once fell on the hands of the old lady, for he made sure she had gone into the garden for a stick to beat him. But what was his surprise when he saw in her hand a plate of ripe cherries!

'Do you like cherries, my little boy?' she said, in her usual kind manner. John looked at her, and did not know what to answer. 'Does she mean,' thought he, 'to give me the cherries first, and the flogging afterward?' 'Come, do not be afraid; see if you think they are ripe,' she continued. John now took one. 'There, don't be afraid; take a few more.' Widow White then placed the whole plateful on the table, and invited him to take as many as he thought would do him good.

The boy could not make out what it all meant. But as he saw she did not look angry, he took courage, and ate nearly all the fruit. 'Well, John,' said she, 'are they not fine cherries?' In a short time he began to think that Widow White was, indeed, a good old woman; and the more so when she sat down by his side, and talked to him kindly of the folly and sin of playing hurtful tricks, and of joining bad boys in their ways. She told him to ask God for his Holy Spirit, to give him a new heart, that he might be made sorry for his sins, and find mercy for the sake of Jesus Christ, the only and ever-blessed Saviour.

After she had thus spoken to him she said, 'There, John, you may now go home, or your mother will think some harm has come to you; but before you go I wish you to tell me if you will turn the tap any more, and waste the water from the butt.'

'Oh, no,' cried John, as the tears came into his eyes, and his heart beat quickly, 'that I never will; and if I see any other boys about to do it, I will try all I can to stop them.'

The Widow White's forgiving conduct had touched the heart of little John Turner; and it is reported in the village that from that time the boys never again threw stones at the cherry tree, nor acted rudely in any way to the kind old woman. As for John, when he used to meet her, he always made a low bow, looked up in her face with a smile, as the thought would come into his mind of the way in which she led him to repent of his bad conduct by the gift of a plate of ripe, red cherries.

'Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.'—Rom. xii., 21.—*N. Y. Independent.*

SCIENTIFIC.

MISCELLANEA.

A NEW MUSTARD PLASTER.—A portable and convenient mustard plaster has been recently invented, which seems to possess some decided advantages over those commonly employed. The mustard in substance forms a uniform layer on the paper, is sufficiently pliable, and adheres firmly, and when dipped in water is ready for application in half a minute, adhering sufficiently to be easily retained in position with a bandage. Applied to the arm its action is stated to be sensibly manifested in three minutes, with the usual symptoms of good mustard. As this preparation retains its power unaffected by age so long as it is kept dry, it may be found exceedingly valuable in all cases where a rubefacient is indicated, and convenient for travelers and country physicians, as well as in families.

TO MAKE a cast-iron magnet, take a smooth bar of cast-iron, place the middle of it to the north pole of a magnet and draw it to the end, repeating the stroke always from the middle to the end, and rubbing in the same way each time. Then place the middle of the bar to the south pole of the magnet, and rub toward the opposite end of the bar, repeating as before. Magnets can be made in this way of steel as well as of cast-iron, and may be in the form of a horse-shoe or star, as well as a straight bar.

IT has been found, while firing at the 'running-man' target at Wimbledon, (England,) which is scarlet on one side and gray on the other, that the scarlet dazzles the eye, and is hence the most difficult to hit, from leaving a red streak behind it in its advance, which unsettles the aim. The gray side was struck seventy-four times and the red only forty-two times. It is a curious fact, too, that those with gray eyes hit fairer than those with eyes of other colors.

LETTERS directed with pencil are treated by the Post Office Department as dead letters.

CHICAGO has sixteen grain elevators, with a total capacity of over 9,000,000 bushels.

WE read a curious paragraph in *Once a Week* about a Frenchman who died in penury, after preserving the corks of the bottles with which he had at one time sumptuously entertained his friends. The corks contained melancholy inscriptions bearing upon the hardness of human nature; such as, "Champagne cork; bottle emptied 12th of May, 1843, with Mr. B——, who wished to interest me in a business by which I was to make ten millions. This affair cost me 50,000f. Mr. B—— escaped to Belgium. A caution to amateurs." On another appears the following note: "Cork of Cyprus wine, of a bottle emptied on the 4th of December, 1850, with a dozen fast friends. Of these I have not found a single one to help me on the day of my ruin. The names of the twelve are annexed below." It may be worth remarking, that this eccentric gentleman must have been from the commencement suspicious of his acquaintances, and that they only justified his bad opinion by their neglect.

STRAWBERRIES need much moisture while setting and growing the fruit, which should be applied artificially, if practicable and necessary. The best way to secure sufficient moisture, however, is by mulching immediately after cleaning off the beds in spring. Pine shatters or straw are both very suitable for the purpose. A rich soil is very necessary to secure an abundant crop, and to make the fruit large there must be room enough between the plants.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE USE OF LIME IN ENGLAND.

NUMBER I.

The diversity of opinion that exists as to the application of lime to the land, with the view to the increase of its productive powers, and the frequent and sometimes serious mistakes made, lead naturally to the conclusion that the subject is but imperfectly understood. At one time we hear of the wonderful results that have followed a dressing of lime, and at another that no benefit at all was derived, and that it was just so much money thrown away. All the arable land on my farm, near Penyfai, I have for many years cultivated on the usual four-course system of rotation, and it has received a dressing of lime every fourth year, about four tuns or loads to the acre, applied as a dressing for the wheat, which I call the fourth or last crop of the course. It is to the part that this dressing of lime takes in the course that I beg to draw your special attention. The first crop of the course being roots, is manured with about 15 or 20 loads of farm-yard manure, and 4 cwt. of dissolved bones per acre; the second crop of this course is barley, and the third clover with Italian grass, neither receiving any manure; then in the autumn the dressing of lime is spread on the clover-ley and immediately plowed in as a preparation for wheat, which is the fourth crop of the course. Now, what sort of crops do I get from this management? The roots (mangolds and swedes) have been almost invariably a heavy crop, and you will please mark that they are always carted off the land. The barley, (Chevalier), I believe I may truly say, averaged over 40 bushels per acre. The clover I cut twice, and the hay of the two cuttings has been valued in the ricks at 3½ tuns per acre. The wheat, I think I may say, has averaged not much short of forty bushels per acre. I must state that the wheat gets a very slight dressing of dung, called a half or quarter dressing, spread on the surface, and worked in, before sowing, with Colman's cultivator. This slight dressing of dung has sometimes been applied to the clover between the first and second cuttings, and has doubtless increased the crop, although given with reference to the following wheat. If I had no dung to spare, I have assisted the young wheat, when a few inches high, with a sprinkling of artificial manure, such as guano or malt dust. Had I fed off the clover with sheep, I should not have given the wheat any kind of manure, but I keep no sheep on this farm. I do on another under a five-course rotation, the clover-ley being grazed the second year. This rotation and management I have followed with but little deviation for a long series of years, and the land has not only maintained its fertility, but improved in strength and heart. I mention this because there is a generally prevailing idea that our light lands will not bear to be kept in this way regularly under the plow—that they are too weak. My soil is light and rather shallow, yet of sufficient strength and generosity to repay with good interest what is expended on it. Now, I have made this particular statement that I may institute the inquiry—what office has the lime performed in this course? Although the land was well manured and deeply worked and cleaned for the root crop, the removal of the roots and following crops of barley and clover have been a considerable draught on it; and, though by no means exhausted, it requires this small dressing of lime to stimulate it, and dissolve the more inert organic matter and manure as food for the growing wheat; it does more—it enters into the structure and composition of the straw and grain itself. The reason that the land is never run out is, that the exhausting process is never carried further than that stated. After harvesting the wheat course begins again, and the soil is renovated and replenished by the manuring and cleaning process of the root crop; but if, instead of this, I were to take a second, not to say a third, corn crop, I should then have fairly entered upon the impoverishing system, and in following it, be obliged to lay the land down full of weeds, and in an unprofitable state, to rest for years waiting the slow progress of nature to give it a thin sward of fertility, that I might again exhaust it in the same way. Under a regular rotation of crops, whether a four, or five, or six years' course, I am fully persuaded that the small and frequent application of lime is preferable and more effective than heavy doses at longer intervals, as, in the former case, the organic matter in the soil is more gradually dissolved and supplied as food to plants, whereas a heavy liming would be likely to dissolve and dissipate it too quickly to feed all the following crops for a more lengthened period.—*Southern Cultivator.*

DIETARY.

Let every housewife acquaint herself with the laws of physiology and chemistry, and she will then be enabled to fulfill her duties satisfactorily and faithfully as caterer and manager of a "vast concern."

After ascertaining that the peculiar mechanism of man proves his dependence upon variety in food, and that the kind and amount of food is regulated by climate, state of health and the occupation of an individual—each member of the family may be supplied with appropriate and an ample quantity of food, corresponding in its nature with the loss which has been sustained during the day; for instance, if one who spends the day in manual labor is to be recuperated and strengthened for the next day's work, give him a liberal amount of meat, vegetables, oat-meal, pork and beans, bread and milk or a bowl of Indian mush with a cup of good coffee or tea, and he will awaken in the morning as fresh and strong as ever.

But for one who leads a sedentary life, or whose work is all brain labor, the waste is of entirely a different nature, therefore the above diet would fail to nourish, while it induced that wretched disease of repletion, familiarly known as dyspepsia. In preparation for brain work, a meal of fish, eggs, game, a little oat meal, with a cup of coffee, (of equal quantities of Java and Mocha,) a cup of tea, (an infusion of one quarter Young Hyson and three-quarters Oolong,) or a cup of light chocolate will furnish mental fuel for a day of arduous labors.

The colder the climate, or the particular season, the more hearty and stimulating should be the diet, while for the Southern latitudes or warmer weather of the Northern States there are vegetables and refrigerant fruits.

Old persons and children require quite a different regimen; the first from the decay of the functions, and the second from the undeveloped state of their digestive organs and muscles. With the aged there is an absolute necessity for some stimulating drink to lessen the waste of nervous force. For this purpose the best black tea ranks highest. A glass of pure wine is also a gentle and useful stimulant. The food should be taken oftener and in smaller quantities at one time, than is advisable for persons in the prime of life. For children, a drink of new milk, some bread and butter, a good supply of farinaceous food, with a little underdone beef or mutton, afford the most wholesome and easily digested diet. They should also eat as often as once in three hours, taking only a small quantity at one meal.—*The Household.*

THE Birmingham *Post* publishes the abstract of a curious sermon recently preached by the Rev. C. H. Crauford, of Old Swinford, on the occasion of his own marriage with his housekeeper, in which the reverend gentleman, after descanting on the illustrious lineage of the Craufurds, admitted that the alliance he had contracted was very like that which King Cophetua contracted with the beggar girl. He assured his parishioners that Mrs. Crauford, although of low birth and imperfect education, is kind, loving and pious, qualities which he infinitely prefers to a smattering of French and Italian, a little playing, a little singing, and a great proficiency in "round dances." Her vocabulary, he admitted, is not that generally in use in polite society, but then, he asked, how many of his congregation themselves habitually disregarded or perverted the use of the letter "h?" He implored them not to be so brutally deficient in good breeding, so unchristian like, as to ridicule her for her educational shortcomings, and assured them that in consequence of his infirmities, his studious habits, his numerous avocations, and her quiet domestic nature, the society of Old Swinford would see very little of either of them in future, as they had resolved to devote themselves to the improvement of their minds, to the duties of their station, and to the preparation of their souls for heaven.

THE last public execution has taken place in England. It was that of Michael Barrett, the Fenian who fired the barrel of gunpowder in Clerkenwell Prison, by which so many were killed or wounded. He was respited for a week, to allow some further investigations into an *alibi* alsim made in his behalf by some perjured witnesses. This execution was virtually a private one, as the public were deceived in reference to it.

THE new Council of State of Constantinople is remarkably liberal in its composition. It comprises forty-five Turks, nine Armenians, seven Greeks, and three Jews. The list of members of the Supreme Court of Justice has also been published, and consists of eight Turks, three Armenians, and two Greeks.

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Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S.: by loanding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them: according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, a prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

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He has Harding's celebrated edition, with places for portraits, and containing Brown's Concordance, the Psalms in Meter, a Dictionary of dates, the Apocrypha, Indexes, Tables, etc. Prices range from $1 to $15, handsomely bound. Also various other editions of the Holy Scriptures.

Methodist Hymn Books in all styles of bind ing.

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(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College,*)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

Emory College.

THE SPRING TERM OF THIS INstitution will open JANUARY 15, 1868.

FACULTY.

Rev Luther M Smith, D D, President and Professor of Belles Lettres, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.

Rev A Means, D D, LL D, Professor Physical Sciences.

Rev Geo W W Stone, A M, Professor Mathematics and Astronomy.

Rev Josiah Lewis, A M, Professor Greek Language and Literature.

Rev J O A Clarke, A M, Professor Latin Language and Literature.

Mr Sidney Lewis, A M, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Students not desiring to pursue the regular Collegiate course of four (4) years will be entitled to graduation on completing a three (3) years' course of English and scientific studies.

Tuition, in College, $45 for spring term of six months.

Tuition, in Preparatory school, $30 for spring term of six months.

Board from $15 to $20 per month.

Books furnished by the College at reasonable rates. The good health and good morals of Oxford are proverbial.

JOSIAH LEWIS, JR.,
ja 11-3m Secretary Board of Trustees.

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Under the patronage of the Mobile Conference.

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RATES.—In compliance with the resolution of the Mobile Conference, Tuition has been reduced thirty per cent. in this institution for the term just commenced.

Tuition in Primary Department, $3 per month. In Collegiate Department, including Latin and Vocal Music, $6 per month. Drawing, Painting and Music extra.

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The above, with washing and lights, $25.

Boarding pupils received at any time during the year, and charged only from time of entrance.

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mar14 3m Secretary of Local Board.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty five Cents of the amount.

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On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

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The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College.....$30 00
Contingent Fee..... 3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School.....$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee..... 2 00

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aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

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PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

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PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
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DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
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SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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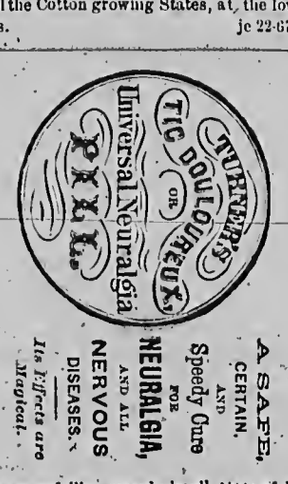
N. B.—Said ARROW TIES are on sale by dealers in New Orleans, and everywhere throughout all the Cotton growing States, at the lowest prices. je 22-67-6m



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No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this wonderful remedial agent.

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It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

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One package,	$1 00	Postage	6 cts.
Six packages,	5 00	"	27
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Our terms, for a session of five months, are as follows:

Tuition in Collegiate course, payable in advance	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, payable in advance	10 00
Board, at $13 per month	05 00
Washing	7 50

Tuition in the Preparatory Department is $5 less. Board is payable monthly in advance. Students supply their own beds and furniture for their rooms, and take their meals with the families boarding them.

We invite those seeking collegiate culture to consider the excellent advantages here offered.

For a catalogue, or for any other information, address E. E. WILEY, Pres't.,
je27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

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	Price.	By mail.
Azile,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 00	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.

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apr25 Agent, 112 Camp street

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first class shoes.

Sold everywhere. je27 4tr

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Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

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AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones 50c

THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINESCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder. $1 50

PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00

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feb 2

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First term of twenty weeks, for the ensuing year, begins the **first Wednesday in August, and closes the 21st of December.**

Second term begins 19th February, 1868, and closes second Wednesday in July.

Board for Session of ten months	$150
Tuition in Collegiate department, 10 mos.,	60
" " Preparatory " "	40
Fuel, for Boarders, " "	10
" " Day scholars, " "	5
Music on Piano, " "	50
French, German, Spanish or Italian, each,	6

No extra charge for Greek or Latin.

Young ladies pay for their own washing and lights.

No charge for use of room or use of pianos.

Oil Painting	$30
Drawing, Water Colors, Crayon, &c., each,	20

No tuition charged to Ministers' daughters.

Bills payable semi annually, in advance:

For further information, apply to
july 4-3m B. ARROGAST, Pres't,

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Is located in the village of Sharon, Madison County, Mississippi, *seven miles* east of Canton.

The *fiftieth* session will begin Monday, Sept. 30th, 1867, under the Presidency of Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, A. M., assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive. The location is a very desirable and healty one. The place is free from many evils, connected with the larger towns and cities, and, especially those on rail roads—having always been free from epidemics.

Tuition per term of five months	$15 00
Primary Department	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music and Piano	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Vocal Music	2 50
Incidental fee	2 50
Board, fuel and bedding, per month	18 00

Lights and washing, extra.

Young ladies furnishing their towels, Sheets, blankets, washing and lights, will pay per month..... $16 00

The daughters of all ministers, in the regular pastoral work, will receive tuition in the English course *free of charge.* sep 21 2m

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE

The undersigned will re-open this old and well established school on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Session of Twenty Weeks	$30 00
Music	25 00
Use of Instrument	7 50
Languages, each	10 00
Incidental Fee	2 50
Board, including everything except Bed Covering and Towels, per Month	20 00
Board, exclusive of Lights and Washing	16 00

aug 24 R. H. RIVERS.

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Corner of St. Andrew Street,
oct6 1y NEW ORLEANS

EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

Our Fall session begins on the 15th of August next. Charges for session of five months, payable in currency and in advance, are as follows:

Tuition in collegiate course,	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee,	10 00

Tuition in Preparatory Department is $5 less.

Board can be had in privete families at the College, for $13 per month, if paid or satisfactorily arranged, monthly in advance. Those seeking collegiate advantages are invited to investigate ours. For additional information.

Address, E. E. WILEY, Pres't.
je 29 Emory P. O., Va.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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MAY						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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	31						
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AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The limited movement in the general market, noticed last week, has been still farther diminished by the observance of Saturday, the 4th, as a national holiday, on which, agreeably to the laws, the banks and most of the public offices were closed.

The weather has continued warm, but on Saturday we were visited by a copious rain, which probably extended to the adjacent agricultural districts. Our accounts from the country are still generally encouraging, but some private letters speak in less favorable terms of the cotton prospects. In several districts the corn crop has been much curtailed by drought, and vegetables have suffered considerably also.

We have no change to notice in the way of freights. There is but little going forward, and an ample supply of tonnage for the demand.

The river continues to fall slowly, being four feet six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the date of our last report, ruling at 27½ to 28c. for Good Ordinary, 28½ to 29c. for Low Middling, and 30 to 30½c. for Middling, showing an advance during the previous three days of fully one cent per lb. With no later cable dispatches, and no market at New York, where the day was observed as a national holiday, the sales on Saturday were confined to 40 bales, at about previous rates, but on Monday, under the stimulating influence of favorable accounts from both Liverpool and New York, buyers came forward with renewed spirit, and took 325 bales, at figures one cent higher than Friday's rates, Good Ordinary closing at 28½ to 29c, Low Middling at 29½ to 30c., and Middling at 31 to 31½c. On Tuesday the telegraphic advices received up to 12 M., from New York, reported that market firm at 38c. for Middling Uplands, while at Liverpool rates were unchanged. The movement in this market was restricted by the limited character of the supply offering, as well as the enhanced pretensions of factors. The sales, nevertheless, summed up 225 bales, mostly on the basis of 29⅞ to 30c. for Low Middling. At the close, however, purchases could not have been made unless at rates in conformity with the outside figures of our quotations below.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 590 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 224 bales, against 237 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 13 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 585,790 bales, against 705,478 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 292,317 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 52,678 bales to Great Britain, of 3,781 to France, and of 105,728 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	29	to 29½
Low Middling	30	to 30½
Middling	31½	to —
Strict Middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days	224
Arrived previously	656105—656329
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	8019—664348
	679604
Exported past three days	
Exported previously	672706—672706
Stock on hand and on shipboard	6898

SUGAR.—During the past three days the market for Cuba sugar has continued very dull, and the transactions were confined to jobbing and retail lots, in which there has been a slight improvement. The stock on hand is only moderate, though ample for the limited demand which prevails. The only sale within our notice was 100 boxes on private terms, on Monday. We quote Cuba sugar at 12¾ to 13½c. per pound for Muscovado, 14 to 14½c. for Porto Rico; white 15 to 15¾c., yellow 12¾ to 14½c., brown 12 to 12½c. What little Louisiana sugar there is remaining in market is retailing slowly at 13½c. for fair and 15c. for prime.

MOLASSES.—Cuba molasses, since our last review, has continued dull and depressed, without even a fair retail business. The stock on hand is good, with very little demand for distilling purposes. The receipts of the last week have been offered, but no buyers could be found at the present ruling rates.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, July 7, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 30
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	8 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 0
Sheep, second quality, per head	— to 3
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to 60
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	4 to 8
Calves, per head	4 to 7

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	20	23
East India	23	25
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	..	1 10
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	..	7 50
Crackers	8 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1, ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	..	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	23	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	.. ..
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	..	3½
—St. Domingo	4	.. ..
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	16	18
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	15	18
Feathers, ₩ lb	..	..
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	..	.. ..
Herrings	60	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	..	21 00
——— No. 2	..	17 00
——— No. 3	..	10 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	7 25	.. ..
Extra	7 50	13 50
Fine	6 25	6 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	..	18
Figs, Drum	18	20
Dried Apples	6	6½
Currants, Zante	8	..
Almonds, soft shell	33	..
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	.. ..
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 85
Canada	2 90	2 95
Oats	..	70
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	90	95
Beans, ₩ bbl	..	.. ..
Hops, ₩ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	.. ..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	..	21 00
Northern	..	.. ..
Louisiana	..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins	..	.. ..
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₩ piece	..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	6½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	..	.. ..
Muscovado	..	.. ..
Refinery, Rebolled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	3 00	3 50
Pitch	4 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	4 50
No. 2	.. ..	2 75
No. 3	.. ..	2 50
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	40	42
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 50	.. ..
Coal Oil	39	42
in cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	85
Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	.. ..	35 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	18 00	21 00
" North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	28 50	28 75
Prime Mess	.. ..	26 00
Hog, round, ₩ lb	13½	.. ..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	16	..
Do., canvassed	20	21
Sides	16	17
Shoulders	13	..
Green Shoulders	..	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	..
in kegs	19	..
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17½
Butter, Northern	35	40
Western	28	34
Cheese, American	15	16
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 75	3 00
Onions	4 00	4 25
Green Apples	3 00	.. ..
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10
India	10½	..
Carolina	..	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crnda	13	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 00	2 65
coarse, cargo	.. ..	2 65
from warehouse	2 60	2 65
from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	1 80	1 90
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	20	25
Texas, ₩ Merino	26	28

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I BEG LEAVE HEREBY TO INform the public that I will guarantee a

POSITIVE CURE

in every case of Cancer, except where the disease has taken hold of a vital organ.

In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected, from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as reference for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 83 CARONDELET street.

T. S. COLIER, M. D.

ATLANTA, February 13, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D,
Mansfield, La
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Colier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

REV J F BELLAMY,
REV J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose; till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Colier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y MOORE

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

mar7 3m E L CARY, M D.

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Rev. E Wadsworth, A M, D D,
O as A M.
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N T Lupton, A M.

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The Session is divided into two terms.

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Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $20 to $25 per month. All dues invariably in advance.	

july 27-tf O F CASEY, Sec. Faculty.

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 26.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 688.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

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The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, and in the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional convention assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

1. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of the civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

3. The payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment; and, where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]

4. Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering and cries of "read it again."]

5. One currency for the government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and bond-holder. [Great cheering, and cries of "read it again."]

[The fifth resolution was again read and again cheered.]

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedman's Bureau, [great cheering,] and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; the simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, and the credit of the government and currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for the enrolling the State militia into the national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of the abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of the rightful authority to and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

In demanding these measures and reforms, we arraign the Radical party for the disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as it is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in a time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury. It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty. It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press. It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trial and secret star-chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals. It has disregarded, in time of peace, the right of the people to be free from search and seizures. It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals and seized private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit as required by the organic law. It has converted the American capitol into a bastile. It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort. It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution. While the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to great and atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President, its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its fraud and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created during the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjugated and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution. And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust to suffrage have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single, centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of States will be entirely absorbed and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States, and that we regard the reconstruction acts, so called, of Congress gross usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; and that our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all guarantees given to the laws must be faithfully carried into execution; that the public lands should be distributed as widely among the people and should be disposed of under the pre-emption or homestead law, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied; that the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, [applause,] in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. [Great applause.]

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating men as friends and brothers.

THERE is a famine in Algiers.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—MR. EDMUNDS' BILL.

On the 10th instant the Senate passed Mr. Edmunds' bill in relation to the Electoral College. Subjoined is the debate in the Senate and the bill as passed:

After some remarks by Mr. Trumbull, in support of his proposition, the expiration of the morning hour brought up the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: Mr. Edmunds' bill excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion, which shall not have been reorganized.

Mr. Edmunds favored and Mr. Davis opposed the bill.

Mr. Nye followed in denunciation of the Democratic convention, whose platform, he said, was a fraud and a lie, and in eulogy of the Republican party.

Mr. Davis reminded the Senator, no matter how a rebel hand may be reeking with the blood of Union soldiers, the Radical party is willing to receive him as soon as he professed repentance. He pronounced General Grant as possessed of none of the qualities of a soldier but courage and will, and asserted that, but for an accident, and but for an abler man than himself, we would never have heard of him as a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Morton spoke of General Blair's recent letter as threatening rebellion in the future, claiming his nomination for the Vice Presidency was made upon that letter, and his sentiments were indorsed by the Democratic party and by the platform of that party, and he called upon Senators to meet this issue boldly and bravely.

Mr. Buckalew did not coincide with General Blair in overthrowing the reconstruction laws, and said the platform, made before General Blair was nominated, contained no intimation of violence or revolution.

After further discussion, Mr. Conkling's substitute, offered some days ago, was rejected by yeas 19, nays 30.

At the evening session the following transpired:

Mr. Edmunds' bill relative to the vote in the Electoral College was again taken up, and Mr. Drake's amendment, previously offered, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Thayer the names of the States were struck out, and the words 'the States lately in rebellion and not now represented in Congress' inserted, by a vote of yeas 20, nays 14.

The bill was then passed by yeas 28, nays 5, a party vote, except that Mr. Henderson voted with the Democrats.

The bill passed is as follows:

Resolved, That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to be represented in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have, since the 4th day of March, 1867, adopted a constitution of State government, under which a State government shall have been organized, and shall be in operation; and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such constitution and government, and such State shall have also become entitled to be represented in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Seymour's journey homeward was almost a continued ovation.

The weather northward is hotter than it has been for many years. Many deaths have occurred from sunstroke, including seven in Buffalo, N. Y.

The thermometer rose to 103 today, and horses were sunstruck.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Chief Justice Chase declared to-day, to a Western friend, that while he could not accord personally with the resolution against the reconstruction acts, and believed that the present constitutions ought to stand till changed by the people of each State, all voting, yet he was a Democrat, a State's rights Democrat, and in full sympathy with the Democratic party. He also spoke very highly of Horatio Seymour.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—General Meade has transferred Florida to the civil authorities.

It is stated that Howard is preparing to reduce the number of employees of the Freedman's Bureau.

The new treaty with China has been sent to the Senate for ratification.

Grant won't return from the West until the middle of September.

The Senate had a brief executive session, but nothing of importance was done.

Both Houses are in session to-night.

The Committee on Reconstruction is called for to-morrow to hear the Mississippi Radical delegation regarding the alleged election frauds.

Senator Doolittle has written a letter strongly discouraging the third party movement. Well informed parties think there is no real base for the third party rumors.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Senate last night passed the funding bill, and bills appropriating $20,000 to Mrs. L. T. Potter, of Charleston, S. C., for relieving Union prisoners, and discontinuing the Freedman's Bureau in January.

A fire occurred last night, the telegraph failed, and a group of displaced firemen in the neighborhood subdued the fire.

Senate.—The bill amending various bills relating to the navy and marine corps passed without amendment.

A bill reducing the military to a peace establishment was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

House.—A committee of five was appointed to investigate how the House contingent fund of 1867 was expended.

Heaton, representative from North Carolina, was seated.

The bill removing disabilities from certain parties, as amended by the Senate, passed.

The conference committee's report on the tax bill was adopted. The Senate having previously adopted it, it goes to the President. The committee struck out all relating to banks. Store keepers are to be paid by the United States. Special agents are limited to 25. Mineral oils are on the same footing with other manufactures. Spirits must be removed from bond within nine months. Wholesale liquor dealers pay one per cent. In other respects the bill remains as passed by the House. Recess.

The House thermometer reached 91 degrees when the House met, and 94 degrees at recess.

Schenck estimates the loss by removing the tax on mineral oils at $2,000,000. Provisions in the tax bill will dispense with about 1,700 inspectors.

Collector Smythe, of New York, is here, engineering his confirmation to Austria, with feeble prospects.

Wm. M. Evarts has been confirmed as Attorney General.

Secretary Seward reports that twenty-three votes have ratified the fourteenth article, from which Ohio and New Jersey have receded. He also reports that Arkansas, North Carolina and Florida have given notice of ratification by alleged legislatures of those States.

The third party movement is assuming small proportions; eleven persons only are actively interesting themselves in the matter, none of whom were delegates. It is stated that the President was approached by a small delegation who demanded whether the President would support Seymour. The President quietly asked whether Seymour would support the administration.

The President complains to personal friends that had the Democratic party given him cordial support, he was prepared at any time to drive the Radicals to the wall most effectually, but he is now and has heretofore been left to work comparatively alone. There is no doubt in well informed circles that the President discourages the third party phantom, and will cordially support Seymour and Blair, in his own way, however.

Fifteen Radical Mississippians appeared before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, demanding the exclusion of Rankin, Chickasaw, Marshall, Carroll and De Soto counties from the count, thereby carrying the Constitution and electing a Radical State ticket and Congressmen.

THE mother of the Emperor of China has been selecting for him a wife, somewhat after the style of Ahasuerus. One hundred and twenty candidates were presented, and from these seven were selected, and from these the fortunate Esther was at last accounts to be selected.

THE school population of the United States is 5,000,000. They require 20,000,000 books, at an expense of $18,750,000.

THE name of the town of South Danvers, Massachusetts, has been changed to Peabody, in honor of the great philanthropist.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Governor Warmoth was inaugurated on Monday, the 13th instant. The following is the inaugural address of the Governor:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am deeply impressed with the grave and peculiar significance of this occasion, and the magnitude of the responsibility which I am this day to assume. I trust the hearts of all of us are moved and pervaded by a realizing sense of the new and serious duties we have been called upon to discharge. Before me is the first Legislature, as an equal member of the American Union, that has sat for seven years. I need not recount to you the history of these seven years, so full of startling and wonderful, as well as painful and terrible events—so pregnant with momentous issues, so productive of great and glorious results. Nor do I deem it expedient at this time to trace the chain of causes which led to these events and produced these results, or to discuss the questions of who have been most culpable and responsible for whatever has been wrong or mistaken in the past, and who are most deserving of credit for whatever is good in the present. We have here met, not to speculate upon the past, nor to brood and quarrel over its ashes, but rather to meet the great living issues of the present, and the duties which it imposes upon us. We stand amid the ruins of an old order of things; it should be ours to work wisely and manfully for the establishment of a new and better order of things upon the foundation which these seven years have established. So long as time is spent in futile and irritating discussions upon the realness and probable permanency of these foundations, or persistent and perhaps turbulent efforts to unsettle and upheave them, so long will the public peace, order and tranquility refuse to be restored, and so long will the restoration and development of all the great interests of the State be delayed and endangered.

Gentlemen, the corner-stone of these foundations, laid and fixed forever by a war, sealed, as I firmly believe, by the hand of God himself, and recognized by the organic law under which we have assembled, and which I am here to swear to support and defend, is the equality before the law and the enjoyment of every political right of all the citizens of the State, regardless of race, color or previous condition; and only when this grand distinctive feature of the new constitution shall be stamped on every act of legislation, and when such legislation shall find approval and support in that general public sentiment which gives to law its vitality, will our State fairly enter upon that career of greatness and prosperity which the Almighty designed for her. It would be idle to deny that while a large majority of our people have testified in the strongest manner their approval of that feature of the constitution of which I have spoken, there is still a minority, not wanting in intelligence and virtue, who are strenuously opposed to it. Much is to be hoped from the good sense, the discretion, the inherent love of justice of the American people for the gradual wearing away of the prejudices upon which alone this opposition is founded. Meantime let our course, while resolute and manly, be also moderate and discreet. Let legislation be kept as much as possible in harmony with the sentiment of the whole people. It is better that the course of legislation should rather fall behind than outstrip the popular wishes and demands. Let everything consistent with right and justice be done to bring back the era of good feeling, and to wash from the memories of all everything that tends to alienate one class or one party from another.

I refrain at this time from entering into any discussion of measures which I may deem of importance. In future I will discharge the duty imposed upon me by giving to the General Assembly information respecting the condition of the State, and recommending to its consideration such legislation as I may deem expedient. I venture, however, to urge immediate measures for the repression of lawlessness and disorder now rife in many parts of the State. From many parishes we have almost daily accounts of violence and outrage—in many cases most brutal and revolting murders—without any effort on the part of the people to prevent or punish them.

We want peace and order; without it we can have no prosperity. Such measures must be adopted to secure life and property as may be necessary. If the tax-payers prefer to support a strong constabulary to doing their duty as citizens by helping the officers, yes, by making the officers of the law keep the peace, and protect the life of every man, however poor, then the responsibility will be upon them and not upon the State administration. Everybody knows that the strong men, the property holders, and those who claim and command the respect of their parish, could make it as peaceable and safe throughout the State as any part of the Union.

The hands of the courts must be strengthened and upheld—the peace officers must do their duty—the good people must rise up and vindicate the law. The press, too, vindictive and partisan, should unite with the government in denouncing crime, and aid in the establishment of a healthy public sentiment, which of itself would protect the peace by its frowns upon evil doers. You should drive those drones upon society, who eat but do not work, who consume but produce nothing, more dangerous to peace and prosperity than famine or pestilence, to go to work or find another country than this to curse.

I appear before you to-day not as a partisan, but to take the oath of office prescribed for those who are chosen by the people to discharge the duties of the office of governor of your State. My object will be to enforce the law, protect the people, and aid in advancing the social, material and political interests of the whole people. I believe the epoch has the smiles of Providence. Cursed for our sins with war, scourged with the epidemic, our crops blighted for a succession of years, our fair State overflowed by the torrents of the Mississippi, commerce paralyzed, the people impoverished—the event of my inauguration is welcomed by the full restoration of civil government and readmission into the Union, the fairest prospect for crops, receding floods and improving credit. Let us vie with each other in seeing who of us shall receive most blessings for good and faithful services rendered the State.

THE FOURTEENTH ARTICLE.—The practical operation of the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution as the fourteenth article, when adopted, has not been generally considered, and has in some instances been misapprehended. This article will soon be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and proclaimed as part of the Constitution.

Seven of the lately excluded States will soon have accepted the article as an amendment through Africo-Radical and bayonet-made legislatures. It will be a part of the Constitution, provided the reconstruction acts of Congress are to stand as laws of the land.

It has been represented that the fourteenth article gave to the several States, including the Southern States, the option of extending the franchise to all persons, including the freedmen, or of limiting the suffrage to whites as heretofore, it being provided, however, that the basis of representation in Congress shall be in accordance with the population of the voting classes. If a State exclude any class of male inhabitants from voting, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens in a State.

But Congress, by an arbitrary law, practically withdrew and annulled this option, and left hardly anything for the fourteenth article to operate upon. They enacted laws establishing universal negro suffrage in all the excluded States, and constituting negro State governments, and enabling the negro Radical conventions of such States to force negro suffrage upon the people of those States by constitutions which have since, by another act, been declared perpetual. Thus there remains to the Southern States no option between universal negro suffrage and a qualified suffrage.

But to the Africanized State governments there does remain the option of contracting the basis of representation by denying or abridging the right of suffrage for the white people of the State. The constitutions of some of these States, which have been or are about to be readmitted by Congress, exclude large portions of the white citizens from the right of suffrage.—*National Intelligencer.*

Oh, how blessed is the thought that I am going to live with God, where sorrow never comes; where heaven's own sun always shines with benignant beams, and where love, pure and perfect, flows on in one everlasting stream.

FLOWER GATHERING.

BY MARY CLEMMEN AMES.

Miles away from the dusty town,
Out in the beautiful June time weather,
The wind of the South is rippling down
And over the purple hills of heather.

Dim in the distance the city walls
Rise like the walls of a dreary prison;
On the healing sward, where the sunshine falls,
We stand mid the flowery folk arisen.

We watch their innocent eyelids ope,
And below we hear the river flowing;
While wilting sweet on the upland slope
Lies the grass of the early mowing.

On through the bees and the butterflies,
The grass and the flowers, the hours are walking;
And we seem to catch their low replies,
To the waters ever and ever talking.

We listen and question the infinite space,
In the deeps of its emerald silence lying,
While we watch the leaves turning face to face,
And their lovers, the winds, wooing and sighing.

And still like a dream fades the dreary town,
And dumb on our ear dies its distant murmur,
As the speech in the silent air steals down,
And the fainting heart grows calmer and firmer.

Hearts that ache with a wounding smart
Wander out from the heedless city;
The human yearning toward nature's heart
Is a thing that God in his love must pity.

Sorrow and sin are in the mart,
And greed and gain killing tender feeling;
Here we draw close to nature's heart,
And feel on our hearts her touch of healing.

Often we ask: Is there room to grow
'Neath the bands of the world, so hard and binding?
The wisdom of life we are fain to know—
Does it ever pay for the pain of finding?

So, far away from the dissonant town,
Out in the marvelous June-time weather,
We climb the hills to their blossoming crown,
And rest, and gather our flowers together,

As free as the wonderful waves that coil,
And break away in their measureless vents,
Away from their mossy and ferny walls,
From their leaning bands of flower-Innocents.

Let us gather our flowers to-day;
We are like thee, O restless river—
We loiter for play on our endless way,
While our life flows on and on forever.

The Independent,

For the Advocate.

Commencement Exercises at the Southern University, Greensboro, Ala.

The commencement exercises of the Southern University were begun on Sunday, June 28th, by the commencement sermon, preached by the writer. The audience was large, attentive and apparently interested, and it is hoped good was done. In the evening Dr. Hamilton preached an able, interesting and edifying sermon.

On Monday, the 29th, the Board of Trustees met, and continued to hold morning and evening sessions until Thursday, the 2d of July. The attendance of the board was large, and their interest in the welfare of the university was lively. Many matters of importance were discussed with much interest and practical wisdom. It was resolved to establish a boarding hall, and to make the rates of board and tuition as low as at any first-class institution in the South. The board also resolved to organize and put into operation the law department of the institution, which will add two more to the already able faculty. It was also resolved to make the preparatory department more immediately a feature of the university, by allotting to it a portion of the spacious and elegant university building, and putting it under the immediate care of the faculty. This will make it a preparatory school unsurpassed in its claims by any preparatory school in the land.

On Monday night, the 29th, Mr. T. J. Levy, a distinguished graduate of last year, addressed the alumni in a speech evincing scholarship and thought. His theme was Social Philosophy and the Relative Importance of the Individual.

On Tuesday Dr. P. P. Neely, of Mobile, addressed the literary societies. His address was able and eloquent, and was delivered with that impressive effectiveness which characterizes the Doctor's finished elocution.

On Tuesday evening the Clariosophic Society held its annual exhibition, and was ably represented by the following young gentlemen: Messrs. Waller, Peterson, Humphrey and Keener, whose themes were respectively: Eloquence, Adversity, Fancy and Fact, and Education, the last of these being humorous, turning up some new angles in an old theme. It was received with uproarious and cheerful applause.

On Wednesday, July 1st, the graduating class, Messrs. L. B. Weble, A. Benners, W. Wills, W. B. Inge, James Peterson and William Walker, received their diplomas, the first named taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, the two following the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the last three that of Master of Arts.—These young gentlemen delivered addresses evincing thought and cultivated scholarship.

The exercises closed with a most able, instructive and eloquent Baccalaureate address from the chancellor, Bishop Wightman. The closing evening was celebrated by a grand reunion of all the best elements of Southern society. It was considered by all a happy success.

The faculty and Board of Trustees have the most encouraging hopes for the coming collegiate year. The society and health of Greensboro are all that parents could wish. During the past year the conduct of the students was most satisfactory—not an expulsion, no disorder, nor even a student reproved.

J. B. WALKER.

For the Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HOUMA, La., July 4, 1868.

John N. Crichlow was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., January 20, 1833; united in marriage to Miss Lanra A. Danks, at Front Lawn, Terrebonne parish, Louisiana, December 12, 1865; died, at same place, June 17, 1868.

The subject of this notice, blessed with pious parents, enjoyed the advantages of early religious training. As far back as he could remember he had believed in the truth of religion—had often felt, in a measure, its importance, and, doubtless, as often promised himself that some day or other he would turn his attention seriously and earnestly to it. But he waited, as multitudes are doing, for a more "convenient season." At length disease, in the form of dropsy, took hold upon him, and for four weary months he lingered between hope and fear, loth to believe that his present sickness would be unto death. During this period the writer frequently visited, conversed and prayed with him. He reproached himself that he had not, while in health, devoted himself to the service of God. Much of his time now was spent in prayer and meditation upon this subject. To one who asked if he prayed he replied: "O, yes, I pray all the time." To another, not a professor of religion, who asked him what he was thinking about, he said: "I am thinking of the things I have left behind me, that I ought to have attended to, and that you ought to attend to." Would that that one might be induced to give timely heed to this admonition of a dying man. In the last days of his illness the deceased gave evidences, satisfactory to those who waited around his sick bed, that at length the Lord had blessed him and prepared him for the dying hour, and for that better life beyond. He now wished to unite with the church, but during these few days there was no minister with him. In accordance, however, with his earnest request, an entry of his name has been appropriately made in the record books of the M. E. Church South at this place.

A beloved companion, together with a large circle of relatives and friends, are left to mourn their loss. But the living, at farthest, shall not long survive those who are gone; for the hearts of all these,

"Like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

And that it may serve as an admonition to the reader not to defer the needed preparation, let him bear in mind, as a more than probable fact, that of the many who are waiting for a "convenient season," not one in a thousand may be favored as was the subject of this notice. His sickness was protracted, affording time for preparation; his mental faculties remained unimpaired until a day or two before his death: he had the counsel and the prayers of Christian friends to aid and encourage him: he remembered the godly examples set before him, and the pious lessons that had been taught him in the days of his childhood and youth. And yet with all this he did not seem to reach the point of faith—the point at which he was enabled to trust wholly in the Crucified—until he had come down to the very last days of his life. With all his advantages, and the favoring circumstances attending him, still let it be borne in mind that with him the struggle was a hard one. Oh, the power and the stubbornness of unbelief! How great they are! Reader, with or without his advantages, will you run the risk, and wait yet a while longer? By all that is good, I pray that you will not do it. Remember—

"Wisdom, if thou still despise,
Harder is she to be won."

P. M. GOODWYN.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

'POOR MOLLY.'—A PLEA FOR SLEEPY HEARERS.—An affectionate and faithful minister in England was annoyed, on taking a new charge, by seeing a woman in the gallery invariably fall asleep as soon as the text was announced, and remain so till the bustle of the dispersing congregation aroused her. Sabbath after Sabbath, whether the weather was bright or dull, it was all the same; she nodded and then roused herself, coughed, changed her position, stared wildly about—as if to open her eyes so wide that they could not shut again—and then finally gave up the contest and settled herself comfortably to sleep. This at length reached a pass where it could be borne no longer; and finding out her name, the minister sought the sleeper in her home. He found her at the wash-tub, where she informed him she was forced to stand ten or twelve hours a day, after which she had to mend, and make, and cook for her fatherless boys far into the night.

Where had the resentment of God's servant fled so suddenly? Where the words of rebuke he had all ready to pour on the sleeper's head?

'This must be a hard life for you, poor woman,' he said.

'Ay, parson,' she replied, 'it is summat hard, to be sure; but I could e'en bear the labor *o'body* if I could but keep the soul free o't. But I cannot do it. The while I'm on my feet I can aye drudge on and on. But once I sit down, I'm asleep in spite of myself. Some times I fall asleep with the bread in my mouth at my poor dinner; and ye may ha' took notice, sir, that I fall aff even in God's house! I've had many's the battle with satan about this. Says he, 'Bide at home now and take the Sabbath as what it's given for, a day o' rest.' But says I, 'My soul thirsteth, yea, even longeth for the courts of the Lord's house, and there I'll go while my limbs can carry me.' Says he, 'Ye'll disgrace the place and vex the parson.' Says I, 'The searcher of hearts knows why I go; and I will still go, for then I can at least keep up the battle with *ye*, which I couldn't do in a sound sleep at home.'

—'Well, Molly,' said the parson, 'still do you come and keep up the battle there, and we will outwit satan between us; for what you can't get for your infirmity on Sunday, I will bring to you on Monday. I will then preach a five minute's sermon to your hungry soul by the side of your tub, my poor woman; and may God give to all my hearers an equal desire to come to his courts against obstacles.'

While men of God should bear with those who bear so much more with themselves, should not all our Sabbath sleepers inquire whether their excuse will avail them before God as will that of poor Molly?

Six hundred and fifty Mormon emigrants, most of them women, left Liverpool, June 6th, for that Paradise of the Saints where each woman is sure of her fraction of a man.

UPWARD of twenty thousand seamen are engaged in the fisheries on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The population of Ireland in 1861, when the census was taken, was 5,793,967, of whom only 693,357, or about one of every nine persons, belonged to the Established Church.

The State employs, to minister to this church of the minority, two archbishops, ten bishops, and upward of 1,500 clergymen.

The income of the bishops alone is upward of £55,000. The income of the clergy is nearly half a million sterling.

There are 199 parishes in Ireland without any church population.

There are eighteen benefices in Ireland without a single resident member of the Established Church, the clergy of which receive incomes varying from £100 to £500 a year.

There are 220 benefices in Ireland having an income of £83,071. Deducting the families of the incumbents and clerks, the total amount of income apportioned to the remaining families averages £139 12s. per family per annum as the cost of their religious instruction.

There are 615 benefices in Ireland, the church revenue of which is £257,000, and where every church family costs for religious instruction £31 each per annum.

There are 575 parishes in Ireland in which the church population does not exceed twenty persons, men, women and children, for each parish.

There are 443 benefices in Ireland, the total church population of which is 20,529. The cost of teaching these 20,529 persons is £98,305 per annum.

The following are some of the benefices of the Irish Church, with their revenues and church population:*

Benefice.	*Value.*	*Popula'n.*
Kells	£1,020	528
Ratoath	408	73
Rathwyre	662	325
Louth	934	119
Elendermot	473	133
Athenry	591	87
Aghaur	673	192
Ossory (deanery)	1,195	30
Knockgrafton	576	46
Thurles	823	207
Kilmashulla	554	53
Mothel	463	27
Donaghmore	661	81
Garrycloyne	806	38
Mogeesha	510	24
Kilmoylan	291	4
Newport	603	30
Nathlash	267	1

In the following dioceses the church population is less than five per cent. of the whole population:

	Per cent.
In Achonry it is only	3.1
In Ardfert it is only	2.9
In Cashel it is only	3.9
In Clonfert it is only	3.5
In Emly it is only	2.3
In Kilfenora it is only	1.1
In Kilmacduagh it is only	1.8
In Lismore it is only	3.3
In Tuam it is only	2.9

The personal property alone of twenty bishops of the Irish Church, who have died since 1822, has been sworn at £861,868, or an average of £43,093 for each bishop.

Lord John Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1865, enjoyed the following dignities during his lifetime:

Dean of Clogher, 7 years	£4,500
Bishop of Cork, 2 years	10,000
Bishop of Raphoe, 2 years	12,000
Bishop of Clogher, 11 years	121,000
Archbishop of Dublin, 2 years	20,000
Archbishop of Armagh, 40 years	720,000
Total	£887,500

The church which exhibits these scandalous enormities is the church, not of the poor, but of the rich. The greater number of the landed proprietors, of the bankers, of professional men, of the nobility and gentry, belong to it, but scarcely any of the poor, and few of the lower section of the middle classes. The religion of these persons is sustained by the compulsory taxation of the poorest classes in Ireland.

The Established Church in Ireland is imposed upon the people of that country against their will, and has been pronounced by the highest authorities to be the most fruitful source of the discontent which characterizes that unhappy country.

* These figures are taken from the last census of Ireland and Captain Stackpole's Parliamentary return—all of them, therefore, are from public official documents.

FLOWERS.—DO THEY SLEEP?—A celebrated author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them in their slumbers, says that almost all kinds of flowers sleep in the night; and those plants which seem to be awake are the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom. The marigold goes to bed with the sun and rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and closes at nine in the evening. The daisy opens its day's eye to meet the morning sun. The crocus, tulip and many others close their blossoms at different hours toward evening. The ivy-leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night-blooming cereus turns night into day; it begins to expand its magnificent sweet-scented blossoms in the twilight, and it is in full bloom at midnight, and closes, never to open again, at the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens till after sunrise.

THE receipts of corn in Chicago, in 1867, were 10,000,000 bushels less than in 1866.

TURKEY.

The sultan, who seems to have received inspiration from his visit to Paris and London, in the spring of 1867, has just made a grand step forward, by preparing a plan to permit persons of foreign birth to hold property in Turkey. The absence of some such provision has hitherto been one great drawback to the progress of that fine empire. The beautiful and fertile regions that lie beyond the Bosphorus have always been inviting to the people of crowded northern Europe, and had there existed any fully recognized legal guarantee for the life and property of immigrants against Moslem fanaticism, considerable regions of the East would, ere this, have been full of the activity and wealth of modernized life, instead of being plunged in poverty and lethargy.

As it is, the Ottoman Empire has advanced considerably during the reign of its present monarch, and, while favored by nature with one of the most central and commanding positions on the globe, is grandly important for its mineral and agricultural resources.

Turkey in Europe, properly speaking, and including the islands therewith classed, contains 9,880,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,660,000 are Christians; 1,150,000 Osmanlis or Musselmen, and 70,000 Jews. Turkey in Asia, embracing Syria and Arabia, has 13,430,000, of whom 9,050,000 are Musselmen, including all the different sects, 4,500,000 of them being Osmanlis; 4,300,000 are Christians of the different communions, and 80,000 are Jews. This makes the grand total of population amount to 23,310,000, not including tributary provinces such as Egypt, etc., etc.

Constantinople, the capital, has 850,000 permanent inhabitants, or, with the floating population, about 1,200,000 in all. But there are many other large and splendid cities, for instance Adrianople, with 110,000 inhabitants; Aleppo, 115,000; Bagdad, 105,000; Salonica, 70,000; Serajeva, 70,000; Smyrna, 160,000; Damascus, 165,000; Cairo in Egypt, (tributary,) 250,000; Broussa, 80,000; Erzeroan, 70,000; Philipopolis, 60,000; Sophia, 30,000; Gallipoli, 40,000, and Jerusalem, 25,000.

In the fiscal year 1865-66 the revenue of the Turkish government amounted to 3,169,380 purses of about 22 dollars each, and the Egyptian tribute increased the same by 62,500 purses, making the grand total 3,171,880 purses, or $69,781,360.

The expenditures amounted to 3,266,931 purses, or $71,871,482, leaving a deficit of 95,051 purses, or $2,001,122. The public debt on November 1, 1865, was £35,037,500, which is diminished by a sinking fund of one and two per cent. paid up annually. The Rothschilds hold 5,000,000 sterling of this amount, and are thus enabled to wield a considerable and often salutary influence. The internal debt is 31,800,000 pounds sterling, guaranteed by the general revenues.

The Turkish army on a peace footing numbers 148,680 men, and on a war footing 170,376, with a reserve of 148,680, called *redifs*; 100,000 auxiliaries, and 87,000 irregulars. The navy comprises 48 vessels of war, of which 18 are steamers, with 1,218 guns.

The commerce of Turkey embraces a vast number of productions and manufactured commodities, some of which are among the most delightful and beautiful known to man. She has cotton, silk, wool, all the cereals, all the fruits, including the best of the northern and the richest of the southern zones, rice, sugar, tobacco of exquisite quality, rare spices, fine coffees, excellent building and superb cabinet timber, several of the metals, precious stones, amber, ivory, jewels and a wonderful variety of valuable drugs. Her means of communication are superb, and she holds the very gateway of the East. Napoleon only uttered what every statesman feels who examines the position of the Ottoman Empire on the map, that he who shall rule in Constantinople must become the master of the Oriental world, and the Russian Czars, in following out the hints imparted by Peter the Great, in his famous will, have steadily bent their policy toward the acquisition of the Golden Horn.

The admission of foreigners to property rights, in the great realm of which we have been writing, marks another epoch in the march of progress. Let us, as we justly may, rejoice in it. Another barrier has fallen. Telegraphs and railroads will do the rest, and a very few years may end the "Eastern question" without bloodshed, through the blessed instrumentalities of peaceful settlement and trade. We doubt not that, tempted by the opportunities of so rich and fair a land, Northern enterprise will, ere long, be supplying Aleppo with water and gas, and running up the price of town lots at Bagdad.—*New York Commercial Journal.*

SPIRITUAL BLOSSOMING.

Good Elder Merryfield, one of the most genial men, who, on his circuit journeys, used to have his prophet's chamber in Aunt Miriam's house, used to say to me: 'Your aunt has great strength and decision of character. She is, in many respects, a remarkable woman. It is true her lines seem to have fallen in pleasant places, but I wish the Lord, in his good providence, would send her a flood of human sunshine in some shape. I would like to see what it would do for her.'

'What do you think it would do for her, Elder Merryfield?'

'My opinion is—' and then a quiet smile of great satisfaction would steal into his sympathetic face; 'my opinion is, she'd blossom!' and in the tone of the good man's voice one might suppose all the flowers had concentrated their united freshness and sweetness.

Elder Merryfield's remark often recurs to me in connection with others than Aunt Miriam. The flood of sunshine which would bring out blossoms of character is, in many instances, greatly to be desired.—Our hearts yearn toward laboring, faithful ones, whose lives are much in the shade. They are true saints. The crown, we know, awaits them, but, oh! for a gleam from the brightness of the land beyond, to shine upon their paths now, and illumine them, and make them beautiful to the eyes of those who can only discern their pilgrim garb. A flood of spiritual consolations and delights, it was assumed, were already Aunt Miriam's; but warm human sunshine was what she wanted to bring to life the rich heart-bloom.

Is then the truth, as it is in our blessed Saviour, insufficient? Must the soul that feeds upon it still be in hunger and unrest? Or is there an arcana of love and communion, a closer mystery of fellowship and friendship which might be entered if the human heart were willing? Do we linger in the portal, while the music of invitation calls us to enter where the very attitude of our souls must be constant worship, and hence constant joy? Having 'spiritual consolations,' do we long for human sunshine? Where is humanity, in its full sweetness, found, if not in the divine human of our Lord? Is there one want of the heart with which he cannot, does not sympathize? Is there one need to which he gives not sweet response, if we shrink not back from his loving tenderness? Is not the 'good news' of his gospel designed for the entire nature, and is not every joy of circumstance or state truly such only as it is elevated into an expression of his divine love and sympathy?

To stand aloof from an earthly friend, who longs to bless and receive and impart the cheer of sympathy, is an offence. To be willing to receive only general truths, and through want of faith put away the warm, personal, human friendship of our Lord and Saviour, is defrauding ourselves of transcendent help and blessing, and is, humanly speaking, taking from his glory. He has made provision for the joy that gives spiritual blossoming. The garden of the soul should be full of flowers. Then will others note the fragrance—then shall be gathered the 'fruit of heavenly flavor.'—*Sunday School Times.*

THE TURN OF LIFE.—Between the years of forty-five and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attack of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has laid in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty he arrives at a stand-still. But athwart this is a viaduct, called the turn of life, which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of 'old age,' round which the river winds, and then beyond, without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout and apoplexy are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird his loins and provide himself with a fitter staff, and he may trudge in safety with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, 'The Turn of Life' is a turn either into prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength, whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in.—*The Science of Life, by a Physician.*

AN EMPIRE WITHOUT A DOCTOR.

The Moors have always prided themselves upon being the strictest and most orthodox of believers. This means that they steadily set their faces against anything which is likely to improve their condition. So great is their present dread of European innovations, that no Christian can enter their mosques under pain of death. Recent cases are known in which adventurous spirits had to pay for their curiosity by a race round the town with a yelling mob at their heels. So far, therefore, from attempting to keep pace with the civilization of the West, the Moors seem to think that they will best fulfill the requirements of their faith by ignoring the existence of science altogether. Arithmetic, geometry and astronomy, which once found a favored home in Barbary, only survive as names. Astrology appears in a garb which would make it hard to deceive any one, not thoroughly resolved to be cheated; while the builder's art, which has left so many matchless memorials in Southern Spain, seems to have passed out of the land, and the choicest specimens of Gothic skill are allowed to moulder away for want of a few touches from a master hand. Medicine forms no exception to the unhappy rule, and bears mournful testimony to the rigidity of a system which makes all considerations of progress or safety yield in blind submission to a worn-out creed.

As the empire of Morocco cannot boast of a single school of medicine, it is needless to say that there are no licensed practitioners. Diplomas, hospitals and dispensaries, not being specified in the Koran, must of necessity be emanations from the powers of darkness, and are consequently to be abhorred of all believers. The want of a medical education does not appear to be felt; and all that is needful to secure a practice is a confiding spirit on the part of patients. Any one who pleases may set up as a doctor, and as his stock-in-trade consists of a few simple herbs for poultices, together with hot iron and boiling oil for wounds, he has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts for the public health are conducted at a very small pecuniary cost. Surgical instruments are unknown, and the nearest approach to an operation is performed by hacking off an offending member, and dipping the wound in boiling oil.

It is a good thing, perhaps, that Moors have an objection to amputation. As a rule, they prefer death to the loss of one of their limbs. They expect that the sum total of their members will be demanded of them at the judgment day; and if they have been unlucky enough to lose a finger or toe, they must then produce a new one, or suffer direful penalties. The clumsiest amputations are seldom followed by fatal effects, for the temperate habits of the people make them capable of enduring almost any amount of cutting and hacking without a sign of inflammation.

But how are patients obtained in a country where brass plates and red lamps are unknown? Most likely the budding doctor is already following some other trade, and he improves his opportunities by affectionate inquiries about the health of a dyspeptic customer. The arrival of a corpulent, town-bred Moor, who has been over-eating himself, gives an admirable chance for trying his skill. Long and patient is the cross-legged consultation. At last the head is pronounced to be the seat of the disorder, and a cord tied tightly round the temples. This is a grand specific, freely resorted to by a people who have not the remotest idea of reaching the head through the stomach.

The patient doubles himself up in a corner for a nap, and, on waking, finding his headache much the same. The doctor looks wise, examines the cord, and thinks that his victim wants bleeding. This is usually done in the arm or leg; but a person who is very well up in the Koran, and has read a chapter or two that morning, may venture upon other parts, in which case the head is usually selected. The Moors are nearly as fond of bleeding as their neighbors, the Spaniards. From the liberal way in which nature is "assisted" in Spain, it is likely enough that a fair proportion of patients receive such effectual help as rapidly to place them out of reach of earthly suffering. A Moorish practitioner will not be disposed to carry matters to this length, so he may probably vary blood-letting with some milder form of treatment. This will take the shape of a poultice or plaster; and so highly is this application esteemed, that it is common enough to see a burly fellow, who is under the influence of an attack of bile, walking about with a plaster on each side of his face; purgative medicines are never used. Supposing the complaint to be obstinate, talismans and charms are next resorted to. A little abstinence would probably effect for the patient all that his doctor's treatment is supposed to achieve; but it is curious to observe that although the Moors are exceedingly calm when suffering from any serious disorder which calls out their endurance, they are restless under a trivial ailment, and grumble loudly if they do not obtain instantaneous relief. The dosing, then, goes on somewhat as follows: A verse or so of the Koran is written on an egg, that is then carefully washed in water, of which the patient drinks a little, rubbing the part effected with the rest.

This is a sovereign remedy for ophthalmia. In a case of very acute suffering, a passage of the Koran is inscribed on parchment, which is reduced to pulp, and administered in the form of a pill. This is a very extreme remedy, something like eight or ten grains of calomel among ourselves. Supposing that it fail of good effect, it is plainly the man's destiny that he must die. The doctor's art can do no more for him, and he is dismissed as incurable. Should he, however, be unreasonable enough to desire to prolong his life, he may secure the good offices of a Santon, or saint, by an greater outlay than the purchase of a cock, which is to be sacrificed at the departed worthy's tomb. The country is pretty thickly strewn with little whitewashed structures, consisting of four low walls, sometimes surmounted by a tiny dome, but oftener open to the sky. These are the resting places of men famous for the sanctity of their lives, and who have attained to the honor of canonization. The Santons must be a placable race, when their favor can be secured by a few coppers expended in a fowl. If the patient be very much in earnest about the Santon's intercession, he will pitch his tent in the neighborhood of the tomb, and make a heavy investment in poultry. Sometimes a number of people club together, and turn the thing into a sort of medical picnic; remaining at the encampment for periods varying from a week to a month. As tombs are often to be found on the side of breezy hills, the amount of inconvenience encountered by a camping party need not be excessive. With plenty of fresh air, glorious scenery, game to be had for the shooting, and an entire removal from business, a man may contrive to make himself pretty comfortable. It is likely that pilgrims to the shrine of the saint derive as much benefit from the bounty of nature as from the holy man's intercession.

There are, of course, divers complaints which will not wait to be cured by time and such medicinal practice as is known to the Moors. Lung diseases are not common, but their absence is atoned for by fevers of various types. Then, too, a man's leg may be crushed by a fall from his horse. Some kind friend bandages it up in his turban, and carries the poor fellow home to an inevitable death by gangrene. Or, again, a person drops down in a fit. A crowd collects. Not the officious circle of curiosity attracted by a street accident in London, but grave and solemn men, who stroke their beards and discourse of destiny. No effort is made to raise the sufferer—not because the bystanders mean to be cruel, but because an icy form of faith has frozen up the approaches to their hearts. Sympathy would be indecent. The utmost that decorum will allow is to pull the gelab (or cloak) over the blackening face, and to adjust the slippers which have fallen off. For the rest, Allah is great, and Mohammed is his prophet.

The temperate habits of country-bred Moors carry them through disorders which would be fatal to blood inflamed by stimulants. The rapidity with which their flesh heals after serious wounds would create astonishment in the wards of the best-arranged European hospital. So long as a vital part is not touched recovery is nearly certain. Insanity, which is fearfully prevalent, knows no treatment or restraint. Viewed as a mark of heaven's favor, in withdrawing the mind from all capacity for worldly business, that it may contemplate things above, madness is allowed to have its way; and the most dangerous lunatics go at large, often inflicting deadly injury upon themselves and on incautious passers-by. Many of these poor raving creatures attain to a kind of canonization after death, and, as a reward for the wildness of their excesses, are elevated into the rank of Santons, and have their tombs besieged by a crowd of supplicants for the cure of bodily infirmities. It is assumed that the mere process of dying transforms them into public benefactors; for during the period of their earthly lives they never cease to be a dangerous and intolerable nuisance.

But there is one branch of Moorish medical practice that is well worth consideration, and which certainly deserves a trial amongst us. The bite of a mad dog, which in European countries becomes a sore puzzle to the faculty, meets with a treatment in Morocco as effectual as it is summary. Anything which may help to lessen the chances of hydrophobia is a public benefaction; and in a country where canine madness prevails to an almost incredible extent, it is fortunate that native ingenuity has hit upon a remedy which admits of instant application. A Moor is pretty sure to have some gunpowder in his pouch, so he takes out a handful, and having deepened and enlarged the wound with his knife, with as much coolness and indifference as if he were the most practiced hospital surgeon, rubs the powder into the sore. Having made a little pyramid on the flesh, he allows it to dry for a few minutes in the sun. A match is then applied, and the operation terminates with a fizz, which has the double effect of cleansing the wound and stanching the blood. As a rule, no evil consequences follow upon this rough-and-ready sort of treatment, beyond an ugly scar, testifying to the courage and endurance of the operator. When hot iron is at hand, it is applied as a surer remedy than even the blasting process. Criminal practice makes the Moors familiar with its use. When a man has been detected in a theft, and has not been able to condone the offence by a fine, his hand is chopped off, when hot iron is immediately applied to the mangled stump. Sometimes boiling oil or pitch is used instead, and, whatever pain may result from this rude remedy, the patient is nearly sure to escape from gangrene.

The Moors, in common with other African races, are strongly impressed with the idea that every head covered with a European hat must necessarily be a treasure-house of medical knowledge. The consequence is that visitors are, immediately on their arrival, regaled with an exhibition of such wounds and sores as would be impossible except among a people upon whom filth and starvation are allowed to do their work unchecked. Each man has something to show, worse, if possible, than his neighbor; and all expect instantaneous relief.—When they are clamorous for help, however, they are pertinacious in rejecting every remedy that does not come up to their idea of the right and fitting. When whole villages are swept off by typhus or cholera, as has recently been the case, the calamity is alleviated by one never-failing source of comfort, viz, that if the inhabitants had not died of typhus or cholera, they must inevitably have died of something else.—*The St. James Magazine.*

RELIGION AND NOT DO ANYTHING.—A Christian woman in a revival season had conversed with a young girl upon the importance of a change of heart, and of attending at once to the subject. The girl appeared to be deeply convicted of her need, but was not ready to take the first step.

One evening, as they passed out of a meeting where many had been anxiously inquiring the way of salvation, she turned to her friend and said: 'I wish I could get religion and not do anything!'

Religion and not do anything—not labor for God—not strive against sin—not accept denials and sacrifices for Christ's sake—not render weak and imperfect love for love infinite and eternal! There is no such religion. The young girl was at that time convinced of the truth, and she wanted the results of piety—the safety and happiness of a child of God. But there was something she preferred to a life of piety—she was unwilling to come out boldly and acknowledge Christ as her Saviour.

And so the Spirit, slighted and refused, left her. I do not know it ever came to her heart again. In a few years she became a critic of things sacred and holy, and then an avowed infidel; and then, while yet in youth, she passed into another world, to meet the God she did not want in this.

When the soul, intelligently convicted of sin, chooses, wilfully and deliberately, something else than God, there is no certainty that the Spirit will ever again seek to win it to truth, and holiness, and heaven. Perhaps that one earnest call, and her refusal to obey, was to the young girl the point where turned her eternal destiny. I have never heard that she afterward gave any evidence of a true desire for God or heaven.—*Tract Journal.*

'SOUND ON THE GOOSE.'—This phrase originated in Pittsburg, Penn. That city, some years ago, was so overrun with geese that a public meeting was held, and the extermination of the offending bird decided on. A charter election soon following, the two candidates for the mayoralty were questioned as to what would be their action in case of election. The one who was 'sound on the goose question' was elected; and from that date the phrase crept into general use.

A CASE of genuine ancient leprosy exists in the Montreal Hospital, the patient being a lumberman who has been prostrated with the loathsome disease for eight years.

THE State indebtedness of North Carolina exceeds its assets by about $9,500,000.

A BISHOP CHALLENGED.—Dr. Mattison, while attending the Methodist Conference at Chicago, gave a public address answering the statements made by Father Hecker in a lecture which he had just delivered. Soon after, Rev. J. McMullen, D. D., a Roman Catholic priest, and professor in one of the colleges there, published a letter challenging Bishop Scott, "or any other gentleman, lay or cleric," to meet the challenger in a public discussion, and proposing as the first and main question, "Is Roman Catholicism a Saving Christianity?" Dr. Mattison instantly replied, accepting the challenge, but changing the form of the question to the following: "Is Romanism a Corrupt Form of Christianity?" Dr. McMullen replied, declining that form, but proposing to discuss the question "Is Methodism a Corrupt Form of Christianity?" Dr. Mattison replied again, insisting that the topic should not be changed, and adding that he was obliged to return to his home in Jersey City immediately; but would return in ten days to discuss Romanism, if his opponent would stick to that topic. Whereupon Dr. McMullen publishes a card that somebody must meet him within *three days*, or he will consider the challenge not accepted. Dr. Mattison then dispatched a note to Dr. McMullen's address, and to the papers, stating that at much inconvenience he would delay his departure if his opponent would actually meet him, and requesting an answer before the time for him to leave. He received no answer, and the discussion will not come off. Dr. McMullen evidently was determined not to discuss the question, which is the real point of debate, Whether Romanism is Corrupt; but wished to maintain, what few would doubt, that men may be saved in that communion. Dr. Hiram Mattison is secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and, when pastor of a Methodist church in Jersey City, his church was mobbed one night by the Catholics. At the city election next day the votes of the indignant Methodists, thus suddenly converted to Radicalism, unexpectedly gave the control of the municipal government to the Republicans.

WHAT MUST YOU DO?—Reader, do you feel the slightest drawing toward God, the smallest concern about your mortal soul? Does your conscience tell you this day that you are not yet forgiven, and have not yet felt the Spirit's power, and do you want to know what to do? Listen, and I will tell you.

You must *go at once to the Lord Jesus Christ in prayer*, and beseech him to have mercy upon you, and send you the Spirit. You must go direct to that open fountain of living waters, the Lord Jesus Christ, and you shall receive the Holy Ghost. (John 7, 39.) Begin at once to pray to Jesus for the Holy Spirit. Think not that you are shut up and cut off from hope. The Holy Ghost is promised to them that ask him. Give the Lord no rest till he comes down and makes you a new heart. Cry mightily unto the Lord; say unto him, "Bless me, even me also; quicken me, and make me alive."

I dare not, for my part, send anxious souls *to any one but Christ*. I cannot hold with those who tell men to pray for the Holy Spirit in the first place, in order that they may go to Christ in the second place. I see no warrant of Scripture for saying so. I only see that if men feel they are needy, perishing sinners, they ought to apply first and foremost, straight and direct, to Jesus Christ. I see he himself says, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." (John 8, 37.) I know it is his special office to baptize with the Holy Ghost, and that "in him all fullness dwells." I dare not pretend to be more systematic than the Bible. I believe that Christ is the meeting-place between God and the soul, and my first advice must always be, *Go to Jesus, and tell your wants to Him.*

Reader, remember this: I have told you what to do. You are *to go to Christ* if you want to be saved.—*J. C. Ryle.*

THE party of prisoners released from the grasp of Theodore arrived safely at Suez on the 5th inst. There are sixty-nine persons in all—twenty gentlemen and eight ladies, with children and followers; few, if any, of whom would have seen their native country again if Theodore's despotism had remained undisturbed. They will soon be in England, and will be speedily followed by Col. Milward, bringing the crown, robe and state seal of Theodore, to lay at the feet of the Queen of England. Sir Robert Napier's troops have begun to land in England.

THE greatest and most amiable privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor is that which they exercise the least—the privilege of making them happy.

OUR present frail existence is the unsubstantial basis upon which too many are building the fabric; but it is building a nest upon the wave

THE DEW.—If clouds are necessary to produce rain, sunshine is an essential to the formation of dew. A dewy morning only follows a day whose sun has well warmed up the earth. It is necessary that the heat should readily radiate into the surrounding atmosphere by night. When the surface of the earth thus cools down more rapidly than the incumbent air about it, and when the air is saturated with moisture, then, by the contact of temperatures, the air becomes unable to retain its moisture, and yields its sprays and vapors to be shaped by a natural law, the same which rounded the world out of chaos and orbed the universe; and then what was invisible becomes visible in drops of settling dew. So, whenever dew is seen to fall, there must first have been a flowing down of sunshine in the day, and then a responsive current of warmth uprising in the night, toward the region whence it came. The earth receives and yet returns the heat the heavens gave, and, as if to reward such gratitude, the dew descends to refresh and gladden its beseeching and thankful breast.

So, when people's hearts are hard, and dry, and desolate, it may be because they lack responsiveness to heaven's gifts—for want of gratitude for the light and privilege which have shone upon them all their days. Teachers, if they would see their classes bright and happy, and parents, if they would have glowing summer in their homes, and have young hearts themselves, should be open-souled and thankful, and teach the children how to be grateful for daily blessings. Then would sun-warmth from the better world be taken in through the gauze of form, and task, and habits, and fashion; then, because each heart would be flower instead of flint, grass instead of granite, fruit instead of fossil; then would the pearly dew-drops of glory glitter all over a school and all through a family, like an immortal morning.—*Rev. A. Clark.*

FISH BREEDING.—Fish-breeding is bringing to light many interesting facts in their natural history. The hatching of fish eggs is said by experts in that business to be easier and more sure than the hatching of fowls' eggs. The whole expense of putting fifty million shad in the Connecticut river did not exceed fifty dollars. The eggs of shad, put in water of suitable temperature, produce young fish in a few days. The salmon trout eggs require a longer incubation than those of most birds. Salmon require two months or more, under the most favorable circumstances. The New England Fish Commissioners are having great luck in the hatching line, at the Charlestown Springs, in New Hampshire, where they deposited 40,000 eggs in October. They hatched on the 11th of December, just sixty-two days from the time they were taken from the parent fish. The eggs of the salmon trout, at these springs, were thirty-five days in hatching, which is said to be a very short time. The annual catch of shad in the Connecticut has dwindled to about 500,000. If 50,000,000 were turned into the river, as reported, shad ought to be plenty and very cheap next spring. For the salmon we shall have to wait longer. They are two years or more in coming to maturity.—*National Journal, Philadelphia.*

OUR CHART.—If you would know whether the Bible be true in its teachings, you must do by it as you do by a chart. A chart is nothing but a piece of paper, and what good would it do for half a dozen captains to sit down on shore and discuss its merits? How can they know whether its descriptions are correct or not? Let them take it on board and prove it by sailing by it. That is a chart on trial. If there is a rock where it says "rock;" if there is a shoal where it says "shoal;" if there is a current where it says "current;" if it is safe where it says "safe," then it is a true chart, no matter who made it, or how or when or where it was made.

It is the sea that is the best test of a chart; so is the human life the test of the Bible. Take God's word, in which human life is charted down, and measure character and conduct by it; measure your whole self by it; measure God's grace by it; and see if it is not true. Would you know the truth of the Bible? Become a Christian. "If any man will do my will," says Christ, "he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God."

CAPT. JAMES, a British officer, when leaving England for Abyssinia, jocularly promised a friend in Plymouth that he would send him a lock of King Theodore's hair. A few days ago the pledge was redeemed, a note accompanying it, in which Capt. James said: "I send you a real lock of King Theodore's hair. I cut it off myself as soon as we found his body in the gateway, and I assure you it is genuine. I little thought, when I promised this in fun, that it would be fulfilled in reality."

THE AFRICAN JUDGE.—Alexander of Macedonia came one day to a distant province in Africa, rich in gold. The inhabitants went to meet him, carrying baskets full of gold and fruit.

"Do you eat these fruits?" said Alexander. "I am not come to view your riches, but to learn your customs."

So they led him to the market, where their chief judge held his court. Just then a citizen stepped forth and said:

"O judge! I bought of this man a sack full of chaff, and have found in it a considerable treasure. The chaff is mine, but not the gold; and this man will not take it back. Speak to him, O judge, for it is his."

His adversary, also a citizen of the place, answered: "Thou art afraid lest thou shouldst retain something wrong, and I fear to take it from thee. I sold thee this sack, including all that it contains. Keep thine own. Speak to him to this effect, O judge!"

The judge asked the first if he had a son. He answered, "Yes." He asked the other if he had a daughter; and he also answered, "Yes." "Friends," said the judge, "you are both honest people; unite your children to each other, and give them the newly-found treasure for a marriage dower. This is my decision."

Alexander was astonished when he heard this sentence.

"Have I judged unrighteously," said the judge of the distant land, "that thou art thus astonished?"

"By no means," answered Alexander; "but in our country it would have been otherwise."

"And how?" inquired the African judge.

"The disputants," answered Alexander, "would have lost their heads, and the treasure would have come into the hands of the king."

The judge smote his hands together, and said: "Does the sun shine with you, and does heaven drop rain upon you?"

Alexander answered, "Yes."

"Then must it be," he pursued, "on account of the innocent animals that dwell in your land; for over such men ought no sun to shine, no heaven to rain."

THE ONE CHERISHED SIN.—Often from my window, on the sea-shore, have observed a little boat at anchor. Day after day, month after month, it is seen at the same spot. The tides ebb and flow, yet it scarcely moves. While many a gallant vessel spreads its sails, and, catching the favoring breeze, has reached the haven, this little bark moves not from its accustomed spot. True it is, that when the tide rises, it rises; and when it ebbs again, it sinks; but advances not. Why is this? It is fastened to the earth by one slender rope. There is the secret. A cord, scarcely visible, enchants it, and will not let it go. Now, stationary Christians, see here your state—the state of thousands. Sabbaths come and go, but leave them as before. Ordinances come and go; ministers come and go; means, privileges, sermons, move them not—yes, they move them; a slight elevation by a Sabbath tide, and again they sink; but no onward, heavenward movement. They are as remote as ever from the haven of rest; this Sabbath as the last, this year as the past. Some one sin enslaves, enchants the soul, and will not let it go. If it be so, make one desperate effort in the strength of God. Take the Bible as your chart, and Christ as your pilot, to steer you safely amid the dangerous rocks, and pray for the Spirit of all grace to fill your every sail, and waft you onward over the ocean of life, to the haven of everlasting life.

A SUGGESTION.—When superintendent of a Sunday school, I had a novel and simple arrangement which proved very valuable, and may assist others. A small wooden box, nicely painted, bearing the inscription, 'Question,' was securely fastened to the wall near the entrance; and through an opening in the top of it, any who desired might thrust in from time to time any religious or moral questions. Once a month our box was unlocked, and its contents produced before the school, giving any one an opportunity to answer the queries. Eventually our box only received questions upon the lesson of the day, which were deposited by teachers and scholars on entering the room. The first plan awakened a great interest among the members of the school, and of the community, many of the latter coming expressly at such times to listen to the answers. But the second plan had a wonderful influence, awakening great interest in the lesson. It gave me what I was so anxious to obtain, and could obtain in no other way: some knowledge of what the scholars had been thinking of during the week; at the same time it aided me in my work of catechising, for it furnished material and secured attention.

THE culture of tea is about to be introduced in Jamaica under the auspices of the English government.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

TO AGENTS.—A NEW THOUGHT!

We wish them to forward promptly the money when they send the name of the subscriber, not because their credit is not the very best at this office, but because we need daily food, and the food of a printing press is money. But we urge them, by all the thieves in the Post Office Department, and they are legion, to either remit in a *post office order*, in a *draft*, by *express*, or *register*. We have given the order of preference as to security. To hold back a subscription one month is to each of our five hundred agents a small matter. To us it is like cutting the Croton Aquednct.

MISSIONARY DEBT.

Rev. J. Bancroft, of Macon, Mississippi, sends ten dollars for the missionary debt, which we forwarded, by post office order, to W. T. Smithson, treasurer, at Baltimore.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. A. Parker, of the Montgomery Conference, was in our office this week. We regret having seen so little of him; and still more, that our people here were not in a condition to respond to the object of his mission.

Rev. T. J. Lacey, of the Louisiana Conference, has been with us for a few days, on his return from British Hondnras. He has seen enough of that country, and comes back to stay. "Is this Bro. Lacey?" "Yes, what is left of me." His sojourn in the tropics has not proved a hair dye, nor a renovator of the constitution. Bro. Lacey showed us the scars of the "beef worm," and has evidently suffered much from sickness. Under all the circumstances, he believes Louisiana to be the better country, negro suffrage and Radical rule notwithstanding. The estimony of some who are in Honduras will doubtless be different, and their observation and experience of matters there may be of a more cheering character. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

THE Christian life is not an engagement by contract between a master and his servant. It is the union of two hearts—that of the Saviour and the saved by the enduring ties of the most intimate love.

PRAISE.

It is the utterance of the loving and grateful heart, and of the holiest affections. In the present life it flows and mingles in the currents of prayer and conflict, sometimes jubilant and exulting over the discords of infirmity and sin, and sometimes silent under the weight of sorrow. Here our praises are interrupted; in heaven they will be continuous, and form the chief part of its worship. Praise is the duty of all, and yet it is impossible to any but the holy. Spirituality is the singing robe, "the garment of praise," which God gives in exchange for the spirit of heaviness.

Other songs the wicked have, as of love, and war and earthly glory; contrition and every emotion of the awakened soul may be wailed and sung, and dead formality may come to the sanctuary with its stately offerings of instrument and voice; but there is no praise. None but the holy can or do praise God. The "new song" is put into the month of the regenerated soul. It is new because he never praised before, and because it is in contrast with the old songs of unbelief, and of the spirit of bondage to fear.

"Making melody in the heart unto the Lord" is Paul's most striking and beautiful description of the nature of praise. The pure heart is the wonderful instrument, divinely tuned, and vibrating under the breathings of the Holy Spirit. Its strings and keys are in perfect accord, and all within is harmony. The Psalmist evokes this most complete music when he exclaims: "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless his holy name." Praise is the exponent of a joyful religion, and is therefore the true exhibition of real Christianity. Assurance, hope, comfort and love, victory over sin and death, and the peace of God which passeth all understanding, make the faith of Christ a faith of cheerfulness. It is joy in the Holy Ghost. The baptism of the spirit is a baptism of joy. Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart. Whatever may be the dark paths through which the sinner comes to God, and whatever may be the dreadful shades of temptation through which the believer is occasionally called to pass, it is his common privilege to be anointed with the oil of gladness.

Religion alone enables us to rejoice evermore, and maketh our cup to run over. Praise, then, is the true expression of a genuine gospel experience—the crown and flower of the graces. Something it is, most like heaven, and that will accompany us through the gates into the Eternal City. It may be paralleled to charity, because it is immortal. Prayer ceases on the threshold of eternity; faith and hope, as to their present functions, have served their time. The last tear has dropped, and with it every saddening and sorrowful groan incident to the house of clay. Praise alone is regal and deathless, investing the soul in its flight with the ascension robes of melody, and sitting down, at length, amidst the songs and harps of the angels.

"Praise is comely to the upright." We may say it is impossible to any other, but is befitting to them as the appropriate costume and adornment of redeemed and grateful creatures. The Christian without praise is a greater incongruity, a more violent anomaly, than the lark without its song or the thrush without its whistle. In the strange land of captivity there may be no gladness, but if we have entered into a spiritual liberty, the language of the heart is: "I will praise thee, O Lord! I will praise thee." The comeliness of our religion lies much in this spirit of praise. Its beauty and attractiveness are in the aspect of cheerfulness which it commands. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." Without praise religion is gloomy and forbidding, and solemn asceticism and unmitigated melancholy are false interpretations of the Christian spirit. With whatever sincerity and earnestness these may be associated, they are misleading and false as exhibitions of true religion. Joy and gladness are the elements of its highest and best attainments. Where Jesus reigns in the soul the heart is filled with melody, sunshine spreads over the landscape, and the very clouds are woven into scenes and pictures of delight.

Praise is a religious power. Nothing so commends religion as this; and in it our light, as Christians, shines most persuasively. It is aggressive, convincing and conquering in its influence upon the world. It is the true type of scriptural experience, and what the miserable and guilty feel that they need. It is the thing for life and for death, adapted to the changing fortunes of time, and the final hour when the last enemy must be met. Praise is the language of holy living, and even more, of tranquil dying. The sanctified spirit breaks away from the earthly tabernacle with a doxology, and the benediction of the parting saint passes into praise. Peard Dickinson, in his last moments, suddenly exclaimed to his attendants: "Stop! say nothing but glory, glory!" All was swallowed up in praise.

The spirit of praise seeks for expression, and where it pervades a congregation there will be heartiness, life and volume in the singing. This spontaneous inward emotion will not only seek expression, but it will find it. An impetus will be given to the study and practice of sacred music, and the heart that is moved to praise God will not be indifferent to the highest excellencies of art. The more profound the devotional feeling, the deeper will be the desire for a comely, reverent and effective expression. The Wesleyan revival developed the music of praise, and inspired the sacred lyrics, and the melody, which were scarcely less effective than the preaching. The singing is indeed the most spiritual part of worship, because it is the utterance of the spiritual life, and the highest and most direct approach to God in adoration and praise. A little unclean of sinners in an organ loft, whilst Christian people sit in silence and listen to the performance, is a dreadful burlesque.

Developed from this point of view, it becomes a matter of conscience with Christians to learn to utter praise, and to have their children taught the science and the art of sacred music. The young should be taught these elements as religiously as they are instructed in the catechism. It is as much a duty as to teach them to pray. There is much carelessness and neglect amongst us on this subject. Many who sing are indifferent about the manner of it, and never study to improve themselves. Many more think as little of it as of things belonging to the higher spheres. This is a sin against God, and damaging to our own souls. "Let all the people praise thee." "Not one in ten only," says Wesley. Our Founder insisted even upon the different parts. We put it pointedly to pious consciences whether we ought not to come back to the practice of the primitive Methodism, and give to praise, both as a grace and an utterance, that sacred importance which it rightfully claims.

*

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

On Monday evening last the commencement exercises of this college were attended by a fine audience. A full account will appear in our next week's paper. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred by the college upon the Rev. Linus Parker, of Louisiana Conference, and the Rev. Thos. E. Bond, of Baltimore.

AT THE recent commencement of the Southern University, Greensboro, Alabama, the degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. A. H. Redford, of Nashville, Tennessee, and Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Selma, Alabama.

ABOUT 6,000 persons, of both sexes, are employed in cleaning the streets of Paris. The daily wages of the men average about 50 cents, and those of the women 40 cents.

CHINESE coolies drown themselves at Havana at the rate of twenty a week.

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

The candidates of the Democratic party are now nominated. Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair are now fairly before the people, and we suppose the contest in the political arena will go on with increasing earnestness until November. The nominations seem to satisfy the conservative people of the country; and the platform adopted at New York meets the approval of all who wish to see the Constitution restored and maintained as the charter of civil liberty.

The Southern people look to the triumph of this party as the only immediate hope of deliverance. This may not be so certain nor so immediate as we could desire, but it is the only reasonable and probable deliverance from the nearly intolerable burdens which weigh upon us. That there are encouraging prospects of relief in this direction we cannot doubt, and it is, therefore, the duty of all good citizens to strengthen the hands of those who are fighting the political battle for us, as well as for themselves. Especially is it incumbent upon thoughtful Christian men to promote peace by all means. This is unquestionably the desire of the people, and we sincerely believe that the admirable temper, so long maintained under the greatest provocations, will be displayed to the end. Violent collisions and local disturbances must be avoided by all means. The glow of Radical fanaticism is waning in the North, and a few martyrs are now the greatest want of our enemies. Let our people determine that they shall not have them. A broken-headed adventurer from the South would now be gratefully welcomed among them as a missionary of hope to their cause.

There are now many causes of irritation, and there are in store for us occasions of deep exasperation. In Louisiana the military commander has turned over the government to the civil authorities. As these authorities are now constituted, we have nothing to expect but increased humiliation and oppression. Like devils about to be exorcised, those in power will be filled with a more malignant rage. They will tear and devour as demons who are soon to be cast out. Our schools will probably be virtually destroyed, and the most odious measures will be enacted for the enforcement of social equality. In view of what is already inflicted upon us, and of what remains, it becomes us to resolve upon patience, and thus defeat the purposes and wishes of those politicians who, at a safe distance from the path of the tornado, would rejoice to see it sweep over us.

Time, in any case, will bring relief. Even a generation is a moment in the life-time of a nation, and should the extremists hold power for another four years, we should still believe in the ultimate and peaceable triumph of the right. But with the brightening skies in the North, and the harbingers of a better day to dawn upon the land in November, we can afford to have patience. The troubles which we deprecate can arise from two very different causes. They may spring from momentary passion, under aggravated provocations. Here is perhaps the greatest danger to our peace, and we must fortify ourselves against any such unwise betrayal of the vital interests which tranquility alone can secure. In the present situation of affairs, the wise man's aphorism is eminently applicable: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city."

Another source from which our peace is endangered is the indulgence of a spirit of despair with reference to the situation. Where all is lost, there is nothing to curb and restrain under the pressure of dishonor and insult; but, so long as there is hope of relief, there are the strongest motives for calmness and self-control. Against this groundless discouragement, this vicious despair, we should carefully guard. We have abundant reasons for hopefulness, and, to the extent of these reasons, all should be solicitous to maintain an unbroken front of quiet and sublime endurance. Here Christian duty and expediency are in harmony. "Blessed are the peacemakers" always; and more blessed than ever at this time, and in this crisis of our political affairs. The experience of the last few months has demonstrated that much can be done even here, and throughout the Southern States, in the peaceable exercise of the ballot. The extremists may be met upon their own ground, and foiled in the use of their own weapons. It is far from certain that universal suffrage will inure to the success of those who, for partisan purposes, have inaugurated it.

In the prospects for good crops, and the improving tone of all our industrial interests, there are reasons for thankfulness. With an improved political condition, the country will begin to build up, and the days of prosperity will return. Religion, education, arts, manufactures and all industrial pursuits will be filled with new life. The night is yet upon us, with its oppressive darkness, and dismal echoes, and vagrant omens of evil. Let us have "patience to labor and to wait." Prayerful people must not forget their duties and responsibilities; neither must they lose sight of the fact that their "supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks" are to be offered up, "that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty." This "is a day of trouble and of treading down, and of perplexity," but the morning cometh if prudence and calmness prevail amongst ourselves. Our churches have much at stake, and the religious interests of the country are involved in the questions which are to agitate the land for months to come. To be the salt of the earth now, to seek peace and ensue it, is to seek the welfare of Zion and the good of the State.

*

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The following notice of the examination and commencement exercises of this institution is taken from the Shreveport *Southwestern*. From other sources we learn that the occasion was one of great interest, and gave unusual satisfaction. This school has accomplished much for education and religion, and is destined to wide and increasing usefulness. We doubt not the fall session will open with an encouraging roll of pupils. This institution should receive the patronage of our people to whom it may be accessible. The property and school are in the hands of the Louisiana Conference, and there is no better place for the education of young ladies in the bounds of the State. For ourselves, we would not hesitate to incur considerable extra trouble and expense, if these were necessary, in order to place a daughter under the care of President Stuart and his accomplished wife. Our boys *ought* to be educated, but our girls *must* be. Which is of greater importance, where both are surpassingly so, admits of no debate in our estimate of the subject. Here is already a large outlay in property, belonging to the conference—a school of years' standing, and under the conduct of a gentleman whose character and reputation as an educator are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of efficiency and success. Our preachers, who work for this institution, are promoting thereby the best interests of society and religion.

"The examinations commenced on Saturday, the 20th, and continued until Tuesday evening. The young ladies stood remarkably well, and gave unmistakable evidence of having been thoroughly and faithfully taught. On Saturday, the 21st, at 11 o'clock, the sermon before the graduating class was preached by Rev. T. B. White, of the Louisiana Conference, now stationed at Minden. It was a chaste and finished production, and in a high degree interesting and acceptable to the large audience. On Tuesday night a concert of vocal and instrumental music was given, under the direction of Miss L. O. Rentrop, who has charge of this department of the institution. It was a complete success, and gave evidence of the great labor and pains of Miss R., as exhibited in the rapid progress of her pupils. Wednesday was commencement day. At an early hour the spacious chapel of the college was crowded—indeed, it was one of the largest crowds ever assembled on a similar occasion. At 10 o'clock the annual oration was delivered by Col. H. C. Hall, of your city. He spoke for an hour without manuscript, holding his audience spellbound the entire time. It was a speech of uncommon brilliancy and power, and universally acknowledged as one of the ablest and most appropriate addresses ever delivered before the institution. Then followed the graduates with their essays, viz: Miss Sallie Ann Thom, of De Soto—subject, 'Fireside Angels;' Miss Emma T. Wimbish, of Mansfield—subject, 'Onward;' Miss Mary E. Dennis, of Smith county, Texas—subject, 'Divine Thought;' Miss Corine Eggleston, of Mansfield, the valedictory address.

"The young ladies did well, reflecting much credit upon themselves and their preceptors. Everything passed off successfully and pleasantly, and all present were impressed with the thoroughness, the system and the superior discipline of the Mansfield Female College."

WATSON DYER GOODWYN.

Rev. P. M. Goodwyn writes as follows of the death of his son, Watson Dyer. The letter tells all we need to know—the happy death of a most promising and pious youth. There was abundant comfort and hope in it. Sad as sad can be to the stricken hearts that linger here; but such a death is something to be thankful for. Deeply as we deplore the loss, and sympathize with our afflicted brother, we will also praise the Infinite Father for such displays of grace. Let our young people read and think of the testimony of this youthful Christian, and let it be to them a persuasive to give their hearts to God:

THIBODEAUX, July 11, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: To day I mourn the death of my dear son Wattie, (Watson Dyer.) He died at the residence of my brother-in-law, Mr. F. W. Bike, in Assumption parish, on the 9th inst., at 5½ o'clock p. m., after an illness of only a few days. And, but for the confidence I have that he rests in peace, it seems to me there would be no consolation for me now. In childhood he was dedicated to God in holy baptism. He was taught to pray, and this practice he continued, with few intermissions, to the day of his death. On the morning of that day he had the family called, told them that he was about to leave them, kissed each one, and bade them good-by. With some members of the household he talked awhile, after which he offered up a long prayer. He prayed for his father and his brother—neither of whom were present—for all his relatives, and for his enemies; said he had no ill will against any; was willing to die, and felt that he was prepared; quoted a number of passages of Scripture that were to the point, and very full of comfort; and amidst all he was perfectly calm and composed. He said he would like so much to see his dear brother H. once more in this world. But if he never did, hoped, by the help of God, to meet him in heaven; wished very much to see me. I arrived at twenty minutes to one, and had the mournful pleasure of hearing my poor, dear boy call me "pa" once more. I asked him if he felt that he could put his trust in God. "Yes," said he; but in a very short while he became delirious, and so continued pretty much all the time to the end. His age was sixteen years, six months and twenty-six days. Three of our household have now passed over the stream, and are waiting on the other shore. Two of us yet remain, but we shall pass ere long.

P. M. GOODWYN.

To the Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN: Your secretary is at work to the extent of his ability. He is visiting annual conferences, district meetings, etc.; but he cannot possibly cover the whole field in a brief period. He and the church are greatly dependent on you for success in our domestic missionary enterprise. Have you made your annual collections? Please do not forget this important department of our Zion. New fields are inviting us to enter and cultivate Immanuel's land. We must have the means. Let application be made to all the friends of our cause; let every member of the church, old and young, rich and poor, contribute to the cause of missions. Now please do not delay. If you have not made the call, ask your brethren and friends for aid, and it will be given. I have never failed to get a generous response when properly presenting the claims of missions. Let every man do his duty.

J. B. McFERRIN,
Sec'y B. D. M.

CIVIL LAW.

On Monday, the day of Governor Warmoth's inauguration, the following order was issued by Gen. Buchanan. "Military law no longer exists; the civil law is supreme." Alas! for us, with such law and law-givers as we now have. The tender mercies of the new constitution and Legislature are to be more depreeated than any military rule. Bot our people must submit to be free from military bondage, and take their restored statehood with as good a graee as possible:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, La., July 13, 1868.

Special Orders No. 154.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

The commanding general having beea officially notified of the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, on the 9th instant, it becomes his duty under the net of Congress, which beeame a law June 25th, 1868, and the orders of the General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date. Military authority will no longer be exercised under the reconstruction acts in said State, and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs, unless upon a proper application by the civil authorities *to preserve the peace*, or under instructions duly received from the commanding general of the district. Military law no longer exists; the civil law is supreme.

All civil officers now acting under authority of appointments from these headquarters will at once transfer their offices; with the records, funds and other property pertaining thereto, to their successors who have been declared duly elected, and who have qualified under the laws of the State. All other records properly belonging to the State will be transferred to the proper State officers.

The commanding general cannot sever the relations heretofore existing between the State and himself without congratulating the people upon an event which fully restores Lonisiana to her former position among the other States of the Union, and to all her rights under the Constitution. Peace and quiet marked the late election, showing the softening influences of mutual forbearance. Should such forbearance animate the councils of the State, the era of kind feeling will return, and the highest prosperity of the people will be attained.

That this may be the result, under the guidance of a merciful Providence, is his devout and earnest prayer. May her restoration to the benefits of our beloved Union mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity and happiness for her people.

* * * * *

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOS. H. NEILL, Brevet Brig. General, A. A. A. G.

Official: Wm. Russell, Jr., Second Lieut. 4th Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, has delivered an address to the Ohio convention, in which he has vigorously rebuked the practice, now coming in vogue, of opening divine service with processional singing. A choir of men and boys, vested in surplices, enters the church at the front door, proceeds, singing as it advances, up the middle aisle, till it reaches the seats (called stalls) before the chancel, where the procession finds its seats, the congregation being expected to stand until the choristers are seated. The bishop objects to the processional singing as being contrary to the rubrics, and to the vestments as being forbidden to the laity. It is not that he cares so much for invasion of the dignity of clerical millinery, as that, when the surplice becomes no longer distinctive of the clergy, they then adopt the chasuble, dalmatic and tunicle, which are regarded as emblematizing the doctrino that the holy communion is a eucharistic sacrifice offered by the officiating priest. Bishop McIlvaine, at the beginning of the Tractarian movement, in 1846, refused to consecrate a church in which the communion table was replaced by an altar-shaped structure, because it was intended to support this same popish doctrino.

A RULE FOR TALKERS.—No one who wishes that conversation should be pleasant to his neighbors, as well as himself, should speak more than two or three sentences at once. However much he may have to say, it will be all the more agreeably said for giving others the opportunity of assenting, illustrating, qualifying, or even contradicting. The ball needs to be returned by the opposite player to make a lively game. *Blackwood's Magazine.*

OBITUARIES.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBERTSON died at the residence of her husband, near Black Hawk, Carroll county, Mississippi, May 9, 1868, aged 53 years and 23 days.

The subject of this memoir was born in Johnson county, North Carolina, March 17, 1815. She removed to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in 1830. It was here she first commenced to seek the Lord. During the autumn of 1832, at a camp meeting near Tuscaloosa, she was converted. Being discouraged, she made up her mind to go to the altar for prayers no more. An unbelieving friend insisted that she should go once more. She decided to go again, and this time to lay her own prayers and tears, and the prayers of her friends, upon the blessed Saviour, and to give her case fully into his hands, and do no more.—Fearful that this test would drive the Lord from her, and leave her a helpless sinner, she came with fear and trembling. The tempter told her she "dare not do it." She had resolved, and felt that she would, when lo! a subduing power filled her mind with unutterable peace, and, as she expressed it, before her mind, as clear as in letters of light, were the words: "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." With a change in all her feelings, in which she could not be mistaken, she arose, and those who saw her thought she did shine. No change from the sad and disconsolate to the happy and joyous could have been more marked than in her case. Her unbelieving friend was so wrought upon by the change so plainly marked in her appearance and feelings that he sought and found the Lord.

In her seventeenth year she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. She never regretted giving her heart to God in her early life. In 1834 she was married to Mr. William B. Robertson, who still survives her. Her place at church was always filled. In the Sunday school her labors were unremitting when her health would permit. Her chief interest was with the very young, and with these she labored with such affection that she won a mother's influence over them. I have known them to form companies to visit her, and many a sad young heart followed her remains to the grave. Her private devotions were most scrupulously observed. Though for a number of years in feeble health, her fast days were rigorously kept. No business crowded out her Bible reading and her private prayers, and when afflicted or unusually depressed, with her Bible, in prayer and communion with her God, hours and hours were spent alone. Her children, when young, were taken with her on these occasions, and were most solemnly impressed with the spirit as well as the form of prayer.

An attack of pneumonia upon her delicate constitution left her in an irreconcilable decline. She was confined to her room and bed for months, a great sufferer, but sweet and peaceful amidst it all. She often shouted aloud in praise to God for his goodness. She expressed herself ready to depart, but willing to live and labor for the church, or suffer and endure for the sake of Christ. When she felt that she was near her end she called for her favorite hymn:

"Father, I stretch my hand to thee,"

and then asked for:

"I'm happy, I'm happy, oh! wondrous account. My joys are immortal, I stand on the mount."

With her eyes fixed heavenward, heaving with inward joy, she shouted: "Glory, glory!" Then lifting her clay cold hands, which for days had lain almost useless by her side, she clapped them with unnatural force above her, exclaiming in a tone of voice high above any she had used, perhaps, for months: "Glory, honor and salvation!" Then dropping her hands, relapsing into silence, she closed her eyes and was dead. JOSEPH H. NEWSOM

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Jackson District, Mississippi Conference, will be held in Jackson, commencing on Thursday, July 30, 1868. Accommodations will be provided for all. Visitors from a distance will please call on Rev. W. B. Lewis, at the parsonage. R. ABBEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Bishop William M. Wightman, D. D., L. L. D., will hold a District Meeting for the Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference, at Tallassee, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 13, 1868. Preachers and delegates are urged to be present with full reports at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew, D. D., is expected to be present. Rev. S. A. Pilley will preach the introductory sermon on Thursday night. Ample accommodations for all. D. M. HUDSON, P. E.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A Sunday School Institute will be held at Opelika on the 22d and 23d of July. Pastors, superintendents, officers, teachers and friends of the cause, in connection with the M. E. Church South, within the limits of the Montgomery District, Montgomery Conference, are earnestly invited to attend. Persons of other communions will be welcomed. E. D. PITTS, *Chairman of Committee.*

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Durant, Holmes county, Mississippi, commencing on Thursday, the 6th day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Brethren, on arriving at Durant, will report to Brother T. C. Parrish or Brother Madison Weems.

J. M. PEGG, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st.	July	5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers		19
Quarterly Conference for do		18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		26
Morena street	Aug.	2
Thibodeaux		9
Felicity street		16
Carondelet street		23
Baton Rouge		29, 30
Plaquemine	Sept.	7

J. C. KEENEN, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Eastern Shore, at Daphney	July	4, 5
Whistler, at Daphney		11, 12
Citronelle, at Citronelle		18, 19
Mobile, St. Paul's		26
Mobile, Franklin street	Aug.	2
Mobile, St. Francis street		9
Cottage Hill		15, 16
Pascagoula, at Vernal		22, 23
Ocean Springs, at McLelland's		29, 30
Bay Shore, at Village	Sept.	5, 6

THOS. W. DOAMAN, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Confer'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	June	27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July	4, 5
Summit circuit, at Summit		11, 12
Brookhaven		
Meadville, at Beach Grove		18, 19
Bayon Pierre, at Rehoboth		25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug.	1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown		8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs		15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahata		22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle		29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

JOHN B. BOMEN, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston	June	27, 28
Meridian	July	4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron		11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill		18, 19
Macon		25, 26
Enterprise	Aug.	1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill		8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville		15, 16
Enterprise et., at Sageville		22, 23

S. H. COX, P. E.

Shreveport Dist. Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June	13, 14
Mansfield et., at Mansfield		20, 21
Keachie et., at Keachie		27, 28
Natchitoches	July	4, 5
Anaeoco et., at Oak Grove		18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring		25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug.	15, 16
Shreveport		29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept.	19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June	13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge		20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July	4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek		11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater		18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove		25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug.	1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope		15, 16
Yazoo City station		22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek		29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept.	5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PEGG, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June	6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel		13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre		20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)		27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July	4, 5
Woodville station		18, 19
Wilkinson circuit		25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug.	8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		15, 16
Kingston circuit		29, 30
Natchez station	Sept.	5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June	27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July	11, 12
Rankin, at Salem		18, 19
Ocolin, at Sharon	Aug.	1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'		8, 9
White Plains, at Coalville		15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet		22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's		29, 30

HENRY P. LEWIS, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A MUSIC TEACHER, competent to give instruction on the Piano, Guitar and Violin can get board and $25 to $10 per month *during the summer*, and from October to June I can promise $60 to $75 per month and board. Must bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, qualifications, etc.

H. T. LEWIS,
july11 1m Farnerville, Union parish, La.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIversity, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky.

FALL AND WINTER SESSION.

From the third Monday in September to January 1 ..... $16 00
From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks ... 12 00
From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks ... 12 00

INCIDENTAL FEES—First session, $2.50; second session, $2; third session, $1.50. All payments in advance.

Indigent young men can have tuition free, but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.

Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.

Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named.

For further information address
REV. CHARLES TAYLOR, President.
july11 12t

F. KLEES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

NO. 27 EXCHANGE ALLEY,

Between Customhouse and Canal streets,

je6 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

D. L. CAMPBELL.
F. M. ECKFORD.
J. F. CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a partnership, under the firm of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a

COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and correspondents.

Particular attention will be given to filling orders. Consignments of all kinds of Produce solicited. Strict attention will be given to all interests entrusted to our care. Liberal advances made on consignments.

F. M. ECKFORD.
GEO. ALPH. CAGE.
Office, No. 42 Union street.
New Orleans, July 1, 1868. july4 6m

GEN. R. E. LEE'S OWN PEN.—The best Pen in use. Every Pen warranted. Try it. Price, $1.50 per gross. Sent by mail. A sample box, containing two dozen Pens, sent free by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

A. EYRICH,
Successor to Blelock & Co.,
Sole Manufacturer, Bookseller and Stationer,
je27 1m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

SPECIALTY.—A QUIRE OF THE finest *Note Paper and Envelopes*, elegantly stamped in Old English, with any letter, in a handsome box. Sent by mail, to any address, for $1. Address A. EYRICH,
Successor to Blelock & Co.,
Bookseller and Stationer,
je27 1m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL desire for Tobacco. This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years Cured.* Price, Fifty Cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.—*Rev. Isaiah H. Shoemaker, Kelley's Station, Pa.* je27 4tp

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '67.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,
WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.
may2 3mIP

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Comp.,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. PER annum. Principal and interest expressly payable in

GOLD COIN

OF THE UNITED STATES.

These Securities, based upon the most favored portion of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

representing the first claim thereon, and which rest upon a valuable and productive property furnished by an equal amount of the Government Bonds, and a similar amount of private capital, net earnings, donations, etc. They have thirty years to run, are already taken in large amounts for steady investments both in this country and in Europe, and are favorably regarded as being among the very

Best and Safest Corporate Obligations

offered on this continent, and are believed to be secure against all ordinary contingencies.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in New York city in January and July, and are offered for sale at

103 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest,

in currency, from the date of the payment of the last coupon. At the present rates of gold they yield

More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

with the prospect of a steady appreciation of the premium upon the Bonds.

The Company have now built and in successful operation 150 miles of road, on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, including by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole. They have also an unprecedented force, extending the track into the Salt Lake basin, the middle of which will be reached in autumn, making more than 330 miles in operation. Several important tributary branch and connecting roads are projected and now being built, and the prospect is fair that the continuous

Through Line Across the Continent

will be completed early in 1870, or about two years from this time.

The net earnings from local business, merely, for the past year, upon less than 100 miles, operating under temporary disadvantages, amounted to $1,087,901, in gold, over the operating expenses; and the gross earnings for the first quarter of the current year were 50 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1867. It is estimated that the net earnings for 1868 will reach $2,500,000, which, after deducting interests payments (estimated at less than $1,000,000,) are applied to construction purposes. Besides further subscription to the capital stock and other resources, the Company will be receiving from the United States Government its 30-year six per cent. Bonds at the rate of $32,000 per mile, and are therefore enabled to carry forward the enterprise with the utmost confidence and vigor.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,
Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

Offices of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.:
No. 61 William street, New York, and
Nos. 56 and 58 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

Subscriptions Received Through Banks and Bankers Generally.

☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.

Seven-Thirty Notes converted into the new Five-Twenties, or any other class of Government Bonds.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

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Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

☞ Dealers and investors out of the city desiring to make negotiations in any of the above may do so through us, by mail or telegraph, as advantageously as though personally present in New York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOV'T SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
je27 31r

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St., Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous and disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York may7 1yr

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER months the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Buchu is the great diuretic.—Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The best test of their purity and superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

My laboratory for the manufacture of Fluid Extracts has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the mode of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extracts are pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in their action.

None are genuine unless done up in the steel-engraved wrapper, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

H. T. HELMBOLD, druggist, of eighteen years' experience, and manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Principal Depots—Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; and Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

☞ Sold by druggists everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. may30 3mr

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER.—The original article, containing more than double the poison of any other, and therefore better and cheaper. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies. Sold everywhere. je27 4tr

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG, je27 4tr 91 Columbia St., N. Y. City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont. je27 4tr

$10 TO $20 A DAY, SURE, AND no money required in advance. Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. Address the *American Wire Company*, 75 William street, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago. je27 4t

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM Deafness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and other diseases of the Lungs, Fever and Ague, Piles and Chronic Diarrhea, may find a cure by addressing DR. BOARDMAN, je27 4tr 38 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, salted wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by ROBT. FISHER, Agent, may2 1y No. 263 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF GRANT, large size, handsomely engraved on steel. Price, $1 25. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Also, small portraits of Grant and Colfax, 25 cents each. Liberal discount to agents. Address J. C. BUTTRE, je27 4tr 53 Franklin street, N. Y.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

MORNING MUSIC.

BY LUCILLA CLARK.

Do you love the merry music
Of the village bells at morn,
When the dew sleeps in the commune,
The shadows in the corn?

Do you love the earliest cadence,
Of bird-song, clear and low
In the garden or the green wood
Greeting you where you go?

Do you love the quiet murmur
Of the river wide and deep—
The whispering of its flowing waves,
That never, never sleep?

Do you love to hear the breezes
Go singing past your door,
Kissing each leaf that they have kissed
A thousand times before?

Do you love the swallow's chirping
Under the cottage eaves,
Or the robin's earliest matin,
From out the clustering leaves?

O rich and fair, on earth, in air,
Of the free, glad mornings here
Are the sights and sounds whose daily rounds
Make glad the summer years.

Little Corporal.

THE TWO LITTLE FISHES.

BY S. W. LANDER.

In a clear pool lived two lovely little fishes. One was as yellow as gold, and the other was white, like silver, except a couple of black spots on his fins. They were good little things, and swam happily about.

Not far from the little pool there was some deep water, where there were all kinds of large fishes.

One day the gold fish said to the silver fish: 'Come, let us go into the deep water; it is too solitary and confined here.'

'Ah, no!' answered the silver fish, 'I would rather stay here: we have room enough, and can play so beautifully with the sunbeams.'

'But there is much more room there, and a great many more sunbeams,' said the self-willed gold fish. 'Come with me, or, I shall go all alone!'

So he swam away; and simply because the silver fish did not wish to forsake his brother he swam after him.

In the deep water there was an enormous pickerel, who liked to devour all the little fishes he could find.

When he saw these little ones coming he swam to them, opened his great jaws and snapped at them.

He had big sharp teeth, but he did not take time to bite the fish—he swallowed them whole, and that was nice for them, because they could stay alive inside of him. But it was very uncomfortable for them there, as you may suppose. It was quite dark, and they had to lie so near together that they could hardly move.

They complained bitterly, and the gold fish said: 'Ah, if we were only in the clear little pool, where we had so much room. O dear! O dear! If I only had some sun and air! I shall die if I don't have some soon!'

But the good silver fish comforted his little brother, saying:

'Keep quiet now; it will be better soon.'

And soon it was better, for a fisherman came to the big pond to catch fish. He cast his net and caught the large pickerel, and with him the two little fishes which he had swallowed. The fisherman carried him home, cut him open, and—see! the two little fishes came tumbling out.

They looked so pretty and delicate that the man put them into a large glass of pure water, and brought them to the children's mother. She bought them for her children, and the little fishes were forced to live in a smaller home than their pool was; but they were very happy that they had come out from the dark stomach of the pickerel, and could live in a glass of clear water, through which the sun shone cheerfully.

And they are swimming there happily to this day; and every child who sees them is delighted with their beauty.—*Home Circle.*

HAPPINESS.—True happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self; and in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions; false happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her. She does not receive any satisfaction from the applauses which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others. *Addison.*

THE joy of the spirit is a delicate, sacred deposit, and must be kept in a pure casket; an unholy breath will dim its lustre and fade its freshness.—*Cecil.*

As the magnetic needle points always toward the Pole, so does pure love evermore point its possessor toward that God whose nature and whose name is love.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE USE OF LIME IN ENGLAND.

BY KEITH.

A few words as to the application of lime to meadow and pasture. There cannot be two opinions that it is of very great advantage when the land is in a fit state to receive it. As to the mode of application, it may be spread on the surface of the grass in a slacked state, or, what is far better, mixed in a compost being mixed in due proportion with earth, such as the scouring out of ditches and ponds, old banks of hedges, or accumulations in the headlands. The more vegetable matter it contains the better. The shells of burnt lime are first mixed all through with the earth in due proportion, say on the headland, and there allowed to remain until the time for turning over, which is precisely when the lime has slacked into a dry, hot powder, as the whole will then mix and incorporate into a warm mass; but it should never be allowed to burn. It should not be removed, at the earliest, until cold. A dressing with this compost will not only much increase the quantity of grass, but what is more so sweeten it by promoting the growth of the finer clover and grasses, that, when grazed by stock, it will be eaten down to the ground, and will tell a profitable tale in the condition of animals, in the dairy, or when made into hay, by its fragrance as well as quantity. Not only quick lime, but mild and old, and, indeed, calcareous matter in any form, will effect a great change for the better on grass land. I tried an experiment of this kind ten years ago, with marked success, on some low lying meadows of about ten acres. They were so wet that they could scarcely be passed over in winter, and were composed, for the most part, of a hungry clay to within two or three inches of the surface, and bore the sourest and coarsest grasses and rushes. Having effectually drained the land, I was in doubt whether it would be best to plow before laying down to permanent pasture, or to endeavor to renovate the grasses without breaking the surface. I decided on the latter, for I feared to bring up the tenacious clay and bury the thin sward. An extensive old building, about a mile distant, was at the time being pulled down. I bought the old mortar and lime rubbish at a small price, and set several women to pick and screen it, and carted some three hundred or four hundred loads to the meadows, as a top dressing. At the same time I gave a thin sprinkling of perennial grass seed to assist nature in forming a new clothing. The scene was soon changed, the meadows put on a smiling face, being covered, for the most part, with the sweetest herbage of grasses and clovers. Thus land not worth, I believe, 30s. an acre, though very near the town, would now let at high rent. This lime rubbish in large quantity proved just about the thing that these meadows required to open and ameliorate the heavy clay, correct acidity, and decompose the inert vegetable matter in the soil, thus exerting both a mechanical and chemical action. That this lime rubbish, fifty years old, still retained considerable causticity was proved by its effect on the fingers of the women, who were soon obliged to put on gloves to continue their work. Again, nowhere, perhaps, is lime, particularly quick lime, more useful than in breaking up rough turf or reclaiming overgrown waste land. The lime should be spread hot upon the surface, and at once plowed in, and the land subjected to the winter frosts; and if very foul with the roots of such trash as fern, furze or briars, it should be continued a summer fallow, otherwise these enemies cannot be killed and got rid of, but will be forever springing up and troubling you, and be as thorns in your sides, as the Hittites, Amorites and Perizzites were to the Israelites, because they were not extirpated out of the land. I am at present doing this kind of work, and on some considerable breadth of land, so overgrown with furze that the roots have all to be grubbed out by manual labor before the plow can make its way. But, although expensive work, it is far better than paring and burning, unless you wish to kill the goose for the golden egg, and ruin the land (except the soil is very deep) for a generation. Lime is also invaluable in reclaiming bog and peat land after draining. The application of lime must be regulated by the circumstances of the case. On arable land, under a regular course of cultivation, say in light periodical dressings, and on the stronger soils, clays and meadow lands, in heavier doses, at longer intervals. It now remains for me to mention some cases in which the application of lime is disadvantageous and unprofitable. I have already intimated that it is worse than useless to apply it to land that has been already exhausted by it in growing successive crops of corn, in which little organic matter of any kind remains for the lime to act upon. And this is very commonly the case on lands near to towns or where the lime is very abundant and cheap. Everything that would feed the plant is scratched out of the soil, which becomes like a mass of spare bed in which it ever dying human will always rest either in the earth, or the cemetery. The success that followed one application of lime, no doubt, led to another application, but disappointment has resulted, and when no more corn could be got out of the land it has been left fallow to rest, and become unprofitable for years, until it acquired a thin sward of vegetation to be again, with a dose of lime and all the little manure of the farm yard subjected to the same process, that is, to produce wheat, oats and barley, to succession, and again laid down hungry and foul with weeds. You will mark that the consequence of this system is to keep the farm down to the lowest state of production—hungry and exhausted. Whereas, on the other hand, a well-regulated system of alternate cropping, whether a four, five or six-course rotation, always maintains the farm in good heart and fertility.—*Southern Cultivator.*

BEE-KEEPING.

It is related that a Catholic priest in Ireland, when visiting his parishioners, had always noticed that one bedridden old man was always surrounded not only by comforts, but by what were esteemed luxuries, among his neighbors, though he had no visible means. On inquiry of the good wife, one day, the source of their prosperity, she led him to the back of the house, where, ranged on a rude stand, were numbers of restived, saying, "Behold our laborers! early and late they are at work to keep us comfortable." Striking an impression was made upon the old priest, that thenceforth when any one complained in his presence of sickness, hard times, poverty or poor crops, his invariable reply was, "Keep bees, my friend: keep bees."

Though I would not, like his reverence, propose bee-keeping as a remedy for all the ills of life, I would be glad to promote a more general interest in bees and their intelligent keeping than now exists. Not only is the business profitable beyond any other branch of rural pursuits, but also so fascinating that no one ceases to be interested after once engaging in it. The care of bees is well suited to fill up the leisure moments of ministers of the gospel. Some of the most successful apiarists in this country are clergymen, while in Germany, men who have made great discoveries in apiarian science, and are also practical bee-keepers, are found in the ranks both of the Protestant and Catholic clergy.

Women, also, may appropriately perform all the light duties appertaining to bee-keeping. It will afford them delightful out-door recreation and labor; and their children will learn from them to find, in noticing the ways and industry of the bee, not only the moral lessons conveyed so long ago by Watts, but also habits of investigation and hints on natural history which will be of life-long benefit to them.

Bee-keeping is no longer shrouded in mystery as once it was; everything pertaining to the natural history of the insect is made plain, and common sense rules in their management. It has also been demonstrated that, in all parts of our country, bees can be kept with profit. Unlike some branches of business, this requires little capital to commence with. It is not necessary to own land or houses to succeed. Your beehives may stand upon a rented yard, and their busy inmates gather honey from crops that other men have planted and tended. Neither is much study required to understand how to care for bees intelligently. Others have spent years in acquiring the art by diligent research and observation, united with practical experience. The result of their labor is given simply in cheap works upon the subject. Any one now who will procure and study one of the little books on bee culture, and then purchase a colony or two of bees, is ready for the work; and I am sure that these steps taken, there will be enough interest in the matter to insure any one satisfactory progress.

At this season of the year all who now have bees are interested to know how they may best winter them. Many bees die every winter in all parts of this country, and in this, as in almost every other point where people fail in this business, ignorance pertaining to the subject is the cause; not hard winters, bad seasons, nor yet "worms."

Bees are not killed by cold; for, though a bee separate from the cluster is easily chilled, if a cluster or colony is of sufficient size they are able to maintain collectively enough animal heat in the coldest climate. Their food, too, must be where they can reach it with ease and safety, and they must also have rest from that they may breathe and the evaporations from their bodies may pass off freely. My repetitions of a thousand warnings upon this simple theme. Numbers suffocate to maintain a requisite warmth of food to feed these numbers from the time they cease to afford bodily heat to keep it from part of the cluster as they can reach it freely and rest and be served to them in such a way that no draft is caused through the cluster.

If these are given to the bees, you may leave them where they are entered by the snow or plow them in doors and it will be found that in steady prolonged winters in cold climates, bees having these requisites to the fullest, will much better than in mild winters of warm latitudes.

SCIENTIFIC.

AERONAUTIC SCIENCE.

The art of flying in the air has been for generations a subject of discussion and aspiration with mechanicians, but until within the last few years has been simply a plaything for pseudo-scientific men, resulting in nothing of really practical value, if we except the occasional use of the balloon in taking military observations, all or nearly all experiments in this line having been made by those whose faith was founded rather on exuberant creations of their day-dreams than on any data drawn by logical induction from the phenomena exhibited by the working of natural forces. Of late years, however, the possibilities of aerostatic science have been considered in a more rational spirit, and the truth accepted that the intricate and apparently unsolvable problem can only be successfully traveled by the adoption of hitherto unknown or untried means, elaborated and adapted to the end proposed by the most careful application of scientific truths. In order to bring to bear upon the subject in the greatest possible degree the three essentials of practical engineering experience, thorough theoretical training, and originative or inventive skill, aeronautic societies have been organized in several European countries, and it is reported that steps are being taken to form a like organization in the United States. The English society have taken precedence in publicity, and active exertion, and by their exhibition, commencing during the present month at the Crystal Palace, London, will undoubtedly draw out many new appliances relating to the different functions necessarily involved in the operation of an aerial machine, so that the year 1868 will probably be productive of more thorough discussion and investigation, and very likely of far more real progress, than has hitherto been attained.

The structure of birds, beetles, and other winged creatures has been recently very closely investigated, especially in France, and considerable data secured, which, even if not valuable in itself, may be suggestive of improvement. The lightness secured in the strong wing of the bird by the hollowness of the quill might, perhaps, be obtained to an equal extent in the frame of an aerostat by the use of thin but stiff tubes of tempered metal, especially if aluminium, which is as light as glass, could by any process be rendered capable of being made as stiff and strong as steel; and in like manner the strength stored in the muscles of the bat by nutrition in hours of rest might find its analogue in air compressed to a pressure of many atmospheres in reservoirs of like strong and light material, and applied to working vanes formed of stiff but slender rods covered with oiled silk.

Whatever the result of the present organized efforts to accomplish aerial navigation may be, those concerned in them are worthy of much praise for their energy and enterprise in what has hitherto been considered by all practical men as a futile and useless dream; for even should they be disappointed in the immediate objects of their labors, they can hardly fail to contribute something to the stock of human knowledge, while, should they after all succeed, they will have attained an end for which mankind has hoped and aspired in vain for ages.—*American Artisan.*

A NEW African exploring expedition has been fitted out in Dublin, and will start in a few days. It has been organized by Capt. Faulkner, who has had a pretty and ingeniously-constructed little steam yacht built for the party. They will pursue the exploration of Lake Nyassa from the point where Dr. Livingstone was last heard from. The party was to leave Southampton on the 9th of June, proceeding directly to the mouth of the Zambesi, and thence follow the track of the late expedition.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY

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The Institution was founded about 1850, and incorporated in 1856, and has a height reputation of usefulness. It has been under the present Principals since 1860. The Board of Trustees will use their utmost endeavors to render it still more and more worthy of public confidence and patronage. The course of study is thorough and extensive, and upon satisfactory completion a diploma will be awarded.

The primary pupils have the same instruction and receive the same attention as their more advanced companions, and constant supervision over the whole. A Preparatory Department especially for the benefit of Young Gentlemen who intend to enter the Junior Class of College.

The buildings are spacious, retired and well shaded and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its orderly character and good society. Transportation from every part of the country is now easy.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70 per quarter. For circulars and particulars apply to A. J. WRIGHT.

D. C. Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 4

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE.

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The exercises of the school will be resumed on Wednesday, October 2d, 1867.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first rate education.

Particular care is bestowed on the *moral* and *social* culture of the pupils.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin mosquito-bar and all marked distinctly with his own name—also a suitable dozen of knives.

It is urgently requested that Students be prompt in their attendance. A few days absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS: Board and Tuition per session, $250.

PAYMENTS.—$200 in advance—balance 1st March.

Tuition of Day Scholars, per session, $75 00 payable—one half in advance—balance 1st March.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the School demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

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Baton Rouge, La., June 1867. aug 3 6m

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Nov9 1y

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Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

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RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

oct26 1y

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When was it established? 1850.

Who is its General Agent to whom correspondence on its business should be addressed? Rev J E C Holcombe, D.D.

Where is the Society's field of labor? All of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi, south of the 33rd parallel of North Latitude.

What is the object of the Society? To explore and supply (gratuitously where needed) the destitution of the Holy Scriptures.

What are the resources and whence the income of the Society? From the annual contributions of its members. Collections of Churches within its field, collections at public meetings and anniversaries. Appropriations of the surplus funds of its auxiliaries, the donations of generous individuals, testamentary bequests, and the annual donation in Books of the American Bible Society.

What is the Society's method of work? By cultivating its own local work in the city and district of New Orleans: then through Auxiliary Societies established or to be established in every Parish and County in the field, and the employment by them of such means as will accomplish the object of the Society.

What are the terms of membership?

The payment of $35 at one time constitutes a life member.

The payment of $150 at one time, constitutes a life Director.

The payment of $1000 at one time, constitutes a life Patron.

The payment of $3 annually, constitutes a member.

The taking up of a collection by a church constitutes the Pastor an honorary member.

Having thus briefly stated the main features of the Society's work, income and expenditure, the Board of Directors for the current year confidently ask the aid of all lovers of the Bible, whether professors of religion or not: to strengthen the hands of the S. W. B. S.: by founding or reviving Auxiliaries, by donating and urging donations, by exploring and reporting the destitution of the Scriptures, by commencing or renewing memberships of all grades and by establishing connections with the Society as the Lord has prospered them according to that Scripture which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal." To ministers and professing Christians of every Orthodox Protestant Church, the Board of Directors, representing in its body, all such within our bounds, appeals with confidence to aid them by judicious effort, in prompt performance of duty and a prayerful commendation of the Society to the blessing of Almighty God, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.

Our last thought is the heart-cry of the Great Reformation. No forbidding of the Word: no tampering with the text: no man's note or comment: God's Word: Christ's Word: the Holy Spirit's Word: Free: Free: Free. n25 1y.

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TERMS:

Charges for a session of four and a half months, payable invariably one half at time of entrance; and the remainder on the 1st day of December.

Board, including Washing, Fuel, in gold or its equivalent	$67 50
Tuition and Incidental Fee, in currency	27 00
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jy 13-6m Pres't Whitworth Female College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

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Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

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The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

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Oct. 10th, 1867.

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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The favorable prospect of the growing crop imparts a better feeling to the general market, but, with few exceptions, operations continue on a very limited scale, nearly every branch of trade sharing in the prevailing apathy. There is, nevertheless, a moderate business doing in staple dry goods, and also in some other staple articles in the wholesale business, the supplies of which have been nearly exhausted in the interior.

The weather has continued seasonable, with frequent refreshing showers, which have kept down the temperature below the point it has ruled at in many of the Northern cities. We have nothing to add to our last report of the accounts from the country, which are generally decidedly encouraging, with but few exceptions.

The river has fallen one foot four inches since our last, and is now six feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—We left the market, at the date of our last report, ruling at 30 to 30½c. for Good Ordinary, 31 to 31½c. for Low Middling, and 32½c. for Middling, but with a wide difference between the views of factors and buyers, which was calculated to prevent any active movement, even had the stock justified it. On Saturday there was a fair inquiry during the early part of the day, but the accounts from Liverpool and New York being discouraging, although without any quotable decline, the movement was subsequently nearly suspended, and the day's business was confined to 200 bales, at easier prices, Good Ordinary ruling at 30c., Low Middling at 31c., and Middling at 32c. On Monday, in the face of a heavy market at Liverpool, where Middling Uplands was quoted at 11⅛d. and Orleans at 11⅜d., factors evinced a disposition to meet the demand at some concessions from previous prices, and easier rates stimulating the demand, the sales summed up 350 bales, at the reduced figures of 29½c. for Good Ordinary, 30c. for Low Middling, and 31c. for Middling, showing an irregular decline of one-half to one cent per lb. On Tuesday the market opened with a limited inquiry, buyers, in anticipation of a further decline, refusing to operate unless at figures below the views of holders, and the sales were consequently confined to about 50 bales, in trifling lots.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 600 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 308 bales, against 224 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 84 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 586,220 bales, against 706,340 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 294,915 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 46,561 bales to Great Britain, of 2,979 to France, and of 104,908 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	— to 29½
Low Middling	— to 30
Middling	— to 31
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days. 308	
Arrived previously 650762-657070	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc. 6019—665089	
	680345
Exported past three days 3350	
Exported previously 673149—676499	
Stock on hand and on shipboard	3846

Sugar.—Since our last review the market for Cuba sugar has continued quiet, though there has been more inquiry, and dealers look for increased activity at an early day. In the jobbing and retail demand there has been considerable improvement. The stock on hand is fair, and ample for the demand. There were sales on Saturday of 17 hogsheads fully fair, at 13¼ to 13½c. per pound, 60 hogsheads and 200 boxes on private terms; while on Monday and Tuesday business was confined to small lots at unchanged rates.

Molasses.—Cuba molasses has continued very dull and depressed, without even a fair retail business. The stock on hand is good, with very little demand for distilling purposes. It is still quoted nominally at 46½ to 52½c. per gallon, though sales cannot be effected at even considerably less rates than these.

Flour.—The market is quiet, and operations are restricted.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, July 14, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 30
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	8 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 6
Sheep, second quality, per head	— to 3
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	50 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to 60
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	4 to 8
Calves, per head	4 to 7

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales at the Time.)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements		
Cotton and Sugar Hoes	4 00	20 00
Weeding Hoes and Scrapers	10 00	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	5 00	6 50
" Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	12 00
Spades	11 00	12 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky		22
East India	27	28
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb		
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	1 40
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs: Pilot		5 50
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	15	20
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	25	26
Sweet and spiced	55	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	15 00	
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton		10 00
Western, ₱ barrel		60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14½	15
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Brazers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	25	28
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	23	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 00	4 75
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Campy		3½
—St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	16	18
Eggs, ₱ doz, Western	13	
Feathers, ₱ lb		
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 50	
Herrings	60	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		21 00
—— No. 2		17 00
—— No. 3		15 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine		7 50
Extra	8 00	13 00
Fine	6 50	7 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb		1
Figs, Drum	18	20
Dried Apples	6	8½
Currants, Zante	8	9
Almonds, soft shell	23	
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box		
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		
——Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 50	
——10 x 12	3 90	4 00
——12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 85
—— Canada	2 90	2 95
Oats		80
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	80	1 05
Beans, ₱ bbl		
Hops, ₱ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₱ ton		21 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	6½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
——English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 60	3 50
Pitch	4 50	
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	4 00
——No. 2	2 75	3 00
——No. 3		2 50
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	40	42
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 40	1 45
Coal Oil	39	42
——In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude		85
——Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
——Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	18 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		30 50
Prime Mess		27 00
Hog, round, ₱ lb		
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	18	19
Do., canvassed		19½
Sides	16	18
Shoulders	13½	
Green Shoulders		12½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
——in kegs	20	20½
Fair, in tierces		17½
Butter, Northern	35	40
——Western	28	34
Cheese, American	15	16
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 75	3 00
Onions	3 75	4 00
Green Apples	3 00	4 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	6	10
India	10½	
Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 55
——from store	2 60	2 65
——coarse, cargo		
——from warehouse	2 60	2 65
——from store	2 50	2 55
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	1 80	1 90
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
——Yellow	12½	14½
——Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, In hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	60
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	20	25
Texas, ¼@¼ Merino	26	28

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In confirmation of my ability to cure this disease I beg leave to offer the following certificates of two cures effected from most respectable parties, who now reside in this State. I will give to those applying for treatment the names of some of the most reputable gentlemen in this city as references for my personal responsibility and experience as a regular practitioner of medicine during the past twenty years. I have selected these certificates out of a number which I have received from parties who have been cured of Cancer, of long standing, by my treatment.

Persons wishing to consult will find me at No. 63 Carondelet street.

T. S. COLLIER, M. D.

Atlanta, February 15, 1868.

I certify that I had a very large Cancer on my lip, and one on my nose, both of which continued to grow worse for years. My friends, as well as quite a number of physicians, thought my case hopeless. I had paid out hundreds of dollars without finding any relief. On seeing one of Dr. T. S. Colier's cards, and hearing that he had never failed in curing Cancers, I went to him on the 5th of last month for treatment. I am now well, and would recommend him to all who have Cancers. For any further information write to me at Waterproof, Tensas parish, Louisiana. THOMAS A. JAMES

We, the undersigned, citizens of De Soto parish, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we saw Mr Thomas A James—now a resident of Tensas parish, Louisiana—in the year 1865, in this parish, suffering with Cancer on the lip, which we thought to be incurable

WILSON GODFREY, M D.
Mansfield, La.
WILLIAM C TAIT, M D,
Mansfield, La

The following is signed by most respectable citizens of Wynn parish, Louisiana:

We certify that Mr T A James, as well as quite a number of others, have been cured of Cancer by Dr T S Collier, and we believe that his remedies are an infallible cure for Cancer

Rev J F BELLAMY,
Rev J F WYNN,
W Y MOORE,
B F MATTISON,
WM INGREM, J P,
JOSEPH BAIRD,
P K SMITH,
E PEACE,
T J HODNETT,
SAMUEL PEACE.

I hereby certify that I had been afflicted with an eating Cancer for ten years. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose, till, hearing of Dr T S Colier's success in curing Cancers, I applied to him for treatment, when, to my utter astonishment, I was cured in a short time, leaving not even a scar. I believe Dr Collier can cure any case of Cancer

ROSANA ALBRIGHT

Attest: W Y Moore

We certify to the correctness of the above certificate, having witnessed the cure

JOHN F BELLAMY,
J F WYNN,
B ALBRIGHT.

I certify that I am acquainted with Mrs R Albright, and know that she had Cancer on the face, which was cured by Dr T S Colier

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OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TREATY WITH THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

We copy as follows from a special Washington dispatch dated the 13th:

The government on Saturday concluded a treaty with the Chinese embassy, which it is expected the President will formally communicate to the Senate to-morrow. It is based on the idea of opening China to general trade, and of bringing her into the family of civilized nations. This, of course, is simply a treaty with us, but the embassy intend making one of a similar character with the leading European powers.

The Chinese on their own part to throw their ports open to trade as other nations, and agree to abolish most of their restrictive regulations; they also agree to open their rivers to foreign vessels to a certain extent. They will invite citizens of other countries to reside in their cities and towns; will protect them in their rights, persons and property, and will allow them to trade and engage in business. They do not propose to give foreigners a share in their government affairs, but will guarantee them all privileges of neutrals.

They are also desirous of entering into reciprocal terms for the importation of some articles of natural growth. We, on our part, are to protect the Chinese who choose to settle in this country, and after a time give them the privilege of naturalization. We also grant them some advantages for trade, especially on the Western coast. We further, with the other great powers, aid the Chinese to protect themselves against aggression. This is a provision intended to prevent any one power from exercising undue influence upon Chinese affairs without the consent of the other treaty powers.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Apprehending unfavorable hygienic results, the removal of the Confederate dead from Johnson's Island is postponed.

The Southern members have a caucus this morning to consider the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas situation, and make arrangements for the campaign.

The Senate passed a bill directing seven engineers to report next session regarding bridging the Ohio Meantime bridge builders, except at Louisville, will suspend operations.

The House passed the funding bill substantially as published on Monday.

Appropriation bills aggregating $292,000,000 have passed.

Blair's letter of acceptance is published in this morning's *Intelligencer*.

House.—Kellogg, of Alabama, and Fift, of South Carolina, were seated.

A bill passed removing disabilities from Simon Carley, of South Carolina, Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, and John Milledga, of Georgia.

Stevens made personal explanation denying the remarks attributed to him about paying the bonds in gold, and denouncing the papers attacking him as rebel, or half rebel, and all in bond holders interests.

The Speaker made a statement regarding the tax bill, in answer to a question, and had a message from the President read, in which the approval of the tax bill was announced. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, however, had advices that the bill was not signed. The Speaker had no other information other than that contained in the President's message that the bill had been signed.

The amendment to the Alaska appropriation was disapproved, and a committee of conference appointed.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad passed.

Senate.—Robertson and Sawyer, Senators from South Carolina, were seated. Seating Sawyer excited a prolonged discussion. Affidavits of C. G. Bowen and Thomas J. Mackey were read, declaring their belief that Sawyer was ineligible—that he was a shareholder in blockade running and a member of a military organization in Charleston in 1864. Senator Conkling said he was free to say he did not believe one word of the charges against Sawyer. Robertson, who had been previously seated so that he might speak and vote in Sawyer's case, heard none of these charges in the South Carolina Legislature, and he believed them unfounded, and that they were brought up by the disappointed friends of Dr. Mackey.

The question of adjournment was resumed, when the arming of the Southern States was again discussed. The bill will undoubtedly become a law before Congress adjourns.

A concurrent resolution to take a recess from Monday to the third Monday in September passed. Adjourned.

The uncertainty about the tax bill creates much excitement, and it seems probable now that the President will veto it on the ground of innovation on the appointing power.

The Senate will disagree to the House amendments to the funding bill.

There was a meeting to day of the Southern members of Congress and Union men. Whittemore, of South Carolina, president, and H. F. Fish, of Mississippi, secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. John C. Fremont introduced the following resolution:

"That in view of the President's threatening attitude regarding reconstruction, Congress should remain in session until after the Presidential election. Congress should immediately give Virginia, Mississippi and Texas loyal State governments. Congress should pass a stringent law for the enforcement of the fourteenth article of the constitutional amendment."

Pending consideration of the above a resolution was offered that the President should be impeached; pledging themselves to resist adjournment or recess until removal is accomplished. The meeting adjourned to to night.

The President proclaims the adoption of the fourteenth article by the alleged Alabama Legislature.

The sub committee on reconstruction has prepared a bill for establishing a provisional government in Texas. It will be considered by full committee to-morrow, and then reported to the House. The first section provides that the constitutional convention of Texas shall be empowered to make removals and appointments of all officers of the provisional government, and authorizes the provisional governor to appoint registers, judges of elections, (judges not to be candidates,) to organize and maintain a constabulary force to maintain peace and to execute the laws. The convention is given power to provide for its own assembling from time to time, and for ascertaining the results of elections which may be held to ratify any constitution the convention may adopt.

The second section makes it the duty of the military authorities to aid the convention in executing the laws and maintaining order.

A brother of Gen. Hamilton, supported by another person, states that the convention should have power to organize the military, in view of repeated acts of violence and the murder of Union men.

The delegates to the National Democratic Convention say they are prepared to prove the falsity of these charges.

In the House to day, on motion of Gen. Sypher, the Committee on Railroads and Canals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the levees of the Mississippi a public highway, or otherwise improving the levees at public expense. Also extending the act of 1864 to indemnify loyal citizens for losses sustained during the war over Louisiana.

Emanuel Leutze, the well-known artist, died here, suddenly, last night, of apoplexy, superinduced by the excessive heat. He was engaged on a national painting, to be called "The Emancipation."

THE Irish language is gradually ceasing to be used. According to the census of Ireland, taken in 1851, it appeared that in a population of 6,574,278, as many as 23 3 per cent spoke Irish; but ten years subsequent a decrease of 4 2 per cent had taken place, since in March, 1861, when the last census was taken, and the total number of inhabitants was 6,798,967, the entire Irish-speaking population amounted to only 19.1 per cent. Of the 1,405,536 returned in 1861, those who could only speak Irish numbered 169,275, and the remainder professed a vernacular knowledge of both languages. But few educated persons could either read or write Irish. In 1851 more than half the inhabitants of the Province of Connaught spoke their native language; even still the counties of Galway and Mayo afford the greatest number of Irish-speaking people, and in 1861 as many as 73,780 therein were returned as unable to speak English. The spoken Gaelic is dying out, and in twenty years more the oldest language in northwestern Europe, except that of the Lapps and other extreme northern tribes, will have ceased to be used.

TO BE able to bear provocation is an argument of great reason, and to forgive it, of a great mind.

Is It Repudiation?—The Payment of the Bonds in Greenbacks.

A great public question was elucidated in a striking manner the other day during the progress of a private conversation. The details of a transaction, then alluded to, are stated below with strict accuracy, and the transaction itself illustrates the connection between the government and a large class of its creditors.

A glass manufacturer from Pittsburg was a few day since in the counting-room of a Louisville house with which he has done a large business for twenty years past. In a conversation with his old friend, the Louisville merchant, he remarked that he was not pleased with the nomination of Grant, and would not support him unless Pendleton should be the opposing candidate.

"In that case," said he, 'I shall vote for Grant, because I contributed to the support of the government in the hour of its distress,' and Mr. Pendleton would compel me to accept greenbacks for the bonds which I hold. That would be repudiation.'

'I remember that investment of yours,' said the Louisville merchant. 'You sold $10,000 in gold at 282 in 1864, and bought gold-bearing United States bonds, for which you paid 94 in greenbacks.'

'Exactly so,' said the Pittsburg gentleman.

'Then,' said his friend, 'you exchanged your $10,000 in gold for $28,200 in greenbacks, and these you exchanged for $30,000 in United States bonds. On these bonds the government has annually paid you an interest of $1,800 in gold, which is eighteen per cent. per annum on the sum you invested in government securities. Your interest in four years has returned into your pockets $7,200 of your $10,000 in gold dollars, and you claim that the government owes you $30,000 more in gold. If in four years you receive $37,200 in return for $10,000, your patriotism will be well rewarded indeed.'

'I am not responsible for the bad management of the government,' said the Pittsburg gentleman. 'I was financiering for myself and not for the government, and I only ask it to keep its engagements as I keep mine.'

'But while you were financiering for yourself,' said his friend, 'you should have observed the striking fact, that while the bonds promised gold for the interest, they did not specify the money in which the principal was to be paid. Moreover, the greenbacks with which you bought those bonds bore this legend:

'This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports, and the interest of the public debt.'

'Every one of those notes which has passed through your hands before you bought the bonds, and since, has been a notice served on you by the government that the principal of your bonds is payable in greenbacks. Accordingly, you see the government is paying its other debts in greenbacks. So it paid the soldiers for enduring toils and braving dangers. Even the pitiful pension of the disabled private is paid in greenbacks, and the widow is paid for the lost labor of the husband, who lies moldering in a soldier's grave. What have you done that the government shall make an exception in your favor?'

'I hold its bonds,' replied the glass manufacturer, 'and though the bonds may fail to specify anything of the sort, yet there is an implied obligation, whenever a government issues such bonds, that the principal shall be paid in gold.'

'But,' rejoined the merchant, 'that implied obligation is directly negatived by the inscription on the greenbacks, and negatived also by the wording of the bonds, which carefully specifies gold for the interest and carefully omits any specification as to how the principal is to be paid; thus leaving that point optional with the government. Moreover, the greenbacks themselves are notes, bonds, 'promises to pay,' which the government is as much obligated to pay in coin as any other description of bonds whatever. If the government substitutes its greenback notes for its bonds in your possession, you hold against it as valid an obligation as you held before, and have no right whatever to cry 'repudiation.'

'The government will be able to redeem the greenbacks in coin as soon as it will be able to pay your bonds in coin. Its necessities compel it to give its creditors promise instead of pay. It is for you to show why it should give you interest-bearing notes and compel its other creditors to accept notes which draw no interest. It is for you to show why the people shall be taxed to pay interest on what the government owes you, while they get no interest on the notes which they hold against the government. In what respect is your claim more just or sacred than theirs?

'Now, suppose the government takes your bonds at their face and pays you $30,000 in greenbacks. You can exchange that sum for $21,400 in gold. You will then receive more than double the sum you invested four years ago, and upon which the government has paid you usury at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum! My friend, you have no good reason for calling this 'repudiation.' When so liberal a settlement is proposed, you have no right to demand that $9,000 more gold than is 'nominated in the bond,' shall be wrung from the labor of the country for your private emolument. As a just business man you would not set up such a claim against a private individual, and you could not legally collect it. The obligation of your bonds, as you construe it, against the public would convert them and the government itself into instruments of extortion and inordinate oppression.'—*Louisville Courier.*

DIDN'T WANT CURLEW.—The Salt Lake *Vidette* says: "A wayfarer dropped into the Occidental Hotel in this place on Tuesday to get a square meal. Having planted himself in a chair at one of the tables, he was confronted by the waiter with:

"'What'll you have?' The hungry one fastened his eyes on the *attache le soup* and said:

"'What have you that's good?'

"'Oh! we've roast beef, corned beef, roast mutton, boiled mutton, fried ham and boiled curlew!'

"'What is 'curlew?' said the stranger.

"'Curlew!—why, curlew is a bird something like a snipe.'

"'Did it fly?'

"'Yes.'

"'Did it have wings?'

"'Yes.'

"'Then I don't want any curlew; anything that had wings, and could fly, and didn't leave this country, I don't want for dinner.'"

CURIOUS BALLOON ACCIDENT.—In New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 4th, there was a balloon ascension, and as the balloon started to go up the guy by which it was held caught and displaced the grapnel, which fell from the car. In its descent it struck upon the head of a little boy, named Wm. Mottrom, belonging in Taunton, fracturing his skull. The rope having been cut, the grapnel was dragged along and caught one little boy, named John Bono, under one arm and the chin, and another, named Charlie Jones, on the hip, and both were lifted into the air. The balloon was ascending in a direct line, when the aeronaut, hearing the cry, and seeing the boys suspended, cut the rope with a knife, thus giving the little fellows their only chance of escape. They had reached an altitude of forty feet, and fortunately fell into a tree, which greatly broke the force of their descent, and thus saved not only their lives but their limbs. Both suffered from the concussion. They remained insensible for a time, but will recover.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—When the eloquent Dr. P——, now of New Orleans, was pastor of a church in Columbia, S. C., a very amusing circumstance took place in the midst of one of his most eloquent discourses. A stranger, stopping over Sunday at one of the hotels, was attracted to his church by the fame of his eloquence, and was seated by the sexton in one of the middle pews, only a short distance from the pulpit. He evidently had been traveling for several nights, and was very drowsy. At last sleep overcame him, and he began to nod in his seat; and finally he fell so far forward that his face struck the top of the pew in front of him. When this happened he instantly sprang to his feet and shouted "fire!" at the top of his voice. The effect of this accident and the scene presented in the church can be better imagined than described.

AN OLD MULE.—The late Major Saml. J. Hensley came to California in 1843, riding his favorite mule, 'Old Peg.' This was just a quarter of a century ago, and 'Old Peg' was then eighteen years old. The Major, good soul, has gone the way of all flesh, but 'Old Peg' is still living at Kern river. So writes a correspondent of the *Examiner*.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

The Luther Monument at Worms.

The city in which Luther, pleading before the sovereign and the assembled estates of the Holy Roman Empire, vindicated the Gospel against sacerdotal encroachment 347 years ago, has just witnessed the inauguration of a monument to his honor. From the other statues previously erected to him the new one is distinguished in more than one respect. It is a tribute paid by all Protestant Germany, subscriptions having come in from every county in which the reformed faith has gained a footing. It is a memorial dedicated, not to a man, but to a period, perpetuating alike the effigy of Luther and his associates in the sacred exploit; and it has been unveiled at a time when there are symptoms of another religious movement, which, whatever its immediate result, will ultimately exercise considerable influence on the destinies of Luther's country and countrymen.

In size and rich variety of design the monument has no equal. In this respect it is an improvement even upon Rauch's Frederick the Great, with its host of generals ranged round the base. It is not a statue, but a combination of eleven statues grouped around and surmounted by the gigantic likeness of the Thuringian miner's son. Ascending a few steps, you tread on a granite base forty feet square, inclosed on the three other sides by a battlemented balustrade. In its centre Luther stands pre-eminent. Seated on the four pillars projecting from the corners of Luther's pedestal you see, clustering about the master mind, his four precursors, who attempted what he accomplished. To this noble array the English, French, Italian and Slave nations have each furnished a member—John Wickliffe, Petrus Waldus, Jeronimo Savonarola and Jan Huss. Then, turning to the circumference, you notice seven more statues distributed around. Occupying the four corners of the balustrade, and separated from the centre group by the inner space, are the venerable figures of two regal and two clerical allies of the reformatory hero. Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, and Philip the Generous, Landgrave of Hesse, impersonating power and prudence, watch the front; Philip Melanchthon and John Reuchlin, with their solid erudition, are at their rear. To these four, or, adding those in the centre group, nine great men—images of real beings—are, with questionable taste, united the symbolical statues of three cities, celebrated in the history of the time. Augsburg, Magdeburg and Spires, three majestic women, take up the centre of each side of the balustrade. Seated, and looking up to Luther, they pleasingly relieve the four corner statues, which are standing, and have their faces turned in the same direction as the central figure. To do justice to the many places which have likewise deserved well of the cause of religious liberty, the battlements of the inclosure are on the inner side decorated with the escutcheons of 24 other German cities. These are Brunswick, Bremen, Constance, Eisenach, Eisleben, Emden, Erfurt, Frankfort, Halle, Hamburg, Heilbronn, Jena, Konigsberg, Leipsic, Lindau, Lubeck, Marburg, Memlingen, Nordlingen, Riga, Schmalkalden, Strasburg, Wittenberg and Worms. Thus stands the wonderful structure before us, a petrified piece of history, silent yet eloquent to any one who knows what has once agitated mankind, and has a presentiment of what will agitate them again.

Grand as the total effect is, the best critics agree in regretting that the artist who devised the work did not live to see it completed. Rietschel, who in 1856 was commissioned to make the model, died a few years ago, when the statues of Luther and Wickliffe alone had been carried out. The rest were modelled from his sketches by Herren Schilling, Dondorf and Kietz, his three talented assistants. Their achievements are worthy of the studio whence they proceed; but while acquitting themselves of their task in excellent style, each of the three sculptors seems to have followed the particular bent of his genius rather than co-operate with the others in the production of an artistic whole. The five statues in the centre, indeed, are generally thought to constitute a splendid *ensemble*; but the seven others, placed much beneath Luther, and divided from him by nearly thirty feet, are described as having the appearance of separate monuments. To connect them with the centre and each other it is necessary to bind them with the strong thread of history; architecturally they are centrifugal rather than centripetal. The circumstance also that the twelve statues are of four different sizes scarcely contributes to impart to the monument that air of composed symmetry indispensable in every composite work of art. Luther is ten and a half feet high; the figures at his feet, seven feet; the corner statues of the balustrade, eight and a half feet, and those of the towns, six feet.

The inauguration was graced by the presence of the King and the Crown Prince of Prussia, the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Dukes of Weimar and Hesse, Prince William of Baden, and other members of the royal families of Germany. Of ladies, I see only Princess Charles of Hesse, the mother of Prince Louis, mentioned in the reports. The programme included many sermons, and the prolix verbosity of the reverend gentlemen not mending the matter, the ceremony does not in every particular seem to have produced the solemn effect expected. Times have changed since Luther's days. It is the man, not his creed, that is now worshiped by the majority.

The concourse of strangers was immense, some reports speaking of 100,000, and among them many clergymen. That her majesty Queen Victoria sent King William a telegram, expressing the sympathies of Protestant England will, no doubt, have been re telegraphed to your shores.—*Correspondence of the London Times.*

MISS RYE, whose success in importing female servants into Canada has been already alluded to, has written to the London papers that if she had had 300 more women she believes they could all have been equally well placed. "We had," she says, "a most hearty welcome at Montreal, where excellent arrangements had been made for my people, and where, in a few hours, I easily placed about forty women. Toronto had given us, if possible, a heartier welcome, and my only fear is that we are receiving too much attention and kindness. However, my visit has more than confirmed my belief that hundreds of situations here may be happily filled by some of our poor, under-paid, half starved women in England, and I see every prospect of the work which has just been commenced for Canada being again and again repeated with equal success."

THE Rev. W. W. Bennett, editor of the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, is preparing a narrative of the great revival which prevailed throughout the Southern armies during the late war. Desiring to make this work a full and complete record of that extraordinary work of grace, he would be very thankful for any information in regard to the work in any portion of the late Confederate armies. He would be especially grateful to those who served as missionaries, chaplains or colporteurs, as well as to pious officers and soldiers, for any aid they may give him in the preparation of this work.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

THE London *Times'* special correspondent mentions that the Emperor Theodore's son 'had taken very kindly to the English customs, wearing a sailor's dress, of which he is evidently very proud, and handling a knife and fork at the dinner table with as much gravity and decorum as if he had been to the manner born, although Abyssinia goes upon the principle that fingers were made before forks. He seems a very intelligent, nice little follow, and was a great favorite on board.' The young prince, under the charge of Lieutenant Speedy, goes direct to Southampton, and then to Osborne.

AN American soda fountain has been established in the Boulevard Malesherbes in Paris, but the French are slow in appreciating the advantages of innovations, and hence as yet the sale has not exceeded about five hundred glasses per day. It is supposed that, so soon as the establishment becomes known, the sales will very much increase, notwithstanding that Frenchmen prefer absinthe, cognac, and similar fluids, to the less intoxicating but more refreshing beverages which gush from the silver taps of the handsome marble fountain.

THE brightest ore floweth from the hottest furnace; so the best saints are made by the greatest conflicts and sorest trials.

PREJUDICE and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from inexperience of the world and ignorance of mankind.

THE shortest way to become rich is not by enlarging our estates, but by contracting our desires.

THERE'S AN OCEAN ABOVE US.

There's an ocean above us, so calm in its flow
That no sound from its depths breaks the silence below;
All the objects that fill it in grandeur appear,
Ponted forth from the hand of Omnipotence there.

I gaze on its wonders with awe-stricken eyes,
In the path of its waves, where eternity lies,
And, borne from the grossness of earth, see advance
The glory and pomp of that boundless expanse.

Far away on the verge of that beautiful blue,
Where the sun, sinking low, disappears from the view,
There are clouds sailing round, dressed in purple and gold,
More splendid than courts or than monarchs of old.

And again, in the morning, what dazzling array
Heralds on in his brightness the sovereign of day,
As he duly goes forth on his mission of love,
Shedding down light and heat from that ocean above.

He is wafting his blessings to regions unknown,
And the planets are sailing with joy round his throne,
All illumined and warmed by a splendor so bright,
And filling their sails from that ocean of light.

And at midnight what star-ships encircle the sky,
Blazing out in the midst of the blue sea on high;
With their glories kept burning, as onward they bound,
O'er the deep waves that cover the trackless profound.

There the moon calmly sails in her noiseless career,
And the Pleiades seek for their lost one so dear;
And Arcturus, all bright with his canvass on fire,
Rides aloft in his splendor still higher and higher.

All sublime they recede, all majestic advance,
A legion of worlds in that boundless expanse,
Sailing backward and forward like ships, as they go
On the fathomless depths of our waters below.

There's an ocean above us; there's a Pilot that steers
His millions of orbs in their intricate spheres;
And creation is teeming with worlds that are new,
Meant to sail on that sea of immensity too.

New Jerusalem Magazine.

For the Advocate.

THE ANGELS OF WEAL AND WOE.

AN ALLEGORY.

At the hour of vesper, when the sun's golden chariot had disappeared beyond the azure-cased clouds of the west, two angels—the angels of Weal and Woe—encamped among the lilies and roses on a picturesque mountain near the habitations of men.

Heavenly quiet reigned over all the landscape. The weary husbandman, having returned from his labor, had sought his couch. Prattling infants had their eyes closed in sweet repose. Yea, even those whose hearts are the habitation of sorrow had the veil of temporary forgetfulness drawn over the wounds of their aching souls, and enjoyed undisturbed rest. "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," a fairy queen, swayed her sceptre far and near; and the profound silence which prevailed was broken only by the solemn tolling of a bell in a distant cathedral, inviting poor nurselings of the storm to the midnight mass, in order to find shelter under the wings of the Lord.

It was now that the angel of Weal arose from his divan of moss, perfumed and bedecked with fragrant flowers, and took from a mysterious casket—the same which Providence had rescued from the heathenish Fates—the joy-bringing seeds of fortune and happiness, and deposited them as his Master had directed. "Happiness and seraphic bliss," said he aloud, "multiply among the sons of men! Peace and prosperity may ever reign in their habitation!"

Thus saying, he returned to his comrade, the angel of Woe. But lo! his comrade wept. "Ah!" said the angel of Woe, weeping, "ah! friend, dear friend, I envy you your lot. When, in the morning, the children of men awake from their sweet repose they will at once discover the many blessings which thou hast showered upon them; and then they will bless thee, singing grateful Psalms to our Master. Not so with me. The burdens which I am under necessity to impose, the pain which I am compelled to inflict, the woes which I am commanded to instill, awake sighs and moans so numerous and loud that the earth resounds with their noise. Then men will regard me with scorn and will, with Job, curse the day that gave them birth."

The angel of Weal then embraced his weeping companion, and consoled him with affectionate words. "Weep not, brother," said he, "weep not, for thy lot is not less blissful than mine. We can scarcely realize, but mortal being can never know the mystery of salvation. Dost thou not know that those whom I have blessed are not all really blessed; nor that all whom thou didst curse are really cursed? Our Master employs inexplicable means to win men for the skies. All things, both of weal and woe, work together for good to those who love the Lord. Your afflictions, not less than my sunny favors, will prove benedictions to short-sighted man.

'Afflictions
Ne'er from the ground arise,
But oft-times Heaven's celestial benedictions
Assume such dark disguise.'"

Thus consoled, the angel of Woe kissed his affectionate brother, and, arm interlinked with arm, they returned to the fair bowers in Paradise.

J. B. A. AHRENS.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: On last Sunday night the Rev. J. P. Newman preached a sermon, in the Wabash avenue Methodist Church, on the "Religious Condition of the Southern People."

Though a resident of Chicago, I am a Southerner by birth, and cannot but feel a deep interest in all that relates to the religious, social and political condition of the Southern people. I therefore gladly availed myself of the opportunity, which was afforded by the Doctor's sermon, of informing myself as to the "situation," which, to my mind, had never been clearly defined.

I had heard that you declined to "close in with the offers of mercy," and stubbornly resisted the gentle endeavors of Congress to win back the "wayward sisters" to the bosom of the political family, but I had not thought that rebellion against the best earthly government necessarily implied rebellion against the government of God; that disloyalty was atheism; that the plan of reconstruction embodied the whole "philosophy of the plan of salvation," and that an acceptance of its provisions was antecedent and essential to regeneration.

I was totally unprepared for the report which the Doctor brings of your social degradation, your atheism, your political and *domestic* infidelity. He hears the South no malice, and his heart is sad within him when he beholds your iniquities, for he said so.

I am an indifferent theologian—am, perhaps, not well informed as regards the "situation"—but I am an honest inquirer after truth.

"God is no respecter of persons." So saith the text. If this, as the Doctor asserts, is an argument "for social equality, without regard to race, color or previous condition," ought not this fact to be recognized and acted upon by the church?

Yet the people of the South do tell us up here that the Doctor confines the negroes to the gallery of his fine new church in New Orleans, thus virtually saying to them: "Thus far, and no farther, shalt thou come."

The Southern people, we were told, reverenced but two things—courage and power,—and that it is therefore folly for the United States to pursue a lenient course of reconstruction. If we understand him correctly, truly the Southern people need not hope to be "carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease." If they expect to be saved they may as well open their mouths, hold their noses and gulp down the Doctor's dose of salvation at once; for without the protection of that "true-hearted soldier, Sheridan," and under the administration of "Hancock and that old granny, Buchanan," (we all re-echoed this patriotic outburst, and applauded uproariously,) the "present generation" has a very slender chance of being saved.

The people of the South hate the ministers who have deceived them. These ministers deceived them by preaching secession and urging them to take up arms. Yet "the Southern people religiously believe they *were* and *are* right." "They believe themselves to be God's peculiar people."

In the face of this we were informed that "they doubted the existence of a God." If I were a profound theologian, no doubt I could easily reconcile the two statements.

In one of the most magnificent piles of church architecture on the continent the congregation gathered about the eloquent pastor, and at the foot of the altar earnestly, passionately besought him to tell them if there was a God who answered prayer. Their faith was wrecked along with the "lost cause," and afloat on the sea of infidelity; despairing, sinking, they sent up to their faithless pilot this inquiring, anguish-laden wail. The Doctor did not tell us upon what street of the Crescent City that "magnificent pile" was situated, nor did he mention the name of the "eloquent pastor."

The negroes of the South are more industrious and provident than the whites. The Doctor *declares* to this; and that the assertion that they are not able to take care of themselves cannot be sustained by proof—the negroes arguing that, if they were once able to take care of "old massa and all his family," they ought to be able to take care of themselves.

Notwithstanding the negro's industry and frugality, the Doctor thinks he is in danger of being run over and crushed by the juggernaut of civilization. To prevent this three things are necessary; plenty of gospel, plenty of money, and the protection of the government. Here he grew eloquent and pathetic, and the audience was greatly moved. Before us was the pioneer of undefiled Christianity, who had left the appliances and luxuries of civilized life to crusade for the gospel in the South, where he had dared to preach the true God in the very sanctuaries of the heretics; where he still held his position, and fulminated his editorial thunderbolts against treason and licentiousness, despite the Ku-Klux. But as yet the prospect was gloomy. He did not despair, however, of the three things needful. The Doctor can furnish the necessary gospel. He appealed to the generosity of the Wabash avenue Methodists for a part of the money. He had waited through the winter, and he could wait through the fall for the protection of the government—until spring gave to us a Grant and a Colfax. Up to this time the congregation had not applauded more than two or three times, but at this point their long pent-up sympathy and patriotism were no longer to be restrained, and peals of applause shook the sanctuary of the Most High. The evening breeze, that but a few minutes before trembled with the melody of hosannahs to God, was rent with the praises of Grant and Colfax.

According to the Doctor's statement, the Southern clergy are much given to the preaching of politics.

One of the greatest obstacles to reconstruction is the appearance in the South of "quasi Union men, chiefly from New England," who go there to make money, and identify themselves with the Southern Methodists, or some other branch of the evangelical church than that which Dr. Newman represents. What the Doctor means by this statement is the most difficult problem he has yet presented to me for solution. Does he mean to say that Northern Methodism is the only test of loyalty, and that as soon as a Northerner goes South he must sacrifice his religious opinions upon the altar of reconstruction; and join Dr. Newman's church?

The Doctor charges the Southern clergy with neglecting to enforce, with undervaluing, the "gospel ethics," temperance, chastity, etc., and bemoans the domestic infidelity which sets before the ignorant negro an example of licentiousness and debauch, the effects of which are fearful to contemplate. I suppose in these assertions he merely intended to reflect the morals of Chicago. But time and space forbid further discussion.

CLAYTON.

Auburn College Commencement.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 11, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: We have had a delightful commencement occasion at Auburn. Joining Brother Blue in a buggy, we arrived at that "loveliest village of the plain" on Monday, 6th inst.—too late to hear the sermon, to our great regret, as we heard it was very able, instructive and edifying.

We had, however, the pleasure of meeting Dr. Summers, who preached it, and who gave us the advantage of his counsels in the Board of Trustees, and closed the exercises on Monday evening with a most admirable speech.

On Monday night — Freshman declamation. The average grade of the class in this important department was high. The young men will make their mark as public speakers.

Tuesday, the 7th, was set apart for the junior exhibition. The class acquitted themselves handsomely.

The speeches were original, containing fine thoughts, expressed in language remarkable for its purity, beauty and force. We had fewer common-places than usual. We were not "*swept away by the besom of destruction*" a single time. We had but one reference to "Ultima Thule," which was a popular phrase in *our* day. The young men are evidently students of style, and showed themselves familiar with the best authors.

Tuesday night—Sophomore declamation. Here we had some fine speaking. Mr. B. W. Stone, of Montgomery, Alabama, who took the prize in the Freshman class last year, bore off the palm, but the ground was closely contested by Mr. E. L. Whipple, of Montgomery, to whom the committee awarded the second prize.

The first prize in the Freshman class was given to Mr. A. C. Baker, of Russell county, Alabama, and the second to Mr. P. H. Lightfoot, of Macon county, Alabama, both of whom are young ministers who promise usefulness to the church.

The prizes were presented by Rev. J. B. Cottrell, of the Montgomery Conference, in just such a speech as he alone can make. It was full of sallies of wit, and sparkles of humor, and strokes of satire, but contained much that was instructive on the art of oratory. The advantage of retirement, to the public speaker, was a strong point, and forcibly presented.

Wednesday was commencement day. Two young men were graduated—Mr. W. W. Moore, of Loachapoka, Alabama, and Wm. T. Patillo, of Auburn, Alabama. Mr. P. is a young minister, a fine teacher and principal of the preparatory school. We regretted our absence in the Board of Trustees while Mr. M. was making his speech, as we listened to him with great pleasure last year. Mr. P.'s speech was elegantly written, and delivered with great distinctness. About the speeches of all the young gentlemen, we may say there was a fine moral and religious tone running through all of them; and their general department was above all praise. Bishop McTyeire delivered the address to the Wirt and Websterian societies. The students paid him the tribute of an undivided and absorbed attention. Theme—"A Plea for Liberal Education." The treatment was able, exhaustive and thorough; the style, of course, had his usual characteristics of conciseness, terseness and strength.

The young men cannot easily find a better model. The argument in favor of the "dead languages" was conclusive, and kept attention rapt and wide awake. President Dowdell conferred the degrees, and delivered his Baccalaureate address in Latin, which was pronounced with so much deliberation and distinctness that a good Latin scholar could easily catch the meaning. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. D. M. Hudson, Montgomery Conference, and on Robert E. Park, principal of the Henry Lucas Institute, Mt. Meigs, Alabama. Also the honorary degree of D. D. on Rev. Albert H. Redford, our publishing agent.

The occasion closed with very earnest addresses on the part of the president and Bishop McTyeire, in behalf of the college.

The institution will again be opened on the first Wednesday in September. This has been its best *post-bellum* commencement. It begins its next year under higher auspices. The Board of Trustees were in session three days devising plans for the extinguishment of the debt, and to fill its halls with students.

Your plan of cheap board and soldier's fare meets with very general favor. We learn that the Mississippi University has eighty students who board themselves. The board at Auburn instructed the Executive Committee to find rooms for any number of young men, and ascertain the price at which students can subsist themselves, and publish such facts through our church papers. They offer tuition to indigent and worthy students at thirty dollars cash per annum—taking their note for thirty dollars more, to be paid when they are able. It is supposed economical young men can live at six or seven dollars per month. This is so at Emory and Henry College, and the Mississippi University. Board can be had in very good private families at from fifteen to eighteen dollars per month, and many would prefer this.

The temper and bearing of the matriculants of this school give us the happiest augury of its future and the future of the country.

As Bishop McTyeire said in the meeting of the trustees, the subjects chosen by the young men show the general tenor of their thoughts: "Uses of Adversity," "True Greatness," "Self-Help," "Conquest of Difficulties," "Labor the Price of Success."

B. B. P.

Centenary Institute, Mobile Conference.

MR. EDITOR: We have just closed one of the most interesting commencements, at the Centenary Institute, that it has ever been my pleasure to attend. In accordance with a long-established custom, the church at Summerfield, and many of the visitors met at the church, on the Sabbath previous, to hold a commencement class meeting; and every one went away with a solemn pledge to renew his covenant with God. At eleven o'clock a large and intelligent audience had collected at the college, to hear an appropriate sermon by Bishop Wightman. In the afternoon Dr. Hamilton preached a most instructive and searching discourse on the subject of serving one's generation, founded on Acts xiii, 36. Monday and Monday night were occupied by the young gentlemen in delivering their speeches, and in dialogues, all of which did them great credit. Tuesday was appropriated to the young ladies of the junior class, and to an address to the young gentlemen of the male school, by Mr. George Craig, of Selma. Wednesday was commencement day, when eight young ladies received the first degree of the Liberal Arts, corresponding to the degree of A. B. in our male colleges. I do not deem it advisable to go into detail, but I wish to call attention to two noteworthy characteristics of these performances. First, there was remarkable purity, both of style and of sentiment, marking all the exercises; and secondly, a most clear and distinct enunciation by the whole school, but especially by the young ladies of the graduating class, in reading their compositions. We were struck with the great success in every department of elocution.

The Board of Trustees was fortunate enough to secure the services of the same gentlemen who were in charge of the schools last year, and they have accommodated the charges of the institution to the times. Tuition was fixed at sixty dollars per year in the academic course for both schools; music, sixty dollars, with five dollars for the use of the instrument; board, exclusive of lights and washing, sixteen dollars per month, which rates will compare favorably with those of any other school of similar grade in the South. The Centenary Institute ought to be sustained by the Methodists of Alabama. Instead of sending children to North Carolina or Virginia, why not send them here, where they will enjoy just as good facilities for learning, and at the same time our own institutions will be sustained. Summerfield offers superior advantages, both by reason of its teachers and of its surroundings. Professor Vaughn, at the head of the female college, is justly regarded as one of the most accurate scholars in Alabama. He excels in his capacity to teach, and he has the happy art of exciting his pupils to vigorous exertion by the affection which they have for him. Of Capt. Massey, principal of the male school, it may be said that he is a finished scholar, a perfect gentleman and a successful teacher. The thought uppermost in his mind, and I know what I say, is how he shall give to each young gentleman committed to his charge a Christian education. When his name was proposed for re-election, one of his patrons said he had rather pay Capt. Massey two hundred dollars for teaching his son than fifty to any other teacher he ever knew. Another, who had four sons under his tuition last year, said: "I had rather pay Capt. Massey two hundred dollars than to send to any other man I ever patronized, for nothing. He begins with the heart, and aims to educate it as a necessary condition for the proper training of the intellect." I deem it but justice to the church, whose schools these are, and to these gentlemen, as well as to those who are looking out for a place for their children, to make these statements; and any one will have but to come here and make inquiries among the patrons of the school to find these statements corroborated. One word more for the Centenary Institute. To say nothing of the expenses, which I believe are less than those of any other high school in the country, this community seems to be the very place for schools. The high Christian influence brought to bear upon the young; the deep interest manifested by the church for their conversion and proper training, as many pious mothers and fathers in the land, who have been converted here, will testify; the healthfulness of the place, and the good society, all combine to make the claims of the Summerfield schools high in the estimation of the public. I therefore earnestly bespeak a careful examination of the claims of Centenary Institute from all who are contemplating a liberal education for their sons and daughters.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

JAPAN.—By the arrival of the Pacific mail steamer China at San Francisco, on June 26th, we have news from Japan to June 5th, or more than one month later than the last dispatches received in London via Shanghai. The news is of great importance. The Tycoon had formally accepted the conditions of the Mikado, who for some time has been with his army before Yeddo. These conditions demand from the Tycoon the cession of nearly half of his private territory, the disbandment of his army, the surrender of his navy, and his retirement to Mito. He accordingly left Yeddo for Mito on May 12th, on foot, in token of humility. Thus Yeddo passed into the hands of the Mikado, who appointed a new governor for Yokohama. The British minister had already presented his credentials to the new governor. But after the withdrawal of the Tycoon from Yeddo a singular change seems to have taken place in the situation. A coalition of Daimios in his interest was organized, which was joined by all the powerful Daimios of the North. The admiral of the fleet refused to surrender, and had sailed northward. One of the adherents of the Tycoon had gained several important victories over the forces of the Mikado, and it was even reported that the retreat of the Mikado from Yeddo was cut off. Affairs have become still more complicated by a proclamation of the High Priest of Kioto, which warns the Mikado that he has of late interfered too much in secular affairs, and that if he continued in his novel policy he would be called upon by the priesthood to abdicate. Of this proclamation 170,000 copies have been circulated. Thus, in addition to the war between the Mikado and Tycoon, which is to reconstruct, on an entirely new basis, the form of civil government, we have the beginning of a war between Church and State.

PAIN is the slave of the good man, working in the soil of his good heart and amid the dirt, finding and washing and polishing the diamonds that are to adorn his spirit.—*Dr. Deems.*

For the Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Died, in Franklin parish, Louisiana, on the 18th of December, 1867, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. Sophia M. Cox, wife of Charles P. Cox, Esq., in the sixtieth year of her age.

Sister Cox was born near the town of New Haven, New York, on the 17th of April, 1808, and was married to Mr. C. P. Cox in 1829. But few of her sex, who have lived as quiet and retired a life as she, could have had the satisfaction of seeing the result of her efforts in the distribution of so much well-timed charity, both as it relates to the soul and body, time and eternity. Hers was the home of the friendless and the orphan, and no object of want ever passed her with only the cold comfort of sympathizing words; but the more substantial relief contemplated in the apostle's admonition: "To do good, and to communicate, forget not."

Peculiarly adapted by nature for making friends, and most generous at heart, she moved in a large circle of friends, who now mourn their loss. The church has lost one of its most useful members; her husband a devoted wife, the orphan a mother, and society an ornament. For thirty-five years she was a member of the M. E. Church South, and that period is made glorious by many acts of kindness and faithful efforts to promote the cause of God. All who knew her knew her to be one of the most efficient aids to the ministry that the church afforded. The penitent was sought for, and the mourner directed to the Saviour. She administered a gentle reproof to the wicked which made them fear to sin; she gave to the young and thoughtless a word of kind advice that caused them to respect and love her; and gave to the minister a word of encouragement that inspired him with new zeal. Her house was ever the home of the minister, and all those sons of Levi who have had the good fortune to fall in there remember pleasantly her many acts of kindness. Her patience was never exhausted in doing good to them "that are of the household of faith."

The calm and glorious character of her death is a convincing proof of the entire satisfaction afforded by Christianity to the dying sufferer. Her system prostrated by protracted fever, and her body racked by torturing pains, she preserved entire consciousness until death. Though speaking but little, when asked if she had messages for her absent friends, she replied: "I have much to say, but am too weak. Tell them to seek God now, and not to wait until death approaches. I feel that Jesus is very precious to my soul." Her last words were a prayer for her husband, who had never made a profession of religion, and was now much distressed: "I pray that God may enable you to forsake your sins."—May this prayer be answered. To describe the scenes of such an hour surpasses the power of my pen. To see a large circle of relatives and friends standing around the patient sufferer, watching the last sands of life as they drop from the glass of time; to see the aged and care-worn companion of forty years, himself tottering on the very brink of the grave; to see the grandchildren, objects of her special care and Christian patience; to see attendant friends and old family servants, all plunged by one fell swoop of the destroying angel into the very depth of profound grief, is enough to make stern men, who have seen death in every form, and witnessed it unmoved, to shrink back from the scene, being convinced that it required no small amount of grace for one to meet death so calmly and to die so triumphantly.

Every heart beat in sympathy with the distressed friends, and every eye proved that such sympathy was real and heartfelt.

A FRIEND.

TOO CERTAIN.

"Father, I am tired of reading the Bible. I have read it so often that I know everything in it."

"Everything, my son? Do you think you could not find one chapter that would contain something you have never yet noticed?"

"Yes, father, I think so. I am sure I know all that is in the historical parts of the Bible."

"Well, let me try you. When were a large number of men fed with a few loaves of bread, and a supply left when they had done eating?"

"Why, father, surely I remember Christ's feeding several thousand persons, at two different times, with a few loaves and fishes."

"Very well; those are two instances. Now tell me a third."

"There is no other in the Bible."

"You are perfectly sure of that, are you? Suppose you reflect a little before you answer again."

"Yes, father. I have thought, and I am certain there is no other miracle of the kind mentioned in the Bible."

"Well, my son, open your Bible at the fourth chapter of the Fourth Book of Kings."

"The Fourth Book of Kings! Father, there is no such book."

"Hand me the Bible. What does this title say?"

"It is the Second Book of the Kings, commonly called the Fourth Book of the Kings."

"Well, there is one thing learned by the boy that knew the Bible so well. Now turn to the fourth chapter, and read from the forty-second verse."

"Here it is, sir: And there came a man from Baal-shalisha, and brought the man of God—"

"Who was that man of God?"

"I must look.—It was the prophet Elisha."

"Now proceed."

"And brought the man of God bread of the first fruits, twenty loaves of barley, and full ears of corn in the husk thereof. And he said, Give unto the people, that they may eat. And his servitor said, What, should I set this before a hundred men? He said again, Give the people, that they may eat; for thus saith the Lord, They shall eat, and shall leave thereof. So he set it before them, and they did eat, and left thereof, according to the word of the Lord."

"That will do for this time, my son. I have never wished to make the reading of the Scriptures tedious by requiring you to read them continually without giving you other books to read. But I wanted to convince you how mistaken young people are apt to be in their ideas of their own knowledge. There are thousands of children—yes, and of men and women too—who would read with great interest many passages of the Bible if they found them in a fresh and beautiful volume, which they believed to contain nothing but what is published for the first time. Remember this, and let me advise you to read the four books of Kings, and to make a list of all the passages you will find there, which, like the one you have just read, are as new to you as if you had never heard nor read them."

GOLD IN ALASKA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated San Francisco, June 7, 1868:

The news from Sitka is astounding, if true. The reports from the recent gold discoveries of Alaska have produced great excitement here, as also as reported in Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia. The reports, it is true, are brought to Sitka by Indians, but they came from the whites, who are collecting the gold, with commissions to bring up pans, etc., for placer mining. As a consequence, their reports are accepted as true at Sitka, and many are starting for the diggings. Here there is some incredulity as to the immense richness of these mines, but the reports are accepted with some deductions for possible exaggeration. It is well known that small parties of Russians have long worked gold mines in Alaska, notwithstanding the discouragement and opposition of the great Russian American Fur Company. At all events, numbers of our people will go.

These Indians report recent discoveries of vast mines of the best anthracite coal, specimens of which they are said to have brought to Sitka. So soon as Congress establishes a Territorial government in Alaska, and extends there the homestead and pre-emption system, there will be a great immigration there. It is not only the gold mines, but the coal, iron, lead, copper, grazing and agricultural lands, fisheries, fur trade, splendid timber, ice trade, magnificent harbors, rivers, etc.

THE population of Paris is stated to amount to 1,780,000 persons.

DEATH OF NEANDER.

No more striking illustration was ever given of the ruling passion, strong in death, than in the last hours of the beloved Neander. His thoughts, even when reason wandered, were on his work. Mrs. Conant gives the following sketch:

A wine bath had been prepared for him as a last resort. Refreshed and strengthened by it, he was borne from the darkened room where he had lain hitherto into his study, that cheerful little apartment opening to the sun, which had been so long the workshop and the paradise of the man of thought. Here for nearly twenty years he had studied and written. From this spot had gone forth those great works which have delighted and instructed Christendom. Ere long he murmured, dreamily, as if at the close of a long, fatiguing walk with his sister, "I am weary; let us now make ready to go home."

Just then the rich sunset glow, pouring through the window, lighted up the shelves from which looked down upon him the masters of thought with whom for so many years he had held silent but high and enduring communion. Raising himself by a sudden effort from his pillow, he commenced a regular lecture upon New Testament exegesis. Soon a new image passed before his restless fancy. Imagining himself at the weekly meeting of his beloved *Seminarium*, surrounded by his fondly-attached theological pupils, he called for the reading of a dissertation, shortly before assigned, on the material and formal principle of the reformation. He then dictated the titles of the different courses of lectures to be delivered by him during the next session; among them, "The gospel of John, from its true historical point of view."

His last thoughts amid the struggles of death were devoted to the great labor of his life. Beginning at the very passage of his church history where sickness had arrested his progress, he resumed the thread of thought, and in spite of interruptions, continued to dictate in regular periods for some time. At the close of each sentence he paused, as if his amanuensis were taking down his words, and asked, "Are you ready?" Having closed a division of his subject, he inquired the time. Being told that it was half-past nine, the patient sufferer repeated once more, "I am weary; I will now go to sleep!" Having by the aid of friendly hands stretched himself in bed for his last slumber, he whispered, in a tone of inexpressible tenderness, which sent a strange thrill through every heart, "Good-night!" It was his last word. He immediately fell into a sleep, which continued four hours, when his great spirit, in the quiet of a Sabbath morning, passed gently into the land of peace.

MUFFLING THE THROAT.—What is the best mode of protecting the throat from colds where a person is very susceptible to them?

The common way of protecting the throat is to bundle and wrap it up closely, thus overheating and rendering it tender and sensitive, and more liable to colds and inflammations than before. This practice is all wrong, and results in much evil. Especially is this the case with children, and when, in addition to the muffling of the throat, the extremities are insufficiently clad, as is often the case, the best possible conditions are presented for the production of sore throats, coughs, croups, and all kinds of throat and lung affections. It is utterly impossible to entirely exclude cold air from the neck, and if it is kept overheated a portion of the time, when it is exposed some form of derangement of the throat will be very apt to occur. The rule in regard to clothing the neck should be to keep it cool as comfort will allow. By doing so you will suffer much less from throat ailments than if you are always fearful of having a little cold air come in contact with your neck. Any one who has been accustomed to have his throat muffled should be careful to leave it off gradually, and not all at once.—*Herald of Health.*

ENGLAND'S DEFENDERS.—It appears from the army estimates laid before Parliament that the strength of the British army—exclusive of the forces in India—is 135,660; of the militia, 134,037; of the volunteers, 154,680; of the yeomanry cavalry, 16,185—total, 441,561. To support this force Parliament was asked to vote about £15,000,000. The *Pall Mall Gazette* supposes that in any sudden emergency not more than fifty per cent. of these troops, in round numbers a quarter of a million, could be brought into the field.

THOREAU says: "When you knock at the Celestial City, ask for God—none of the servants!"

HE shall be immortal who liveth till he be stoned by one without fault.

SECTARIANISM.—There are as many church registers as there are church houses. But there is only one Lamb's Book of Life for all the ransomed sinners of the world. That is the place for your name. It is not Methodism nor Presbyterianism nor Lutheranism, nor any other *ism* of men; but it is the life and power of the Son of God we preach. The different denominations are but symmetrical and convenient apartments in the one great sanctuary of the Lord. These distinct organizations are harmonious counterparts. Yet men separate themselves into sects, and magnify their consistent differences into conflicting doctrines. They build theological walls around themselves—the closer, the safer, as they vainly imagine; and they begin, in their stifled atmosphere and necessary shade, to doubt the orthodoxy of their neighbors. They put colored glass in intervening windows, draw down the blinds, bolt the doors, and nestle together, as though all outside Christendom were turning infidel, and as if they, secluded company alone of all the earth, held fast the faith once delivered to the saints. Such a faith, so moakishly bound, needs a new deliverance!

Now, when you find yourself up in arms in defence of your creed, pause a moment, and consider whether, in all your life, you have ever been so brave in defending the Bible. You become excited when you hear your Luther, or your Calvin, or your Wesley, or your Campbell criticised; but you will stand silent and unmoved when the name of your Jesus is blasphemed! Unless you can recognize prosperity in other churches as heartily as in your own, and rejoice at the conversion of sinners under anybody's preaching and under any church's roof, you may write "sectarian" as a fit suffix to your name. You have been tempted through self and sect to enter a refuge of lies. 'Ist and 'ism are warp and woof of the enemy's tent covers, and you have been deceived. You are attracted by the sound of your church name more than by all the cries of Calvary! Verily you have your warning, and must bear the awful consequences of trimming your Christianity to a discipline, or catechism, and of wounding your Lord in the house of his friends.—*The Gospel in the Trees, by A. Clark.*

SINGING WITH THE SPIRIT.—Mr. Spurgeon, in a recent sermon upon praising God, delivered himself of these sentences: 'I have noticed one thing—I have jotted this down in the diary of my recollections—that you always sing best when you are most spiritual. Last Monday night the singing was better than it was on Sabbath evening. You kept better time and better tune; not because the tune was any easier, but because you had come up to worship God with more solemnity than usual, and therefore there was no slovenly singing, such as pains my heart and ear sometimes. Why, some of you care so little to give the Lord your best music, that you fall half a note behind the rest; others of you are singing quite a false note, and a few make no sound of any kind. I hate to enter a place of worship where half a dozen sing to the praise and glory of themselves, and the rest stand and listen. I like that good old plan of everybody singing, singing his best, singing carefully and heartily. If you cannot sing artistically, never mind, you will be right enough if you sing from the heart, and pay attention to it, and do not drawl out like a musical machine that has been set agoing, and therefore runs on mechanically. With a little care the heart brings the art, and the heart, desiring to praise, will by-and-by train the voice to time and tune.'

WALKING AS EXERCISE.—There is nothing like it for physical development. It is the most natural sort of 'calisthenics,' and the systematic pedestrian has but little use for Ling or the gymnasts. Mr. C. F. Shey remarks on the subject: 'Such exercise should be active, neither strolling nor sauntering out of doors, 'to take the air,' as ladies term it, nor gardening, nor lounging about; but adopting a good brisk walk, at a pace of at least three miles an hour, *ever stopping short of fatigue.* People will often tell you they take plenty of exercise about the house, and they are on their feet during many hours of the day. This is fatigue without exercise. What we want for health is exercise without fatigue, for fatigue is exhaustion, and it is to be obtained only on the terms which I have mentioned. I do believe there are many maladies, or at least many forms of indisposition, which, with a strong will, may be walked away, provided the exercise be taken systematically, and rendered a prominent feature in the daily treatment. The distance walked should be increased daily, and a claim made on increasing exertion. I doubt whether horse exercise, however agreeable, is equal in sanitary value to exercise on foot.'

HOW TO MAKE A CONGREGATION DECLINE.—Absent yourselves from the public ordinances whenever you take a notion. Others will learn from your example that they need not be very conscientious about attending on public worship.

Talk in discouraging terms about the prospects of the congregation. This will make people keep a good distance, for no person wishes to connect himself with a sinking cause.

That you may be able to talk thus, take little or no interest in the welfare of the congregation yourself, excepting as you can find fault with something.

Take care that your church (or lecture room) be moderately cold and uncomfortable. This will keep you from being crowded out of your seats by strangers, for none will attend but those who have the spirit of martyrdom.

Place your church at the outskirts of the town or village, and let it be accessible only through much mud. Why, if people love the ordinances, this will not keep them away.

When you are asked for a small contribution to put your church in as decent repair as you keep your own private dwelling, be sure to complain that you have always to be giving money. If you are a poor man, with nothing but a farm and a few thousand at interest, it would be unreasonable to expect you to do much. Let others see to it.

Take care to raise an opposition in the church to something, and spend your zeal and labors upon that, and be sure to side with members of other churches against your own. They will take you by the hand, and praise you for your zeal and piety, and the members of your own communion will become dejected and discouraged.

Hand this to your co-laborer to read. It may stimulate him in your joint operations to diminish your church.—*Reformed Messenger.*

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—A pleasant little picture of the Princess of Wales, drawn by a young American lady in London, and sent for publication to the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*: 'Here comes the Princess of Wales!' We all sat up very straight, trying not to look curious and pleased, and conscious, and feeling that we failed miserably in the attempt. One young person donned her eye-glasses, and wished that circumstance and high breeding would have allowed the use of opera-glasses instead. Meanwhile a stylish landau rolled toward us, drawn by two handsome prancing bays. The coachman and footmen were dressed in plain dark livery—the whole equipage and its appointments being as simple, unpretending and perfect as one could well imagine. Two ladies were seated in the carriage, one of whom turned her calm, quiet gaze full upon us—it was the princess. She had an oval face, pale and pathetic, with a quantity of hair, of that neutral tint called light brown, drawn away from the smooth, frank brow. Her blue eyes are large, sad and questioning; her nose slightly aquiline, and her mouth is very sweet and sensitive. Not beautiful, and hardly to be called even pretty, except, perhaps, under a flattering gas light, with the brilliant adjuncts of a splendid toilet, she yet has a tender, womanly, flower-like face that would, in any rank of life, cause a good man involuntarily to accord her his protection, and a good woman to give her her love. She was dressed quite simply, wearing a blue velvet paletot, with a bit of swan's down at her throat, a black lace hat, with blue velvet flowers and strings, and dark gloves.

PULPIT INGENUITY.—A preacher in the neighborhood of Hartford, Conn., not undeservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the support of a certain very meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous and the chapel was crowded to excess. The discourse being finished, the plate was about being handed round to the respective pews, when the preacher made this short address to the congregation: 'From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is one thing that I am afraid of, that some of you may be inclined to give too much. Now, it is my duty to inform you that justice, though not so pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will all be immediately waited upon in your respective pews, I wish to have it thoroughly understood that no person shall think of putting anything into the plate who cannot pay his debts.' We need not add that this produced a most overflowing collection.

THE TRUE NOBLEMAN.—Goodness sanctifies his greatness, and greatness supports his goodness. He improves the higher ground on which he stands, thereby to do God the more glory.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE JOHN C. CALHOUN.—Edward A. Pollard, in a recent article upon the distinguished South Carolinian, states the following facts regarding the family of the deceased:

At his death he left five sons and two daughters, all grown up, and of these only the eldest daughter is now living. Four sons died of consumption within a short period of each other, one daughter of fever, and the eldest son, who had attained middle age, died of apoplexy during the recent war. Only the widow and daughter are now left in occupation of Fort Hill, the homestead embowered in trees near the banks of the Seneca, and formerly looking over many hundred acres of river land in the highest state of cultivation. This residence, once the seat of the most elegant hospitality, and thronged with noble company, has of late been sadly invaded by the sheriff's officers and the auctioneer; and many persons have learned with painful surprise that, to satisfy a paltry debt of a few hundred dollars, the library of the dead statesman was lately sold under the hammer, being the only property that could be offered by his poverty-stricken family without depriving themselves of the necessaries of life. The house and land were not sold, as, happily, by a military order of Gen. Canby, there is reserved from execution, to every family in South Carolina, a house and twenty acres of land attached to it. The proceeds of the sale of the library—one of the choicest private collections of books in the South—were pitiful indeed. Whole shelves of books were knocked down for from $4 to $6 a shelf; and then other personal property had to be sold to eke out the claims of the creditors.

HE THOUGHT HE NEVER PRAYED.—The Rev. Mr. Kilpin passed a very profane man, and having omitted to rebuke him, he awaited him in the morning at the same place. When he approached, Mr. Kilpin said:

'Good morning, my friend; you are the person I have been waiting for.'

'Oh! sir,' said the man, 'you are mistaken, I think.'

'I do not know you, but I saw you last night when you were going home from work, and I have been waiting some time to see you.'

'Sir, you are mistaken—it could not have been me. I never saw you in my life before, that I knew of.'

'Well, my friend,' said Mr. Kilpin, 'I heard you pray last night.'

'Now, I assure you that you are mistaken; I never prayed in all my life.'

'Oh!' said Mr. Kilpin, 'if God had answered your prayer last night you had not been here this morning. I heard you pray that God would destroy your eyes and ruin your soul.'

The man turned pale, and, trembling, said:

'Do you call that prayer? I did, I did.'

'Well, then, my errand this morning is to request you from this day to pray as fervently for your salvation as you have done for damnation; and may God in his mercy hear your prayer.'

The man from that time became an attendant on Mr. Kilpin's ministry, and it ended in his conversion to God.—*The Christian.*

THE REASON.—A bishop who heard that the sun always shone on the cottage of a poor man in a certain valley in his diocese, determined to find out the cause of this wonder.

"Is it true," he asked of the poor man to whom the cottage belonged, "that the sun always shines on your roof?"

"It is true," replied the peasant.

"But what is the reason?" inquired the bishop. And none could answer.

"Do you pray more than others?"

"I live by the labor of my hands, and have but little time for prayer."

The bishop thought again. "Do you fast more than others?"

"My work is hard, and I can fast but little."

"Well," he replied, "but perhaps you give more alms than others?"

"I have but enough for my family, and can scarcely find any poorer than myself to whom I may give."

So the bishop turned and went away, sorely grieved that he could not explain the wonder. But before he had gone far a thought came into his mind and he returned. "One question more: Do you love our Lord Jesus Christ at all times?"

The poor man cast his eyes to the ground, and answered: "I trust I do."

"Ah!" replied the bishop, "now I know why the sun shines always on this house."

How admirable is that religion which, while it seems to have only the felicity of another world, is at the same time the highest happiness of this.

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

For marriage and obituary notices see eighth page.

Tennessee Female College.

It will be enough for our Alabama friends to know of this institution that its president is the Rev. R. K. Hargrove. Mr. H. was for some time stationed at Mobile, but recently at Lexington, and we regret that his great usefulness as a preacher should be lost to the pulpit. But he is eminently fitted for presiding over a college, and has spent several years in teaching, first at the University of Alabama, then as president of the Conference Institute at Summerfield. We can recommend any college over which he presides to the most favorable notice of our Methodist and other friends. For terms see advertisement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Mr. Geo. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite the post office, Nos. 29, 30 and 32 of Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion—a highly illustrated folio, full of overwhelming feats and pictures of battles, made memorable by Northern heroes only!—whole campaigns, continuing through four years, against emending masses of mere desperadoes! It occurs to us that after awhile an explanatory supplement will be necessary to the perfection of this costly publication.

Also Nos. 316 and 317 of Harper's Library of Select Novels.

LOVE OF MARRIAGE, by William Black, and DEAD SEA FRUIT, by M. E. Braddon.

THE SERVANTS OF THE STOMACH, by Jean Mace.

THE HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD, and its effect upon the organization of men and animals—each 12mo., from the publishing house of MESSRS. Harper & Bro., New York. These last we will notice more particularly next week.

THE San Francisco *Spectator* says of Judge Shattuck: 'The many inquiries we receive concerning Judge Shattuck evince the lasting hold he has upon the esteem and affection of the people he served so long and so nobly. His health is feeble, but somewhat improved. He is residing near Sonoma, and devotes himself mainly to farm matters. A communication from his able and once active pen would be very welcome to the readers of the *Spectator*.'

CENTENARY.

Once every year we go up to Jackson, as a plough to the share. How so many preachers and good people manage to keep an edge without going there we cannot imagine. With the Commencement begins upon the steamboat, so soon as we find that her prow is fairly up stream. There is always a slight parenthesis ephered at Bayou Sara the place of transition from watercraft to land-carriage. The distress of hiring a buggy threatened to be greater than usual, when relief suddenly came: the Rev. J. A. Godfrey, sitting upon high springs and driving two famous ponies, appeared. The whole itinerant system came into view in a single moment and, for the hundredth time, we thought, there is nothing like it. It is a grand sight: a presiding elder in good health and good spirits, and well fixed for traveling! His sweep of one-seventh of the territory of a State approaches the original grandeur of an Asbury circuit: 'In charge of *all* the preachers and exhorters, and leaders and people, unites in it the venerableness of a patriarchate with the dignity of a judgeship. We delight to see a man magnify this office, its fatigues, its cares, its poverty and its privations. These reflections did not all quite conclude before we found ourself seated beside the elder himself.

The first action of the first Methodist Conference in America, 1765, or thereabouts, was in reference to horses. The only resolution in the general minutes of that year is that "every preacher shall own his horse." Very proper and significant was that early recognition of an itinerant's right to property in a horse; and ever since that time our preachers have been famous for knowing a horse when they see him. Well, we only wish that every presiding elder had a couple of just such andalusian ponies as we saw before us. They were of light build, without a particle of surplus fat or bone, capable of seven miles an hour in a hot day, without flagging or the least distress; day in and day out, able to perform more than the best blooded horses of Kentucky or Virginia. We had a couple such during the war, looking to be worth fifty dollars apiece, but able to go from Opelousas to Arkansas, and with more life from grass than other horses get from corn.

A Methodist preacher is fine company on the road. He knows the history of everybody; and every house passed and field are suggestive. Then, likely as not, he has seen a few things on some other circuit, and, better than all, he can tell what he knows. Generally he is the best natured man in the world, and has a good stock of pleasing incidents with which to beguile the way. We learned a great many things in that twelve miles ride from Bayou Sara to Jackson and back again. We find ourself often fearing lest the stock of regular old-style itinerants should run out; it is merely an over-anxiety, we suppose, like Paul's fear of being "a cast-away;" but sooner than that should come to pass, we had rather see every theological school in the country disbanded.

At Jackson we found a delightful home in the family of Professor Wiley—an open home always, but very wide open on our commencement. Jackson is noted for the heartiness of its welcome and the elegant abundance of its tables. The past year has borne severely upon its inhabitants, as upon every other parish town in the State.

People have not been able to send their sons or daughters to school—a patronage upon which the town largely depends. But the crops look promising and relief is at hand. By meeting the present condition of affairs promptly, we think that the citizens of Jackson can look for a full attendance upon the college and the schools which support it. The price of board has been reduced in Greensboro to sixteen dollars a month. It is less than that at Emory and Henry College. If board can be so reduced that *board and tuition would not exceed two hundred dollars*, we believe that Jackson would be full of students the next year. This is the price elsewhere, and with such a food crop as we now have secured, this part of the State can afford to board at as low rates as any part of the South. Our people are everywhere slow, exceedingly slow, to take in or to accept the situation. They stand greatly in their own light. The college tuition is reduced to seventy-five dollars per year for a full course; English and modern languages, sixty dollars; English only fifty dollars. A father of ordinary means could send his son to college at an expense of two hundred dollars without doing injustice to the other children of the family: but hardly if the expense be five hundred dollars. He might send two or three boys at the rate of two hundred dollars, when he would not send one at the higher figure.

The college buildings are in much better repair and condition than we expected to find them; but it is necessary that several thousand dollars should be put upon them promptly, to prevent more serious damage. We do not despair of finding some noble-hearted Christian who, with his substance, will be willing to aid us in fully restoring the beauty and efficiency of this institution.

The services of the Sabbath and those of commencement day were held in the large college chapel. The occasion was graced with a fine audience of young people and citizens from the immediate neighborhood: but we were disappointed in not seeing gentlemen from a distance who should have been there, and whom we reckon to be among the strong friends of the college. The harder the times, the more certainly did we expect them. The programme of the principal hour was: Hope, Lighthouse of the Soul, S. S. Norwood; Improve the Moments as they Vanish, T. N. L. Anderson; The Chivalry of the Age, J. L. Perkins; *Scientia Pabulum Animi*, T. S. Miller; From the Sea of Damp Emerges the Star of Grandeur, W. Y. Dixon; Our Relation to Republicanism, C. B. Lallins; *Soda Mens Eterna*, a poem, C. Parlange. These interesting speeches were relieved by vocal and instrumental music, most delightfully rendered by some four or five young ladies and young gentlemen under the leadership of Professor Wiley. The president of the board and the president of the college were then pressed into service, and at the close of their remarks the audience retired, quite fresh, at eleven o'clock at night.

The faculty continues the same as last year, excepting the principal of the preparatory department—Mr. Miller having resigned in consequence of continued feeble health.

Among other excellent things done by the board, not the least was conferring the degrees of Bachelor of Arts upon the Rev. Winans Drake, of the Mississippi Conference, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Linus Parker, of the Louisiana Conference, and upon the Rev. Thomas E. Bond, Jr., of the city of Baltimore. "Honor to whom honor," etc.

We left Jackson in its holiday company, and its pleasant hours, wishing that all the world was not in quite so much of a hurry, or life quite so much of a treadmill.

The Stiletto Wasp of Jackson.

While at Jackson we had the opportunity of examining this most remarkable insect, in the presence of Professor W. H. Magruder, Rev. Dr. Watkins, Rev. J. A. Godfrey, Professor Wiley, Col. D. C. Hardee and other gentlemen. It very much resembles a large yellow wasp in size and color. Attached to its abdomen is a sting, which is by measurement three and a half inches long. This is a flexible, smooth, black, gutta percha looking shaft, as large as a fine needle. It projects behind the insect nearly its whole length, is perfectly straight, and without any sheath. Under the microscope it is flat, like a dirk blade, and in one of the edges has a groove running its whole length, probably for the purpose of lubrication. Springing from a distinct point of the body are two other long, flexible, feathery shafts of a reddish color, looking much like the sting, probably for the purpose of enabling the insect to withdraw its sting after striking. We saw two of these insects, one perfect, the other imperfect minus its sting. This sting we saw sticking in a piece of sweet gum wood, into which it had been driven a full inch. The sting protruded on one side of the wood two inches, and was visible coming through on the other. It had been out a quarter of an inch, but had been broken off by accident. No needle could be driven by a hammer where this sting had been driven by this terrible insect. It was in an attempt to strike a boy that it struck the tree, and remained fastened by its own sting. A few weeks ago Mr. George Brannon was out in the woods near Jackson, cutting wood. His little son was near him, and was presently attacked by this insect; defending himself from one or two of its passes, he then saw it coming with great speed at him, and jumped directly behind the tree, against which the insect drove itself. The little fellow exclaimed: "Ah, I have you now, old fellow." Mr. Brannon coming up and seeing the insect fastened by so long a sting, had the good sense to cut out the chip and bring it to Jackson.

As the sting is in a right line, projecting nearly its whole length behind the insect, it has to throw its tail over when about to strike. This accounts for its striking the tree instead of the boy. It was probably just turning as its object moved to one side, and its instinctive calculation struck where it expected to meet the boy.

EXIT ZION.

We suppose that since the history of the world began hypocrisy was never detected and made patent upon so stupendous a scale as when the African Zion Church presented itself, before the General Conference of the M. E. Church North, as ready to come over with one hundred thousand church members, and unite its whole fortunes with Northern Methodism upon the one simple condition of equality. There was nothing in the way to an immediate consummation of such a union: the supreme legislative bodies of both churches were then in session, and there was a distinct, positive proposal from the colored church to the white; the doctrines of the two churches were identical; their discipline only differed in the term of the episcopacy, which the colored brethren were willing to waive, so that absolutely there was nothing in the way but the *color of the skin*. The same offer from any body of white men would have been accepted in half an hour.

Some of the most prominent men of the Chicago Conference had announced that "*color blindness*" was of the very essence of Christianity, and others had denounced the "*demon of caste*" as the presiding genius of the South, that should be exorcised wherever found. The doctrine of equality before the law, before the throne and before the altar, the perfect equality of all who have been "made of one blood," has found a place in every sermon of the Northern Methodist pulpit during the past ten years, as nearly as any other doctrine, not excepting that of justification by faith only. Men have been lifted from the dunghill and placed among the princes of Israel, merely by the force and advocacy of this one idea. The more completely it took possession of the man, other things being equal, the more speedy his promotion to honor. The great consideration gained, merely by working a single thought, had simplified success until the entire mass of common-place mind, by action and reaction upon itself, became consciously heroic. Fully one-half of the men who were in that General Conference were indebted for their seats to some new variation of this, the ebon dogma, and to that alone.

The secret history of the committee appointed upon the great proposal will, of course, never transpire, and imagination, we suppose, will never do justice to the sense of over-fullness which must have oppressed the very bowels of the brethren—like a boy we have seen disgusted, the rest of his life, by a single overbait of persimmons. We suppose that every natural instinct revolted, that the ideas of color and odor and form revolved through the perplexed brain of each committee-man, as in connection with the idea of "a universal brotherhood," until he felt that though the idea might be true, doubtless was, yet that in himself there was a constitutional inability, possibly the remains of the old Adam, that prevented him from rising to the height of this great argument, that [illegible]. Then, too, when he thought of those at home, his wife and daughters, and many of the saints, and all the sinners, white people, why no matter what he could stand himself—and with more religion there was no telling what a man might stand—they were not prepared for it; and it is poor legislation that attempts to move fifty years in advance of public opinion. The committee was much in the predicament of the preacher, at Chicago, that relieved the perplexity of the General Conference by proffering to entertain at his own house those colored delegates that everybody else refused. On the next day he called the notice of the conference to the fact that he had taken the brethren to his house, and that he was delighted with them, and so was his wife, but that the Irish cook refused to cook for the "*naygurs*," and he was obliged to return them again to the conference. Ahem! So the committee reported that the time was far spent, and the General Conference should appoint another committee, who should report upon the proposal four years hence, at the next General Conference. Exit Zion.

The rejection of this great offer was so complete, unexpected and adroit that the plenipotentiary of Zion could not realize what had been done. He was satisfied, he said, in taking his farewell, with the action of the brethren if he "could only understand what it was they had done." He and all the thousands of colored Israel had believed that inasmuch as the "mouth" of Northern Methodism had been "open unto them" for twenty years, that her "heart" was also "enlarged." Alas! poor man, he had yet to learn that the mouth and the heart are two very distinct organs. The colored men of Zion are now slowly taking it in—a true conception of the stupendous lies which the action of the General Conference gave to all the professions of the M. E. Church North in regard to the black man.

It is curious now to see the Northern *Advocates*, one by one, cautiously coming to the surface with some slight attempt at vindication *against* Zion. The *Methodist* seizes upon an item in an organ of the Zion Church after the following style:

"Our brethren of the African M. E. Zion Church are not all, by any means, convinced of the blessedness of union with us. The *Missionary Record*, of Charleston, one of their Southern organs, has some pungent paragraphs on the subject. We take one as a specimen: 'It will be a long time before the sentiment of the M. E. Church will be so changed as to fully recognize the black man as an equal; it will not be until the faculty of Baker Institute, in the city of Charleston, are so purified that the black students and teachers can eat their meals at the same table—not one in the kitchen and the other in the dining room. If the great patrons of equality in South Carolina cannot take their ministerial pupils on an equality with themselves, when will they of the Northern States accept such a dogma as negro equality in their churches?—black bishops presiding over white preachers, and rich, aristocratic members of the great M. E. Church. Never, never, never! Our Zion brethren may wait another four years, and then hear the report of that committee. The terms will be: You will join our great Methodist Church, throw away your whole system of government and creed, and be governed. The curtain will fall. Exit Zion.'

"There is no mistaking the meaning of that passage."

The editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* is much more honest in meeting the difficulty. He recommends all the colored people to get together in a church by themselves:

"It is useless to talk about ignoring all distinctions of color in the church. This is simply an impossibility. Practical men, white or black, do not look for such a thing. A plain recognition of the fact that black men are black, is a necessity, and it violates no law of humanity or Christianity. There is in it nothing of the spirit of caste, nothing that savors of prejudice, or that is offensive to the truest sense of justice and equality. We are aware that impracticable theorists declaim against this, but we are just matter-of-fact enough to believe that it is best in this particular to obey the laws of affinity; and, therefore, we believe in keeping up churches, circuits, stations, districts and conferences for our colored brethren. We care not so much whether they are under our control or not, so they are Methodists, and united among themselves."

"This is sensible, and gives up the whole ado and humbug about the colored man at once. He is not a white man. The two races cannot be made one by any effort of charity, for charity carries a mantle, not a blanket.

GRAND RATIFICATION.

To give some slight notion of this wonderful gathering, we may say that about fifty thousand men, women and children were on the streets, and scarcely one single black person could be seen. The square was a mass of human beings, bearing torches and banners, and listening as best they could to distinguished speakers. The platform was full of the political leaders of the people, appropriate symbols and ensigns of the Democratic party. The *Crescent* says of the illumination:

All the public buildings were illuminated, and a great proportion of the private houses were lit up. A more minute detail of the various decorations will be found elsewhere; suffice it to be said here that, in every instance, they were as handsome as the sorely-depleted pockets of our people will now permit of, and that their worth must not be estimated from their pecuniary value, but rather from the indications that they gave that the white people of our State, impoverished, down-trodden as they are, have yet left the spirit to conceive and the money to pay for a demonstration wherein they may, in some degree, display that hatred of tyranny and thirst for freedom which, in the last few years, have been so little gratified, but which now, as ever, form the animating principles of our lives.

Everything passed off quietly and successfully. The procession was immense. Resolutions were passed, of which we give the most important:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the nominations of Horatio Seymour for President, and Frank P. Blair for Vice President, and pledge ourselves to give to them the vote of Louisiana. In Horatio Seymour we recognize a man who has illustrated a life of unspotted personal honor, by the support of sound principles, with unwavering constancy, great abilities and persuasive eloquence. The great office sought out the most fitting man, and found him in its worthiest and most unambitious citizen. In Gen. Frank Blair we know a gallant soldier for the Union in war, who honored his flag by never permitting it to be strained by any act of injustice, cruelty or outrage; and a magnanimous citizen in peace, who hastened to bury the memories of strife and bloodshed—generously stretched forth his arm to shield the fallen brave from insult and wrong.

Resolved, That the Constitution under which the State of Louisiana is now received as a member of the Union, and the authorities which exercise its powers, have been imposed upon the people of the State, in violation of their rights under the Federal Constitution, by the exercise of absolute authority from without; subverting the old and lawful government, and creating a new one, without our consent, by proscriptions and disfranchisements of the population, by the creation of a multitude of ignorant voters, and the manipulation of adventurers from abroad, sent in to speculate for power on the dishonor and degradation of the State.

Resolved, That the distrust and alarm with which the advent of this fraudulent government was anticipated have been more than justified by its lawless course since the assembling, at the Mechanics' Institute, of the so-called General Assembly, composed, in part, of newly enfranchised blacks, incapable to comprehend the duties of legislation, and of stragglers from other States—men totally without property or permanent interest in the State are masters of all the property; and

their every act, thus far, shows the disposition to make all considerations bend to the maintenance of their ascendency, and the seizure to themselves of all the employments and offices of the State as the spoil of victory. They have excluded members from both houses, lawfully elected, without the show of cause; imposed unlawfully disqualifying oaths, and manifested the fixed purpose to treat elections as void which result against their partisans.

Already they have seized on the police force of this city, and are packing it with partisans; they are bringing forward huge monopolies with which to gorge favorites at the public cost; and they have legislation in progress to force upon the citizens of the State an amalgamation of races, not by consent, but by constraint of law, from which the habits fixed for generations revolt as unnatural; and they threaten, in the same temper of insult and intolerance, to remodel our school system and make it a source of perpetual discord, and in all probability destroy its efficiency for the education of our children.

Resolved, That in the name of the Democratic party of this State, we earnestly appeal to all white men, who have an interest in its welfare, to unite with us in averting these dangers by rescuing the country from the dominion of that party which, for its own selfish purposes, has caused and is seeking to perpetuate them; and to all who, in this hour of danger, shall unite with us in preserving the State from the calamities with which it is threatened, and which it is easier to prevent than to arrest, we, forgetting all past dissensions, cordially extend the hand of friendship and fraternity. We also address ourselves to the more intelligent of the colored people of the State, toward whom we have no feelings but those of kindness, and we earnestly entreat them not to permit a few obscure, needy and unprincipled adventurers to produce feelings of hostility toward the white people of the State, among whom they were born, and whose real interests are inseparable from their own.

WHO DID IT?

The prostration of the marine, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the country is so thorough that the whole North is asking: Who are the authors of this present state of things—who did it? The prompt answer heretofore has been, "the South." So long as men refused to reason, this answer was satisfactory; but now they go a step further and ask: had the South any good ground for taking up arms? And it is admitted that if she could have had any adequate notion beforehand of what the Black Republicans were after, she had—that is, the destruction by force of all her property in slaves. It is evident that the war is becoming exceedingly unpopular throughout the North, and that the present amount of outrage which the Southern States are suffering at the hands of the war party has produced a great reaction in the minds of Northern people. This is visible in the tremendous enthusiasm expressed in the great cities of the North for the nominees of the Democratic party. The foundations of the whole country seem to be moving toward the overthrow of the military despotism which weighs so heavily upon the liberties of the people. The demonstration in this city on Saturday night was something tremendous. Every white person that could walk must have been abroad. It was as emphatic a statement as could be given by speeches, rockets, banners, music and illuminations. This campaign will determine forever the question: who did it? It will hold to a just responsibility those fanatics of Church and State who are ready to imbrue their hands in a brother's blood to maintain an obstruction at the South which they refuse to recognize at the North.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carrol circuit, at Oak Grove	July	18, 19
Delhi and Floyd ct., at Floyd		25, 26
Bastrop station	Aug.	1, 2
Bastrop circuit		8, 9
Jefferson circuit		15, 16
Ion circuit		22, 23
Winsborough ct., at Bœuff Prairie		29, 30
Lake Providence	Sept.	5, 6
Waterproof		12, 13

The District Meeting will be held at Delhi, on the 19th and 20th of September.

W. G. McGAUGHEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Oxford, commencing on Friday morning, August 28th. The pastors on the several works will please come prepared to make the usual reports. Elected delegates and all official members are expected to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided for all.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Jackson District, Mississippi Conference, will be held in Jackson, commencing on Thursday, July 30, 1868. Accommodations will be provided for all. Visitors from a distance will please call on Rev. W. B. Lewis, at the parsonage.

R. ABBEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Bishop William M. Wightman, D. D., L. L. D., will hold a District Meeting for the Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference, at Tallassee, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 13, 1868. Preachers and delegates are urged to be present with full reports at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew, D. D., is expected to be present. Rev. S. A. Pilley will preach the introductory sermon on Thursday night. Ample accommodations for all.

D. M. HUDSON, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Durant, Holmes county, Mississippi, commencing on Thursday, the 6th day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Brethren, on arriving at Durant, will report to Brother T. C. Parrish or Brother Madison Weems.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st.	July	5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers		19
Quarterly Conference for do		18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		26
Moreau street	Aug.	2
Thibodeaux		9
Felicity street		16
Carondelet street		23
Baton Rouge		29, 30
Plaquemine	Sept.	7

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Eastern Shore, at Daphney	July	4, 5
Whistler, at Daphney		11, 12
Citronelle, at Citronelle		18, 19
Mobile, St. Paul's		26
Mobile, Franklin street	Aug.	2
Mobile, St. Francis street		9
Cottage Hill		15, 16
Pascagoula, at Vernat		22, 23
Ocean Springs, at McLellaud's		29, 30
Bay Shore, at Village	Sept.	5, 6

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Confer'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	June	27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July	4, 5
Summit circuit, at Summit		11, 12
Brookhaven		
Meadville, at Beach Grove		18, 19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth		25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug.	1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown		8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs		15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahata		22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle		29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June	6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel		13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre		20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)		27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July	4, 5
Woodville station		18, 19
Wilkinson circuit		25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug.	8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		15, 16
Kingston circuit		29, 30
Natchez station	Sept.	5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Shreveport Dist. Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June	13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield		20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie		27, 28
Natchitoches	July	4, 5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove		18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring		25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug.	15, 16
Shreveport		29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept.	19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June	13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge		20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July	4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek		11, 12
B'nck Hawk, at Sweetwater		18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove		25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug.	1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope		15, 16
Yazoo City station		22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek		29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept.	5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston	June	27, 28
Meridian	July	4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron		11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill		18, 19
Macon		25, 26
Enterprise	Aug.	1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill		8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville		15, 16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville		22, 23

S. H. COX, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June	27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July	11, 12
Rankin, at Salem		18, 19
Ocoha, at Sharon	Aug.	1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'		8, 9
White Plains, at Coalville		15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet		22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's		29, 30

HENRY P. LEWIS, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT to teach English Branches, Modern Languages, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental work, wishes an engagement. Address MRS. A. F. CARLYLE, July25 1m Brookhaven, Miss.

MISS PEARCE'S FRENCH AND English **Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,** 97 Lexington avenue, corner Twenty-seventh street New York.

The utmost care taken to impart a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches. Especial attention given to Modern Languages, Music and Art, and every care taken to insure a useful, polite and scientific education. Physical Culture attended to, with baths, exercise in the open air and in the Gymnasium. Commencement of school year, September 17th. Circulars, with full particulars, upon application. References: Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., and Rev. S. H. Weston, New York. july25 8tr

ROOFING SLATE.—JOHN GALT, wholesale dealer in Red, Purple, Green and Black Roofing Slates, 21 and 23 Tenth avenue, New York, and 56 Terrace, Buffalo, New York. Send for a circular before purchasing elsewhere. july25 4tr

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere. july25 1tr

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than if any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health. A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

PAYMENT—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability. july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLlege, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this well-known institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a coverlet or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's *Domestic Family Physician* describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, may2 7mr 714 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This institution, with a full Faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.

In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught, without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.

For Music and Painting skilled instruction and the best facilities provided.

Boarders will find a home in the College with the family of the Principal.

Prices throughout *very low* for the grade of the institution. The entire charges for board and the full Literary Course will not exceed $250 per month.

The climate is specially favorable to study, and hence our scholastic year is one month longer than in the Gulf States.

For particulars apply to R. K. HARGROVE, July25 1m President, Franklin, Tennessee.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, A PERfect Hair Dressing, for preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

For sale by all Druggists. July25 1tr

WANTED.—A MUSIC TEACHER, competent to give instruction on the Piano, Guitar and Violin can get board and $25 to $30 per month *during the summer*, and from October to June I can promise $30 to $35 per month and board. Must bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, qualifications, etc. H. T. LEWIS, July11 1m Farmerville, Union parish, La.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIversity, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky.

FALL AND WINTER SESSION.

From the third Monday in September to January 1 ..... $10 00

From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks 12 00

From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks 12 00

INCIDENTAL FEES.—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.

Indigent young men can have tuition FREE, but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.

Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing, fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.

Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms same as above named.

For further information address REV. CHARLES TAYLOR, july11 12t President.

FRIES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

NO. 27 EXCHANGE ALLEY,

Between Customhouse and Canal streets, July NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

D. L. CAMPBELL.
F. M. ECKFORD.
J. F. CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a partnership, under the firm of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a

COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and correspondents.

Particular attention will be given to filling orders. Consignments of all kinds of Produce solicited. Strict attention will be given to all interests entrusted to our care. Liberal advances made on consignments.

F. M. ECKFORD.
GEO. ALPH. CAGE.

Office, No. 42 Union street. New Orleans, July 1, 1868. july1 6m

GEN. R. E. LEE'S OWN PEN.—The best Pen in use. Every Pen warranted. Try it. Price, $1 50 per gross. Sent by mail. A sample box, containing two dozen Pens, sent free by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

A. EYRICH,
Successor to Blelock & Co.,
Sole Manufacturer, Bookseller and Stationer,
je27 1m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

SPECIALTY.—A QUIRE OF THE finest *Note Paper and Envelopes*, elegantly stamped in Old English, with any letter, in a handsome box. Sent by mail, to any address, for $1. Address A. EYRICH,
Successor to Blelock & Co.,
Bookseller and Stationer,
je27 1m 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '64.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,

WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.
may2 3mr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Comp.,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. PER annum. Principal and interest expressly payable in

GOLD COIN

OF THE UNITED STATES.

These Securities, based upon the most favored portion of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

representing the first claim thereon, and which rest upon a valuable and productive property furnished by an equal amount of the Government Bonds, and a similar amount of private capital, net earnings, donations, etc. They have thirty years to run, are already taken in large amounts for steady investments both in this country and in Europe, and are favorably regarded as being among the very

Best and Safest Corporate Obligations

offered on this continent, and are believed to be secure against all ordinary contingencies.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in New York city in January and July, and are offered for sale at

103 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest,

in currency, from the date of the payment of the last coupon. At the present rates of gold they yield

More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

with the prospect of a steady appreciation of the premium upon the Bonds.

The Company have now built and in successful operation 150 miles of road, on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, including by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole. They have also an unprecedented force, extending the track into the Salt Lake basin, the middle of which will be reached in autumn, making more than 330 miles in operation. Several important tributary branch and connecting roads are projected and now being built, and the prospect is fair that the continuous

Through Line Across the Continent

will be completed early in 1870, or about two years from this time.

The net earnings from local business merely, for the past year, upon less than 100 miles, operating under temporary disadvantages, amounted to $1,087,901, in gold, over the operating expenses; and the gross earnings for the first quarter of the current year were 50 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1867. It is estimated that the net earnings for 1868 will reach $2,500,000, which, after deducting interests payments (estimated at less than $1,000,000,) are applied to construction purposes. Besides further subscription to the capital stock and other resources, the Company will be receiving from the United States Government its 30-year six per cent. Bonds, at the rate of $32,000 per mile, and are therefore enabled to carry forward the enterprise with the utmost confidence and vigor.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,
Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

Offices of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.:
No. 54 William street, New York, and
Nos. 56 and 58 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

Subscriptions Received Through Banks and Bankers Generally.

☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.

Seven-Thirty Notes converted into the new Five-Twenties, or any other class of Government Bonds.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

Gold, Coupons and Compound Interest Notes bought and sold.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

☞ Dealers and investors out of the city desiring to make negotiations in any of the above may do so through us, by mail or telegraph, as advantageously as though personally present in New York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOV'T SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
je27 3tr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,

Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York mar7 1y

NOW READY; THE TRIUMPH.—A new book of

CHURCH MUSIC

For choirs, singing schools, conventions, etc.,

BY GEORGE F. ROOT.

This remarkable work is now ready, the first one of the kind by Mr. Root since the *Shawm*, which was issued some seven years ago. The first edition is ordered in advance of its issue. The second edition of 10,000 is already in press.

Orders filled in the order received, the preference being given to orders for sample copies.

THE TRIUMPH

is the largest book of its kind, containing 304 pages. Price, $1 50; $13 50 a dozen. Sample copies sent for a limited time, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of $1.

ROOT & CADY,
July25 1tr 67 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMployed.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG,
july25 4tr 94 Columbia st., N. Y. City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE Address A. J. FULLAM,
july25 4tr Springfield, Vermont.

FAVORITE SCHOOL DESKS. Superior Philosophical Instruments. For complete Educational Catalogue, with prices, address American School Apparatus Company, 19 Murray street, New York. july25 4tr

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER months the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Buchu is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The best test of their purity and superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

My laboratory for the manufacture of Fluid Extracts has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the mode of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extracts are pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in their action.

None are genuine unless done up in the steel-engraved wrapper, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

H. T. HELMBOLD, druggist, of eighteen years' experience, and manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Principal Depots—Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; and Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 101 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

☞ Sold by druggists everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. may30 3mr

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by ROHR, FISHER, Agent,
may2 1y No. 203 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

GOING TO SLEEP.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Come hither, my baby, my darling,
My lily, my wonderful rose!
The white-bosomed flowers in the garden
Begin their soft petals to close;
The bees have gone home from the clover,
The swallows are under the eaves,
And down in the orchard the robin
Broods over her nest in the leaves.

Come, baby—my beauty, my darling!
Your eyes they are heavy with sleep;
Your little red mouth has grown silent,
And scarcely its laughter can keep;
Lay off the white robe from your shoulders,
Unclasp the small shoes from your feet—
O, daintiest blossom of Eden,
I kiss you, my lily, my sweet!

Do you feel the cool wind coming softly,
And see the young moon in the sky?
The clouds sailing over the sunset,
The bats flitting silently by?
Do you hear how the cattle are lowing
Along the green lane by the hill?
And the brook running over the pebbles
With music that never is still?

Now hush! while I sing to you, baby,
A song of the angels above,
That come on invisible pinions
To watch o'er the children they love.
So all through your beautiful dreaming
The voice of your mother shall creep,
Lest, hearing the harpings celestial,
Your soul should fly homeward in sleep!

Little Corporal.

WORK FOR LITTLE ONES.

There is no little child too small
To work for God;
There is a mission for us all
From Christ the Lord.

'Tis not enough for us to give
Our wealth alone;
We must entirely for him live,
And be his own.

Though poverty our portion be,
Christ will not slight
The lowliest little one, so he
With God be right.

The poor, the sorrowful, the old,
Are round us still;
God does not always ask our gold,
But heart and will.

Father, O give us grace to see
A place for us,
Where, in thy vineyard, we for thee
May labor thus.

THE BIRD CHARMER.

One day when crossing the gardens of the Tuileries, in Paris, I saw in the distance a group of people.

Being desirous to know what it was that they were regarding with so much interest, I hastened on, and found that the object of their attention was "the bird charmer," of whom all the world has heard, and who was now about to give their daily repast to his feathered friends.

With his hat on his head, and his cane under his arm, he stood by himself in the grand walk, near the railings of the private gardens; and taking some small pieces of bread from his pocket, threw them one by one in the air.

The sparrows soon came, and as each piece was thrown, one or the other caught it before it fell, and went off with it.

Sometimes several of them flew at one piece, and disputed for the possession. At others, in their impatience, they flew close to the face of their benefactor, as if to demand their share.

Shortly several pigeons, who, no doubt, had seen their friend from a long distance, arrived, and alighting on the ground, the bird charmer put a morsel of bread between his lips, and held out his hand; one of the pigeons came and settled on it, and took the bread from his mouth; then, gently thrown off by a slight movement of the hand, perched on the pedestal of a statue close by, while another pigeon took its place.

Several birds came thus in succession; and some, while waiting their turn, perched familiarly upon the other arm of the charmer.

The people who were gathered round, and the children who left their play to look at this amusing spectacle, did not in the least frighten the birds; indeed, they took no notice of them, and seemed to see only this man in whom they had placed their confidence, and who appeared to have absolute power over them.

What is the secret of the bird charmer, which makes him thus the master of these timid birds?

Nothing, certainly, but patience, gentleness, and the food which he offers them; he employs no other witchcraft.

No doubt he is very careful not to frighten them in any way, not to speak loudly, or to make any rough, hasty gesture. Thus reassured and enticed, the birds have become bolder by degrees, till now they regard their protector with the same freedom and familiarity that they do the trees upon which they feed, and where they build their nests.

In India, where the love of birds is carried so far as to take care of them in hospitals when sick or infirm, we find results yet more surprising. There the jays are so tame they fly freely in at the open doors and windows of the houses, and a species of sparrow will go and fetch any small article which may be named by their master.

A French traveler of the last century relates that one of the kings of Lahore had large hands of tame pigeons in his palace, which he had trained to take part in a mock battle.

He had taught them to range themselves in phalanx—to attack, pursue, rush into the thick of the fight, then to return to their ranks, all of which they did with marvelous precision.

The vast expanse of the heavens served as the battle-field for the evolutions of these beautiful aerial troops.

Their master gave the word of command in the Persian language, or sometimes by signals with a flag, which he waved in various directions, according to which they ordered the attack or the retreat.—*Kind Words.*

How Children Live in the South.

I want to tell the little boys and girls, who read the pieces in the children's column of this paper, about some of the children in the ruined South. Just where I live the boys do not go to school, but all day are cutting wood, hauling it in home-made wheelbarrows; grinding corn on heavy hand mills, drawing water, sometimes sweeping the floors, which have no carpets like your comfortable ones, digging in the garden, often plowing and hoeing the field, if their parents own land; sometimes walking a great distance to get some very common coarse food. Then, on rainy days, making rough benches to sit on; or, perhaps, they may find an old rickety chair to repair, put in a new bottom, or tie up the back. But they are always at hard work. And the girls help indoors, mind the baby, help wash and cook, wash the dishes—often they are only tin, as they are cheapest and not easily broken by little folks. They make the bread, and spread the bed, sweep the floor and kindle fires—while *you*, who are so much better off, may be, are grumbling at being called up "*so soon*," and think it right hard if you haven't what you *like* for breakfast, and wish it was *Saturday*, that you may stay from that *tiresome* school! They eat thankfully their plain corn bread, and if they only have *enough* of it, and anything to 'make it go down,' as they say, they are so glad, and ready again for any *work*. Not long ago a little boy came to my door and asked me to come and 'sit up all night with his mother.' I went walking through the 'cut off path,' through the dark forest, through the open fields, and wet roads, and many miles did we go; at last we came to the house. Once the family were *rich*—every comfort was *piled* around them. I knew, however, they had lost everything by the cruel war, but was not prepared to see destitution. On a bed on the bare floor lay the poor sick lady, and *one* single chair and trunks were all the sick room held? The sitting room, where the crowd of distressed children were huddled around their eldest sister, had an old carpet as their bed and only furniture. A dim firelight threw its fitful gleam on the sad group gathered to go supperless to bed, and their mother *so ill!* All night we watched to see that poor woman close her eyes upon this sad world of suffering, but morning found her still alive. And now I had to leave them, for my own little ones were waiting my return. With the last food in the house boiling in a pot, which did not hold half enough for that hungry crowd, I had to leave them. I never got back. The poor mother died, and there was not even a minister to bury her; a Christian gentleman read a burial service over her. I trust she is where there is no *want*. This is only *one* picture of our ruined South. And I tell this to you, that you might contrast your lot with ours, and be so grateful that our Heavenly Father has given you so many comforts. And again, if you wish to enjoy all you have, remember what the Bible says: 'If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger.'—Lev. xxv, 35-6. All who read this can find some way of doing good if they *try!*—*A Southern Mother.*

Memory is Adam sitting outside the gates of Paradise, weeping over pleasures gone for ever. Hope is Adam in the strength of God's promises going about to engage in the activities of a holy life, looking for the everlasting joys of the world to come.—*Dr. Deems.*

When a man desires to sleep he desires to hear no noise; so when a man doth desire to sleep in sin, he desires not to hear the voice of grace disturbing him, and the devil, like a diligent chamberlain, draweth the curtains of darkness and security around him.—*W. Penner.*

Industry grows rich while intrigue is laying his plans.

FARM AND GARDEN.

LIQUID MANURE IN GARDENS.

But little attention has been given in this country to the use of liquid fertilizers, while in Europe they are classed among the gardener's important aids. In the market gardens around Paris the liquid manure tank is regarded as an essential part of the establishment. Brick tanks thoroughly cemented are sunk in a convenient part of the grounds, and considerable expense is incurred in arranging a system of underground pipes to convey into it the urine and other liquids from the stables, and the slops from the house. The manure from the hen-houses and dove cots finds its way to the tank, and privies are arranged for the laborers with movable boxes, the contents of which from time to time are emptied into the tank. There is hardly a farm or small place in the country on which there is not a great waste of fertilizing material, and the example of the French gardeners may be imitated with profit. A sunken cask may be made to serve as a receptacle for these usually wasted fertilizers, and the wash from the house be led into it by means of drain tile, or even a conductor made of boards. That attention is being turned to the subject of liquid manures is shown by several letters asking about the best means of distributing it. In Europe a wheeled apparatus made of boiler iron is used, but a barrel or cask mounted on wheels would answer every purpose, and this may be moved by hand or horse power, according to its size. The discharge pipe should be arranged after the plan of the street sprinklers used in cities. What is wanted is something to divide the liquid and distribute it along the row, much after the manner of a watering pot. The shape of this sprinkler will depend upon the surface to be watered. It may be a tin cylinder, with holes near the ends, and a proper length to water two rows at once. The sprinkler should be connected to the barrel by a short piece of hose, which will allow its height to be altered as needed. The discharge may be regulated by a valve placed over the orifice, upon the inside of the cask. A block of wood with a piece of leather on one side will answer for the valve; this is to be held in place by a leather hinge, in a manner that will allow it to be lifted by means of a string attached to it, and which passes out at the hole through which the cask is filled. The valve should we weighted with a piece of iron or lead, to insure its closing tightly. The discharge is regulated by pulling the string.

In July, 1865, we illustrated a pump which would serve for raising it, from the tank or reservoir, to the distributing apparatus. If the liquid is to be distributed by a sprinkler, care must be taken to use only the clear portions, as sediment of any kind would soon close the holes. The contents of a manure receptacle, like the one we have referred to, will vary in character, and no rule can be given as to the amount to be used. Excessive strength must be avoided, and if that in the reservoir is highly concentrated, it should be diluted. Manure wateringa should not be given in very dry weather.—*American Agriculturist.*

A WORD ABOUT BUDDING.

We have probably a dozen or twenty letters asking us how to bud. Some might consider it an annoyance to be asked to repeat, year after year, the elementary things of horticulture. We do not. The *Agriculturist* is for the general public, and what its readers ask for they shall have—so far as we are able to supply it. Now about budding. If our correspondents could go and see a nurseryman put in one bud, they would learn more about the operation than from all the descriptions that were ever written. If they cannot see the thing done, we will do the best we can to help them. The bud used in this kind of propagation is formed at the base of a leaf—in its axil, as the botanists say. It has within it all the possibilities of a branch. If left where it is, it might become a branch. Just as the seed is planted in the soil we take this bud—which is for our purposes a seed—and plant it, not in the soil, but in another tree. The mechanical operation is so simple that a boy or girl of twelve years can do it. Stocks fit to bud are the first requirement: *i. e.*, those in full growth, and of which the bark will "run," or easily part from the wood. Buds well developed are the next. Cut the twig for the "stick of buds" from the variety desired to propagate; cut off the leaves, *leaving the leaf stalks, and do not let it dry.* Make a T incision in the bark of the stock, on the north side, and as close to the ground as a smooth piece of bark can be found; cut out a bud from the "stick of buds" with an inch or inch and a half of bark, lift the flaps at the angles of the T incision of the stock, and push this bud down under the bark; cut the bark of the bud off with the horizontal part of the T incision, and then bind it tightly with bass bark, corn husks, old rags, or whatever is at hand, of course leaving the bud exposed. In the majority of cases the bud will next spring be found alive and ready to grow, when all of the stock above it must be cut away. Now, we have briefly described what we have several times given before with figures. However much we may wish to do so, we cannot give the same illustrations over and over again, and those friends who do not find here sufficient directions to enable them to bud had better send for the *American Agriculturist* for July, 1866.—*American Agriculturist.*

Preserving Green Corn for Winter.

The canning of corn in families so generally fails that we cannot recommend the trial. The next best thing to canned corn is that which is properly dried. The first essential is good corn, and the next is to dry it carefully before it gets too old. Mrs. M. L. Gage, of Ross county, Ohio, communicates the following sensible ideas about preparing it: "It is a wonder that so few should have anything but field corn for table use; and for drying there is a still greater contrast between the common field and the garden varieties. I have been used for years to drying corn. Boil the green ears a minute or two, just to harden the milk, then cut from the cob and spread on a cloth in the sun for two days, taking it in at night; it will then keep anywhere. When cooked, it is better to soak it a few hours, and boil in the same water. In cold weather all that is wanted for a week or two may be wet. It cooks quicker and tastes better. A little milk and flour boiled in is almost as good as cream. I have not given up drying corn, but for two years past I have put some down in salt, which gives another variety, and is more quickly prepared. At first I had difficulty in freshening it, and then it was comparatively tasteless, but now I boil the corn in one water a minute or two, turn the water off, add a few sliced potatoes, boil until they are done, drain off the water, and add cream or butter. We think this preparation tastes more like summer corn than the dried corn does. In salting, I cut the green corn without boiling, and pack it, alternating one pint of corn and a small handful of salt. When the vessel is about full put on a cover that will fit down to the corn, and place a small weight on it, as it must be kept under the brine which it makes from its own juice. I have for the last two years been canning green corn with tomatoes. I use about one-fourth part corn, cooking the two together. I have never heard of but one case where green corn canned by itself did not spoil, but corn and tomatoes canned together is a perfect success."—*American Agriculturist.*

Preserving Fruit in Bottles.

An esteemed correspondent, who has tried various plans, sends us the following as the one found to be attended with the best success. This, of course, is intended for ordinary bottles with corks. Where some of the many patent jars are used, the sealing process is unnecessary: "Put the fruit in bottles, and add one eighth of its weight of sugar. Place the bottles, completely filled, in a boiler with a board or other material in the bottom, to prevent the heat breaking them. Fill the boiler with cold water nearly to the top of the bottles, and heat it to boiling. Dip the corks in melted sealing wax and drive them into the bottles. Tie the corks down with wire or twine, and then seal the corked bottles by turning the necks down twice into the melted sealing wax. When sealed, place them again in the boiler, and boil a short time. Put them in a cool place until wanted for use. The necks of the bottles must be heated in water before the corks can be drawn. The first boiling expands and expels most of the air from the bottle, coagulates the albuminous part of the fruit, and retards its fermenting tendencies. The second boiling, after the bottles have been corked and sealed, renders the free oxygen contained in the small quantity of incloaed air inert; the oxygen unites under the influence of heat with the organic matter, it is wholly converted into carbonic acid, and cannot act further in causing decomposition. To make the wax to seal the bottles melt together one pound of rosin, four ounces of beeswax, and three ounces of tallow."—*American Agriculturist.*

Since 1029, that is to say a period of 839 years, 130 famines have occurred in Russia, ten arising from climatic causes, being general and extending over the whole country. Partial scarcities, it has been remarked, are becoming more and more frequent. In the 13th century there were only three, while in the 16th there were eleven, and in the 18th thirty-four. The existing famine is the fortieth since the commencement of the 19th century.

SCIENTIFIC.

A New Electro-Motive Machine.

In response to an invitation extended by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, a considerable gathering of scientific men took place at the lecture-room of the College of the City of New York, on the afternoon of the 10th inst., to witness the operation of a new electro-magnetic motor, devised by Mr. Laban Clarke Stuart.

Prof. Doremus opened the exhibition by a general explanation of the principles of electro-magnetism and their application to the production of power for industrial purposes, which he illustrated by several interesting experiments, and by small models of electro-motive devices hitherto invented. Mr. Stuart then showed the machine in motion, the apparatus being worked at a speed of five hundred revolutions per minute, by means of forty cells of the battery. When set to operate a pump it raised water to a height of about ten feet, at the rate of 15 3-10 gallons per minute, the speed being reduced to two hundred and fifty revolutions. This would indicate the apparatus to possess about one-twentieth of a horse-power, which is simply one-half of what is claimed for it by the inventor. "The motor consists of a central axle or shaft about three feet in length, and surrounded by a series of electro magnets so placed that the current of electricity is kept up in a continuous stream. The magnets are only magnetized twice in one revolution of the axle, instead of many times, as in most other motors that have been constructed. These features, the position of the electro-magnets with reference to each other, the continuous stream of electricity, and the infrequency of the magnetizing at each revolution, constitute the chief peculiarities of the motor as distinguished from others."

The apparatus operated in a very smooth and satisfactory manner, and as an illustration of one of the experimental applications of electro-magnetism was certainly of considerable interest, but its practical value in an industrial or business point of view may be readily deduced from the data given by the exhibitors relative to the cost of running, which was said to be at the rate of about thirty cents per forty-eight hours for each cell of the battery employed.—*American Artisan.*

Microscopy and Cholera.—At the last meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society in London, a paper of great interest was read by Dr. Thudichum "on the relation of microscopical fungi to pathological processes, especially to the process of cholera," in which, after explaining the hypothesis advanced by those who maintain the parasitic origin of cholera, he severely criticised the methods by which their conclusions had been arrived at, and showed the unsatisfactory nature of the conditions under which their experiments had been made. He showed further that the so-called fungoid bodies found in the "rice water" evacuations of a cholera patient were not of vegetable origin, neither were they specific forms, but were identical with those which were equally found in all other decomposing animal tissues and secretions. The results of a large number of personal experiments and observations, extending through various epidemics since 1850, were adduced to show that the choleratic process was the result of chemical, and not of vegetable, parasitic action. In concluding his remarks, which were listened to with great attention for nearly an hour and a half, Dr. Thudichum strongly urged that it was the duty of the State, in a matter so important to the welfare of this country and of its colonists, to establish an institute for the purpose of carrying out a series of pathological observations with a view to discover the true nature of this terrible disease.

Bronzing.—Several methods are practiced of bronzing small articles made of iron, zinc and other metals. One of the simplest is to mix bronze powder, which can be purchased of various tints, with copal varnish, and apply the varnish with a brush to the articles to be bronzed. Another way is first to varnish the articles with copal varnish, and while the varnish is wet to dust it over with bronze powder, and then bake the articles in an oven. The bronze powder sinks into the varnish in the baking process, and the surface is left very smooth. Another plan is to varnish the articles with what is known as French copal lacquer, which is sold, of various colors, in the stores, and let them dry either in the atmosphere or in an oven. What is called spirit lacquer is also sometimes used by dipping the articles into it, and after removing them setting the adhering lacquer on fire, and letting it burn till the spirit is all burnt out.—*American Artisan.*

We spend half of our lives in making mistakes, and waste the poor remainder in reflecting how easily we might have avoided them.

THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

Until within a comparatively recent period, nothing was positively known concerning the depth or bottom of the ocean. Sailors had dropped the sounding-line, and had seen it carried out thousands of feet without touching bottom. So they believed the sea to be fathomless. There was a popular theory that the ocean's greatest depth corresponded to the highest elevation on land. Dr. Whewell inferred that the Atlantic contained valleys to be fathomed only by a nine-mile line; and less than a dozen years ago Mr. Darling maintained, before the British Association, that as the ocean covered three times as much area as the land, its greatest depressions must be three times as great as the elevation of the highest mountains. It would seem that these theories might be easily tested. Sounding was apparently a simple process: only toss over the plummit, and it would carry its line directly to the bottom. But it was found to be by no means so simple a process. Lieutenant Parker, of the United States navy, let go his line in the South Atlantic, and found no bottom, though ten miles of twine were run out. Subsequent investigation showed that the true depth was but three miles; and the discrepancy was accounted for by supposing the existence of under currents, which gathered the line into loops and carried it away.

Various contrivances for ringing bells, exploding shells, or indicating the pressure on a column of mercury, were proposed for ascertaining when bottom was reached; but all proved ineffectual. The plan which first gave satisfactory results was that employed in the United States navy. Vessels were furnished with sounding twine carefully marked at every hundred fathoms, and wound on reels of ten thousand fathoms each. It was made the duty of the commanders to avail themselves of every favorable opportunity to try the depth of the ocean, whenever they found themselves out upon "blue water." A cannon ball of thirty-two or sixty-eight pounds was used as a plummit. From the weight of the ball and the fineness of the twine employed, it was supposed that as soon as bottom was reached the strain would cease. Then, by breaking off the line and seeing how much remained on the reel, the depth could be ascertained immediately, at the expense of only one cannon ball and a few pounds of common twine.

The experiments first made with this "twine" were as unsatisfactory as those made according to other methods. Lieutenant Berryman reported an unsuccessful attempt to reach bottom with 30,000 feet; and Captain Denham reached bottom in the South Atlantic with 46,000 feet. The existence of under currents rendered all the results unreliable. But the law of descent was soon discovered; the average time of descending 400 to 500 fathoms being two minutes, twenty-one seconds; for 1,000 to 1,100 fathoms, three minutes, twenty-six seconds; for 1,800 to 1,900 fathoms, four minutes, twenty-nine seconds. It was evident, therefore, that while the sinker drew out the line at a decreasing rate, the currents would draw it out at a uniform rate; consequently, as soon as the rate became uniform, bottom had been reached, and the line should be cut. This law, however, enables the experimenter to guard against the grosser errors only, and very high authorities have denied that exact results can be obtained by it in deep water. The regular movement of a spiral-shaped wheel, when drawn through water, had attracted attention in England, and it was found that the motion could be precisely registered by a simple combination of cog-wheels. Such an apparatus, known as Massey's Indicator, was tested by the Royal navy, and gave such satisfactory results that it at once superseded the oldest method not only for scientific purposes, but also for ordinary use.

What, then, is the depth of the ocean? Modern investigations have greatly curtailed the ancient estimates. The average depth of the ocean is only about three miles, and the greatest positive cast in the Atlantic does not exceed twenty-five thousand feet. The deepest portion of this ocean lies between the Grand Banks and the Bermudas, where bottom has not been found.

Money.—There are 1,000,919,000 francs in gold in the vaults of the Bank of France. Such an enormous accumulation of specie has never before been known in that country. It is universally believed that Napoleon has collected it for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a conflict with the "military giant" of Northern Germany. Hence all France is in a fever.

The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones are let on long leases.

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It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it in confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

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For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city,

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
july6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Azlie,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 00	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it,

ROBT. J. HARP,
apr25 Agent, 112 Camp street

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK, Late Chief Justice La.

RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,

Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
sep15 1y New Orleans.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner of Canal and Carondelet Sts.

Open day and evening the entire year.

Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages

taught by experienced professors. Instruction is private to each student, who can select his own hours.

The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Easton, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

The principal has been established in New Orleans since 1851.

Clergymen's sons and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price*. Students from the country can board with the principal.

apr4 6m J. W. BLACKMAN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city. THOSE DESIRING THE NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward immediately to Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Agt., Lock Box 814, New Orleans.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR ONE YEAR

For Single Copies.....each 50c
For any number less than 5.....“ 50c
For any number over 5, and less than 25, to one address.....“ 40c
For any number over 25.....“ 30c

Will ship by Boat, Express or Mail as directed.

☞ *Cash in Advance.*

EVERY SATURDAY:

A Journal of Choice Reading, Selected From Foreign Current Literature.

This popular Weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These embrace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary Intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French Periodicals are a prominent feature.

Among the Periodicals from which selections are frequently made are Once a Week, Chamber's Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenæum, The Examiner; The London, Saturday, and Fortnigtly Reviews; Fraser's, Blackwood's, Macmillan's, the Victoria, Argosy, New Monthly, and London Society Magazines; Revue des Deux Mondes, L'evenement, Le Soleil.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittest writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, Mrs Oliphant, J. Rollins, Alexander Smith, A. C. Swineburne, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and Miss Thackeray.

EVERY SATURDAY is intended for Town and Country, for the Fireside, the Seaside, the Railway, and the Steamboat. The Publishers will aim to commend it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers by the freshness and variety of its contents.

EVERY SATURDAY contains weekly 40 double-column large octavo pages.

TERMS.—Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5 00 in advance; $4 00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS. Monthly Parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

TICKNOR AND FIELDS,
Feb 9 Publishers, Boston.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

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☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers.*

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
38 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

TO THE MERCHANTS OF

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE,

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEANS

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA AND
TEXAS.

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation Is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

JOHN G. PARHAM, Of New Orleans. BEVERLY BLUNT, of Miss.

PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Commission Merchants.

No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug21 1y

BRITISH HONDURAS,

One Million Acres of Land for Sale,

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.*)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Under the patronage of the Mobile Conference.

W C I Richardson, M A, late Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology in the University of Alabama, President.

Mrs Kate Richardson, Co-principal.

Miss M B N Stuart, late principal of the Alabama Female Institute, Belles Lettres.

Mrs Hortense Rhodes, (widow of Gen. Robert E Rhodes,) Musical Director.

Miss Ellen Guild, School of Design.

Miss T M Walker, Primary Department.

RATES.—In compliance with the resolution of the Mobile Conference, Tuition has been reduced thirty per cent. in this institution for the term just commenced.

Tuition in Primary Department, $3 per month. In Collegiate Department, including Latin and Vocal Music, $6 per month. Drawing, Painting and Music extra.

Board, with room furnished, $20.

The above, with washing and lights, $25.

Boarding pupils received at any time during the year, and charged only from time of entrance.

BENEFICIARIES.—Daughters of all ministers of the gospel, engaged exclusively in the exercise of their holy calling, are entitled to instruction, in the regular course, free of charge.

For circular of particulars address the President, or F. F. HEMPHILL,
mar1 1y,3m Secretary of Local Board.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following,

Liberal Inducements to Agents,

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Ed.
sep12 8 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 50 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
A. A. MILLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAML. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....$2 00
6 “ “ 2 50
8 “ “ 3 00
12 “ “ 5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33½ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

sep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lanterns from the small Hand to the large Station. FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,
nly Between Natchez street and Times Office

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building.)

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office.

oc20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,

Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 *East Second Street,*
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cato & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets,

LADIES' AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A J Wright, A M, President
Mrs A A Wright, Principal,
Mr R Scott Ricketts
Miss Anna M Ross
☞ Miss C A Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.
Other Instructors will be announced.

☞ This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1831, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same Instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J WRIGHT,
D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 24

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1830,)

Warerooms, Nos. 611 and 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with their patent Combination Sounding boards,

Patented August 11th, 1868.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding board; the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar25 1y.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural Branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College.....$30 00
Contingent Fee..... 3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School..... $15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee..... 2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

NEW BOOKS.

BRANCH

Southern Methodist Publishing House

112 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH-WEST;" by J. G. Jones.....$1 25
AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G Jones 50c
THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINESCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder. $1 50
PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00
SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with Instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail 1 25
NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin $1 00
"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker.....$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt..... 6 50
ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans.. 2 00
HILL AIR..... 1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES; Quarto; Roan, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Psalms in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS..... 10 00
KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth..... 25 00
Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.

Catalogues sent to all who request it.

Addeess: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages.....$80 00
Incidental Fee..... 5 00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course.....$75 00
Incidental Fee..... 5 00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20 00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 10th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
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TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

MARRIED.

At the Dryades street German church, on Tuesday evening, July 21, by the Rev. J. B. A. Abrens, Mr. H. Willman and Mrs. Minnie Brown.

May unsullied happiness always attend them!

OBITUARIES.

At her residence, six miles west of Clinton, Louisiana, on Saturday, June 20, 1868, Mrs. Martha Fauver, aged forty-three years. Early in life Martha Riley professed religion, and joined the M. E. Church in 1844. She married Washington Fauver, since which time her life has been one of consecration to God. Sister F. was modest and unassuming; she shrunk from any public demonstration of religious feeling. But all her friends and acquaintances bear testimony to the consistency of her religious character; and her death-chamber attested the genuineness of her piety, and the power of her faith in the Redeemer.

She said when first taken with the disease — of which she died — that she would not recover; and as the disease progressed to its fatal termination, each violent symptom was noted only as what she was expecting, and found her prepared for the worst. No murmur escaped her; she bore all her sufferings during that long weary week of her illness with patience and resignation to the Father's will. About three o'clock on Saturday evening all hope of her recovery fled from the minds of her physician and friends, and it was painfully evident to all that she was fast nearing the dark valley. She then called her husband and children and relatives around her; one by one, bade them a last, long farewell, giving to each an exhortation suitable to their condition, and requesting all to meet her in heaven, assuring them all that she was going there. Not a cloud seemed to obscure from her the glory of her home in heaven; not a doubt disturbed the tranquility of her soul; she expressed her desire to depart and be with her Saviour. About two hours before she died she fell into a gentle slumber, and thus quietly passed away from earth to heaven. One of her expressions to a much-loved relative deserves to be noted: "Whatever the world may say of religion, it will do to die with." Thus we have lost from the visible church one of our best women, and heaven has gained for many hearts a new attraction. May the great Head of the church supply her place. A bereaved husband and seven children mourn her loss, and the church of God below will miss her from its throng; but we will not murmur while she worships in the unclouded glory of the temple above. W. E. B.

Died, on the 6th of July, 1868, of consumption, (after an illness of about six months,) at his residence in Franklin parish, Louisiana, Rev. Stephen Tregarthan. Brother Tregarthan was a native of England, born October 23, 1813. He emigrated to this country about the year 1843, locating a while in Mississippi. He came to this parish about 1844, where he remained until the Master said: "It is enough; come up higher." In 1846 he was married to Mrs. Mary Howard, and in the fall of the same year he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1848 he embraced religion. Reading the Scriptures carefully, with comments upon them, he very soon became deeply impressed with the fact that there were higher attainments in the Christian religion than he had experienced; and that if he did not attain them he would be in greater danger of falling away from his steadfastness. He therefore set about this great work immediately, and in about two years he professed to have received the blessing of perfect love; and his life and character were a comment upon that doctrine, as taught by Wesley, Fletcher and others. After receiving this great blessing he felt that it was his duty to preach the gospel to others, and was accordingly licensed to preach a short time afterward by the Quarterly Conference of the Beouff river circuit, Louisiana Conference. Remaining in the local ranks, he exercised the functions of this office as a licentiate until the fall of 1860, when he was ordained a deacon, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by Bishop Early.

Surely death is no respecter of persons, or else our beloved Brother T. had not passed away; but should have lived to have honored the cause and church of God by his godly walk and conversation; to say nothing of his pulpit efforts, which were always plain, appropriate and good.

The community and church have sustained a great loss, as one of its brightest ornaments has exchanged the "cross for the crown," and the sorrows of earth for that joy and peace which are to be the inheritance of the faithful veteran of the Cross.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle's fought, the victory's won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

T. H. McClendon.

Quarrels would never last long if the fault were on one side only.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have no new features to notice in the general market since our last issue. Nearly every department of trade is affected by the prevailing dullness, and business in most branches is confined to limited jobbing and retail transactions.

The fluctuations in the New York gold market have caused some irregularity in foreign exchange, which commanded enhanced rates on Saturday, but lost part of the improvement on Monday. Domestic exchange has been firm, with rather an upward tendency, but without any quotable change. Operations in both have been of inconsiderable extent.

The weather was clear and warm on Saturday, but on Monday a heavy fall of rain during business hours materially reduced the temperature, and partially suspended outdoor operations, while on Tuesday it continued warm and cloudy throughout the forenoon, with occasional intermissions of sunshine, and a short but heavy shower, which set in toward the close of business, of about an hour's duration. We have nothing to add to our late remarks on the accounts from the country, which continue favorable, excepting in some districts where the crops have been suffering from drought.

The river has fallen two feet since our last report, and is now nine feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—We noticed in our last report that the market was nearly at a standstill on Friday, but that it was represented as nearly as possible by 29 to 29½c. for Good Ordinary, 30c. for Low Middling, and 31c. for Middling, since which, owing to the scant supply and the heavy rain on Monday, operations have been on a still more limited scale. On Saturday, however, there was some inquiry, and had greater scope been offered to buyers, and factors been less stringent in their pretensions, a comparatively fair business might have been done; but a considerable part of the small stock on sale being held at figures above the views of buyers, the sales were confined to 150 bales, at prices too irregular to serve as a basis for general quotations. On Monday a heavy rain interrupted outdoor operations, and only 17 bales changed hands, while nothing transpired to establish prices. On Tuesday the movement was again almost suspended, the total sales reported footing up only 55 bales. The offerings were to an increased extent, samples of some 600 bales now in Mobile having been exposed for the purpose of effecting their sale in this market; but with accounts of a rather discouraging tenor from Liverpool and New York, buyers held aloof, preferring to await the result of further developments.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 222 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 468 bales, against 308 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 160 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 586,700 bales, against 707,564 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 292,051 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 35,165 bales to Great Britain, of 1,462 to France, and of 100,362 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	—	to 29
Low Middling	—	to 30
Middling	30½	to 31
Strict Middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days. 468		
Arrived previously 657346-657814		
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	8019—665833	
		681089
Exported past three days	872	
Exported previously	677822—678694	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		2495

Sugar.—During the past three days the market for Cuba sugar has been very quiet, but altogether there has been a better feeling prevailing, and rates have ruled comparatively firmer: There has been a fair jobbing and retail business transacted The only sale of any importance on Saturday was 40 hogsheads, on private terms. We quote Cuba sugar at 12¾c. to 13½c. per pound for Muscovado, 14 to 14½c. for Porto Pico; white, 15 to 15¾c.; yellow, 12¾ to 14½c.; brown, 12 to 12½c. There is but little Louisiana sugar for sale.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, July 21, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	— to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	— to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	4 to 8
Calves, per head	4 to 7

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	13 00
Spades	11 00	15 00
Axes	15 00	17 50
Bagging, ₱ yard		
Kentucky	20	23
East India	23	26
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	...	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	...
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	...	7 50
Crackers	8 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	...	20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	...	...
Northern	13 00	...
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	...	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	...	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	...	60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	...
Hulled, ₱ bushel	...	...
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing	...	...
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	23	24
Tarred, American	...	21
Russia	30	...
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 60	4 75
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	...	3½
—St. Domingo	4	...
Fustic, Tampico	5	...
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 20	1 75
Madder	16	18
Eggs, ₱ dnz. Western	18	...
Feathers, ₱ lb	...	...
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 80	...
Herrings	60	...
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	...	21 00
—— No. 2	...	17 00
—— No. 3	...	13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	7 75	...
Extra	8 12½	15 00
Fine	6 00	7 25
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	...	18
Figs, Drum	18	20
Dried Apples	6	6½
Currants, Zante	8	...
Almonds, soft shell	33	...
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	...	...
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	...	...
Sicily ₱ box	...	...
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	...
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 85
Canada	2 90	2 95
Oats	75	80
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	88	1 05
Beans, ₱ bbl	...	...
Hops, ₱ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	...
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	...	21 00
Northern	...	...
Louisiana	...	...
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins	...	...
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₱ piece	...	...
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	...
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	6½
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	...
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	...
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	...	...
Muscovado	...	...
Refinery, Reboiled	75	85
Mats, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	...
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	3 50
Pitch	4 50	...
Rosin A Nn. 1	3 50	3 75
No. 2	2 75	3 00
Nn. 3	...	2 50
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	40	...
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 40	1 45
Coal Oil	39	42
in cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	...	85
Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	...	...
Cotton Seed	...	35 00
Meal	...	...
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	18 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	29 25	29 50
Prime Mess	26 00	26 25
Hog, round, ₱ lb	...	...
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	16	18
Do., canvassed	18½	20
Sides	15½	17½
Shoulders	12½	...
Green Shoulders	...	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	18½
In kegs	19½	20
Fair, in tierces	...	17½
Butter, Northern	32	33
Western	25	30
Cheese, American	7	16
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00	3 25
Onions	4 00	4 50
Green Apples	3 00	3 50
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	6	10
India	10	...
Carolina	...	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 55	2 60
from store	2 65	2 70
enarse, cargo	...	...
from warehouse	2 65	2 70
from store	2 55	2 60
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	...	...
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Balling	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	20	25
Texas, [@] Merino	26	28

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 690.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Mr. Davis goes to Richmond to consult his old family physician in regard to the injuries he sustained by the recent fall.

The Senate last night made a number of confirmations.

A tremendous rain is falling north of this city. The telegraph not working.

At Jessup's Cut the track was two feet under water. Railroad tracks covered for miles.

House.—Joint resolution authorizing officers and soldiers to wear, on state occasions, badges of the corps in which they served, passed.

The report of the conference committee on the Alaska bill, simply appropriating the necessary money, was passed.

The resolution to take a recess from Monday to the third Monday in September, after an exciting struggle, passed, several Democrats changing their votes. The final vote was 107 to 71.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill for the more speedy reorganization of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

During the debate Butler declared himself in favor of the bill, but hopeless, however, of its becoming a law—the resolution to adjourn on Monday would defeat it. He added that if the Republicans lost the Southern States, they could not object to their being counted against them; and if the Republicans won them, the President had said their governments were illegal, and their votes could not be counted, and the President held the purse, the sword and the Senate, so far as heard from. The New York *World* claimed that, if Congress adjourned, every Southern State would be carried for the Democratic ticket. Butler believed it. Congress was simply losing time considering this bill. If the reconstruction policy could stand, Congress ought to protect their action, their honor as legislators, and themselves. Butler's time here expired.

Beck appealed to the House not to pass the bill—not to consign those States to reckless adventurers, and not to arm a negro constabulary against peaceful white inhabitants, but rather leave those States under the protection of the troops of the United States.

The bill passed on a strict party vote, except John Banker, of Illinois, who voted with the Democrats.

The bill, as passed, is as follows:

Be it enacted, That for the better security of persons and property in Texas, Virginia and Mississippi, the constitutional conventions of each of said States heretofore elected under and in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled 'an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' and the several acts of Congress supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, shall have, and are hereby authorized to exercise the following powers in addition to the powers now authorized by law, to wit: To make removals and appointments of all officers of the provisional governments of said States respectively; to authorize the provisional governors of said respective States to remove and appoint registers and judges of election under said act of Congress, which registers and judges of election shall not be eligible to any elective office under such provisional government, and shall observe the provision of said act of Congress; to organize and maintain a constabulary force in each of said States to preserve the peace and aid in the execution of the laws; to provide by ordinance for the reassembling of said conventions from time to time, and for holding all elections authorized by said acts of Congress, and for ascertaining and declaring the result of such elections, especially the result of any election which may be held for the ratification or rejection of any constitution which said several conventions may submit to the people of either of said States, and to pass such ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as they may deem necessary to protect all persons therein in their lives, liberty and property.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several ordinances which may be passed by the constitutional convention of either of said States, as herein provided, shall be enforced by the provisional government of such State, until such State shall have adopted a constitution of State government, and the same shall have been approved by Congress; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall deprive any person of trial by jury in the courts of said States for offenses against the laws of said States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the military commanders in each of said States shall give aid to the officers of the provisional government of each of said States in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws, and especially in suppressing unlawful obstructions and forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That on the fourth Wednesday after the passage of this act the said conventions of Mississippi and Virginia shall reassemble, and the said convention of Mississippi shall proceed to frame a constitution of government and submit the same to the people, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the said acts of Congress and of this act.

SEC. 5. That if in any one of said States any person shall, during the year 1868, vote for any candidate for elector of President or Vice President of the United States, shall act as an officer at any election for such candidate, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of high misdemennor, and shall be liable to indictment and conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall, on conviction, be fined not more than $1,000, and imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to prohibit any person from voting or acting as an officer of any election contrary to the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall employ the power of the army and navy of the United States so far as may be necessary.

SEC. 7. That all acts or parts of acts, so far as the same may be in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The funding bill has passed both Houses.

The bill reorganizing Mississippi, Virginia and Texas came up in the Senate. Mr. Buckalew took the floor to argue it, when Conkling said it was useless to try to pass the bill, and on his motion it was tabled.

The bill having passed removing the disabilities from Nelson Tift and General Young, they were seated as Representatives from Georgia.

The House filibustered on the tariff bill to adjournment. Both Houses are adjourned to the third Monday in September.

The Senate rejected Johnson and Jewell as assessor and collector for the third Louisiana district, and reconsidered the vote confirming Seldon for the second Virginia district, and rejected him.

There is so much confusion that it is impossible to give the position of several important bills, but all affecting the South, of an aggressive character, have failed.

The funding bill passed the House by 100 to 32.

There are numerous inquiries this evening as to the action taken by the President with reference to the funding bill passed by the Senate last night and by the House to-day.

Upon inquiry in the proper direction, it is found that the bill was presented to the President but a few minutes (say five minutes) before the adjournment of Congress, and at the time when the committees of the two Houses were waiting upon Mr. Johnson to know if he had any further communication to make to Congress.

Under the circumstances the President could not have had time even to carefully read the bill, much less to give it that consideration and scrutiny which a measure of such vital importance demands.

For this reason, if for no other, Mr. Johnson felt that he would not be justified in approving the bill, and therefore did not sign it.

There are other reasons, however, that would probably have induced the President, under any circumstances, to withhold his approval of the bill, and among them may be mentioned the fact that the bonds were to be exempt from taxation.

In anticipation of a probable necessity for an extra session of the Senate for executive business, the President had this morning prepared a proclamation, convening the Senators to-day after the regular adjournment, but when the Senate adjourned at noon it was found that nominations had been made for all the important offices vacant, and action taken by the Senate in some form, and that there was no probability of getting more definite disposition upon treaties submitted by the executive than had been already had, and, therefore, the proclamation was abandoned.

Among the important offices yet to be acted upon are the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the naval office of New York, the mission to Ecuador, and the marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania, for all of which nominations had been made but a short time before the adjournment of the Senate.

The Senate was engaged upon the nomination for Commissioner of Internal Revenue when the President *pro tem.'s* gavel fell at the hour of 12.

Just before that moment a vote had been taken to lay the nomination upon the table, which was lost by 20 ayes to 27 nays.

LONDON, July 27.—Political disturbances are again reported in Belgravia. A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish government has ordered troops to that quarter to restore tranquility.

LISBON, July 27.—It is reported that a British gunboat had landed men at a Portugese colonial station on the coast of Guinea, and taken possession of the place. The Portuguese guards were made prisoners, and the flag was hauled down and the British colors substituted. The government has dispatched two men-of-war to the scene of the outrage.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Cramworth is dead.

Further advices from Japan to the 30th June have been received. All the ministers of foreign powers in Japan had joined in a protest against the revival by the Mikado of the decrees against native Christians.

The civil war continued to rage with much violence. The troops of the Mikado were in possession of all the ports opened to foreigners by treaty.

A brother of Stnls Bashi, the ex-Tycoon, was at the head of the revolt against the spiritual emperor, and had a large army under his command, with which he was gradually advancing on Yeddo, in which city the party of the Tycoon is very strong. There had been some fighting between the hostile forces in the vicinity of Ysddo, but no decisive success reported on either side.

It was thought the war between the two parties, whose respective strength and resources appeared so evenly balanced, would result in a division of the country into two independent empires, governed respectively by the Mikado and the Tycoon.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is understood that the President considers the commissionership of internal revenue vacant, and will make an *ad interim* appointment in a few days. Efforts to reorganize the federal offices in New Orleans failed. It was found impossible to compromise conflicting party interests.

It is positively stated the President will continue to act as heretofore regarding the reconstruction acts. He will conform to the laws until modified by Congress or nullified by the courts.

The Chinese legation took formal leave of the President to-day. Burlingame is delighted with the treaty.

Howard is dismissing many bureau functionaries, giving them a month's preliminary leave of absence.

Mr. Davis, with his family, sailed on Saturday from Quebec for Europe.

The following order is issued from the War Department:

'The commanding generals of the second, third, fourth and fifth military districts having officially reported that Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have complied with the reconstruction acts, including the acts of June 25, 1868, and that consequently so much of the act of March 2, 1867, and all acts supplementary thereto, providing for military districts, subject to the military authority of the United States, as provided, have become inoperative in said States, and the commanding generals have ceased exercising the military power conferred by the said acts, therefore the following changes will be made in the organization and command of the military districts and geographical departments:

'First. The second and third military districts having ceased to exist, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida will constitute the department of the South, Gen. Meade to command, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

'Second. Gen. Gillem will command the fourth military district, comprising Mississippi.

'Third. Gen. Reynolds will command the fifth military district, comprising Texas, headquarters at Austin, Texas.

'Fourth. Louisiana and Arkansas will constitute the department of Louisiana, Gen. Rousseau commanding, headquarters at New Orleans. Gen. Buchanan will continue in command until relieved by General Rousseau.

'Fifth. Gen. George Crook relieves Gen. Rousseau in the department of Columbia.

'Sixth. Gen. Canby is reassigned to the command of the department of Washington.

'Seventh. Gen. Edward Hatch, colonel ninth cavalry, relieves Gen. Buchanan as Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana.'

In accordance with the concurrent resolution of Congress, Secretary Seward proclaims, reciting the facts and circumstances, and concludes: 'And I further certify that the said amendment fourteenth has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.'

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Col. Wolfley, confirmed as Assessor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans on Monday last, has received his commission, and will leave for that city the latter part of this week.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Reliable report represents that Col. W. M. Smallwood will probably be appointed postmaster at New Orleans, in place of the present incumbent, who, it is reported, is to be suspended.

Gen. Hobart, it is understood, will be assigned as Special Treasury Agent to run the Customhouse until a successor to Mr. Kellogg has been appointed and confirmed. This arrangement will be satisfactory to the conservative element of Louisiana, so far as it is represented here.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Seward and Evarts departed for New York on a week's absence.

The Speaker appointed Polund, Butler and Beck commissioners to visit Prince Edward's Island, to report upon the propriety of a reciprocity treaty.

Secretary McCulloch apprehends mischief from the new tax bill. Stringent regulations are under preparation.

General Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is a copy of Gen. Blair's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice President, which was received in Washington on the 21st:

Gen. George. W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

GENTLEMEN: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the national Democratic convention, recently held in the city of New York.

I accept, without hesitation, the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinions upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever-recurring struggle of a few to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed so open and daring a shape as in this contest. The adversaries of free constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten States of the Union; have taken from the President the power vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury, and that great writ of right, the habeas corpus, the shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to the United States from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers fought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress.—Whole States and communities of people of our race have been attainted, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment, trial or witness, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying to a full and loyal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping authority substituted as electors, in place of the men of your own race thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness with the public money, combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of the Freedmen's Bureau and the emissaries of conspirators in other States. And to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme. The military leader, under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people at the South fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims, let us have peace. "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of the sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the reconstruction acts, already denounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States, are denounced as "revolutionists," by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut and other States has condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President they must not be disturbed, although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a fraction of a Congress, reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South, and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution. It is "revolutionary" to execute the will of the people. It is "revolutionary" in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution. The false construction of the vital principles of our government is the last resort of those who would sway and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal for the peaceful ballot to attend this end is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that model warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

THE new fifteen cent fractional currency notes are soon to be put into circulation. They are nearly as large as the twenty-five cent notes, and have pictures of Grant and Sherman upon their face.

IT is stated that Northern men have purchased real estate in and around McMinnville, Tennessee, to the amount of $84,688, during the past year.

IF we had no faults ourselves, we would not take pleasure in observing those of others.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MR. EDITOR: I will send you a few lines from the Coosa River Mission, Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, that your readers may know how we are progressing in the way of Sunday schools. I was successful in starting four schools last spring, and three of the four are doing well, and bid fair to accomplish much good. The other is rather on the decline for want of books. I think I will be able to remove that cause in a few days. On last Saturday, the 11th of July, I began a two days' meeting at Mount Zion, and protracted it until Tuesday night. The result was ten conversions and ten accessions to the church. These converts were students in the Sunday school, and they were all converted in less than one hour. I think this is the beginning of better times. I hope we shall have a revival all around on this mission.

The Northern Methodists are still operating in our midst. They are doing us but little harm now. When they first sent their political friends here they were successful in leading a few good members off from our church. But with them they got some that were clogs to the wheels of Zion, and left us a better membership. The way is open for us to build up with a better material than we lost. I have no local preachers to aid me on this work, and I hope that all that read these lines will remember me at the throne of grace, that I may be successful in doing the work that is assigned me. Your's in Christ.

HENRY YOUNG, P. E.

JASPER DISTRICT.

FAYETTE C. H., Ala., July 17, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: This epistle will inform you and, if published, your numerous readers that the Jasper district is in good condition spiritually. The preachers are all at work on their respective fields of labor, and I must say that they are a heroic body of men, "willing to spend and be spent" for souls and the church. Just think of a man of ability absenting himself from his family half his time, for half the year, for less than one hundred dollars, and you will have an idea of the modern heroism among the ministers on this mountain district.

Our district meeting came off last week, with a larger attendance than could have been expected. These meetings have done and will do great good to the church. They are most assuredly telling on this district.

A plan has been set on foot to make the district self-sustaining! It can be done if the people will assist, and they say they will if they can. So you may expect the thing to be accomplished.

We are all still of the opinion that the district should be divided, and divide it we will if you will all help us; and if we could we would do the work without help.

A word or two about the radicals in these parts. Forty or more of the members who left us a year or more ago have returned. They say that a deception was practiced upon them, and now that their eyes are opened they could not be satisfied without returning. I can safely say that we are in no danger of suffering in this district from this quarter. Our only fears are that the preachers will be driven from the fields of labor for the want of support. W. L. THOMPSEN.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MOBILE.

MOBILE, July 23, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The Lord has been very gracious to St. Paul's church. He began to revive his work here on the 29th of April, and has continued to bless us ever since, having converted about one hundred and thirty. One hundred and seven have applied for membership in the church. When I have more time I will give you a more particular account of the manner in which the meeting has been conducted, and of some interesting events connected with it. Your's, etc.,

H. URQUHART.

MY FIELD.

BY MARY ELLEN ATKINSON.

The night had come; the moonlight shone
Athwart the field where I had sown my seed;
Fond I should ever behold
Waving its harvest gold.

Sought ever throwed that seed was hidden there:
In pallid light lay furrow-line and bare;
No blade, no leaf was seen
Signing its promise green.

And on the shore the little shallop lay
Which in the morn must bear me far away,
Where I might never know
Whether the seed did grow.

And if I wept, 'twas none but God could see
How much the hope of harvest was to me.
He sent his angel down
My trembling trust to crown.

His gentle angel led me by the hand
Until we stood upon the bare, stern land.
And then he turned and smiled—
With eyes serene and mild.

"Behold," he said, "to still thy human fear.
In one short hour will God unfold the year."
And as he spoke the word
The barren clods were stirred.

And tiny blades crept out into the light,
And grew, and grew, before my wondering sight,
And then the ears were seen,
Long-bearded, full and green.

And while I watched the waving grain, behold
The heads bent down with weight of ripened gold;
The angel said: "The Lord
Shall give thee this reward.

"Fear not to get thee hence across the sea,
In harvest-time I'll bind thy sheaves for thee.
Thy field may ripen late;
Fear not, but trust and wait."

A little cloud sailed by and hid the moon;
My angel comforter was gone too soon.
A tremor blurred the air;
Again my field lay bare,

Except that near me, close beside my feet,
Remained one handful of the golden wheat;
God's token that for me
Rich harvest yet should be.

And in my bosom, cherished, loved, behold
These precious ears of sacred harvest gold.
Such fruit my field shall bear—
I leave it in God's care.

—*The Galaxy.*

TALLADEGA CORRESPONDENCE.

TALLADEGA, Ala., July 15, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Sometimes the narrative is useful, as well as entertaining. We are not unfrequently much profited by dwelling on the recent incidents of life, extracting their good lessons while new and fresh.

A few weeks since I was much benefited by a visit to a neighborhood in Tallapoosa co., known as the "Pearson settlement."—Walter Raleigh Pearson, son of the widow Susan Pearson, and aged about twenty-two years, died last April. His life was remarkable for the illustration, in an eminent degree, of all the Christian graces, including habits of assiduous study, and a lofty aim in literature and religious usefulness.

His death was one of signal triumph. After giving to all his dying charge he said: "And now I wish you to send for Uncle Duncan to preach my funeral sermon, from the 55th, 56th and 57th verses of the 15th chapter of First Corinthians."

On the fifth Sabbath in May I was at the place appointed. An immense congregation was assembled to hear, no doubt, as they hoped, a sermon befitting the text and the occasion. With the love I bore him, the sorrow at losing him, the vast multitude of intelligent and profoundly interested hearers, together with the burning, thrilling sentiments of the text, I was well nigh overpowered. The whole was suggestive of the following exordium, viz: "It is not often that we have an opportunity so favorable to religious improvement as the present; so awakening to close heart and life examination. Ordinarily, when we read such passages as the text, we fail to enter entirely into their full spirit. Their importance, it is true, always appears great, but then it is at a distance, like some far-off treasure or pleasure, to be enjoyed at a remote future period. But the pious life, closed with so triumphant a death, of him whose virtues we to-day commemorate, serves not only to unlock the treasures of the text, and reveal its vast wealth, but brings them almost within our grasp."

Verily it was a day of power. The word fell not back to us in the lying utterance of the deceiving and weak, but [illegible] strength in living power. Praise be to God which giveth us the victory!" O how he fought his fight, conquering sword in the face of his pursuers, [illegible] standing on the yonder side of the bridge of blood which spans the deep, dark, surging river with his feet upon the abiding shore, as if to defend and encourage the precious ones who had hung upon his expiring heart, again he cried out: "Thanks be to God," etc. Sweet as was his life, yet like the dying swan, his notes were sweetest in his death-song.

This section of country—Pearson's Chapel, Sunny Level, and the churches around, covering an area of ten or twelve miles—is eminent for the healthy growth of religion, as taught by Methodists. This fact is not widely known, because there is neither a railroad nor stage running either through or near it. Much good would be done the M. E. Church South by a visit from a bishop.

That faithful preacher and presiding elder, Rev. Joseph O. Curry, holds his district meeting, this week, in the midst of the above-named section—Hillabee Camp Ground. It is to be hoped a bishop will be present.

Out of the hands of the sainted Willis D. Matthews, this circuit—Pinckneyville—fell into the care of Rev. Largus R. Bell, who has much strengthened the stakes and enlarged the borders of the church by his faithful pastoral labors, and his efficient and improving pulpit efforts. It were not proper here to say of him all that is even strictly true; yet I may admonish the preacher who will follow him to look well to his bow and quiver.

Of the local preachers of this circuit, it is due to say that most of them are students, and all are pious, punctual and laborious.

The Fayetteville circuit, I think, is improving under the administration of our indefatigable presiding elder, Rev. L. M. Wilson. Both the *ities* prosper, viz: the spiritual and temporal. He is a very efficient man, as well as preacher, making himself felt wherever he goes, and seems to tax all his energies for the good of the church.

I regret very much that we are about to lose from the itinerant ministry the Rev. H. Clay Stone. His college, conference and army friends, however, will be glad to know that since he cannot itinerate longer, he has adopted the next most certain mode of doing good—teaching. He has been unanimously elected president of the Plantersville Institute.

This is hailed with much delight by his friends and acquaintances here, as he is known to be eminently qualified for this important position. Here he was born, reared, educated and converted. Here he lived in wealth and ease, and was used, as educated by his father, to dispense liberally of his substance to the church. From the war he returned here, well nigh stripped of all earthly possessions. He addressed himself to the plow and the hoe, and since the surrender has wrung from the earth, with his own manual labor, a support for his family.

He presents a picture profitable to contemplate, viz: a Christian minister enjoying wealth, yet humble and laborious, and in poverty showing the loftiest independence and dignified, gentlemanly deportment. He is the coming man to whom the church may look to bear her standard throughout these fertile valleys. I bespeak for his school such patronage alone as merit demands.

I close with a word about myself. I am still trying to be in labors abundant, although I have not been able to do as much the present as the last year. I failed to meet my Fayetteville appointment last Sabbath—not from sickness, but [illegible] weather. I hope, however, during the fall to make up for any lack of service.

DANIEL DUNCAN.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

TORTOLA, British Honduras, June 21, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me to state in the columns of your paper that I had not contemplated returning to the United States on account of a change in my opinion of British Honduras. At one time I conceived the hope that a better day was about to dawn upon that unfortunate country; and then under that impression, for considerations so peculiar as to have, perhaps, little or no bearing upon any other individual who might wish to embark in agriculture, I did entertain for awhile some idea of removing up into the wheat and stock region of northeastern Texas. But soon the illusion was dispelled, and I abandoned the idea.

Having despaired of being able to live under that ill fated government, with any satisfaction, for many long and troublesome years to come, if ever, I bade adieu to my native land more than twelve months ago, and on the 4th of July last I transferred my allegiance to the British government, and united my fortunes with this colony. For the same reasons which impelled me to leave that country, and the inducements that caused me to adopt this, I now expect to remain permanently in British Honduras as the country and home of myself and family. I have already given my opinion, formed from patient investigation, of the pleasant salubrity of this climate and the abundant resources of the soil, and I yet believe that this is the best refuge to be found for our unhappy Confederate people, who can here enjoy quiet protection, and repose in prosperity. But I only propose to furnish facts, and leave every one to decide what will be best for himself.

Mr. McCutchon, late of Louisiana, now in charge of Mr. Mathe's sugar plantation in this colony, is making at this time over six thousand lbs. of sugar per acre, where the trumpet trees have grown up thick, while the cane has become so old as to have long sprouts from the joints. Mr. Beshaw, on the same river—Sittee—has coffee trees, only two years old, now loaded with berries, while there is a full stand of plantains on the same ground, (as shade for the young coffee trees,) also loaded with fruit. Mr. B. has also just gathered a crop of corn that will compare favorably with any grown in the United States. Two crops of corn can be made annually on the same ground. Mr. Price, from Louisiana, informed me that he made tobacco on New river that classed second best in the market at London, and sold for $26 per cwt. Two crops of tobacco can also be cut the same year. Mr. P. also informed me that he had made fifteen bushels of rice per acre at one crop. Mr. Oswald informed me that at least twenty-four bushels per acre can be made in two crops the same year, as the stubbles ratoon after the first crop is cut off.

Some fifteen good families, experienced planters from the Gulf States, have recently settled a neighborhood down here between the rivers Moto and Rio Grande. They have located a village, called Toledo, at a good landing on the sea-coast, and opened their farms back in the country, where there is a large quantity of very rich land, well watered, to be had at $1 50 per acre, ten per cent. cash, and the balance on two, three, four and five years' time, without interest. These lands are surveyed into sections by Messrs. Young, Teledo & Co., who have three parties now surveying and opening plain lines around each section, which can be easily and satisfactorily examined. Since about the middle of March we have cleared our fields, and are now planting mainly corn, rice, potatoes, yams, plantains, etc., in order to make plenty of breadstuffs the first thing. We will then aim to extend our planting operations to tobacco, sugar, coffee and the various fruits. We are sanguine of success. But let the results be what they may, I intend to give them to the public honestly about next October.

We are now employing Spanish laborers at $8 per month, who work by task. But the House of Assembly has recently enacted that the colony will pay one-third of the cost of introducing laborers into the country, provided the one-third does not exceed $25 per head. Mr. Mathe has some Chinamen indentured for three years, at moderate wages, and Mr. McCutchon says he finds them to be good laborers. As any number of them can be obtained from China, our best policy will be to get them for a term of years. All that is requisite to develop the vast agricultural resources of this country, and render it immensely wealthy, is plenty of labor, which may be brought from China by those who have the capital to operate with; and those who lack the means of employing labor, at present, can accumulate funds much more rapidly here than there. White men are laboring here successfully in the fields. The proceeds of two or three hours' work here, in the morning and evening, will more than double that of a whole day's work there, as less cultivation is required and the yield is larger. D. W. FOSTER.

East Tennessee Correspondence.

THE BRISTOL CONVENTION. — MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—THE APPALACHIAN PLATEAU AS THE SEAT OF EDUCATION FOR THE SOUTH.

MR. EDITOR: A trip from Knoxville to the Bristol convention, one hundred and thirty miles, made in daylight, afforded a fine opportunity of seeing the country of upper East Tennessee. The general features are the same as those of lower East Tennessee, i. e., from Chattanooga to Knoxville, one hundred and ten miles, modified by the continual ascent of the streams to their sources. At Loudon the Tennessee is crossed by a bridge 1,800 feet long; at Bristol it flows under a culvert which sustains the railroad embankment by a single arch. In that distance it falls six hundred feet. But as you ascend the valley the mountains, in like manner, become higher, and, opposite Greenville assume proportions that mingle the sublime with the beautiful. The Alleghany or Blue Ridge range, at this point, is seventy-five miles across, and a whole day's ride is required in passing from one side to the other, between the habitable slopes. Nevertheless, two railroads are slowly ascending this barrier, the one from Morristown, by the valley of the French Broad river, to Asheville, North Carolina, and the other from Johnson's depot, sixty miles beyond. On the other hand, three roads are projected across the Cumberland range, with a view to penetrate Kentucky and reach the Ohio. One of these, from Knoxville, has reached the neighborhood of the Kentucky line; the other two, from Morristown and Bristol, have not yet been let to contract. The main trunk line, which forms the base of Norfolk and Liverpool steam navigation enterprise, extends from Memphis, *via* Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lynchburg and Petersburg, to Norfolk, a distance of eight hundred miles. Every section of this magnificent line was represented in the convention. About four hundred delegates attended. T. A. Nelson, of Memphis, was president. Laudon C. Haynes, the orator of Tennessee, made the opening speech. Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, Gen. Maney, of Nashville, Gen. Hoke, of North Carolina, M. J. Wicks, of Memphis, and other prominent ex-Confederates participated, but not a breath of politics stirred in the convention. It was a reconstruction meeting of the right sort, designed to repopulate and regenerate a section of the country eight hundred miles long, and rich and beautiful all the way. Preliminaries being settled, an able committee reported in favor of the organization of a company, on the spot, for the immediate establishment of a line of steamers from Norfolk to Liverpool, to carry the products of Southern soil direct to Europe, and to bring back the living freight of emigration to our own shores. A board of directors was appointed, three hundred thousand dollars were pledged for a beginning, and the convention adjourned with the greatest enthusiasm.

There were many preachers, teachers and public men at the convention, in addition to the commercial element, which largely predominated. We had our schemes and consultations also, the great drift of which was that this beautiful, plentiful and healthful country should be made the educational centre of the South. Accepting an invitation from President Arbogast, I spent one night at the Martha Washington Female College in Abingdon, Virginia, fifteen miles beyond Bristol. No excursion of my life has been more pleasant than this little trip into the noble State of Virginia. Was it fancy or reality that made the ground I then for the first time trod seem like enchanted ground? Was it the muse of history or of the imagination, was it the memory of dead heroes and statesmen, or the association of some of the best of earth that are yet living, who acknowledge this proud domain for their birth-place, that caused the new-born emotions of joy and gratitude which overflowed my heart, as the evening twilight settled upon these softly rounded hills and smoothly laid valleys that surround the abodes of that princely and pious people? Be that as it may, every line was a line of beauty, every shade seemed classic, and every rural home a bit of Eden that had escaped the ruins of the fall. At dark we reached Martha Washington Female College. We were met and welcomed by friends from Alabama, who had found here a blest retreat from the cares of their disordered homes in the farther South, and were spending the summer with their daughters at school. The vacations are admirably arranged, so that young ladies from the Gulf States may spend the severe winter season at home, (including the Christmas holidays,) there being only a short vacation in the summer, which may be profitably spent in company with their parents in visiting some of the springs or other natural curiosities with which this region abounds. The college buildings and grounds, the property of the Holston Conference, are certainly the best piece of church property that I have ever seen. A palatial residence, sufficient of itself to accommodate all the departments of a first-class boarding school, grounds that a Shenstone might have envied, and internal domestic and scholastic arrangements complete—and withal as cheap as staying at home—make Martha Washington a most attractive and promising place for the work of education. I will not speak of Brothers Arbogast and Cunnyngham in terms of unctuous flattery, but I will say that they are men of culture, of piety, and of common sense enough to carry on successfully a school for young ladies that will be worthy of the magnificent location which it enjoys. I may say that they have done it already. The college has overpaid its expenses the past two years, and has greatly improved its facilities without increasing its debt. I am proud of this school as an institution of the church, and cheerfully recommend it to my friends in the South.

Emory and Henry lies ten miles beyond, but I had no opportunity to pay a visit. Inquiries caused me to learn that it too has a superior location, with ample means and facilities of instruction, and, what is marvelous in anything that belongs to the church, that it is out of debt and making money.

And now, Mr. Editor, I propose for a short space to discuss the not-yet-but-destined-to-be famous plan broached by you for cheap education, and to show that it is practicable *in this region of the country*. At East Tennessee University, which has an endowment of fifty-five thousand dollars, we furnish tuition at twenty-five dollars per annum, and the students board themselves as they choose. Some board in families at ten to fifteen dollars per month, others board in clubs at eight or ten dollars per month, and others bring provisions from home, or purchase in the market and cook for themselves. This reduces education to the minimum, and brings it within reach of a class of students who would otherwise be entirely cut off. But the old prejudice of Southern people against cheap things has to be encountered. You cannot believe that tuition is as good at twenty-five dollars as it would be if it cost fifty, nor board at fifteen as if it cost twenty. And yet I tell you that the teachers of Emory and Henry and of Martha Washington are making money at these rates; and it is not because they do not live well, for there is no country where so much attention is paid to good living as in this section.

I claim then, Mr. Editor, to have solved your problem. You wanted a plan for cheap education. I have given it to you; send them to the Appalachian valleys, where fruitfulness characterizes the soil, healthfulness the climate, and strength of body and mind seem to be inherent in the people. Let your readers refer to your advertising columns and look at "Martha Washington," where a young lady can have *everything* furnished for less than three hundred dollars—or to East Tennessee University, where we can give board and tuition for from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per annum—and I think the desideratum will be found. And the best evidence of this fact, Mr. Editor, is that while many of our best institutions at the South are languishing for want of patronage, the vast multitude of colleges and schools in this section of the country (many of which are of inferior grade) are all doing well and making money.

Respectfully yours,

F. M. GRACE.

PRAY FOR THE YOUNG.

MR. EDITOR: The Rev. —— relates that twenty years ago, sad and burdened, he was thinking of the young of his congregation, and praying for them, as was his custom. A mother came into his study and asked him to pray with her for her children. Both hearts were warmed. Afterward several others came, one by one, asking his prayers, and praying with him. Soon after sixteen of those thus prayed for became useful members of the church. M.

MISSIONARY NEWS.

EIGHT ordained Hawaiian ministers have offered themselves to go to the Micronesia mission by the next trip of the 'Morning Star.'

THE church and congregation in Tarsus, the birthplace of the Apostle Paul, under the charge of the American Board, have doubled during the last year.

THE Methodists have begun the publication of a missionary paper in India. Their field includes Lucknow, in northern India, and contains a population of fourteen millions. They have nineteen missionaries, eighty-three native helpers, and five hundred and fifty communicants.

A COMPANY of Baptist missionaries sailed not long ago for India, and the first letter from them brought the welcome intelligence that a revival on shipboard had blessed their labors while on the voyage. The larger part of the ship's company were converted, including the captain and his wife.

REV. THOMAS HASSALL died, March 29th, in New South Wales. He was the last link connecting the present generation of missions with the first missionary vessel, the "Duff." He was an infant on board that vessel, which carried his father as a missionary. When obliged to leave the South Sea Islands, several of the missionaries, and among them Mr. Hassall's father, settled in New South Wales.

UPWARD of forty-one thousand letters were recently sent to Germany from the New York post office in a single week. The number sent to Great Britain during the same time was less than forty thousand.

THE Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce adopted a rule, to go into effect July 1, that flour barreled is unmerchantable unless it is headlined. If otherwise sold the seller or owner must pay the lining.

THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY ALTAR.

The hour has come, the sacred hour of prayer,
And humbly round that cherished altar
A happy family now converse with heaven.
'Tis no unwelcome task. This holy hour
These worshipers e'er hail with fond delight,
That precious volume they have learned to prize
Above all other books lies open there,
And from the page reflecting heavenly light
The godly father now devoutly reads.
Sweet are the articles of sacred truth
To him who loves the audience hall of God.
Now from this Bethel swells the song of praise,
And in that hallowed melody each voice
Accordant blends.

The music ceases now,
And low before the mercy-seat they kneel,
And upward raise their hearts in fervent prayer.
The warm emotion of the father's heart
From its deep fount bursts forth as he commends
His cherished offspring to the sinner's Friend,
And for his household intercedes with heaven;
His bosom glows with pure devotion's flame—
A flame enkindled by a Savior's love.
He lifts the veil that hides eternal things;
He sees a Mediator on his throne—
Jesus! the name is precious to his soul,
And all his hopes around the cross entwine.
The hand of that disciple grasps a key
By heaven bestowed—a key that shall unlock
The treasure-house of God.

Lives there a man
Who cannot love this consecrated place—
The altar where a godly household meet?
Thence is sweet incense wafted to the skies;
On it, secure, a ladder rests, whose top
Reaches the shining battlement of heaven;
There, with Jehovah's choicest gifts to men,
Angels to earth descend. A power unseen
Illumes with his gracious smiles the place—
'Tis holy ground—a paradise below—
A green oasis in this wilderness—
The vestibule of heaven.

LETTER FROM NORTH LOUISIANA

MONROE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.—WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MIGHT BE—TRENTON AND ITS BUSINESS—A TRIP OVER THE PINE HILLS.—CROP PROSPECTS, ETC.

UNION PARISH, LA., July, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: You have been in that oldest of north Louisiana settlements—Monroe. Very good; you need not read this part of my letter. Leave it to those who have never traveled up or down that most beautiful of all Southern rivers, the Ouachita. (Why not spell as pronounced—Washataw.)

You have never, I am sure, in all your journeyings, looked upon a lovelier site for a large city than Monroe. And what prevents it from rapidly rising to a city of great commercial importance? There is around it a soil as rich as that toward which "Lot pitched his tent"—a vast area of alluvial lands, immense plantations of inexhaustible fertility. A railroad is nearly finished between it and Vicksburg, which, if completed, would link it, east and west, with the finest agricultural regions of the South. Even the local trade ought to quadruple its business. Why, then, does it remain in *statu quo*—its growth consisting mainly in the erection of negro huts? The answer is found in the fact that the property-holders are blind. They demand the most exorbitant prices for building lots, and the most unreasonable rents. You pay as much for a store-room or dwelling here as you would for one of the same dimensions in the most desirable quarter of the city of New Orleans. A reduction of one-half in the prices of lots and rents would double the size of the town in twelve months, and increase its business perhaps fourfold.

The Catholics have a strong hold upon the place. The business is mostly in the hands of the Jews. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians have one house of worship, which they hold jointly—a "union church," which is just no church at all.

Old as the town is, the Protestant Christians have never accomplished much there. The Methodists, especially, have never succeeded in their efforts to organize a church until the present energetic minister, Rev. Horace Jewell, was sent to the work. His success has been beyond all precedent and expectation. There is now a good society, constantly growing, with a Sabbath school, which is greatly blessing the community. No town in the State can boast better society, in proportion to population, than Monroe. The Protestant denominations can call out, on the Sabbath, congregations which, for intelligence and refinement, can nowhere be surpassed. The Episcopalians are served by Rev. T. B. Lawson, a minister of profound learning, and perhaps the most thorough church historian within the limits of that church.

The Methodists are served by Rev. Mr. Jewell and Rev. Mr. B. Chapman. The first named is a preacher of fine pulpit abilities, and then his agreeable manner, his earnest zeal, render him popular with all classes. His colleague, Rev. Mr. Chapman, is fresh from the University of Alabama. He began preaching when only about thirteen years of age—he is now about twenty-one. He went through the war, serving for a year in the Washington Artillery, and then as chaplain to the twenty sixth regiment of the Mississippi infantry. His scholastic attainments are equaled by very few of his age; and as a pulpit orator he must soon, if faithful, take rank with the first in the land.

The Baptists are served by the venerable Father Maguire, now far advanced in life—for a great many years identified with the church in this country. His zeal is not lessened by the weight of years, nor is his usefulness in any degree diminished. The Presbyterians have no regular minister, I think, but have religious services occasionally.

One mile north of Monroe, and on the opposite bank of the river, (the west,) is Trenton, the great cotton port of north Louisiana. There is, perhaps, not a point in all the South, of no greater population, where so much business is transacted. There is only one street to the town, and that is not a very long one, but is compactly built up into large stores, much larger than you find anywhere outside of a great city. In the shipping season, I am told, this street is perpetually blocked up with wagons, carts and drays. The parishes of Union, Claiborne and Jackson ship cotton from and trade at this point. Much of the trade from Morehouse and Ouachita has been recently diverted from Monroe to Trenton. The merchants here are far-seeing, enterprising men, and they pour out their money as free as the air upon every project that promises to increase the prosperity of the place. Some of these merchants have immense capital, and rival your Carondelet street cotton buyers in the extent of their ventures in the same "staple." When you look in upon Trenton, as you some day may do, if you want a dinner, breakfast or supper such as you will hardly find elsewhere, just claim the hospitalities of Sam. White, of the "*White House*" Not that White House over which the *unimpeachable* "Andy" presides, but the Trenton White House—one of the very best hotels in the length of the land.

Going north from Trenton you enter a hilly, broken region of country and a dense growth of yellow pine. Much of the land is poor and sandy, but occasionally you see a farm of good clay soil with a luxuriant growth of corn and cotton. As I passed up (June 30) there was a great uneasiness occasioned by a drought, which had then been continued for four weeks.

The corn was twisted and stunted, and I felt that the "staff of life" must utterly fail in this region without speedy and copious rains. Another week has gone by, and still the heavens withhold the rain, and at the point from which I write (Union parish, thirty miles north of Monroe and Trenton) the drought is very severely felt. The corn must fail entirely unless the rains come within a week. This is now July 2d; perhaps the glorious fourth, among its other glories, may bring us a glorious rain.

I hear of nothing very encouraging in the churches through the counties of Louisiana over which I have passed. Everything is at a stand-still save and except the Sabbath school interest. This seems to have greatly enlisted the people of Union parish, and in town and country schools have been recently organized, and are being conducted with great success. This may be hailed as a promise of good things in a not distant future.

The people are impoverished and crushed down under an accumulated weight of disasters, providential and political, or rather fanatical, but "hope, the charmer, lingers still behind." "Cast down but not destroyed, persecuted but not forsaken," they struggle on. May they soon see the dawning of a brighter day.

PILGRIM.

COMMODORE M. F. MAURY.

A Virginia paper says: It will be gratifying, not only to the friends of science, but to the entire people of Virginia, to learn that this distinguished naturalist is soon to return to this State, and that he has been appointed to superintend the Physical Survey of Virginia by the Board of the Military Institute.—General F. H. Smith, in his report to the Board of Visitors, at their late meeting, announced his appointment to this important service in the following terms:

'I have the pleasure to announce to the Board of Visitors that Commodore M. F. Maury, LL. D., has signified to me his acceptance of the chair in the Department of Physical Science, recently tendered to him by the board. He is expected to sail from England on the 1st of July, and will be prepared to enter upon his duties soon after his arrival.

'Under the instructions of the Board of Visitors, Commodore Maury has been placed in charge of the Physical Survey of Virginia, as proposed in its last annual report, with the view of preparing a complete *physical history* of the State, to be accompanied by an accurate geographical map. Such a work would embrace the entire physical geography of Virginia; its minerals and ores; its earths and soils; its forests and plants; its animals, fisheries and oyster beds; its water power and agricultural products; its climatic and meteorological phenomena.

'It may be confidently stated that Commodore Maury will bring into the work a larger experience than can be found in any officer in this country. The organizer, and for many years the superintendent, of the National Observatory at Washington, his fertile genius has made his name illustrious by his wonderful discoveries in the winds and currents of the ocean. Collating the logs of the merchantmen as they traversed the ocean, he constructed those wonderful charts and sailing directions, which are now used by every maritime nation, and which have contributed so much to the trade and commerce of the world. Before these charts were known the average passage to California was one hundred and eighty-three days, and the round trip from England to Australia took two hundred and fifty days. Now, fifty days are saved in the first, and one hundred days in the second; so that at a meeting of the British Association in London, in 1853, Earl Harrowby, the president, estimated the saving to British commerce by these charts to be equivalent to the annual sum of £2,000,000; while Hunt's American Merchants' Magazine for 1854 made the estimate £500,000 as annually saved to the United States.

'To these valuable contributions to the cause of physical research, Commodore Maury subsequently added the demonstrative proof of the existence of a telegraphic plateau between the coast of Ireland and the shores of New Foundland, on the bed of which a cable might rest in safety and repose, for the transmission of the electric current; thus leading the way to the successful establishment of the ocean telegraph between England and America.'

STARTLING STATISTICS.—Commissioner Wells states, in his Internal Revenue Report for 1867, that the aggregate amount of sales for the year, as returned by the licensed retail liquor dealers in the United States, reached the enormous sum of one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven millions of dollars. Remembering, too, how largely this retail traffic is carried on by unlicensed dealers, and in low and vile places, it is probable that nearly or quite as much was sold without any returns being made.

BRICK CLAY.—Pure brick clay, after being submitted to the action of the frost, is said to be one of the best materials for the compost heap, and for top dressing is better than leaf mold or sod. Its excellence consists in its absorbent power, by which it takes up and retains for a long time all the enriching qualities of the compost heap.

A thin coating of this clay, fresh from the bank, spread on the grass in the fall, is said to be almost equal, in its effect, to that of a coating of well rotted manure, especially on a light soil.—*Ex.*

I PREACH less and less about people's frames, and feelings, and troubles; I preach more and more about Christ. That is what all people want; they want Christ.

A HYPOCRITE may spin so fair a threat that it may deceive his own eye; he may admire the cobweb and not know himself to be the spider.

JUNIUS.

What manner of man was Junius, so far as can be ascertained from his letters, public and private? What manner of man was Francis, judged by his writings and speeches, his connections and his life? These are the points on which it is necessary to come to some sort of understanding at starting.

The language of Junius is uniformly that of a man of rank and fortune, filling an independent and influential position in society. This is particularly discernible in his private letters. He must have had ready and constant access to the best sources of information, official, social and political. He must have been a man of distinguished ability and conscious superiority; so distinguished indeed, and so conscious, that it is difficult to imagine him hiding his light under a bushel, and never attracting notice by a spark. He must have had ample leisure, for when charged by Horne Tooke with writing under a variety of signatures, he admits the charge, and asks: "Is there no merit in dedicating my life to the information of my fellow subjects? What public question have I declined? What villain have I spared? Is there no labor in the composition of these letters? Mr Horne, I fear, is partial to me, and measures the facility of my writings by the fluency of his own." These writings founded a style, the traces of which are discernible in English literature to this hour, and they bear internal evidence of the amount of *time labor* bestowed upon them.

Francis was a man of good education, who, by diligent study early in life, may be supposed to have acquired the knowledge and scholarship needed for the compositions in question. He also, for two short periods, held appointments which brought him in contact with official men of eminence, but these led to nothing, and in the twenty-third year of his age (December, 1762) he dropped into the position of first clerk in the war office, which he retained till after the conclusion of the Junius letters, 1772. He had no private fortune; he was always dependent upon patronage or place, and he is constantly looking to India or America as a last resort. When about twenty-two he made an imprudent marriage which (no unusual consequence) lowered his society and led him to exchange habits of study for habits of dissipation. He was addicted to high play at whist, and he occasionally speculated in the funds, till stopped by a loss of six hundred pounds, in 1770. He was regarded as the ablest of the subordinates at his office; and in the middle of the Junius correspondence he complains of being "almost overwhelmed with official business." The manner in which he employed his spare time and holidays may be collected from his private letters, e. g.:

"JANUARY 4, 1769.—I am just returned from spending a riotous fortnight at Bath. Gravier and two others filled a post-coach, which was dragged with no small velocity by four horses. We traveled like gentlemen and lived like rakes."

"JANUARY 30, 1771.—Tilman dined with me yesterday, and swallowed a moiety of two bottles of claret. * * * * We lead a jolly kind of life. This night to a concert; on Thursday to a ridotto; on Saturday the opera; and on Tuesday following a grand private ball at the London Tavern."

"JULY 26, 1771.—To-morrow, Godfrey, Tilman, another gent. and I set out upon a tour through Derbyshire, and propose to reach Manchester. I wish you were of the party."

They did not return till the 13th of August, the day on which appeared the celebrated reply of Junius to Horne's letter of the 31st July. This reply, therefore, must have been composed and sent during the tour. On the 31st July, the day when Horne's letter appeared, Francis writes from Derby to his wife: "The Duchess of Bedford would not let us see Wooburn Abbey, which we all greatly regret." There are frequent references in the correspondence to Junius, of whom Francis speaks carelessly and naturally; and the leading events of the day are mentioned in the same manner. There is not the slightest indication of newspaper writing or literary occupation of any sort; and the interest which he takes in politics is of a narrow and limited kind, arising either from speculations in the funds, the chance of an increase of official fees by war, or the hope of advancement through Calcraft in case of Lord Chatham's return to power. The part assigned him by Mr. Merivalo in the combination against the ministry, in 1770, is subordinate and almost humiliating. He only approached the great man through Calcraft. His business was to collect material for Calcraft; to stimulate him by use of the plentiful resources of his own wit, courage and information; to act, in short, as the jackal's provider, who was himself providing for the lion; and was this the haughty, terrible and dreaded Junius in the lurid splendor of his meridian? When we hear of him in this guise, not even admitted to the antechambers of the great, we are reminded of a scene in "The Rehearsal:"

"The army's at the door, and, in disguise,
Desires a word with both your majesties."

Francis never had wit at any time; neither wit nor courage was required or displayed in collecting materials for Calcraft, and these materials appear to have been scanty and common-place. Whilst describing Francis, Mr. Merivale had Junius in his mind. So had the writers who had drawn pictures of Francis as an ardent, eager political student, bursting with indignation at the degradation of his country, and devoting days and nights to rouse the dormant energies of his countrymen.

Early in 1771 Francis found that there was little to be expected from politics. In the "Autobiography" he says: "The prospect on every side was gloomy and dispiriting. From that time I never ceased to form projects for quitting the war office. India was the only quarter where it was possible to make a fortune, and this way all my thoughts were directed." According to every plain, common sense interpretation of words and actions, what follows is intelligible enough. When a move took place in the war office, he declined the offer which "my Lord Barrington was so good as to make me with many obliging and friendly expressions," and resigned his clerkship. There is an interval of about a year and a half between his retirement and his Indian appointment, for which he was mainly indebted to Lord Barrington. He was about six months abroad, and the literary performance which he meditated on his return (December, 1772) was not exactly of a nature to call out the powers or satisfy the aspirations of Junius.

"The hopes of employment were yet distant and uncertain. The interval was to be amused, *and if possible with credit*. Monsieur de Pinto's "Essay on Circulation" had fallen into my hands abroad. I thought I might reap some benefit from giving a translation of it, with notes to the public. I went over to the Hague, in May, (1773,) to consult the author, who received me with transports of joy."

The completion of this work was interrupted by his Indian appointment, June, 1773. The date and circumstances are utterly inconsistent with the hypothesis, adopted by Lord Campbell and favored by Mr. Merivale, that the appointment was the price of silence. He left England for India in March, 1774. The last of the public letters under the signature of Junius appeared on January 21, 1772. The last private letter Woodfall received from the writer is dated January 9, 1773.

There is literally nothing in the life or correspondence of Francis to connect him with Junius during the Junian period; and this is the period to which we must mainly look for indications of identity in character, opinions, taste, language, knowledge and capacity. In the case of all other candidates, the practice has been to ascertain how far their political creed, their interests, or their likings and dislikings, agreed with Junius; and a single marked contradiction or discrepancy has repeatedly been held fatal to a claim. The Franciscan theory bristles with contradictions and discrepancies. *They* are cumulative, whatever (what Mr. Merivale calls) the convergent lines may be. We will specify a few.

Francis had every reason to be kindly disposed to Wood, Welbore Ellis, Lord Egremont, Lord Barrington and Calcraft. He was bound to them, not only by the common ties of gratitude, but by that species of it, the most binding of any, which has been defined a lively sense of favors to come. To weaken their influence was to destroy his own prospects. Yet, if he was Junius, he systematically assailed them all; wrote the most damaging things of Calcraft at the very moment when they were eagerly co-operating, and most rancorously abused Lord Barrington when that nobleman was the mainstay of his fortunes, the most steadfast of his patrons, and the kindest of his friends.

Now take the amities and antipathies. One of the few political men of note supposed to be favored by Junius was the first Lord Holland; and Lord Macaulay includes the strong tie between them amongst his five marks of stigmata. It is clear from the "Autobiography" that, dating from 1763, Francis "heartily concurred" with his father in regarding Lord Holland as a "scoundrel" who had ill-treated them.

Junius, waiving his early objections to the private character of Wilkes, adopts his cause warmly, engages in a long confidential correspondence with him, consults him about the collected edition of the "letters," and takes a particular interest in his paper war with Horne Tooke. Francis never speaks otherwise than slightingly of Wilkes, and in reference to their paper war writes to his friend Braggs, at Gibraltar:

"Wilkes and Horne have brought their villainy and folly before the public."—*January* 29, 1771.

"Wilkes and Horne are at open war in the newspapers. Nothing can be more contemptible, in my own opinion, nor less interesting, than the whole of their correspondence. Horne's dislikes and rancor are wretched beyond all description. The other rogue stands his ground." *May* 30, 1771.

There were no two men to whom Junius would have been more unlikely to refer spontaneously than Sir William Draper, whom he had stung to madness, and Sir John Burgoyne, whom he had described (14th February, 1770) as "sitting down, for the remainder of his life, infamous and contented." On December 11, 1787, Francis, being put on his defence in the House of Commons for having been one of the managers of the impeachment of Hastings, stated that the persons whom he had consulted as the best judges of points of honor were Sir William Draper and Sir John Burgoyne. Draper was dead, but Burgoyne rose and handsomely responded to the appeal; which, if Francis was Junius, is the strongest example of gratuitous folly and brazen impudence on record. Why aggravate the consequences of a discovery which was always on the cards? The worst men do not accumulate baseness on baseness, or infamy on infamy, out of mere wantonness; and there is no ground for ranking Junius amongst the worst men; no ground for distrusting his solemn avowal in a private letter to Woodfall: "After long experience of the world, I affirm before God I never knew a rogue who was not unhappy." His tone and conduct to Woodfall are uniformly kind, generous and considerate. Nor was he habitually rancorous. He readily repairs the injustice of which he had been guilty to Vaughan; and in the private letter, number eleven, he writes: "The only thing that hinders my pushing the subject of my last letter is really the fear of ruining that poor devil Gansel, and those other blockheads."

Again, the unbroken attachment professed by Francis to the person and principles of Lord Chatham, to whom he was acting as amanuensis in 1761, and as lion's provider under Calcraft in 1770, is utterly irreconcilable with several passages of Junius, especially with the guarded panegyric, implying disagreement, of August 13, 1771.

Here, therefore, (including the misstatement of the law point,) are no less than eleven discrepancies or contradictions, without a title of affirmative evidence to set against them. Nor has any one attempted to account, on the Franciscan hypothesis, for the persistent hostility, obviously envenomed by intimate personal knowledge, displayed by Junius toward the king, the princess dowager, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Grafton and many other persons of distinction, with whom a clerk in the war office, living like Francis, had nothing in common.—*London Quarterly Review.*

POWER OF A GROWING TREE.—Wolton Hall, England, had at one time its own corn mill, and when that inconvenient necessity no longer existed, the mill-stone was laid by in an orchard and forgotten. The diameter of this circular stone measured five feet and a half, while its depth averaged seven inches throughout; its centre hole had a diameter of eleven inches. By mere accident some bird or squirrel had dropped the fruit of the filbert tree through the hole on the earth; and in 1812 the seeding was seen rising up through that unwonted channel. As its trunk gradually grew through this aperture and increased, its power to raise the ponderous mass of stone was speculated upon by many. Would the filbert tree die in the attempt? Would it burst the mill-stone or would it lift it? In the end the little filbert tree lifted the mill-stone, and in 1863 wore it like a cerinoline about its trunk; and Mr. Waterton used to sit upon it under the branching shade.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN COAL FIELDS.—The coal fields of Alabama are attracting attention. They are three in number: the Coosa river district, covering about 2,000 square miles; the Cahaba river district, covering about 5,000 square miles; and the Warrior river district, which is said to embrace no less than 50,000 square miles. The quality of the coal produced from the first two is very fine; the third is rather inferior, and less accessible. Very little has hitherto been done in developing these districts.

IN three years a man in the Isle of Man raised seven bushels of barley from a single grain.

THE Rev. Dr. Jacob, late principal of King's College, St. John's, New Brunswick, is dead.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

SHARON, July 20, 1868.

To the Mississippi Conference and Public;

The commencement of Sharon Female College, on the 16th instant, was creditable to the institution and the conference. During the unprecedented severity of the times it has maintained itself well, with uninterrupted recitations in all its branches of study. The health of the school and of the town and neighborhood was never better.

The several classes stood a very good examination. The junior class acquitted itself well in moral and mental philosophy, mathematics, chemistry and geometry. The music class, under the tuition of Miss Cross, showed excellent proficiency.

Professor Hunnicutt is in every way well qualified for the head of such an institution, and will open the next session in the last week in September next, and, it is hoped, with a liberal patronage. The institution is well-deserving at the hands of the conference and the public.

Sharon is seven miles from Canton, and therefore near enough to the railroad to have its advantages, and far enough off to be free from its many disadvantages. I have never known a more quiet, peaceable, moral, church-going community, and I know of no place more healthy.

The boarding department of the college will be managed well. I have no doubt it will be found a first-class boarding school, and most all reasonable expectations.

R. ABBEY,
In behalf of Visiting Committee.

THE Rev. J. W. Mathis writes from Aberdeen, Mississippi, July 14, and again July 18, that the health of Bishop Paine does not improve, but rather grows worse—that is, he becomes weaker from day to day. He is almost as helpless as an infant. His physicians have little or no hope of his recovery, and his other friends have almost despaired. He may live some time—he may die very soon. This intelligence is sad beyond words to express it. Let the entire church pray to the Father in Heaven that our beloved bishop may be divinely sustained in his afflictions.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

THE CLOSET.

How few have a place where the soul can meet God without disturbance. Rich men build large houses with many convenient and roomy chambers, all fully finished and furnished for sleeping, eating or sitting for company, for children, for the servants—elegant and luxurious apartments; but in all there may be not one for "the Master." "*When thou prayest, enter into thy closet; when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret.*" Alas, there is no spot in the whole house set apart for prayer! Between company, the children and the servants, it is only in the dead hour of night that perfect quiet reigns, but at all other times the whole house cannot furnish one room where prayer can be made, or the Scriptures be read secure from interruption. The poor, too, suffer this privation,—crowded in chambers where there is scarcely room to move, and none to spare. They find within God's curtains alone their only moments for solitary thought—when the night, softly descending, shuts man in from every eye but one.

And yet it is in the closet, those places and hours of prayer, where the great work of life is to be done. Frequent, uninterrupted communion with the Father of our spirit is the employment to which all else should be tributary, and all labor of the field, of the office, of the workshop, is to the end that time may be gained for this refreshing entertainment of the soul. All who have been eminent in the favor of God have been noted for much private prayer. The Saviour, who set every good example, and taught by action, enfolded himself in the double solitude of the night and the mountain, and "continued" in prayer for many hours. The prophet Daniel, amid high concerns of state, always kept one window open toward Jerusalem, and poured his soul out in that direction "three times a day." Luther prayed in proportion to the amount of work on hand; the more work the more prayer.

The providence of God has frequently secured privacy for his people by their exile or imprisonment. And the world is much indebted to the sublime solitudes of the Midian desert, of the Isle of Patmos, and of "Arabia," for the grand inspired compositions of Moses, of St. John and St. Paul, as well as to the prisons that furnished to the Reformer and to Bunyan ample leisure for their great writings. Sometimes protracted sickness, or severe bereavements by pain and anguish, turn the world into a desert, and, as it were, transport us in spirit to solitudes where the soul can think of nought but God and its own wants. The bleak, shrubless black mountains of Horeb were necessary to draw off the wandering imagination of Israel from its ideal haunts to the contemplation of the true God. Amid a congealed heaving ocean of naked rock his voice might be heard, his light seen. Long, too, must needs be the way, and sterile the landscape, to wean man from the earthly; and then often only at the end of the earthly journey, when his soul is driven into the lovely heights of the dark mountain, does he see for the first time the glory of his Lord. We all die upon solitary peaks; happy the soul that from the last point of earth can discern heaven.

This secret life with God is but the growth of that attraction which constitutes the strength and joy of the saints in light: "*There is one Lord;*" truly so, when to him, who bought them, all are knit. It is the unanimity of a common love that makes the "innumerable assembly" possible, that constitutes the law and government of heaven. It is the citizenship of the City of God which we perfect on earth in the hours of the closet. Here the soul is learning to be in company; for the final home of the good is thronged with life in its purest, noblest forms. The fear of being alone with God must be changed into the desire to be alone with him; then shall we be fit for Paradise—then only. And to the child of God there is no pleasure comparable to that which he experiences while conversing with God in prayer. He looks forward to the place and to the hour appointed with delightful anticipation, as Adam, ere he fell, counted the moments until God's evening voice should be heard in the walks of Eden; and how often has the closet of the good man proved to be an Eden restored! Such was the room where Fletcher prayed, the house-top of Simon in Joppa, the heights of Carmel, or the banks of the Ulai. O, reader, if you are about to build a house, do not forget to have in the design a room for private prayer; or if you live by a forest, let the shaft of the tallest tree guide thine eye and heart daily, kneeling at its base; or let the shadow of thy field fill thee with holy meditation, when at eventide it reflects the lingering glories of descending day.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SERVANTS OF THE STOMACH, by Jean Mace; reprinted from an English translation. Harper & Bros. New York: 1868. Pp. 311, 12mo. This is one of the "Series of Letters to a Child on the Life of Man and Animals," by the author. The writer possesses, in an eminent degree, the scientific knowledge and the tact requisite to combine instruction with amusement. He awakens the greatest interest in young readers to know the hidden wonders of the phenomena of life, and then discloses to them, from the depths of science, the processes of motion, nutrition and sensation, in a style united to the apprehension of a boy or girl. We welcome every book on physiology or anatomy within the comprehension of children. They receive with avidity any information in regard to their own powers, and a boy is almost as curious about what is going on in his stomach as he is about the "*insides*" of a watch. We have seen eyes sparkle at the author's announcement of the mysteries of the *duodenum*. And then the intelligence of the *pylorus* in letting nothing get out of the stomach that should stay in—it surpassed belief! These books are far better to interest young people than the miserable offspring of fancy that draws out imaginary adventures of fiery youths and fair maidens, as uniform and endless as the fortunes of Spencer's knights. If "nature abhors a vacuum," with what horror must she regard a garret full of old novels! Yet we have seen young persons whose heads contained several garrets full of exhausted trash—and nothing else.

M. Mace has come to the rescue in another work of the same kind as the above.

THE HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD, translated from the French by Mrs. Alfred Gatty. Harper & Bros. New York: 1868. This is from the eighth French edition, and fully displays the superiority of the French in sprightly statement, happy art of relieving dry fact with a crystalline coating. Children take in science as easily as gum drops, when gotten up in this French style. Physiology and anatomy used to be studied only in a doctor's shop, where a long box stood upright in one corner, and several maps of the muscular and the nervous man were distributed about its walls. In the long box was the mortal skeleton of a man that was hung, like as not, for piracy! There was a wire, which came down through the centre of the dangling bones, which you had only to pull, and his jaws snapped frightfully together. Of course, it took a grown-up person to study to advantage with these unearthly surroundings; young people never ventured so far, excepting one pull and a scamper. Now they are brought face to face with all the bones by the genius of a smiling lecturer. He walks attended by a group of lads and lassies, and in a sweet atmosphere plucks truth for them, which has more of the fragrance of flowers than "anatomies." The type, press-work, paper and binding of these books are all that can be desired. Both works are for sale by George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

The full text of this papal address will be found below. Its tone revives the memory of Hildebrand; not quite so potent as when he said: "In the name of Almighty God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, I depose from imperial and royal administration King Henry, son of Henry, some time emperor, who too boldly laid hands on thy church," etc., for since then times have greatly changed. The present German prince does not lie quite at the mercy of the august "vicar of God," as his ancestor did; and the people of Austria will doubtless retain their legislative supremacy over their own territory, despite the triple crown of the Italian pontiff. But it is quite a revival of the old spirit of the popes, which out of so much decay ventures to "*declare those decrees null and powerless in themselves and in their effect, both as regards the present and the future.*" It seems rather late in the day for the prince of a petty Roman domain to be interfering in the affairs of the government of Austria, by inciting its citizens to disregard its laws. The assertion of political supremacy is not on so grand a scale, but as distinct in this "allocution" as it was in the three bulls of Pius V, Gregory XIII and Sixtus V, which declare "the aforesaid Elizabeth to be a heretic," etc., * * * and "deprived of her pretended title to the kingdom aforesaid, and of all dominion, dignity and privilege whatever."

One is curious to know what has caused so serious a difference between Austria and Rome. Austria has for a long period propped the fortunes of the pope, propped them with bayonets—held him up in the chariot all day; though wounded sorely, fought the battle with a bold front; but now that the sun is going down—the Syrians evidently too many for them both—and blood is running out of the chariot, he leaves the ghostly pontiff to his fate, and escapes for his life. Francis Joseph was defeated at Sadowa because his people were not heartily with him. They were not with him because he had sold himself and them to Rome. By one of those treaties with the pope, called a concordat, he consented to give to the Roman priesthood supreme control over the education of the State, the exclusive right to control and celebrate marriage, to bury the dead and to dispense the gospel. The priests carried everything with a high hand, and a tyranny of the most oppressive kind ever devised by man asserted itself in every household, dictating who should and who should not marry, exacting large sums for the bare permission, so much that tens of thousands lived together as man and wife without marriage, because unable to comply with onerous conditions. No other form of religious service was tolerated but the Catholic—no, not a moment. Protestants could not have a decent sepulture, and all children were forced into the training rooms of the Jesuits. The uniformity of death is the highest achievement of all tyrannies, whether civil or ecclesiastical. That horrible order, which at some time has been expelled from every country but our own, brooded over the land until the glory of Maria Theresa threatened to go out, and Austria sank in decrepitude from the highest position among States to a third-rate power. The king is still a strong Catholic, but his subjects have given him to understand that the first condition of being delivered from his political foes is, deliverance for themselves and their children from the more dreaded presence of the exacting, insatiable and unscrupulous order of Loyola. There was no escaping the alternative; it was either Austria or the priests; one or the other had to go down. The Austrian Reichsrath has cut the concordat and permitted those terrible vampires to suck blood somewhere else. Hence the "allocution."

Our people will probably be surprised at the declaration of the Holy Father, that it is "*in virtue of the care of all the churches entrusted to us by the Lord Jesus Christ*" that he "reproves and condemns those abominable laws sanctioned by the Austrian government," which "decree that the whole supervision of education, literature and science, as also the inspection of schools appertaining to the State;" which "decrees that religious teaching in the public schools must be placed in the hands of the members of each secret confession; that any religious society may open private or special schools for the youth of its faith;" which binds "Catholics to allow the bodies of heretics to be buried in their church-yard if they have not one of their own." This is a true successor of the pope's, for he comes down to us with all the intolerance of Pope Boniface the VIII, who decreed: "We declare, say, define, pronounce it to be necessary to salvation for every human creature to be subject to the Roman pontiff."

Those who are disposed to apologize for this infallible utterance of Pio Nino need not trouble themselves. There is in it a confused roar of furious intent; but as the times go, it is a toothless document. Once it would have disturbed the slumbers of half the world, but now it may furnish all Europe with a good newspaper article—nothing more. Poor old man! Railways, telegraphs, lightning presses and polyglot Bibles will yet prove his death. His State prison and his political prison, and the prison of the inquisition at Rome, are already full. What more does he want? If he has any raw beans to spare let him graciously allow an ounce apiece more to those starving wretches—as the "vicar of God" ought to do.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The following is a translation of the papal allocution delivered in the secret consistory, held on the 22d of June last:

"VENERABLE BRETHREN: We should never have imagined that, after the convention agreed to nearly thirteen years ago between us and the Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria, to the great joy of all well-minded men, we should be obliged to lament upon the miseries and serious misfortunes which, by the machinations of evil-disposed men, now afflict and annoy in a deplorable manner the Catholic church in the empire of Austria. In fact, the enemies of our divine religion have been unceasing in their efforts to destroy the said convention, and to do the greatest harm to the church, to us, and to this apostolic see. On the 21st of December last the Austrian government passed an odious law to be carried out and strictly observed in every district of the empire, even in those districts where the Catholic religion exclusively prevails. That law establishes free liberty for all opinions—liberty of the press, of all faith, and no matter what confession or doctrine; it grants to the members of every confession the right of establishing public schools and colleges, and members of every confession are allowed to be admitted on the same footing with the sanction of the State. Although we felt great grief on being informed of the fact, and wished to raise our voice against it, we nevertheless gave proof of forbearance, and we deemed it advisable then to keep silent, chiefly supported by the hope that the Austrian government, lending a docile ear to the just complaints of our venerable brethren, (the holy prelates of Austria,) would return to more wholesome ideas and adopt a sounder determination. But our hopes have been frustrated. In fact, the same government, on the 25th of May of this present year, issued another law which compels all the subjects, even the Catholic ones of the empire, deciding that sons born of a mixed marriage must follow the religion of the father, and the daughters that of the mother; and that under seven years of age they must follow in the stray path of their parents from the true faith. Moreover, the same law suppresses entirely the validity of the promises which the Catholic church, with reason and with the greatest justice, exacts and prescribes absolutely before the celebration of mixed marriages. It makes apostasy itself a civil law, both as regards the Catholic religion and the Christian religion generally; it suppresses all authority of the church over cemeteries, and Catholics are bound to allow the bodies of heretics to be buried in their church yard if they have not any of their own. Moreover, the same government, on the said 25th day of May of this present year, did not hesitate to promulgate a law on marriage which entirely cancels all the enactments agreed to in the convention already alluded to. This law restores the former Austrian laws, which are contrary to the laws of the church; it admits, and even confirms, that form of marriage, absolutely condemnable, called civil marriage, when the authority of any confession whatever refuses the celebration of the marriage on grounds which are not admitted as valid as legal by the civil authorities. By this law this same government has suppressed all the authority and jurisdiction of the church on matters relative to marriage, as also all competent ecclesiastical tribunals on the subject. It has also promulgated a law on education, which suppresses all the influence of the church over education, decreeing that the whole superior supervision of education, literature and science, as also the inspection of schools, appertains to the State, which finally decrees that religious teaching in the public schools must be placed in the hands of members of each separate confession; that any religious society may open private or special schools for the youth of its faith; that those schools shall also be subject to the supreme inspection of the State, and that the school books shall be submitted to the approval of the civil authorities; with the exception, however, of such books as are meant for religious instruction, books which must be submitted to the approval of the competent authorities of each confession. You see, consequently, venerable brethren, how necessary it is strongly to reprove and condemn those abominable laws sanctioned by the Austrian government—laws which are in flagrant contradiction with the doctrines of the Catholic religion; with its venerable rights, its authority, and its divine institution; with our power and that of the apostolic see, as also with our concordat already quoted, and with natural right itself. In virtue, then, of the care of all churches entrusted to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, we raise our voice in your most illustrious assembly; we reprove and we condemn by our apostolic authority the laws which we have enumerated, and everything, general or special, in those same laws, or in matters which refer to ecclesiastical right which has been decreed or attempted unjustly, in any manner whatsoever, by the Austrian government or its subordinates, whomsoever they may be. In virtue of this same authority which appertains to us, we declare those decrees null and powerless in themselves and in their effect, both as regards the present and the future. As regards the authors of those laws, especially those who congratulate themselves on being Catholics, and have not feared to propose, establish, approve and carry out the above laws and acts, we conjure and entreat them not to forget the censures and spiritual punishments which the ecclesiastical institutions and the decrees of the œcumenical councils inflict, as having been deserved *ipso facto* by the violators of the rights of the church. Meantime, we rejoice greatly in the Lord, and we give our well-deserved praise to our venerable brothers, the archbishops and bishops of the Austrian empire, who, with truly episcopal energy, have not ceased to warn their flocks of their duties boldly to defend and protect, by speech as well as writing, the cause of the church and the said concordat concluded with us. We also desire from our hearts that our venerable brothers, the archbishops and bishops of Hungary, following the example of their colleagues, will show themselves disposed to display the same zeal and the same ardor to protect the rights of the church and defend the said concordat against the attacks which are directed against it. Nevertheless, under these calamities, which in these sad times afflict the church everywhere, we do not cease, venerable brothers, with the deepest fervor and humility of heart, to pray to God that he may upset all the criminal designs of his enemies and those of his holy church, suppress their impious efforts, and, in his mercy, lead them back into the paths of justice and salvation."

THE Medical Society of Pennsylvania, at its recent meeting, resolved that, since the habit of intoxication by alcohol and opium does not seem to be materially controlled by the system of pledge-taking on the part of the people, or of punitive legislation on the part of their representatives, it is the peculiar prerogative of physicians to investigate the causes of this fearful practice, so far as they may exist in the human constitution, in professional usage, or common custom, and to recommend sanitary regulations to the legislature and the people, on the same principle that they would suggest preventatives or palliatives for any other public scourge. The society accordingly appointed a committee to report at its next meeting on the medical, social and civil aspects of intoxication by alcohol and opium, and the duty of physicians in the premises.

Mobile Conference Institutions.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

Mr. Editor: The recent commencement occasions at these two institutions were seasons of unusual interest. The depressed condition of the country and the straitened circumstances of our people have put it out of the power of our friends to expend money for the education of their children, as heretofore, and also rendered most of them unable to redeem the pledges made to the university in better times. Under these circumstances some of us went up to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees with no little misgiving as to the future. But upon comparing views and feelings, and eliciting the feelings of the professors and the community, our confidence and spirit took on a decidedly healthier and more buoyant tone, and we left Greensboro fully determined to live, and go through the trial of the hour. We became fully aware that we had been too modest—had not taken the requisite steps to bring the character and merits of the university before our people and the public. We made the mistake of supposing that the intelligence of both would enable them to appreciate its worth—the last thing the public can understand. There is no subject on which brag and humbuggery rise more fully to "the sublime" than on the subject of schools and colleges.

We have no intention of boasting extensively, but our professors have determined, at the request of the board, to visit different sections of our patronizing territory—show themselves, and present the claims of the university; and already the effects begin to appear.

The preparatory department is under their immediate care, thus making it the best school of the kind in the country, giving the pupils the benefit of the instruction of the same men through the whole course of their education. Under these arrangements, I hesitate not to give it as my opinion that as good an education can be obtained at the Southern University as at any other institution in the country; and in nine cases out of ten a better one than at the far-famed University of Virginia, for the simple reason that not one in ten who attend that institution can graduate, and thus get only an unsymmetrical training by graduating in two or three schools only. And then we take students through the year for less than half the expense of attending any college in Virginia.

Several of my friends, attracted by high-sounding names and vigorous puffing, sent their sons to Virginia, and the expenses in every case ran up to seven or eight hundred dollars; whereas arrangements have been made at Greensboro for board in private families, including everything, at such rates that the whole cost of the collegiate year shall not exceed two hundred and eighty dollars, and by boarding in the university boarding department the entire expense of the year will not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars. This, of course, does not include books, but everything else. Board can be had for sixteen dollars per month. The community is doing these things in order to sustain the university. Tuition is sixty dollars per term; contingent fee, five dollars. Now where can a young man procure a first rate education for anything like this sum per annum? Then the moral surroundings of the pupils are not to be lost sight of. Such is the tone of the moral and social atmospheres of the place, that not a single reprimand or even private reproof has been called for during two years. Instead of the drunken rowdyism so often marking college life, the people of Greensboro know nothing of the annoyances usual from college boys. When will Christian people and the public duly appreciate such advantages, and properly patronize such schools?

A pleasing feature in our recent meeting was the increased interest in the education of the young for the ministry. We have now one at Greensboro, and four at Summerfield, while several others have applied to know if they can be assisted. Our recent district meeting pledged this district to the support of a promising young man as long as it was deemed desirable; while at Greensboro the board of several more was pledged. We intend to have each district in the conference support at least one young man preparing for the sacred work.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE

appeared to great advantage in both departments. Though the attendance had been small through the year, the performances were of a high order. The speaking of the young men surpassed that of former years in clearness of enunciation and delivery, justness of emphasis, and propriety of gesticulation. So manifest was the improvement that I was led to inquire of Professor Massey how he had succeeded in bringing the young men forward so strikingly; and he informed me that he had accomplished it by going down to the very ground-work, and teaching them how to read, in the first place. He has a manifest talent for bringing boys out, inspiring self-respect and interest in their studies, and an ambition to succeed. I heard one of his patrons, who had tried different schools, say that he would sooner give him two hundred dollars a year to teach his son than to send him to any one else for nothing! He had succeeded in making zealous and earnest students out of several young men who had never before been interested in their studies. This is a mark of true excellence in teaching.

Prof. Vaughn is a man who would be known all through the South if he lived in Virginia. His attainments are remarkable, especially in languages. He teaches all the modern languages of Europe. His success as a teacher was clearly perceived by Bishop Wightman, as it had been long since by Dr. Garland—both of whom had daughters with him the past year. His own statement was, that he had realized more satisfactory results from teaching the past year than ever before. In short, we believe we have both schools at Summerfield as well officered as any schools in the country. That difficult achievement—reading compositions so as to be heard on commencement day—was done so as to elicit universal commendation. And withal, the expense is far less than at any other institution in the South, or North, of equal grade.

Board is only sixteen dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Tuition in the literary department, including all the modern languages and Latin, sixty dollars.

In the music department, sixty dollars, and five dollars for use of instrument.

Painting in pastelle	$10 00
Painting in oil colors	50 00
Painting in water colors	50 00

Thus the whole expense of the collegiate year, exclusive of painting and books, is only two hundred and seventy-four dollars; while at all other schools of similar grade the expense will run up from three hundred and fifty to seven hundred dollars.

We thus furnish the best schools, at the cheapest expense, that can be had in the country.

J. Hamilton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

To the Ministers and Official Members of the Vicksburg District, Mississippi Conference, of the M. E. Church South:

Dear Brethren—Our District Meeting was held last year in Port Gibson, at which we appointed Fayette as the place of our next meeting, subject to the call of our presiding elder. But, unfortunately for us, we have no presiding elder to call us together. The bishop assigned to this episcopal district has been written to for advice, but at this late date no answer has been received; and as we cannot elect our lay delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference without a District Meeting, after due consultation we have concluded to invite you to meet at Fayette on Thursday, September 17th, at ten o'clock A. M.

We respectfully request the ministers in charge to notify their official members as soon as practicable. We expect to have a protracted meeting in progress, to be continued through the following week, and solicit as many of the brethren as can to remain with and assist us in our meeting.

W. F. Glenn
C. Jones.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Oxford, commencing on Friday morning, August 28th. The pastors on the several works will please come prepared to make the usual reports. Elected delegates and all official members are expected to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided for all.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Bishop William M. Wightman, D. D., L. L. D., will hold a District Meeting for the Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference, at Tallassee, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 13, 1868. Preachers and delegates are urged to be present with full reports at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew, D. D., is expected to be present. Rev. S. A. Pilley will preach the introductory sermon on Thursday night. Ample accommodations for all.

D. M. Hudson, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Durant, Holmes county, Mississippi, commencing on Thursday, the 6th day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Brethren, on arriving at Durant, will report to Brother T. C. Parrish or Brother Madison Weems.

J. M. Pegg, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st.	July 5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	19
Quarterly Conference for do	18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.	
Jefferson City	26
Moreau street	Aug. 2
Thibodeaux	9
Felicity street	16
Carondelet street	23
Baton Rouge	29, 30
Plaquemine	Sept. 7

J. O. Keener, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carrol circuit, at Oak Grove	July 18, 19
Delhi and Floyd ct., at Floyd	25, 26
Bastrop station	Aug. 1, 2
Bastrop circuit	8, 9
Jefferson circuit	15, 16
Ion circuit	22, 23
Winsborough ct., at Bocuff Prairie	29, 30
Lake Providence	Sept. 5, 6
Waterproof	12, 13

The District Meeting will be held at Delhi, on the 19th and 20th of September.

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	June 27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July 4, 5
Summit circuit, at Summit	11, 12
Brookhaven	
Meadville, at Beach Grove	18, 19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth	25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug. 1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown	8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs	15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahata	22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle	29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

John B. Bowen, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June 6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel	13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre	20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)	27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July 4, 5
Woodville station	18, 19
Wilkinson circuit	25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug. 8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	15, 16
Kingston circuit	29, 30
Natchez station	Sept. 5, 6

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June 13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge	20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July 4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek	11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater	18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove	25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug. 1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope	15, 16
Yazoo City station	22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek	29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept. 5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. Pegg, P. E.

Shreveport Dist. Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June 13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield	20, 21
Kenchie ct., at Kenchie	27, 28
Natchitoches	July 4, 5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove	18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring	25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug. 15, 16
Shreveport	29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept. 19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Eastern Shore, at Daphney	July 4, 5
Whistler, at Daphney	11, 12
Citronelle, at Citronelle	18, 19
Mobile, St. Paul's	26
Mobile, Franklin street	Aug. 2
Mobile, St. Francis street	9
Cottage Hill	15, 16
Pascagoula, at Vernal	22, 23
Ocean Springs, at McLelland's	29, 30
Bay Shore, at Village	Sept. 5, 6

Thos. W. Homman, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston	June 27, 28
Meridian	July 4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron	11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill	18, 19
Macon	25, 26
Enterprise	Aug. 1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill	8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville	15, 16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville	22, 23

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June 27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July 11, 12
Rankin, at Salem	18, 19
Ocoha, at Sharon	Aug. 1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'	8, 9
White Plains, at Conlville	15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet	22, 23
Pauldiog, at Holder's	29, 30

Henry P. Lewis, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT to teach English Branches, Modern Languages, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental work, wishes an engagement. Address Miss A. F. CARLYLE, Brookhaven, Miss. july25 1m

ROOFING SLATE.—JOHN GALT, wholesale dealer in Red, Purple, Green and Black Roofing Slates, 21 and 23 Tenth avenue, New York; and 56 Terrace, Buffalo, New York. Send for a circular before purchasing elsewhere. july25 4tr

CHILDREN.—All parents should understood that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being exclusively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere. july25 4tr

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

Payments—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability. july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLlege, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

Rev. Charles B. Stuart, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Fall Session of this well-known institution will open on Wednesday, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a coverlet or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's *Domestic Family Physician* describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, may2 7mr 714 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This institution, with a full Faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.

In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught, without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.

For Music and Painting skilled instruction and the best facilities provided.

Boarders will find a home in the College with the family of the Principal.

Prices throughout *very low* for the grade of the institution. The entire charges for board and the full Literary Course will not exceed $25 per month.

The climate is specially favorable to study, and hence our scholastic year is one month longer than in the Gulf States.

For particulars apply to R. K. HARGROVE, july25 1m President, Franklin, Tennessee.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, A PERfect Hair Dressing, for preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

For sale by all Druggists. july25 4tr

WANTED.—A MUSIC TEACHER, competent to give instruction on the Piano, Guitar and Violin can get board and $25 to $40 per month *during the summer*, and from October to June 1 can promise $60 to $75 per month and board. Must bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, qualifications, etc. H. T. LEWIS, july11 1m Farmerville, Union parish, La.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIversity, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky.

FALL AND WINTER SESSION.

From the third Monday in September to January 1 ..... $16 00
From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks ... 12 00
From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks. 12 00

Incidental Fees—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.

Indigent young men can have tuition free, but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.

Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing, fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.

Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named.

For further information address Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR, july11 12t President.

MISS PEARCE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

97 Lexington avenue, corner Twenty-seventh street New York.

The utmost care taken to impart a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches. Especial attention given to Modern Languages, Music and Art, and every care taken to insure a useful, polite and scientific education. Physical Culture attended to, with baths, exercise in the open air and in the Gymnasium. Commencement of school year, September 17th. Circulars, with full particulars, upon application. References: Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., and Rev. S. H. Weston, New York. july25 4tr

F. KUES' BOOT AND SHOE MANufactory,

NO. 27 EXCHANGE ALLEY,

Between Customhouse and Canal streets, je6 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

D. L. CAMPBELL,
F. M. ECKFORD,
J. F. CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a partnership, under the firm of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a

COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and correspondents.

Particular attention will be given to filling orders. Consignments of all kinds of Produce solicited. Strict attention will be given to all interests entrusted to our care. Liberal advances made on consignments.

F. M. ECKFORD.
GEO. ALPH. CAGE.
Office, No. 42 Union street. New Orleans, July 1, 1868. july1 6m

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

East Middleboro', Mass., June 9, '64.

Messrs. Burnett & Co.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than former'y. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect, WM. S. EDDY.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors. For sale by Druggists everywhere. may2 3mr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St., Boston, Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and saves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York mar7 1y

NOW READY: THE TRIUMPH.—A new book of

CHURCH MUSIC

For choirs, singing schools, conventions, etc.

BY GEORGE F. ROOT.

This remarkable work is now ready, the first one of the kind by Mr. Root since the *Diapason*, which was issued some seven years ago. The first edition is ordered in advance of its issue. The second edition of 10,000 is already in press.

Orders filled in the order received, the preference being given to orders for sample copies.

THE TRIUMPH

is the largest book of its kind, containing 103 pages. Price, $1 50; $15 a dozen. Single copies sent for a limited time, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of $1.

ROOT & CADY, july25 4tr 67 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG, july25 4tr 91 Columbia st., N. Y. City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE Address A. J. FILLAM, July25 4tr Springfield, Vermont.

FAVORITE SCHOOL DESKS.—Superior Philosophical Instruments.—For complete Educational Catalogue, with prices, address American School Apparatus Company, 13 Murray street, New York. july25 4tr

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER months the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood. Instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Buchu is the great diuretic.—Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The best test of their purity and superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

My laboratory for the manufacture of Fluid Extracts has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the mode of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extracts are pleasant in taste and odor, and Immediate in their action.

None are genuine unless done up in the steel-engraved wrapper, and signed H. T. Helmbold.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

H. T. HELMBOLD, druggist, of eighteen years' experience, and manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Principal Depots—Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; and Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. may30 3mr

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

HORT: FISHER, Agen may2 1y No. 203 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

FLOWERS.

They spring unnoticed and unheeded,
Mid rocky wilds they bloom;
They flourish 'mid the desert bleak,
They deck the silent tomb.
They cheer the peasant's lowly cot,
Adorn the monarch's hall;
They fill each quiet shady spot—
O, who can tell them all!

Some o'er the mountains rugged hang
Their blossoms bright and fair,
And there in joyful beauty spring,
Fanned by the fragrant air.
Some 'neath the ocean's rolling wave
In silent grandeur grow,
Nor heed the storm which o'er them rave
But still in beauty blow.

Some where the eagle builds her nest,
Where man has never trod,—
Where e'en the clouds dare not rest
Upon the trembling sod—
Yes, there, e'en there, wild flowers grow
In richest dress arrayed,
And o'er the clustering eaglets throw
Their light and graceful shade.

Mid mountains of perpetual snow,
By icy girdles bound,
Some, rendered doubly beauteous, glow,
And deck the frozen ground.
And 'mid cold winter's angry storm
The snow-drop rears its head,
And shows its pure, unspotted form
When other flowers have fled.

Some on the breezes of the night
Their grateful odors send;
While others, children of the light,
To-day their perfume lend.
Some bloom beneath the torrid zone,
'Neath India's sultry skies;
Mid Iceland's mountains, chill and lone,
The forms of others rise.

The stately fern, the golden broom,
The lily, tall and fair—
All these in rich succession bloom
And scent the summer air.
In secret dell, by murm'ring rill—
In gardens bright and gay—
Within the valley—on the hill—
Flowers cheer our toilsome way!

Flowers image forth the boundless love
That bears his children all,
Which ever droppeth from above
Upon the great and small;
Each blossom that adorns our path,
So joyful and so fair,
Is but a drop of love divine
That fell and flourished there.

TINY DAVY.

At ten years of age Davy was scarcely taller than a flour barrel, and it was decided that he would never be able to look over that familiar article. A tiny, delicate waif, he seemed more like some pretty flower that had blown, by chance, in a kitchen garden, without any one to tend and nurture it according to its needs; for Davy's home was an almshouse, his toys the chips and blocks and rusty nails that collected in the yard from time to time, his playmates the rough ragamuffins who slept under the same roof as himself—hardy little fellows, who had inherited quick tempers and poverty in common with Davy, but to whom nature had added the further endowment of rosy cheeks and healthy frames she had denied to him. But, after all, Davy had his aspirations, his miniature day-dreams, his castles in the air. He aspired to be a man—to be a *tall* man, and wear a coat like the overseer's, and go wherever he pleased, and do as he liked, and read without spelling his words, like the clergymen who visited the almshouse, and to earn his own living. Wasn't it odd that he should have set his heart on this? Poor Davy! He really believed there *could* come a day when all the benefits of manhood should be his own; when he would leave the gloomy almshouse and its uncouth inmates, all but old Aunt Nancy—Aunt Nancy, who was everybody's aunt, perhaps because she had never been anybody's; who tucked him up on cold winter nights, and sung to him with her quavering voice, and cosseted him as well as her slender means would allow. He used to stroke her gray hair, and say: 'Dear Aunt Nancy, when I'm a man I will buy you a red gown and a rocking-chair; and you shall live in my house, and keep your myrtle-tree in the sunny windows; and your pussy shall sleep all day before the fire, and nobody shall tread on its tail—when *I'm* a man.'

And so Davy used to plan about being a man, till one day when the overseer set the other boys to piling wood in the yard. Davy was seldom given any such tasks, because he was such an infant; so he built mud forts, while the others worked away at the wood, some of them secretly envying the little engineer.

'Why don't Davy pile wood?' asked one, at length.

'Don't you see? Because he's too little,' was the reply.

'No, I'm not too little,' said Davy, who really seemed to sleep with one ear open, and eagerly resented being called little; so he caught at the sticks, almost as long as himself, and tugged and pulled and piled them with a will, till his hands were torn and his strength exhausted. Then he sat down on a log, and listened to the boys, as they talked of what they should do when they grew up—for they all seemed infected with the desire of 'growing up.'

One lazy little fellow fancied he would be a shoemaker, 'because he sits all day on a bench, and pegs away like a clock.'

'And that's awl!' put in the would-be wit.

'I am going to be a farmer, and have lots of apple trees,' remarked another, who was uncomfortably fond of apples; since he seldom got them.

'And I'll be a soldier, and have a gun that will go *bang!*' continued another.

'Humph!' rejoined a fourth, 'I won't be any of those things; I'll be a tailor—I will—and have as many new coats as I like.'

'Well, I mean to be like Mr. Blue; I heard some one say he was the richest man in town, and a banker; so I'm going to be a banker!' declared one more ambitious than his neighbors.

'A banker!' they all sang out, opening their eyes and mouths at the same time; 'what's that?'

'I don't know,' answered the young banker, rather brought to bay; 'but that's no matter. O, he takes money out of a bank!'

'Well,' said Davy, rising, and thrusting his hands into his empty pockets, 'I'm going to be a man to put money *into* the bank.'

'Pooh,' returned the tailor, 'you won't ever *be* a man; you're nothing but a dwarf.'

'Never be a man! Shan't I?' Davy asked of the others, all white and trembling at the idea.

'Keep still—can't you?' said the little shoemaker to the tailor; 'don't you know better than to twit a fellow? If he doesn't grow to be a man, he won't have to do a man's work—will he?'

'But that's what I *want* to do when I grow up.'

'You won't ever grow up, I tell you,' persisted the wicked tailor. 'You will never be anything but a baby, and by and by you'll be taken round for a show. There!'

Davy's eyes glowed like sparks, he shook like a leaf, doubled up his tiny fists, and declared war.

'Pooh!' said the tailor again, as as if he were blowing a feather, 'I am not going to fight *you*; I should knock you into a cocked-hat and cane in a minute.'

This was too great a blow to Davy's dignity, and he fled, and hid himself in a dim passage-way, where his wrath could dissolve into tears, and he take heart to disbelieve his mischance. While the great sobs tore their way up, as if they would bear his little life away with them, some one came along the passage and laid a gentle hand on Davy. 'Crying? What's the matter with my little man?' It was the clergyman, on his semi-weekly visit at the almshouse.

'I'm not a man. I *never* shall be a man,' cried Davy, forgetting all his awe of the great man; 'he *said* I shouldn't. I'm a dwarf, and he can knock me into a cocked hat and cane. O, I hate him—I do!'

'I had much rather be a dwarf than hate any one, Davy,' Mr. Kirk answered him.

'You—you would? Isn't it, then, so bad to be a dwarf?'

'Not so bad as to hate; not *bad* at all, only a little inconvenient.'

'But I don't know, sir; what do you mean?' sobbed Davy; 'I shall always be a little boy?'

'We all have a soul, you know, as well as a body,' began the good clergyman.

'O, yes, I feel it here!' said Davy, pressing a hand on his breast.

'Well, then, did you feel it just now when you hated some one?'

'O, I forgot it then; I only thought about—about my body.'

'Yes; so you see that, when you hate, it dwarfs your soul; and a dwarfed soul is a much greater misfortune than a dwarfed body.'

'Then my soul will grow, if I am not wicked? Will it grow to be a man's soul? as *big* as a man's?'

'Certainly.'

'I don't see—' said Davy; 'won't it grow too big for my body?'

'In that case you will be given a spiritual body,' said Mr. Kirk, feeling that the child could understand him; and then he went on to tell him that this present body was the temple of his soul, that through it all his worship must ascend to God; and, no matter how small or misshapen it might be, one should not despise it, nor grieve about it, if only one preserved it, unsoiled by ill temper and unholiness, a pure shelter for the wayfaring soul.'

So at last Davy dried his tears and forgave the naughty tailor, and tried hard to put up with being a dwarf. But, somehow or other, he couldn't enjoy himself as before; all his castles in the air were tumbling down about his ears, and he couldn't find heart to build more, nor materials even. It seemed to him every day harder to keep down the angry words when the others provoked him, and he would think, 'If I were only as big as they, I think I could do it,' and then he would remember that the victory would be so much the greater as he was smaller, and so he often stopped short in the middle of a cross word, and got the better of himself. He declined to have Aunt Nancy took him into bed any longer, decrying that if he couldn't have the stature of a man, he might at least have a man's independence in a measure; but Aunt Nancy brought the argument of tears to bear against his pride, and he relented. He marked off his height with charcoal against the white wall, and every morning ran to see if he had not gained upon himself. In his dreams the Jack's bean stalk grew into the heavens, and on some occasions he could hardly persuade himself, after waking and remeasuring, that he had not overstepped the black mark. Mr. Kirk surprised him, one morning, taking the gauge of his inches.—'You are thinking too much about it, Davy,' said he; 'which of us by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature?' And Davy neglected to measure himself thereafter.

One day a stranger came to see Mr. Screwum, the overseer; and Mr. Screwum, having a great deal of sympathy for the towns-people who were taxed to support the almshouse, and very little for the towns-poor—Mr. Screwum, I say, made Davy over to the stranger for a certain time, to be exhibited wherever the stranger pleased—as the wicked little tailor had said, to 'be made a show.'

You may imagine the distress of poor Davy, so sensitive as he was; to be shown off by gaslight, nightly, to a thousand people; standing on the backs of chairs, acting in pantomimes, singing comic songs, dancing hornpipes till his head was lighter than his heels, cracking other people's jokes, and breaking his own heart.

It would have been strange, indeed, if the old Adam had not risen in him *then*; and often, when the audience expected something comic of him, he had half a mind to tell them, boldly, that it was probable that their eyes and ears had been given them for more Christian uses than to go out of their way to see and hear a dwarf make a fool of himself.

But all this was not to last long; he got a fall one day—a fall that injured his spine, the doctors said, and Davy was sent back to the almshouse; and there Aunt Nancy cared for him in her feeble but affectionate way; there Mr. Kirk came often, and read to him tender Bible lines; and there, last of all, came the little tailor, begging Davy to forgive him 'before he went to be an angel.'

And so, one evening, when the sunset yet smouldered in the west, Davy sent for Mr. Kirk. 'Poor Aunt Nancy,' said he; 'I had promised her such a pretty red gown and a rocking-chair when I grew up; and now, you know, I shall never grow up.'

'I will see to that,' said Mr. Kirk.

'But I shall be changed—you said?'

'We shall all be changed—in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye.'

'And I shall not be a dwarf any longer? I shall be a man—shall I not? a man like you?' and he caressed the clergyman with his failing fingers.

'Dear child,' said he, 'not like me, but like Him; who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body.'

'In the twinkling of an eye,' repeated Davy, smiling back on him from the threshold of eternity, and in a minute more the great gates had closed behind him, and the minister sat alone.

Davy had left the almshouse forever.—*Mary N. Prescott, in 'Our Young Folks.'*

A FEW WORDS TO A FATHER.—Take your son for a companion whenever you can. It will relieve the already over-burdened, anxious mother of so much care. It will gratify the boy; it will please the mother; it certainly ought to be a pleasure to you. What mother's eye would not brighten when her child is fondly cared for? And when his eye kindles, his heart beats, and his tongue prattles faster and faster, with the idea of 'going with father,' does she not share her little boy's happiness, and is not her love deepened by her husband's considoration, so just, and yet too often so extraordinary? It will keep him and you out of places into which separately you might enter. It will establish confidence, sympathy, esteem and love between you. It will give you abundant and very favorable opportunities to impart instruction, to infuse and cultivate principles, and develop and strengthen a true manhood. It will enable him to 'see the world,' and to enjoy a certain liberty, which may prevent that future licentiousness which so often results from a sudden freedom from long restraint.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

DEEP AND THOROUGH CULTURE.

In all the processes of culture, the first and most prominent is the deep and thorough pulverization of the soil, or, in plain terms, deep plowing and thorough harrowing. In the absence of this preparation we have no assurance of a full crop. 'Not so fast,' says our friend Stockdown, 'for when I came into the country, thirty years ago, shallow plowing made us good crops, much better than we can have now with all your new-fangled notions. The fact is, the land is wearing out, and you must seed down and let it recover, and then turn up the sod, and you will be able to grow wheat and corn again. The land is worn out—I say worn out—and it must be seeded down.

We do not propose to admit any such fact—that our land is worn out, but that the hygrometric change of the atmosphere has wrought a new condition of things, to which we must conform.

Pasturing and plowing have been the means of drying the soil, and to enable it to hold the required amount of moisture it must be deepened; that is all there is of it. Shallow culture did very well when the air was so saturated with moisture that the nightly dews were like a small shower. We might, with the same propriety, tell our friend Stockdown that the heavens were worn out, for they no longer give the supply of dews that we were accustomed to. If we will plow deep and finely commute the soil, so that the rain will pass down through it, and thus retain the gases that are held in solution in the rain drops, we shall not only enrich the soil, but we shall have an ample supply of moisture for our crops. It is said that the soil is drying out. Most certainly it is, and for this reason we must stir it more often, so as to admit the air. This crust must be broken often if we would have the plants make rapid growth. Suppose we have a field of winter wheat, on which the winter rains have soddened the soil, we put on the harrow and stir the surface, and at the same time destroy a portion of the plants with the teeth of the harrow; yet the advantage is on the side of the crop. The same is true of spring wheat and oats; in fact, all the small grains.

We see it stated that in England the wheat crop is double that of ours; and yet very few of our farmers are aware that in England the land is deeply tilled; that the seed is planted in drills, and that the crop receives repeated weedings and hoeings, in which the steel rakes act a prominent part. When labor becomes cheaper or wheat dearer, or when experience shall have demonstrated that this hand-weeding and hoeing is profitable, then shall we also double the average of our wheat crop as certainly as do the wheat-growers of England. Cheap labor and dear wheat are potent powers to develop good culture.

Three horses are better than two to plow our corn fields, and we trust the experiment will be tried on the corn crop at least.

The plowing into lands of about three rods wide is another cheap method of correcting the dryness and the resulting heavy rains; for we all know that any long dry spells often come to an end by a small flood, which in turn saturates the soil and stagnates the roots of the grains, trees and vegetables. A few plowings toward the centre raise the bed and make a deep dead furrow, and thus imperceptibly increase the depth of the tillage.

If we look at the grain along the centre of the land that we have back-furrowed we see there the best grain, the longest heads and tallest straw; and yet the soil has not been deepened so much as drained. But, says one, why not the drain? Simply for the want of cash, labor and experience. But we can accomplish much with the plow, and these seed beds cost us nothing. The dead furrows are not filled with water, simply for the reason that the deep tillage has enabled the soil to hold the heavy rain, like a sponge, and it sinks deeply, and in time comes back by capillary attraction.—*Saturday Courier.*

TO CLEAR A HOUSE OF VERMIN.—'Burleigh,' of the Boston *Journal*, says:

'I tell you, ladies, a secret that may be worth your knowing—a remedy to clean a house of roaches and vermin has been found. So complete is the remedy that men offer to rid the premises of all these pestilential nuisances by contract. The article is sold under the name of French green and other high sounding names, and at quite a high price. But the article, in plain English, is common green paint in powder. Six cents worth used about any house will 'clear the kitchen,' and all its surroundings. These pests infest many houses in this city, *ad nauseam*, and we believe the ladies will thank us for suggesting so cheap an eradicator.

SCIENTIFIC.

Vegetable Parchment for Preserve Coverings.

Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Co. are now supplying vegetable parchment, cut into suitable sizes for jar coverings, in small packets, and as this cheap and efficient substitute for animal membrane is rapidly coming into general use, we advise our readers to add these preserve coverings to their sundry wares. The vegetable parchment is in many respects superior to bladder for excluding air and moisture from preserves, and is much cheaper than the commonest description of skin. It is inodorous, and is not liable to promote fermentation, as, unlike animal membrane, it contains no nitrogen; it is less subject to the attacks of insects or mice, and is more elegant in appearance than bladder. Its use is attended with little trouble, for when the material has been wetted by immersion in water it is soft and yielding, and can be readily stretched and tied over the jar. As evidence of its fitness for covering preserves we need simply mention that since the year 1859 nearly six million pots have been covered with it by one firm alone. Vegetable parchment is merely unsized paper in which a remarkable physical alteration has been induced by the action of diluted sulphuric acid. Its formation appears to have been first noticed in 1847 by Poumarede and Figuier, who gave to the altered paper the name of *papyrin*. The discovery remained, however, without practical application until the year 1857, when it was patented in this country by Mr. W. E. Gaine, a gentleman whose attention had for many years been directed to the improvement of paper used for photographic and other technical purposes. The material was named by Mr. Gaine *vegetable parchment* or *parchment-paper*, and is now manufactured on a large scale by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. To insure the conversion of the soft unsized paper—which is familiarly known as blotting-paper, and technically as *water leaf*—into a tough material resembling animal parchment, many precautions are requisite. The sulphuric acid by which this strange conversion is effected must be of a certain strength, for if it be too weak the paper is dissolved, and if too strong it is charred. The proper degree of dilution is attained by mixing ordinary sulphuric acid, sp. gr. 1.845, with half its bulk of water. On passing the blotting-paper or water-leaf into this diluted acid, it is converted in a few seconds into a gelatinous, gummy sheet. This, on being passed into water, in order to remove the adhering acid, becomes within a minute a tough, elastic, skin-like substance, which, when thoroughly freed from acid, is the vegetable parchment of commerce. Freedom from acid is insured by repeated washings in water, and by immersion in a weak solution of ammonia, which converts any slight trace of acid that may remain into ammonic sulphate. The most curious fact connected with the formation of the vegetable parchment is that the chemical composition of the paper and of the sulphuric acid remains unchanged. The paper gains nothing and loses nothing, and if submitted to chemical analysis, after conversion into parchment, it is found to have the exact composition that it had originally. The change is therefore purely a physical one, and must be ascribed to a rearrangement of the molecules of matter of which the paper is composed. The practical difficulties connected with the manufacture of this material on a large scale have been very great, but they have been successfully overcome by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. Mr. Gaine's original patent expired last year, but in consideration of the great merit of the invention and the expenses incurred in working it, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council advised that the patent should be prolonged for five years, dating from December last.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY BLAST.—A remarkable blast was recently made at Lime Point, (near San Francisco,) where government is about to erect a fort. For this purpose it was necessary to remove a rocky hill which rose from two hundred and fifty feet to three hundred feet above the level where the fort is to stand. A small tunnel was bored into the hill for a distance of about sixty feet. At the end of the tunnel a chamber was excavated, and a charge of four hundred pounds of powder was put into it. The tunnel was then filled up with clay and sand for a distance of forty-five feet, where another chamber had been excavated which received a charge of three thousand five hundred pounds of blasting powder. This being in position, and a wire led from each charge through the tunnel to the outside, the whole tunnel was filled up with clay and sand to its mouth. The wires from the mines were connected with an electrical machine placed at a safe distance. The charges were fired simultaneously. There was no explosion, in the popular sense of that term. A little smoke and flame was seen to escape through the moving mass of rock, and the whole face of the hill in front of the charges was seen to move outward, falling down into the sea. There was no noise from powder, and not a stone was thrown fifty feet from its position by the force of the explosion. About eighty thousand tuns of rock were removed by the blast. It was not all thrown into the sea; much of it will have to be rolled down by hand. Still the result was very striking—eighty thousand tuns removed at a cost of two and a half cents per tun!—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Recent Scientific Discoveries.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MAKING MACHINE.—Last summer we described a pneumatic ice-making machine, the invention of M. E. Carre, of Moislaus. Our account attracted a good deal of attention, and brought numerous inquiries; and we recur to the subject now, as the machine was exhibited, for the first time in England, by Dr. Roscoe, at the conversazione at the College of Physicians last week, and was found to fulfill all the invention promised. It is, as we explained, a simple air-pump, under the receiver of which the carafe, decanter, or vessel of water to be frozen is placed. The action of the pump necessarily causes the rapid evaporation of the water, and consequent reduction of temperature. So far all is very simple; but now comes the most ingenious part of M. Carre's invention. To remove the atmosphere of aqueous vapor resulting from the exhaustion of the air, it is made to pass over the surface of some strong sulphuric acid, kept in agitation by a peculiar contrivance, so that a large surface is presented to the vapor. By this means rapid absorption of the vapor takes place, and consequently rapid evaporation and reduction of temperature; so that, in about three minutes, a decanter of water is reduced to a freezing point. An apparatus for congealing one decanter at a time costs only four pounds. There is but one drawback to the very extensive use of this ingenious apparatus, and that a little instruction would quickly remove. The sulphuric acid soon becomes too dilute to absorb the vapor of water. A chemist knows how to deal with his dilute acid, which only requires to be evaporated to be ready for use again. But with ordinary people it will always be a difficulty and a loss.—*American Artisan.*

A CONTENTED MIND.—'I saw the most *splendid* doll down town,' said Carrie. 'It was as big as baby, and it had such *beautiful* curly hair, and parian arms and feet—not old kid ones, as my doll has. I wish it was mine.' 'Better wish for a contented mind, Carrie,' said grandma. 'I must tell you a story:

'When I was about your age I was very fond of dolls, too; but we did not have such handsome ones as children have now-a-days. I never had any except a rag one, with bead eyes, but was continually wishing for a Gorman doll, made of wood, with a painted face. One day my mother told me to get ready for a walk with her, saying that, 'after I came home, she would give me money to buy a doll, if I still wished for one.' I was delighted. We went to the poorest part of the town, and entered a small house, hearing a little girl singing as we opened the door. I was surprised to find she was the only person in the house, and that she was blind. She sat in a chair by the fire, knitting, and seemed very happy. We sat down, and mother told her she had brought her little girl to see her, and asked if she did not feel very lonely when her mother was away. 'Sometimes, but not very often,' she said, 'for I like to knit fast, so that I can sell many stockings; then, if I begin to be lonely, I sing hymns, or repeat Bible verses.' I was very much interested in her, and asked her if she would like to have me come and read to her sometimes. She was delighted, and looked so happy as she said, 'No one has ever thought of reading to me but mother, and she has very little time.'

'On our way home, mother said, she would give me the money for a doll if I still wanted one, or I might buy something for the blind girl.'

'What did you do, grau'ma?' said Carrie eagerly.

'Oh, I bought a warm woollen dress for the blind girl, and I think that gave me far more pleasure than if I had bought a doll. I found it more blessed to *give* than to *receive*.'

MODESTY.—Nothing is more amiable than true modesty, and nothing more contemptible than that which is false; the one guards virtue, the other betrays it. True modesty is ashamed to do anything that is repugnant to right reason; false modesty is ashamed to do anything that is opposite to the humor of those with whom the party converses.

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The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

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When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers.*

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
38 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb2

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE,

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA AND
TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes bold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

Rev. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

JOHN O. PARHAM, Of New Orleans. BEVERLY BLUNT, of Miss.

PARHAM & BLUNT, COTTON FACTORS, AND Commission Merchants.

No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug24 1y

BRITISH HONDURAS,

One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College,*)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. —ap27 1y

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Under the patronage of the Mobile Conference.

W C I Richardson, M A, late Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology in the University of Alabama, President.

Mrs Kate Richardson, Co-principal.

Mrs M B N Stallard, former principal of the Alabama Female Institute, Belles Lettres.

Mrs Hortense Rodes, (widow of Gen. Robert E Rodes.) Musical Directress.

Miss Ellen Gould, School of Design.

Miss T M Walker, Primary Department.

Rates.—In compliance with the resolution of the Mobile Conference, Tuition has been reduced thirty per cent. in this Institution for the term just commenced.

Tuition in Primary Department, $3 per month. In Collegiate Department, including Latin and Vocal Music, $6 per month. Drawing, Painting and Music extra.

Board, with room furnished, $20.

The above, with washing and lights, $25.

Boarding-pupils received at any time during the year, and charged only from time of entrance.

Beneficiaries.—Daughters of all ministers of the gospel, engaged exclusively in the exercise of their holy calling, are entitled to instruction, in the regular course, free of charge.

For circular of particulars address the President, or F. F. HEMPHILL,
mar14 3m Secretary of Local Board.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following:

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

☞ Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

Robert J. Harp, Publisher, N. O. Ec.
sept28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 39 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. Price, Esq.; Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

Dear Sir—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.
eep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lanterns from the small Hand to the large Station. FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,
uly Between Natchez street and Times Office

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building.)

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,
Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y. NEW ORLEANS.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,

Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 *East Second Street,*
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cato & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL,

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets,

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

A College for Young Ladies with a Preparatory and a Primary School.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

A J Wright, A M, President
Mrs A A Wright, Principal,
Mr R Scott Ricketts
Miss Anna M Ross

☞ Miss C A Murphy, Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental music.

Other Instructors will be announced.

☞ This Institution was founded about 1830, and incorporated in 1834, and has a bright record of usefulness. It has been under the present direction four years. The course of study is a full one, and, upon its satisfactory completion, a diploma will be awarded.

The younger pupils have the same instructors, and receive the same attention as their seniors. Exercises are continued throughout the course, in Penmanship, Elocution, Orthography, the science of English Grammar, the Art of Composition, and Arithmetic.

The buildings are spacious, retired, well shaded, and well designed for Academic uses. PORT GIBSON is noted for its beauty, salubrity, order and good society. Transportation from Grand Gulf will be by railroad in a few days.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 16.

Boarders are under special charge of the Lady Principal. Board and English Tuition, $70 00 per quarter. For circulars and particulars Apply to A J. WRIGHT,
D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 21

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1830,)

Warerooms, Nos. 611 and 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with their patent Combination Sounding boards,

Patented August 11th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College	$20 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

NEW BOOKS.

BRANCH

Southern Methodist Publishing House

124 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTHWEST;" by J. G. Jones	$1 25
AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones	50c
THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder.	$1 50
PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler	$2 00
SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with Instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail	1 25
NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin	$1 00
"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker	$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt	6 50
ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans	2 00
BILL ARP	1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES; Quarto; Bean, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Psalms in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS	10 00
KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully Illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth	25 00
Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.	

Catalogues sent to all who request it.

Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$40 00
Incidental Fee	5 00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75 00
Incidental Fee	5 00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20 00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. Mitchell, Pres't. of Board Trustees.
Oct. 10th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
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JULY				1	2	3	4
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AUG							1
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NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To Agents.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

MARRIED.

In Greensboro, Alabama, on the 2d of June, by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, Mr. DAVID J. CASTLEMAN, formerly of Virginia, to Miss BELLE SLEDGE, daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Sledge.

OBITUARIES.

Departed this life, on the 1st of July, at Rocky Springs, Claiborne county, Mississippi, Rev. THOMAS OWEN, of the Mississippi Conference, from cancer of the stomach, in the eighty-second year of his age.

In recording the death of much-loved friends it frequently occurs that the tender feelings of the heart lead the writer to dwell upon the life and merits of the deceased in the language of laudatory praise; but the subject of this sketch possessed so many attractive qualities, noble and generous traits of character, that his memory needs not the aid of eulogy.

In all the endearing relations of life he was exemplary, and deeply, dearly and affectionately beloved by all who knew him; and more, he was blessed with that rare beauty and excellence of demeanor, in his public and private career, which distinguished him as a minister of the gospel, as a faithful and devoted husband, and as an esteemed and much-beloved citizen.

He was the subject of early religious training and impressions; and although a part of his youthful days were passed in careless living, at an early age he was converted to Christianity, and soon after began to exhort. When an opportunity offered he was ordained a minister of the gospel of Christ. His prayer to God then was that his life might be prolonged ten years, if no more, that he might make some small reparation for past sins, ingratitude and neglect.

He soon became a faithful and zealous ambassador for Christ, and spent the remainder of his long life entirely in the service of the church, in trying to do good, and in endeavoring to plead the cause of heaven. Under the fostering care, guidance and blessings of the Almighty he was enabled to witness happy results from most of his efforts to do good.

During his long life of usefulness he received thousands into the church, and through his instrumentality many have been turned to righteousness, who will shine as bright stars in his crown of rejoicing.

As a minister he was regarded with much esteem and love. Although toward the close of his life he was much enfeebled by age and greatly debilitated from the ravages of the very distressing and painful disease with which he had suffered for many years, and from which he died, yet he never lost an opportunity to do good, to administer to the wants of the needy and suffering, and was ever faithful and indefatigable in his efforts to this end.

Reason and truth were the guides of his judgment, piety his most prominent feature of character, and the greatest happiness of his noble heart seemed to flow from fountains springing from the happiness of others.

The peculiar traits of character of the deceased were a mine of priceless treasure, on which memory will never cease to dwell. These benevolent and inestimable qualities were sanctified in his last illness by him who was ever the theme of his heart—Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

He suffered the greatest agony several days before his death; yet with steadfast hope, a firm and unwavering trust, he looked to Christ for grace to support him in his severe afflictions. Without a murmur he resigned his ebbing life to Christ, assured that the night of death would soon be followed by the dawn of immortal glory.

In the sweet comfort and blessed assurance that he died in the triumph of a blissful hope beyond the grave, his much bereaved companion bows in humility and with Christian resignation before the afflicting hand of the Almighty.

The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease;
And, life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace.
Soldier of Christ, well done!
Praise be thy new employ;
And, while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Saviour's joy.

H.

CHLOROFORM is recommended for determining the strength of diluted alcohol. When the two are brought together in a test glass, the water and pure alcohol are separated, the former falling to the bottom, and the latter rising to the top of the chloroform.

JAMES F. HARDIN announces in the Springfield *Leader* that he can furnish 2,000 head of Texas beef cattle at any time between the first of August and the first of December next, at any place on the southern line of the State between Keetsville and Spring river.

THE best society and conversation is that in which the heart has a greater share than the head.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The scant supply prevents any active movement in our leading staple, the sales of which continue on a very limited scale. Nothing of any moment has transpired in tobacco since the heavy transactions of last week. There has been rather more movement in Cuba sugar, but the business in Louisiana is confined to a trifling retail business. Western produce has exhibited no new features, and has generally continued quiet, without any material change in prices. Notwithstanding the prevailing dullness, there has been a fair business in several branches of the wholesale trade, particularly in dry goods and hardware, in the execution of country orders, which are received more freely by dealers in consequence of the fair prospect of the growing crop.

The weather has been seasonable and showery. Our accounts from the country indicate that the prospect for the growing crops continue highly encouraging, although in some localities there are complaints of too much rain. We hear of few complaints about worms. In a week or two it will be too late for them to do any serious damage.

The river has fallen six inches since our last report, and is now eleven feet six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed on Friday depressed by the discouraging tenor of the Liverpool accounts, but still quoted at 27½ to 28c. for Good Ordinary, 28½ to 29c. for Low Middling, and 30c. for Middling, predicated on the morning business, before the receipt of the afternoon's unfavorable messages. The business since has been at prices showing a decline of one-half to one cent from the above figures. On Saturday, with the cable messages quoting Middling Uplands at 10½d., against 10⅜d. on Friday, and the New York telegrams quoting at 30½ to 31c., against 31c. previously, the few buyers who came forward claimed concessions which factors would not admit, and the business was confined to 25 bales. On Monday, a further decline being reported at Liverpool and New York, Middling Uplands being quoted in the former at 9⅞ to 10d. and Orleans at 10¼ to 10⅜d., and Uplands in the latter at 30c., holders evinced a readiness to meet the demand at a fair reduction, and 250 bales changed hands, mostly on the basis of 27c. for Good Ordinary, 28c. for Low Middling, and 29c. for Middling. On Tuesday we did not hear of a sale. There was some little inquiry at the opening, but at figures which would not be accepted or for descriptions not to be found. There is no cotton left on hand, and it is difficult to fill orders even at ruling rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 275 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 218 bales, against 468 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 250 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 586,802 bales, against 708,556 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 289,389 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 24,032 bales to Great Britain, of 1,462 to France, and of 98,798 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	26½ to 27
Low Middling	27⅞ to 28
Middling	— to 29
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales:	15256
Arrived past three days. 218	
Arrived previously 658175–658393	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc. 8019—666412	
	681668
Exported past three days 640	
Exported previously 678709—679349	
Stock on hand and on shipboard	2319

SUGAR.—Since our last review the market has been very quiet, with very little inquiry for round lots. The jobbing and retail business, however, still continues good at full prices. There were reported on Saturday sales (in small lots) of 80 hoxes Cuba sugar, Nos. 12 and 13, at 12 to 13¼c., and 175 boxes, Nos. 17 to 20, at 14¼ to 14¾c. per pound; also 10 hogsheads yellow clarified sugar at 16½c. What little Louisiana sugar there is remaining in market is retailing slowly at 13¾c. per pound for fair, 15¼c. for prime, and 17 to 17½c. for white.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, July 21, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	— to 11c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	— to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	4 to 8
Calves, per head	4 to 7

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Colton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	12 00	17 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	20	23
East India	24	26
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	..	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 50	.. ..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	.. ..	7 50
Crackers	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	.. ..	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Brazers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	23
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	.. ..	3½
—St. Domingo	4	.. ..
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	10	18
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	18	20
Feathers, ₩ lb	..	..
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 80	.. ..
Herrings	60	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	21 00
——— No. 2	.. ..	17 00
——— No. 3	.. ..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	7 75	8 00
Extra	8 50	14 00
Fine	7 00	7 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	..	18
Figs, Drum	18	20
Dried Apples	6	6½
Currants, Zante	8	..
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
———Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	.. ..
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 85
Canada	2 90	2 95
Oats	75	..
Corn; shelled ₩ bushel	90	1 05
Beans, ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Hops, ₩ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	.. ..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	.. ..	21 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	6½
Castings, American	8½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Rehoiled	75	85
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	2 50
Pitch	4 50	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	3 75
No. 2	2 75	3 00
No. 3	.. ..	2 50
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	40	..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 45
Coal Oil	39	42
In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	85
Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	.. ..	35 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	18 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	10
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	29 50	.. ..
Prime Mess	26 50	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	16	18
Do., canvassed	19	20
Sides	15	17
Shoulders	13	..
Green Shoulders	..	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18	..
In kegs	19½	..
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17½
Butter, Northern	32	33
Western	25	30
Cheese, American	7	16
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 50	.. ..
Onions	4 00	.. ..
Green Apples	4 00	5 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10
India	10	..
Carolina	..	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 55	2 60
from store	2 65	2 70
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from warehouse	2 65	2 70
from store	2 55	2 60
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	19
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9½	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	18	23
Texas, ₩ Merino		

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 20. WHOLE NUMBER..... 691.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A GEORGIA U. S. SENATOR IN PERIL.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The election of Miller to the Senate by the Georgia Legislature has disgusted the Radicals here awfully. They are determined that he shall not take his seat, and are already hatching a scheme to exclude him. If they adhere to this determination Mr. Miller must 'revert' to private life, for a contested election case in the Fortieth Congress inevitably results in the exclusion of the party who is entitled to the place.

THE NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.

This treaty has at last been ratified. It is regarded as one of the most important ones that we have ever had with Mexico, inasmuch as it settles many claims of our citizens against that country which have been accumulating in the State Department for the last twenty years.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The threatening state of affairs in Tennessee continued also to excite alarm. The course of the infatuated Brownlow is heartily condemned by all Republicans here who have the slightest regard for the peace of the country. That it is his deliberate determination to provoke a conflict of arms in Tennessee, with the hope of thereby subserving the interests of his party in the Presidential contest, seems to be the general opinion of all outside of the party.

INSIDE VIEW OF GEORGIA POLITICS.

A prominent gentleman, returned here to-day from Georgia, reports that the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified through the influence of Georgia Democrats, who were determined to do whatever was required to secure representation in Congress. He further reports that the negroes have abandoned their carpet bag associates, and will vote in a body with the whites. Many of them have returned to the plantations of their former masters, and are going to work. It is believed in Georgia that the negroes throughout the South will co-operate with their former masters, and vote against all Radical measures.

MR. PENDLETON IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton arrived here at one o'clock to-day. He took a carriage to the Louisville Hotel. A band of music was soon there and serenaded him. He was called on by many of the citizens. Geo. W. Morris introduced him to the citizens from the balcony, where he made but a few remarks, thanking the citizens for the reception. He was urged to remain over and speak here to-night, but had to decline doing so. He left the hotel at two o'clock, in an open carriage, with Gov. Stevenson and two of our citizens, escorted to the Frankfort depot by a band of musio and citizens. His reception here was a very cordial one indeed. He speaks at Frankfort to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FRANK BLAIR IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 31.—Gen. Frank P. Blair, addressed an immense meeting, this evening, from the steps of the Mansion House, in this city. His speech was principally devoted to the action of the Radical party in the reconstruction of the South, and the record of Gen. Grant. He charged that the Republicans, having lost the confidence of the white people of the country, had resorted to the support of the blacks; that it was for no love of the negro race that they had enfranchised them, but only as a scheme to maintain themselves in power. He said he had nothing to say against Gen. Grant personally; that his military services would ever be remembered with pride, but that since he had entered the arena of politics his acts, politically, were proper matters for public criticism. That Grant had changed his views on the subject of reconstruction incontestibly—having at the close of the war urged the immediate admission of Senators and Representatives of Southern States, chosen then by the people of those States. But, he said, the secret of the adherence of Gens. Grant, Sheridan and other regular army officers to the Radical party, is, that the tendency of that party, which has overthrown the prerogatives of the Supreme Court, and executive branch of the government, is toward military despotism, which, being necessarily based upon military power, would give consequence to prominent officers of the army.

He said history shows that no party pursuing the course and using the means adopted by the Radicals can live, or receive the support of the people. He denied that the sentiments expressed in his letter, or his New York speech, were revolutionary; that the people of the United States, at the last election, had repudiated negro suffrage, upon which was based the whole reconstruction scheme, and that to overthrow, by proper constitutional means, the reconstruction acts, is but carrying out the will of the people.

He charged that the Radical party only are revolutionary. In reply to a remark from the crowd, he said: The Radical party have made copperheadism respectable.

DEVASTATING CONFLAGRATION.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 31.—One of the most destructive fires that ever visited the oil regions occurred here at seven o'clock this morning, destroying both sides of Main street from the post office to the National Hotel, including the Jones House and Charles Hotel, the Bergh House, Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic telegraph offices, and Dr. Porterfield's residence — in all two hundred buildings, rendering homeless nearly as many families. The oil interests suffered but very little. The loss by this fire will probably reach $150,000, with about $50,000 insurance.

STOECKEL'S RECEIPT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The warrant for the payment of the purchase money for Alaska, amounting to $7,200,000 in coin, was to-day signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and transmitted to Baron Stoeckel, the Russian minister. A draft for that amount, payable in New York, was signed by Gen. Spinner this morning, and the following receipt given for it by the Russian minister:

"The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, does hereby acknowledge to have received at the Treasury Department in Washington, $7,2000,000 in coin, being the full amount due in coin from the United States to Russia, in consideration of the cession by the latter power to the former of a certain territory, described in the treaty entered into by the Emperor of all the Russias and the President of the United States, on the 25th day of March, 1867. STOECKEL."

"WASHINGTON, August 1, 1868."

'LITTLE PHIL.' SUED FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug 1.—Gen. Sheridan was arrested here to-day on the complaint of Mr. Dunn, for assault and battery. Dunn is postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, but was ordered off the Reserve a few days since for alleged misconduct, and refusing to obey the order was forcibly ejected; hence the action for assault.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The debt statement will probably be issued to-morrow, and will show a slight increase.

A cabinet meeting was held to-day; four members present. Seward, Schofield, Evarts and Randall absent.

—The *Express* newspaper of this city appears to day under the ownership of Jonah D. Hoover & Brother.

Rumors relative to a change in the Internal Revenue Commissionership continue. In response to a second request to accept that office, ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio, to-day sent a telegram persisting in declining the appointment.

Caleb Cushing has resigned his position as one of the commissioners to codify the United States laws.

Returns from all parts of Kentucky show an immense increase in Democratic majorities and falling off of the Radicals. Stevenson's majority will probably reach 60,000. In Louisville Stevenson received 8,244 and his Radical opponent 492.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—A Cincinnati paper says that the head of one of the robbing gangs at Seymour, Ind., the man who is said to have taken the largest share of the ninety-six thousand dollars stolen from the Adams Express Company, in May, has gone to Europe on a pleasure tour.

The commissioners of the Central Pacific Railway report an additional section of twenty miles, terminating 178 miles from the initial point at Sacramento, in good working order.

Private dispatches received here estimate the Democratic majority in Kentucky at from 50,000 to 70,000.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Lieutenant Col. John F. Dean, of the staff of the Governor of Louisiana, to-day visited the President, and on behalf of Gov. Warmoth presented a copy of resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, requesting that Federal troops be placed at the disposal of the Governor of the State to prevent murders and domestic violence.

Col. Dean also presented a letter from Gov. Warmoth, addressed to the President, arguing the necessity of granting the request of the Legislature.

The President received the papers, but did not indicate what action would be taken upon them.

Probably nothing will be done upon the subject until a full meeting of the cabinet can be had.

The resignation of Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was accepted to-day, and sent by the President to Secretary McCulloch, to be by him delivered to Mr. Rollins.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The *Intelligencer* publishes Seymour's letter in full by telegraph from New York. It covers a column and a quarter.

General Rousseau will not leave for his command until some time in September.

A Democratic conference at New York city indicates that Hoffman will be the Democratic candidate for Governor. He is the Tammany favorite.

Stevenson's majority for the Kentucky governorship will exceed 50,000.

Address of Confederate Generals to the Legislature of Tennessee.

We copy as follows from a special dispatch to the Louisville *Courier*, dated Nashville, August 1st:

The public pulse beats easier in Nashville. The interviews of the Confederate generals yesterday and to-day with the Military Committee of the Legislature were very harmonious, and will, it is now believed, be the means of preventing the militia being called out. In the conference this evening at the capitol the best feeling prevailed, and hopes were indulged in by a number on the legislative side that very soon the political disabilities would be removed from every white man in Tennessee.

Thirteen Confederate generals, from all parts of the State, who are now in the city, have addressed a communication or memorial to the Legislature, which will be published to-morrow, of which the following are the concluding features:

"We beg leave to say that the Governor, in his late message, wholly misapprehends our feelings and intentions, in declaring, in his late message, that we seek the overthrow of the State government or to do any other thing by revolutionary or lawless means. Neither we, nor our late associates, contemplate any such rashness and folly; nor do we believe there is in Tennessee any organization, either public or secret, which has such purpose, and we have neither sympathy nor affiliation therewith. Inasmuch as the supposed danger to the peace of the State is apprehended from that class with which we are considered identified, as an inducement and reason to enjoin your honorable body not to organize a military force, we pledge ourselves to maintain the order and peace of the State with whatever of influence we possess, and to uphold and support the laws, and aid in their execution.

"Trusting that the reciprocating of the sentiments by your honorable body will produce the enactment of such laws as will remove all irritating causes now distracting society; for when it is remembered that the large mass of white men in Tennessee are denied the right to vote or hold office, it is not wonderful or unnatural there should exist more or less dissatisfaction among them, and we beg leave to respectfully submit for your consideration that prompt and efficient action, on the part of the proper authorities, for the removal of the political disabilities resting upon so many of our people, would heal all the wounds of our State, and make us once more a prosperous, contented and happy people." The signatures are headed by Generals Forrest and Cheatham.

Hon. John M. Lee arrived from Knoxville to-day, where he had a long interview with Brownlow on the subject of enfranchising the whites. He gives an encouraging report, averring that the Governor will immediately send another message to the Legislature, leaving it open with that body to initiate measures looking to white enfranchisement, with the understanding, however, that the franchisement must not be extended before the coming Presidential election.

GOV. HAIGHT, of California, has recalled the arms of the State militia because they were being used to strengthen Radical organizations.

JUDGE ROBERTSON, of Kentucky, is the only living ex-member of Congress who voted for the Missouri Compromise in 1820. He is 80 years of age.

Mr. Pendleton upon the Bonds, Etc.

We copy as follows from his speech at Grafton, Virginia:

The Republican party is the party of usurpation. It is also the party of corruption. Read the report of the Commissioner of Revenue.—Count the number of clerks who are seeking in vain to discover the amount of peculation in the Treasury Department. Go to the War Department and see the mutilated archives, and ask why they were destroyed. Visit the penitentiaries and count the public plunderers who are confined there. [Hear, hear.] He reviewed the expenditures of the Federal government from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1868, showing that the Democratic administrations had been much more economical. Moreover, he would ask why was it that the amount realized from taxes for 1869 would be less than the amount realized in 1866, considering that the rate of taxation was substantially the same. It is time that this Republican Congress had diminished in part or in the whole the tax on the manufactures in New England or on whisky; but they would not materially change the aggregate. Payment was more difficult than previously. Labor found no occupation, energy and enterprise were paralyzed, and all because a Republican administration curtailed the currency, distributing all values, checking all enterprise, throwing out of employment all labor. In the meantime the work of contraction is steadily pushed. Look at every monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury. You will find that every month the debt that bears interest in gold is increased. You will find that every dollar that bears no interest at all, or that bears interest in currency, is converted as rapidly as possible into the bonds which pay interest in gold; and why is this? Is there too much currency in the country? Is speculation rife? No man will dare affirm it, and yet this work of contraction still goes on and value is coined for the bondholder out of sweat and tears, the blood and bones and muscles of the laboring man; and when we ask the reason we are answered by the declaration of the Republican Convention of Chicago, that the bonds must be paid in gold, according to the spirit and letter of the contract. I deny that it is according to either the spirit or letter of the contract under which the five-twenty bonds were sold. I say that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law under which these bonds were issued, nor good faith, nor good morals, nor exact justice to the bondholder, require that they should be paid in gold. They are payable in legal tender, and in this opinion I am sustained by the Democratic Convention of New York. [Applause] What the amount of indebtedness under the system of the Republican party would be he could not say. $3,500,000,000, we know, it is now. Less than that it certainly will not be. The interest upon that sum will be $150,000,000 in gold, and this amount is to be drawn annually from the people of the country during all your lives, and the lives of your youngest children, in order to carry out the dogmas of the Republican party. On the other hand, the Democratic party were opposed to extension and desired the immediate payment of the debt. [Hear.] It declared that the money collected from the people should not be squandered, but applied to the payment of the debt interest. It declares that the five-twenty bonds shall be paid in legal tender, and until they be paid they shall be subjected to the same rate of taxation as all property. It declares there shall be one currency for the government and the people, for the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.—[Cheers.]

And how is it practicable to pay this debt—three hundred and thirty millions—if bonds are held in the Treasury Department as security for the national bank circulation. Redeem them the very moment you have the option to do so with legal tender notes, and let them supply the place of the bank paper. This measure alone, with very little inflation of the currency, and without any addition to the taxation, will redeem the debt and save the twenty millions in gold which are now paid as a bonus to national banks. He also recommended the redemption, with legal tender notes, of the five hundred millions of the first issue of the five-twenties, payable this year, at the option of the government. He urged that such measures would stop the contraction and reverse the policy of the Treasury Department, and give stability to the money market. He strongly advocated the expansion of the currency, and pointed out the folly and uselessness of contraction, citing many instances in favor of his arguments for the reduction of the national debt. The accruing revenues would enable you, without further expansion, to pay off the residue of the five-twenties as they mature, and then to diminish still further the amount of interest, consequently the taxes. If then the currency were found redundant gradual contraction could be effected, and as it would come when the debt had been paid, when the necessity for large sums of money on the part of the government had ceased, when taxes were low, it could be accomplished without the oppression and disaster which now attend it. I have been represented as hostile to the bondholder. Gentlemen, you shall judge me. I am hostile to no class or interest in the country. I simply desire to be just—just to the bondholder, just to the people. I would live up with scrupulous fidelity to the terms of our contracts. I would pay the interest of the five-twenties in gold, because the government promised to do so. I would pay principal and interest of the ten-forties in gold, because the government promised to do so. I would pay the principal of the five-twenties in legal tender notes, because the bondholders agreed to receive them in payment, and as I would not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the people, so will I not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the public creditors. [Cheers.] He did not think that policy would give us a depreciatory currency, but, on the contrary, was of opinion that just as the public debt was thus discharged will the certainty of its ultimate redemption be more apparent, and its value be rapidly and steadily increased.—These bonds operate as a mortgage upon the property and labor of the country. There are two thousand millions of them. Pay off these two thousand millions, and will not the legal tenders be first in the proportion more valuable? I know the evils of a depreciated currency. I would not aid in depreciating our currency. I fought against it when it was proposed by the legal tender act, but since it was accomplished—since the debt was contracted in legal tender—since it may be lawfully and honestly paid in legal tender—I am in favor of continuing it until we can secure the people who have already suffered all the evils, whatever good may be expected from the system. But, gentlemen, I detain you too long. I have sought to bring in sharp contrast the two parties and their respective principles. Choose between them. [Cheers.]

THE practice of *suttee* is not entirely obsolete in India, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the British government to prevent it. A late case occurred in the Cawnpore district. The widow of a Brahmin wishing to immolate herself on his funeral pile, the pundit of the family was sent for, and advised the test to be applied, viz., that her hand should be placed over a lighted lamp, to see if she could bear the pain. The lamp was brought, the widow herself placed her hand over the flame, and kept it there until it was blackened and blistered, declaring that she felt no pain. She was then declared worthy to perform the sacrifice. After some difficulty, and two days' delay, a spot of ground was secured, the funeral pile was built, and the pundit made a speech to the women, lamenting that 'few wives now-a-days love their husbands as well as this woman loves her husband's spirit.' Having adorned herself with her jewels, the widow ran to the spot selected, seated herself cross-legged upon it, and gave instructions that her son should set fire to it. This son, a youth of about eighteen years of age, had brought a bundle of grass, with which to set light to the wood; and as soon as his mother was prepared he fired the grass. On the flames rising, the 'sutteo' half rose from her sitting posture, on seeing which the spectators murmured in dissatisfaction; but the woman immediately resumed her seat, and signed with her hand that she had no intention of evading the sacrifice. Shortly after some of the bystanders threw on more wood, the flames rose and surrounded the victim, and the sacrifice was consummated. The spectators then brought flowers and offerings of various kinds, threw them on the embers, and dispersed. A few days later the police heard of it, and arrested most of the guilty parties; but the son had escaped.

Gov. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Gov. Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination by the Democratic National Convention, in which he says the nomination was unsought and unexpected, but he was caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and he finds himself unable to resist its pressure. The resolutions adopted by the convention accord with his views. He delayed a formal acceptance until the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would shed on the interests of the country. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with the military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the election in many of the States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the election soon to take place. Never before has Congress taken a menacing attitude toward electors. Under the influence of Congress some of the States are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors; therefore has the first hold step been taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. He refers to the demands of the tax gatherers.

Men are admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. They owe their seats to the disorder at the South, and that very fact prompts them to keep it in anarchy. In vain the wisest Republicans protested against this policy. There is hardly an able man who helped to build the Republican organization, who has not, within the past three years, warned it against excesses, while many have been driven from the ranks.

Personally, the Presidential office has no attraction for him. During the war he had given 16,000 commissions to officers of the army, and he knew they demanded the Union they fought for.

The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever held indorsed the action of the convention. He does not doubt a triumph which will bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and give us once more the blessings of wise, economical and honest government.

MR. SWINBURNE'S ACCIDENT.—A serious accident befell Mr. Swinburne yesterday in the reading room of the British Museum. The poet was busy at one of the desks when he was seized with a convulsion, was thrown by it to the floor, and striking his head against an iron staple received a blow that nearly fractured the skull. The violence of the fit was so great that even after the blow he had to be held down upon the floor for some minutes. As it passed away he was taken into the open air, and in course of half an hour was able to be carried home. There is reason to fear very grave consequences from such an attack, complicated as it was by the blow on the skull. Mr. Swinburne has an organization extraordinarily nervous, and always seemed to me to exist by sheer force of will. He is pale, slight, undersized in body, with a head of immense development in the upper regions. Notwithstanding his physical weakness, he has great powers of application. His writings show a wide range of reading, and his conversation has no known limits. There is a very general belief among his friends that nothing he has yet published indicates the real scope of his genius, but there has, for some time, been an equally general apprehension that the demands he makes upon his strength would speedily overtask it, and that no adequate career could be expected for him.—*London Letter to the New York Tribune.*

THE group of islands called *Samoa* by the natives, and Navigator's Islands on many maps, has a population of 84,700. They were first visited by missionaries of the London Society, in 1836; though Mr. Williams and some Tahitian teachers were there a few years earlier. Now the whole nation professes Christianity; a third of the population can read; 5,000 adults have been received to church fellowship, and 4,000 more are candidates for the same privilege. Contributions for the support of native teachers amount to $10,000, and $5,000 in cash are contributed annually to the London Missionary Society. Where commerce was before unknown, an export trade of some $250,000 now exists.

A DOUBTER'S HYMN.

God of the heart! whose love immense
In each of us, half quenched, unseen,
Darts its pure light at times between
The prison-bars of sin and sense,

We know thou art, for there did move,
In guise of mortal nature, one,
Flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone,
Whose life and death were naught but love.

Durst we then hope that we, who plod
Up the steep path of wrong or right,
Yet bear within our hearts a light,
The earnest of the perfect God?

God of the mind! whose power is given
To some of us in part to trace
The glories of thy hidden face,
The secrets of the earth and heaven;

No man hath ever known thee quite.
We pant, O God! we pant to find
Some great apostle of the mind
To lift the veil and show us light.

But no; by turns we fling away
Each faithless guide, and learn that he
Who fain would pierce the mystery
Himself must grope to find the day.

And must we then in doubt and fear
Watch on, watch ever for each star
That glimmers on us faint and far,
And know the dawn will not appear?

And is the dream that human kind
Is marching on from age to age,
To claim its perfect heritage,
Mere vision of an idle mind?

We know not. But for him, we know,
Who loveth and who prayeth well
Some flash of God's own truth shall quell
The doubts that bow his spirit low.

Then hate not what thou hast of breath;
In thee hath dwelt, and yet shall dwell,
O man! a love that knows not death,
And reaches past the grasp of hell.

In thee shall dwell, it may befall,
The knowledge of the truth of things,
The mind to hold high communings
With him who is the cause of all.

—*London Spectator.*

OPELIKA HIGH SCHOOL.

OPELIKA, Ala., July 7, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: On Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th ultimo, I had the pleasnre to witness the commencement exercises of the Opelika High School, under the control and management of Rev. E. D. Pitts, assisted by his excellent lady and the accomplished Misses McNeely. The examination was conducted by the teachers of the classes respectively or Professor Pitts, under the eye and direction of a committee of competent literary gentlemen.

Any one who witnessed the exercises, though he were a stranger to Professor Pitts as a teacher, would soon have been convinced of his superior excellence as an educator. The thorough system manifested throughout, his mild yet rigid discipline, his thorough knowledge of the temperament, disposition and capacities, or, as phrenologists would have it, human nature or knowledge of human character, of the children entrusted to his care, and his thorough knowledge of what he professes to teach, his peculiar gifts in imparting instruction, and his known piety and devout life, all conspire to fit and qualify him as a competent and successful teacher.

The different classes responded promptly and readily to all questions propounded, and evinced a familiarity seldom if ever surpassed.

The examination could not be a thorough one for want of time; nor are any of our exercises in this line so. But all who attended were convinced, doubtless, that these classes understood what they had gone over. In fact it is one of Professor Pitts' great recommendations that he never suffers a student of his school to pass any part of his studies until he has mastered it. He requires that it must not only be understood, but then explained, analyzed, and the principles impressed on the mind of the student. His system of teaching, to my mind, recommends itself more highly than any other. The mind is trained to think—to think for itself—giving it a health, power and strength never possessed nor attained by those who learn entirely from memory.

It is not my purpose to give all the credit to Professor Pitts. He is certainly entitled to much. In fact I know not where to stop. But Mrs. Pitts, Miss Fannie McNeely and Miss Helen McNeely are as much entitled to credit in their respective duties, and are equally as industrious and energetic.

The exercises were attended by a large and appreciative audience, and time, it seems, never passed more pleasantly. All were interested.

It is encouraging to see a people take an active and lively interest in the schools of the country. It gives a zest to the energy and interest of the children that cannot be given in any other way.

On Saturday, the 27th ultimo, the young ladies read compositions. These were generally short, pointed and appropriate, and elicited commendatory remarks from some of the best literary minds in the land.

On Thursday and Friday nights we had a delightful time—an exhibition and concert on each night. Dialogues, speeches and songs, appropriate to the occasion, were rendered.

Professor Pitts had written to Hon. Joseph W. Taylor to deliver the commencement address, but owing to a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State University, of which board Mr. Taylor is president, he could not comply. On Sunday morning Rev. James E. Evans, of Columbus, Georgia, preached the commencement sermon. His theme was: "The First and the Great Commandment."—Matthew xxii, 37, 38. It was a gospel sermon. He made no effort at display, but preached the unsearchable riches of Christ in a plain, Methodistic style. At night he preached to the children. The children all love "Uncle Evans," and gave him close attention.

Professor Pitts, I learn, commenced his school in this place in 1862. He continued to teach through the war. Last year the building in which he taught was burned down, but through his untiring energy, and with the aid of his friends, he now has a large and commodious building, with four rooms, but so arranged that he can, with little trouble, throw all into one large room, 60 by 80 feet.

Opelika is on a high, elevated point, is remarkably healthy, and has fine water. It is situated on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, twenty-five miles from Columbus, Georgia, and is one of the most accessible places in the State. Professor Pitts now has a large and flourishing school.

Respectfully, K.

LETTER FROM NORTH LOUISIANA.

UNION PARISH, July 22, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The third quarterly conference for Summerville circuit was held at Shiloh on the 17th and 18th instant, Rev. Samuel Armstrong presiding. There is no Methodist church at this place. The community around is made up almost entirely of Baptists. Our meeting was held in their church. Large congregations were in attendance, and in the main serious attention was given to the preaching. We had two accessions to the church, and closed the meeting with about a dozen penitents at the altar. The preacher in charge, by reason of extreme feebleness, was forced to close the meeting.

This effort to give Methodism a foothold at Shiloh we regard as something encouraging, though the surface of public opinion was never gashed by the axe of Methodism in this community before.

The pastors' quarterly reports show that accessions have been made to the church in every society but one in the bounds of the circuit.

The report on Sabbath schools is, by request, forwarded to you for publication.

The report of the stewards did not have much of the ring of the true metal about it.

Our crop prospects are mixed. The cotton never gave greater promise of an abundant yield.—Worms are reported in different localities, but if a single leaf has been eaten I have not heard of it. Therefore I incline to the belief that the "grass worm" only is in the fields. Even should the genuine army worm appear, the destruction of the crop cannot be such as it was last year, since the cotton is fully one month earlier than last season. On many plantations a pretty fair crop may be considered already beyond the reach of the worm.

A strange irregularity in the distribution of the rain has been observed this season throughout north Louisiana. Many plantations have had a plentiful supply of rain, falling just as it was needed, whilst others immediately adjacent have had no rain since the 1st of June. Hence on one farm the corn is as fine as was ever grown, while on another, hard by, the stalks have perished and fallen earless to the earth. Still we congratulate ourselves upon the fact that quite a sufficiency of corn has been made to meet the wants of the parish. In this fact we find abundant cause for gratitude to the giver of all good.

CAUCASIAN.

SABBATH SCHOOL REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Quarterly Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—When I accepted the appointment from the presiding elder to supply this circuit there was not a Sabbath school in existence within its bounds. I have now the satisfaction of reporting four schools in successful operation, with a growing interest upon the subject in every community. The first, at Farmerville, numbers about one hundred scholars, and is under the direction of W. W. Gutherie as superintendent—an energetic and faithful officer—aided by a corps of diligent and efficient teachers.

The school at "Alabama Church" is under the care of A. C. Harper, a zealous and earnest Christian, who stands ready for "every good word and work." This school has about thirty scholars, and is increasing in numbers.

The school at Shiloh is conducted jointly by the Baptists and Methodists. Mr. Thornton Manning has had charge of this school, and though he is but a mere boy in years, still his dignified Christian bearing and scholastic attainments eminently qualify him for the place. This school has about forty scholars.

The school at Patterson's Church has about twenty-five scholars, and is under the direction of the venerable Drury Andrews. This school is also constantly adding to its numbers, and gives promise of great good.

In the absence of anything like a widespread revival spirit in our churches, this increasing concern for the spiritual welfare of the children affords abundant cause for rejoicing to every Christian heart.

Respectfully submitted.

H. T. LEWIS, P. E.

AN English medical journal has the candor to inform the public of two recent deaths from the use of chloroform, which was administered in one case preparatory to removing a tooth, and in the other for a very slight operation on the eye. The coroners, several of whom were physicians, had refused to take cognizance of these deaths, because they were "satisfied that chloroform had been administered with due care and judgment." Chloroform is undoubtedly a dangerous agent; and two cases, one of them of a physician in Ohio, have lately occurred in this country of death following the use of chloroform for the purpose of securing rest in cases of severe headache.

JOHN B. GOUGH declares his intention to retire from the lecture field at the close of the present season.

No man can be provident of his time who is not prudent in the selection of his company.

LESS cotton and more grain and grass is the order of the season in Arkansas.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

FAYETTE, Miss., July 22, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I rejoice in the brightening prospects of our church in many places, as indicated in your weekly reports of revivals, etc. I am glad to see that our bishops, missionary secretaries, book agents, editors, and presidents and professors of our colleges are often abroad in the land, blessing select portions of the church with their superior ministrations. But I confess to a feeling of sadness when I call to mind the fact that, except two or three connected with our educational interests, we are never visited by these high church functionaries in Jefferson county, Mississippi, though it is one of the oldest counties in the State, bordered on the west by the Mississippi river, and has had the uninterrupted pastoral services of Methodist ministers since 1799, and at one time or another had, or still has, a Methodist church and congregation in every neighborhood. The precious dust of hundreds of our sainted dead reposo in our burying places, and their descendants now constitute the majority of our membership. But few of them have ever seen one of the high officials mentioned above. They glide by us on the Mississippi river on our west, or the railroad on the east, but never have time to give us a call. I will not say that these, our chief ministers, are blameworthy. I know they have many calls to preach abroad, and much traveling and labor to perform; but still it does seem a little strange that no General Conference official has preached a single sermon in this old section of the church in Mississippi for half a century, except William Capers, who delivered an address at a transient week day meeting when he was one of our missionary secretaries. The diocesan of the Protestant Episcopal Church makes his regular annual visits to his two small churches in our county, and they are times of great attraction in the communities where they are located; but our people never see one of our bishops in their midst. I do not think that a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church has preached in this county since Bishops McKendree, George and Roberts, about half a century ago, used to travel on horseback from the Tennessee to the Mississippi Conference.

Now, Mr. Editor, I believe an occasional official visit, with a few telling sermons, from our chief ministers would greatly advance all the interests of the church, both secular and spiritual. We are tired of moving on in the same old track. The face of things around us has become too familiar. We need the excitement of variety. The people here do not know what superior preachers we have in our church. We want the prestige of the episcopacy to draw the multitude to the house of God. We need the presence and preaching of our missionary secretaries to rouse up the people to a sense of their obligations to the missionary treasury. An occasional preaching and business tour from those who control the literature of our church would greatly extend its circulation. I hope that class of our ministers whose official relations to the church require them to travel extensively through her territory will not hereafter entirely overlook the Fayette circuit. Up to the time of its desolation by the war it was one of our banner circuits in all the benevolent enterprises of the church. Now we are poor in earthly treasure, but we love the church as fervently as ever, and desire help from our chief pastors.

Your's affectionately,

J. G. JONES.

THE pope will accept a corps of 1,000 volunteers from this country, if they will maintain themselves at their own expense.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE has the largest estate in Louisville—$521,000. Gen. Breckinridge's assessment in that city is $22,262.

A SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, Virginia, man has sold the strawberry produce of ten acres, in advance, for $10,000, the buyer furnishing boxes.

A C. B. DIVINE TURNED PROPHET.

MR. EDITOR: Some weeks since a celebrated carpet bag divine of your city published a long article in a Northern paper, perhaps the New York *Methodist*, in which he made several statements to show that the Southern Methodist Church was declining, and predicted its early extinction. It is no conjecture to say that the "wish was father" of the prediction, for the heavenly-minded man expresses the earnest wish that such may be the result. Such a desire on his part excites no surprise with those who know him. I have, therefore, no remarks upon it. But for his comfort and encouragement I wish to give him and the public a few facts.

Bishop Wightman has recently been on a visit through the Holston Conference, in which he traversed its entire length, I think; and instead of finding the members and friends of the Southern Church timid and overawed by the murderous Radicals, who make up the friends and members of the Northern Methodist Church, he found the most wonderful reaction going on everywhere. His trip was an ovation, and wherever he preached immense assemblies came to hear him. In Knoxville, right "under Brownlow's nose," hundreds surrounded the church, unable to obtain admittance.

One presiding elder informed the bishop that he had taken two hundred and fifty into the Southern Methodist Church in five weeks, mostly from those claimed by the Northern Church.

Again: in November, 1866—a year and a half since—Bishop McTyeire appointed the Rev. Mr. Long presiding elder of a district extending from Chattanooga to the Little Tennessee river, and in that territory there was then but one organized society. Now that same territory contains three presiding elders' districts in full operation. "On the decline?"

But more still: the presiding elder of the Zenia District, of the Illinois Conference, of the Southern Church, has taken in fifteen hundred members this year, and most of them, I presume, from the Methodist Episcopal Church North.

Dr. Rosel was appointed presiding elder to the Eastern Shore of Maryland at the last Baltimore Conference, and my information from him is that "the whole land is before him," and he only wants preachers to take possession of it, and go forward organizing circuits into the very heart of Pennsylvania.

Radical churches "stand on slippery places." "Be not high-minded, but fear."

Now how is it with the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, with all its boasting? Its missionary society carries a debt of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and the supplies promised their emissaries and hirelings in the South are nearly cut off. The consequence is that Dr. Pearne, the Ajax of Northern Methodism in East Tennessee, has applied for a license to practice law, and so has his first lieutenant, Mr. Heiden. So others will go. It will be found, as the country is restored to peace and its rights, that a radical church is an exotic that cannot flourish anywhere in this latitude.

The Northern presiding elder of the Ashville District went to his quarterly meeting, a short time since, and found not a soul there to meet him; so he mounted his horse and left.

THE finest herd of polled or short-horned cattle in the world is owned by Mr. McCombie, of Tillyfour, in Aberdeenshire. His farm embraces one thousand two hundred acres, devoted to raising this most perfect of all breeds, in its highest stage of perfection. The Queen honored him with a visit three weeks ago. In one park she inspected seventy cows and heifers, many of them prize-winners. In another field sixty black bullocks were grazing, worth not less than thirty pounds per head. These cattle are all black, which is the fashionable color. Fourteen cups and upward of a hundred medals were shown, and the value of all the prizes could not have been less than seven hundred guineas.

SUNFLOWERS grow thirty feet high in Arizona, and cactus plants fifty.

RITUALISM.

The Dean of Carlisle preached a sermon in the cathedral of that city recently on ritualism. It was a sequel to a discourse upon the same subject delivered in the cathedral on the previous Sunday. At the close of his argument the dean said if he had believed, with some fond and foolish people, that the divisions of the Church of England were only a slight squabble about a little decoration, about a little more music, a little more singing, a little more dress, he should consider it as "hay, straw and stubble," not worthy of consideration, but he believed, in the depths of his heart, this thing meant much more. He believed the nature of it was deep seated in the artifices of Satan, in the mysteries of iniquity and corruption. He would not say it was a work of the Church of Rome, but of the dark ages; and whether it be a part of the whole—every fragment of drapery, every unusual bowing and crossing of the hands, the taking of the Lord's Supper in the hollow of the hand, or bowing to the altar—it was downright idolatry. Why would a man, going down the steps of the communion table, bow to the table? He must believe there was something there. What was it? It was because he believed the elements of bread and wine had been turned into the body and blood of Christ; it was because he thought a sacrifice had been offered there. He believed that in all these things, which appeared to some childish, there was a certain thrusting out of a hand, which would lead by and by to a flower and fruit; and the seeds of superstition and darkness must be the result. These men were "causing division among us." Avoid them! Don't go near them; don't go, out of curiosity, to see their bedizened altars and their gorgeous vestments. It is all superstition and idolatry, the whole of it. He condemned no man individually; but inasmuch as those who represented that system reviled Protestantism—told them that their Protestant martyrs were merely political offenders—laughed at the Protestantism by virtue of which Victoria sits upon the throne, and by virtue of which he occupied that pulpit—he solemnly declared he believed ritualism to be a deep seated heresy, proving itself to be so by its stretching out its hands to go to its mother Rome, and to its sister, the Grecian Church, while it turned away from Protestantism. Protestantism was a protest against the very thing that ritualists wished to introduce. They asked for liberty; liberty to do what? Liberty to introduce popery into the Church of England. They should have no such liberty so far as all honest ministers of Christ could oppose them, by fair argument in open court, and by every means which God had given them. He had been watching them for these forty years; he had never ceased to do so, and with his dying breath he should do so still.—*Christian Times.*

THIRTY CENTURIES OLD.—The oldest relic of humanity extant is the skeleton of the earliest Pharaoh, incased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect considering its age, which was deposited eighteen or twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archæological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykerinus, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before Christ. Only think of it! The monarch whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and about eleven centuries or so after Misraim, the grandson of old Father Noah and the first of the Pharaohs, had been gathered to his fathers! Why, the tide-mark of the deluge could scarcely have been obliterated, or the gopher-wood knee-timbers of the ark have rotted on Mount Ararat, when this man of the early world lived, moved and had his being. His flesh and blood were contemporary with the progenitors of the great patriarch! His bones and shriveled skin are contemporary with the nineteenth century, and the date of the Crucifixion is only about midway between his era and ours.

THE railway rolling-stock of Great Britain, if ranged in a line, would be headed by about fifty miles of locomotives and tenders, about one hundred miles of carriages, and eight hundred and fifty miles of freight, gravel, cattle and miscellaneous trucks.

AMONG the relics found by Lieut. Warren's exploring expedition, at work on the foundations of Jerusalem, has been a seal, with old Hebrew characters, showing it to have belonged to "Haggai, the son of Shebaniah." It is supposed to be of the age of Ezra.

THERE are 310 miles of paved streets in New York, and 486 in Philadelphia.

District Meeting of the Camden District, Montgomery Conference.

Mr. Editor: The district meeting for the Camden District, Montgomery Conference, was held at Pineville, Oak Hill Circuit, July 10th to 12th. The people of the vicinity had been looking forward to the time with considerable interest, expecting, among other important events, the coming of a real bishop. There were old members of our church in this inland community who had never seen a bishop. They had often heard of them—had several times been asked to contribute something to their support—had excused themselves from any great liberality under the plea that the bishop's orbit tracks its course along railroads and navigable streams, taking in its sweep large cities and central villages. Now he was to tread ground never before trod by episcopal feet; and his advent and ministrations were looked for with an eagerness little appreciated by those accustomed to see and hear the great ones of the church. For miles around the people were ready to flock in to hear, and, we trust, to receive the gospel from one whom the church, by her episcopal consecration, had emphasized as a prince in Israel. The time came, and the bishop—*did not*. Of course we were greatly disappointed. The effect upon our meeting was doubtless deleterious.

Our district meeting was presided over with dignity and courtesy by the presiding elder, Rev. Anson West. All the pastoral charges were represented except one. Less than half the lay delegates were in attendance. The following committees were appointed:

1. On the Spiritual State of the Church. 2. On Sabbath Schools. 3. On the Support of the Ministry. 4. On Missions. 5. On the Relation of the Colored People to the Church. 6. On the Literature of the Church. 7. On Temperance. 8. On the Condition of the Church Property within the District. 9. To Nominate for Lay Representation in the Annual Conference.

All these committees—except the last—brought in reports full of facts of general interest. It would tax your columns too much to publish them all entire. I will, therefore, send for publication the report on the State of the Church, and a brief abstract of the others.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SPIRITUAL STATE OF THE CHURCH WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

Your committee beg leave to report as follows: From the reports rendered from the different circuits on the district your committee is compelled to acknowledge that there is a spiritual dearth throughout its bounds, with one exception, where there seems to be some improvement. The causes of this dearth we conceive to be two, viz.:

1. The love of the world, showing itself in the frequent attendance of church members upon places of amusement, such as theaters, balls, circuses, pic-nics, etc., and their attempts to justify their conduct from the Scriptures.

2. Neglect of duties: such, as private and family prayer, reading the Scriptures, attendance upon public worship. It has been impossible with most of the preachers in the district to get the membership to attend, and become interested in the social meetings of the church. We simply regret that this state of things exists, and would be pleased to hear this district meeting devise some plan by which these evils may be removed, and our holy religion be made to take hold upon the hearts and minds of our people. All of which is respectfully submitted. [Signed by the committee.]

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The report shows that there are, within the district, nineteen schools, nineteen superintendents, sixty-five teachers, four hundred and ninety scholars, and one thousand two hundred and thirty volumes in library.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

The report gives the stewards credit for being, in the main, liberal in their assessments; but wisely suggests that preachers cannot be supported upon assessment figures. It deplores the lack of liberality on the part of the membership, and refuses to recognize as adequate the excuses so rife for neglect of these concerned, true and talented men. It expresses the hope that a bountiful harvest, followed by energetic steward-labor, will bring the preachers a comfortable living; and closes by calling upon all the officiary to aid in the good work of giving to the ministry *material* encouragement to build up our Zion.

MISSIONS.

The report points to a large scope of country, stretching across and beyond the southern limits of the district, which has always been, and perhaps always will be, missionary ground. This region lies in the extreme southern portion of Alabama, and embraces a great portion of west Florida. The report assures us that within this region there are grown up men and women who have never heard a gospel sermon! It states that within this destitute country there is one mission belonging to this district, the Escambia, said to be in a hopeful condition. The local preachers are urged, by resolution, to devote the month of September to missionary labor, and the preachers in charge to preach to all their congregations on the subject of missions, and lift collections during the month of October.

THE RELATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE TO THE CHURCH.

The report deplores the disturbing element common in the country, fostered by emissaries of the M. E. Church North. The colored people have, in some localities, deserted our altars; in others they remain steadfast. Some of the whites retain a culpable prejudice against our efforts to supply them with the pure gospel. This, however, is giving way. We hope the day is near when the M. E. Church South will repossess herself of these children of her missionary enterprise.

THE LITERATURE OF THE CHURCH.

The report expresses surprise to find the circulation of our church literature within the district so limited. It attempts to account for the fact in the deficiency of mail facilities, and then doubts whether the excuse is legitimate, since those localities which have mail facilities are but little in advance of those that have not. Forty copies of the *Sunday School Visitor* are taken, and about forty copies of our weeklies—the New Orleans Christian Advocate, our conference organ, having a smaller circulation than the *Southern Christian Advocate*.

TEMPERANCE.

The report deplores the prevalence of the intemperate use of "spirituous liquors," even among the members of our church—states that many drink to drunkenness. The preachers and all church officials are urged to proceed at once to cure the evil, or remove it from the church by expelling the guilty.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The committee report thirty churches and a half interest in another, one parsonage, the titles to all of which are good—valued, in the aggregate, at $22,050.

The lay delegates to the annual conference are: Dr. J. M. Harrington, John Sampey, Rev. M. M. Graham and A. D. Hart. Alternates: J. S. Dudley and J. A. C. Horn.

These reports, Mr. Editor, made from the data furnished by the written reports of pastors and local preachers, show the condition of things on the district to be but little encouraging. Perhaps a less rigid regard to some facts, and a more liberal grouping together of others, would have given to them a fairer complexion; but it is folly to advertise the church in a healthful state when she is making no aggressive movement upon the world—when her membership are wanting in the fruits of piety. The first step in the treatment of a disease is to ascertain its cause, nature and locality; the next, to apply the proper remedy. We labored at our district meeting to make out a correct diagnosis; we return to our pastoral charges to attempt a cure. We hope, and from the *animus* of the meeting we may venture to predict, that there will be a marked change for the better in the district before the year closes.

The meeting was attended with some interest. The preaching was earnest and unctuous, and the love feast on Sabbath morning was truly a time of refreshing to many hearts. The meeting could have been protracted profitably, and would have been but for the feeble state of the pastor's health. "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee."

E. S. Smith, *Secretary*.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTINGS.

NUMBER ONE.

Mr. Holman Hunt's "Isabel" is a miracle of disappointment; or rather—not to speak at random concerning an artist so laborious and so eminent—a miracle of labor and technical resource, and yet, as I venture to think all must agree, who will take the pains to study the beautiful poems of Keats quoted by the painter as the foundation of his picture, a total miscarriage in conception. The discrepancy, indeed, between the enormous power of the picture as a piece of hiting and almost terrible color on the one hand, and, on the other, the mingled vacancy and confusion, not to say chaos, in the main idea, and principally, of course, the face of the heroine, is so great as to leave the impartial spectator, after he has collected his wits and recovered from his first impressions, in something like amazement. It would almost seem as if, in the scaffolding of his subject, the painter had lost all command of the central idea. Prize-fighters, we know, lose vital power by excess of training; and I am involuntarily reminded of the story told by Washington Irving of the Dutchman who took a run of three miles to jump over a mountain, but found himself so out of breath when he got to the bottom that he sat down to walk over it at his leisure. Mr. Holman Hunt has taken a run of many miles through the details of his picture to arrive at his mountain, but how he got over, that is another matter. All this is strong language, I know, and I know quite well to what I expose myself. I know that I am criticising no tyro, but one of our most popular and finished painters—a master with an established reputation, with an army of enthusiastic admirers at his back, and with no less a swordsman than the great Mr. Ruskin himself as interpreter-general and lieutenant-commander of this, certainly I must admit, very imposing and by no means contemptible array. I know, also, that to meet so many Goliaths, so panoplied and equipped, I bring only a sling in one hand and a poem in the other, nor can I boast the poet's inspiration. However, perhaps a little common sense (I hope) and much conviction (I know) may stand me in some stead.

But, lest I should unnecessarily prejudice my readers against me before they have time to consider what I really have to say, let me disclaim all partisanship with schools, and sects and coteries. Any views of Mr. Holman Hunt's pictures which I may entertain have nothing to do with the question, whether he is, or was, or to what extent he may still be, or be not, a Pre-Raphaelite. I neither worship nor condemn the Pre-Raphaelites. As a baby-school of earnestness of purpose and conscientious detail they have unquestionably been of use to English art. They have also helped to blast the deepening groove of older conventionality, and lent new life and possibilities to future study and future discovery. Then, again, so far from being in any sense prepossessed against Mr. Hunt, I went to see this, his last picture, with such a recollection of his "Afterglow" in my mind, and such a din of recent praise from all the critics in my ears, that I wonder myself how I did not fall flat when, on entering the room, I found myself in front of the miraculous "Isabel." I really was prepared to do so.

Startled I certainly was, and greatly. But the gradual convalescence which followed the first impression resembled neither the effects of love nor the effects of admiration. The first impression was one of surprise (not the sudden pang of pity and extorted sympathy, even when coupled with some reprobation;) the second of puzzlement; the third of mingled technical wonder and technical pain; the last a complete and analytical dissatisfaction with the conception, coupled with increased wonder over the prodigious mechanical strength of the painter. Let any indifferent person, fond of pictures and accustomed to examine them, submit himself or herself to the ordeal of two or three visits to Mr. Holman Hunt's "Isabel," and say whether that is not in every case very much the sequence of his or her emotions.

However, when I confess that I greatly admire some of Mr. Holman Hunt's pictures, I must in common honesty not deny that I cannot, for instance, in spite of every wish, bring myself to like his pea-green Christ in the "Light of the World," with what seems to me an idiotic crown upon a pretty, weak, fashionable face, and a lantern in his hand, which always sets me thinking of a lantern carried once upon a time by a tall and amiable stable-boy of my father's, with a round cap upon his head. As for the title, the "Light of the World," it seems to me, with all deference, that the proper title would have been the "Light of Owls," for the picture is more suggestive of owls, and bats and moths, than of anything else; and one almost wonders why they are not seen flying round the lantern. In truth, this picture, apart from the painting, might, so far as the idea is concerned, with sundry modifications, have represented something or other in a fantastical way connected with a *Midsummer Night's Dream*. The subject itself was magnificent; the conception a mere effeminate conceit, sufficiently well calculated, no doubt, to disconcert those detractors who thought that Mr. Holman Hunt could paint nothing pretty. Then, again, Mr. Holman Hunt's "Christ Preaching in the Temple." Here we have another miracle of painting. But the conception is partly effeminate and—I really beg pardon for the word, there is positively no other—vulgar. It is difficult to say whether the conceited boy Christ, looking like a second-rate precocity, or the weak-visaged and fussy mother, is more distressing to the artistic sense. If these descriptions provoke the anger of my opponents, let me assure them that they need only read a little further to convince themselves how fully and how warmly I am disposed to do justice to Mr. Holman Hunt's extraordinary qualities. But in the meantime let me say very frankly, and very boldly, in the first place, that I find it difficult to conceive how educated men, who are not swayed by mere enthusiasm, can fail to see that the first picture is an effeminate and pretty crotchet, the second, by some inexplicable fatality, even vulgar—for Mr. Holman Hunt is certainly not a vulgar painter, whoever else may be so. This, however, is no argument; it is simply the assertion of an opinion. But in the next place I will say, with equal frankness, that the field of art belongs to us all, our common patrimony and ground of human recreation; and if conceptions are enthusiastically proclaimed by one party as divine, which to others are not merely indifferent, but really painful and, artistically speaking, offensive, the enthusiasts must not expect to monopolize the ground without a hand-to-hand fight, and a good many amicable blows. For my part, if the pleasures of art were confined to conceptions like those of the last two pictures, such pleasures would cease to have any existence. And it is the bias and direction given to taste by Mr. Hunt's enthusiasts which provoke opposition. Let me add, whoever else may suffer in the encounter, one thing is certain—Mr. Hunt will be the gainer; he, at all events, can afford to pat me on the back with complacency. He knows that he does not know me, and that I do not know him. Personal considerations in the matter there are none. The better he is abused the better his admirers will think of his pictures, whatever effect the criticism may have upon outsiders. So far, therefore, my conscience is at rest.

His "Afterglow," one of his most ambitious pictures, I really admire so sincerely that in this case, at least, I possibly out Holman Hunt the Holman Huntites. And why? Because, while the painting is almost equally marvelous, the subject is so simple (or rather the absence of subject) that no superadded conception is there to mar the exquisite beauty of the painting. The "Afterglow," however, is one of Mr. Holman Hunt's less familiar pictures; and I ought to give some slight account of it to recall it to the reader, inasmuch as all this is not mere random digression, but rather introductory to the main purport of the criticism. The "Afterglow," then, represents a harvest afternoon on the Nile. An Egyptian girl fills the centre of the canvas, and presents a full face to the spectator. She bears upon her head a sheaf of corn, upon which pigeons of gorgeous color, painted with power almost paralyzing to the eye, cluster, half clinging in half flight. In the foreground, at her feet, other pigeons hurry about as pigeons hurry, snatching up the falling grain. Behind, in the distance, a glow of long, flat, fertile Nile-land, with its sheaves and camels, and that ineffable hue of roses, mixed with gold, which unlocks the spectator's heart, puts him in a trance, and leaves him sadder when he comes to life again. And the girl? A prodigy of bronze and rich blood—blood of which, if Harvey had not discovered the circulation, the discovery would have been not Harvey's, but Holman Hunt's; and repose, and life, and lazy energy, pent up in a proud, sleek well of fire (I shall be told that I am praising Mr. Hunt very warmly—well, I think I have earned the right)—a picture which, if slavery had not been abolished, might abolish it, and bring twenty millions of sovereigns dancing out of slave-owning pockets. The poetry of lazy and lovely animalism, of life trembling on the verge just short of overflowing, untold possibilities of elementary enjoyments, an Egyptian wealth of half-hidden suggestion and half-revealed realities—all are there. And nothing beyond. No dramatic expression, no threads of thought, no struggle of moral forces, no subtle anatomy of the passions, blending or at war, no conflicting tides of civilized opinion—nothing, absolutely nothing but the naked poetry of proud, unsullied nature, clean realism, a glory of existence.

How different the theme in "Isabel!" How opposite upon any theory of representation whatsoever! Could painter hit upon a more intricate, a finer subject for analytic art, a more subtle and manifold crux and test of true conception and higher knowledge? Harrowing love; perverted gentleness; distorted idealism, twisted to the uses of a horrible craft and hideous satisfaction; mystery; a raging lust to snatch even death from out the hands of fate, to defy the grave; revenge as in hyper-delicate natures turned not outwardly upon others, but inwardly to self-torture; the lunacy of moral grief with intellectual self-possession; cold, slow, lasting passion in a frame burning fiercely unto death after the wild fever of a happy love, the wilder frenzy of bereavement; and all this in the nature alone capable of the highest forms of idealistic perversion—the nervous, delicate, fiery, headlong, restrained, yet simple all in all nature—ice without, volcano within—is this Mr. Holman Hunt's conception? The answer is that Mr. Hunt's "Isabel" has all the health, all the vigorous superabundant animalism of his Egyptian girl in the "Afterglow;" that is to say, without quite the same animal gloss, the same, if I may use the expression, animal sheen and brilliancy. Both are splendid animals, but one a pleasing animal, the other marred by an effort to embody some sort of meaning which is utterly foreign to her nature.—*Bernard Cracroft in Fortnightly Review.*

THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

"The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen."—2 Cor. xiii, 14.

The order in which the three Persons of the Trinity are here mentioned is remarkable. It is not what we might have been inclined to anticipate. We should have expected to find first the Father named, then the Son, and then the Holy Ghost, as in some other passages of Scripture, and as the relation in which we are taught the three Divine Persons stand to each other naturally suggests. But a little consideration leads us to discover a beautiful and satisfactory reason for that seeming inversion of order which occurs in this text. The apostle is speaking to sinners who are by nature in a state of alienation from God. They cannot, except through a Mediator, attain to the enjoyment of his love. They need to be introduced to his favor through the Lord Jesus Christ. And hence, remembering, as it were, the Saviour's own declaration, "No man cometh to the Father but by me," St. Paul adopts that special order of benediction which presents itself in this passage: "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen." The first blessing invoked is "the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ." By this grace is here meant all the favor which the Son of God, as Saviour, bears to his people. And may we not well speak, in reference to this matter, of "the unsearchable riches of Christ?" How impossible is it to estimate or describe all the privileges which, in time and eternity, flow from the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ to his people. We know some of the outward manifestations of this grace which were made in the earthly history of the Saviour—"Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor." Grace—unmerited kindness toward sinners—led him to the manger of Bethlehem, the garden of Gethsemane, the Cross of Calvary. And thus he purchased for his people redemption; thus he secured their admittance into heaven; thus he procured for them a heritage of glory throughout eternity. But precious as are the streams thus flowing from the grace of Christ, it must be far more to have access to the fountain, and to be made partakers of the grace itself. This is what the apostle prays for in this passage. He would have the souls of believers enriched more and more from the infinite love of their Redeemer. Pardoned and accepted in the beloved, let us therefore seek now to know something of the grace of Christ, and then more and more joy will flow from it into our souls for ever and ever. The next blessing sought is "the love of God." In one sense, and that a most precious one, the love of God, that is the Father, is the primary source of all our hopes. It was this love that originated the scheme of salvation. God looked upon us in pity as we lay dead in sin. His heart yearned over us, and desired our restoration to happiness. He devised the wondrous scheme of redemption in our behalf. He "spared not his own Son," when through him alone we could be saved, but "gave him up for us all." He "so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." But, in another sense, already hinted at, it is only through Christ that we attain to the possession of our heavenly Father's love. By nature there stands between us and him the awful barrier of our guilt. That cuts us off from communion with him, and debars us from the privileges of his children. Only through Christ can we be brought nigh, the dark cloud of transgression being dispelled, and the light of God's reconciled countenance being graciously lifted up upon us. Now, it is this special love of God which the apostle here implores for all true believers. They should share in far more than that general benignity which God has displayed toward all sinners in the gospel. Theirs should be the rich enjoyment of that "favor which God beareth toward his people." He loves them in Christ with an infinite, everlasting love. He looks upon them with all the tenderness which a parent feels for his children. They are dear to his heart, because they are one with the Son of his love, and his tender mercy will crown them with blessings on earth, will surround them with glory in heaven. What an unspeakable privilege must it be to share in the love of God as thus displayed! Language could not have furnished the apostle with any loftier wish for believers than that which is here expressed. To possess the love of God is to have the one thing necessary to happiness—a happiness that can never fade, but will increase for ever and ever. Oh, let every one seek to share in this love! It is ensured to all them that believe. It will brighten the course of every true follower of Jesus in this world, and it will pour itself forth in an endless stream of blessedness on every saint in heaven. The third blessing here prayed for in behalf of all true Christians, is 'the communion of the Holy Ghost.' By this is meant that all believers are to be partakers of the Holy Spirit of God, and acquire more and more of that grace which results from his indwelling in the soul. It is the Spirit that unites us to Christ at first. It is he also that enables us henceforth to keep up communion with the Saviour, and thus to advance in all the graces of the Christian life. Most vital and precious, then, is the prayer that we should enjoy 'the communion of the Holy Ghost.' That includes our renewal, our enlightenment, our progressive sanctification, our peace of conscience, our comfort under trial, and our final meetness for heaven. Happy is that soul which is thus a partaker of the Holy Ghost, for God has himself 'sealed' it and given it the Spirit as an 'earnest' of coming glory. The three elements of blessing here mentioned form, in fact, but one benediction, so that none of them can be possessed except along with the others. And the one last mentioned furnishes us with an unerring test as to whether or not we can claim the others. Do we know anything of 'the communion of the Holy Ghost?' Have we been enlightened by him to perceive our guilt and danger in the sight of God? Have we followed his guidance as he sought to lead us to the cross? Are we growing in grace under his holy influence? Do we desire, more and more, to attain to that purity which he fosters in the heart? If so, but not otherwise, we may warrantably conclude that we share both in 'the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ,' and in the 'love of God,' and that ours will be the portion of the redeemed for ever. What a blessed doctrine is that of the Holy Trinity as revealed in Scripture. It shows us all the three Divine Persons interested in our welfare and engaged in the work of our salvation. The Father loves us, and provides, at an infinite cost, for our deliverance. The Son dies for us, and thus procures in our behalf 'eternal redemption.' The Spirit quickens and sanctifies us—frees us from the natural pollution by which we are defiled, and fits us for the pure enjoyments of heaven. Oh! that every reader may enjoy through faith this great salvation; so that he may feel there is breathed over him, as over the vast community of all true believers, this precious apostolic benediction, 'The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.'

Inordinat lust brings its own punishment

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

THE RELIGIOUS WEEK.

It will be remembered that our bishops, at their meeting in April, appointed the *last week in August* to be observed throughout the connection by a protracted meeting, as a period specially of prayer and of preaching the word, to implore the blessing of God upon the Methodist Episcopal Church South, that he would pour out upon it his Holy Spirit in power. The Friday of that week is directed to be observed also as a *fast day.*

We hope that in every circuit and station of our church the people will assemble at their churches and around their altars, and with united faith approach the Father of Mercies that he may enrich us with his bounty.

BISHOP PAINE'S HEALTH IMPROVING.—The Memphis Christian *Advocate*, July 30th, says: "The news from Bishop Paine will be read with the greatest pleasure, and with thanks to Almighty God. The Rev. J. W. Mathis writes from Aberdeen, Mississippi, July 25: 'I am happy to inform you that our belovod Bishop Paine is much better. He commenced improving on last Sabbath. It seemed as if he had just then awakened out of sleep—recognizing parties present, and asking how long they had been there. During the week he has been conversing very pleasantly and fully with all who have called on him, and has been sitting up for several days. His improvement is as unexpected as was his illness. We hope the change is permanent, and will continue until his health is fully restored.'"

THE church and state are likely to come into open conflict in Austria. The Prince Archbishop of Olmutz has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese, in which he instructs them that civil marriages, and civil tribunals for the settlement of matrimonial questions, cannot be recognized by the church. "Catholics who enter into a so-called civil marriage, if they do not repent and give satisfaction, shall be denied the sacraments and Christian burial." If burials are forced in consecrated ground, the church yard is to be considered as desecrated, and not again entered by a priest till consecrated anew.

HOPE TO THE END.

A Christian should be the most hopeful man in the world; and if he is a sound, healthy follower of his Lord he will be. It takes two worlds to make one good one: this world and the world of promise. Blended, they constitute a stage upon which an angel might afford to take a part; but this world by itself is dreary enough—a hopeless region, that to heavenly spirits must appear much as the cinders of Gomorrah to us. The eye of faith is a sort of angel's eye, and it can see the light of the glory with which all the promises are charged, as it hangs over this world like the descending Jerusalem was suspended in the field of St. John's vision. Its beams lighten up the dark corners of earth, present and future, and bathe its roughest places in fresh springing tides of mellow light as they pour from the open gates of heaven, until to us, who have never been there, earth itself seems heaven. It is all in the light—all the beauty of this lower world. We became persuaded of that when, in looking through a strong microscope, we saw upon the body of a common fly a point as brilliant as the evening star. With the right light—such for instance, as the "saints in light" have—there is no lower earth, nothing common, no dwelling place for sorrow; for where there is no darkness there is no despair, and "in Him is no darkness at all."

This art of looking at everything by the light of the promises belongs to all who have true faith in the Son of God. They know that the grandest part of his career lies in the demonstrative future. Then all that he has done will be seen as the seed is, not in the clod nor in the blade, but in the harvest. The latter revelation of the sufficiency of his atonement, of the power of his Spirit, and of his complete victory over the tempter, will be the crowning evidence of his Sonship. It is from the person of the glorified Saviour that all this light of hope is soon to come. He is the Light. Without Christ this life is dark enough. There is no way out. Every moment only complicates the problem. Corruption is so complete, so universal, its brow so aspiring, its foot so deep, the history of ambition and sin so uniform, and its position is still so impregnable, that a new earth seems an impossibility; though a new heaven might be—for the stars of the sky are not so fixed as the stains of the earth.

—Indeed there are some good people who cut short the whole matter by affirming that the increase of evil is the shortest way to a restored Eden. By giving up the battle till Christ comes in person, the necessity for his coming will be shown. This paralyzing doctrine be far from thee, O reader! That is but a poor faith which waits for the visible Lord—"blessed are they who have not seen, yet have believed." Such idealistic believers surely do not contemplate, as they should, how small a part of those magazines of life—the promises—have been as yet opened; those wonderful gold solvents that hold the riches of glory, all of which are to yield to faith, and to faith only; to be "yea and amen" *by* us as well as for us. No doubt a glorified Lord could obviate this; and indeed all share in the great enterprise of renovating earth; but the world is to be renewed, not by might, nor by power, but by my *Spirit*, saith the Lord Almighty.

Without Christ there is a boundless impassibility between this earth and every heavenly thing. The drunkard's cup cannot be broken, the miser's clutch cannot be relaxed, and bitter revenge is as sweet to the natural man as meat is to a lion. The bare view of humanity is enough to fill us with despair; "with men it is impossible." But when, on the other hand, the mighty advocacy of the exalted Saviour is considered, and the strong wing of the creative Spirit is seen moving upon this moral chaos, who can stagger at a promise because of its largeness? If THEY are at work, the Father, the Son and the Spirit, we can afford to live in all the fullness of hope. In a moment a nation can rise, by one blast a valley of bones move, a single turn can unlock every gate. And when we see that earth is carried on, as it was first made, for Christ, we may fix our eye upon him as a part of it, and, by believing in the God of hope, abound in joy and peace.

ALWAYS LIVELY.

A thorough "circuit rider," *i. e.*, an itinerant, who does his whole duty, remarked to us that he did not give away nigh so much tobacco on his rounds now as formerly—times were so hard—but gave away old ADVOCATES and *Sunday School Visitors*. "Only one side," said he, "of an ADVOCATE dies; the rest of it never dies." Some time ago he handed a brother a paper of 1860, which he read with much interest until he saw the date. "Why this is 1860!" "Yes, that's so; but now read it, and you'll find it's just as lively as ever—all but one page." "I never," he continued, "tore up an ADVOCATE. Common newspapers get stale, but the greater part of the reading of a religious paper will keep fresh for years. I often wish for bundles of them to give to the young people one meets along the road." [Very few men under forty years of age have that much sense!] This brother belongs to the *working parts* of itinerants—a man that stirs around and can make a fire as quick as St. Paul or Melita.

SOUTHERN REVIEW FOR JULY.—Baltimore: Bledsoe & Brown; pp. 248. This admirable number leads off with an article on "Public School Education at the North." The tremendous conceit of the North always stands at 212 degrees Fahrenheit at the contemplation of their own school system. They are surprised at themselves—and it is *so* different in South and North Carolina! This school superiority accounts for the otherwise insoluble problem of Northern military prowess: "It is the grand mission of education both to fire the heart with patriotic love and devotion, and to arm the soldier with more than musket and bayonet." This end of education is quite a novelty. So, too, is another end which the Illinois school system is rapidly accomplishing—that of indoctrinating thousands in practical atheism. This article most ably sets forth the true aim of education, and the evil consequences, moral and political, with which their boasted school system threatens the whole country.

The next article, "Shakespeare's Personal History," presents a great deal of new information upon the sources of Shakespeare's wonderful knowledge. When it is stated that Edmund Spenser, Ben Jonson, Fletcher Marlowe, Beaumont, Middleton, Massinger, Raleigh and Pembroke were his cotemporaries, not to mention many other travelers and scholars of renown, we have some clue to the varied and harmonious development of the great poet. Much insight is given by the writer to the hidden influences which conspired to the shaping of this representative man. The third article, entitled "Congress and the Constitution," collates the acts of Congress, since the war, with those principles which have always been supposed to lie at the foundation of all free governments, and as such were incorporated into the Constitution of the United States. It brings in review that legislation which has annulled the constitutions of ten States, degraded them into military districts, declared martial law, put them under army subalterns, qualified and disqualified voters, and thus radically overturned the institutions of the nation.

The remaining articles of this number we cite by title, with the remark that we have found each replete with wisdom and cultivation of the highest order: Apollonius of Tyana, The State of Nature, Landscape Painting, The Gorbemochian Ideal of Government, Mr. Bancroft as a Historian, Book Notices. We predict that all this *Quarterly* requires to make it a grand success is, that a good crop of cotton and corn shall be made this year throughout the South, when it will command a subscription list larger than any periodical review has ever had in this country.

THE "DRY ROT."

The *Western Christian Advocate* makes up a small weekly news summary, entitled "Methodist Episcopal Church South," of which the subjoined is a fair specimen. The Northern *Advocates* have adopted the policy of ignoring, as far as possible, the existence of all church papers and all periodicals published in the South. For instance, the scholarly quarterly of Northern Methodism, in its list of American quarterlies, makes no mention of the *Southern Review!* We suppose it barely possible to survive such withering silence, and the lack of such encouragement as those able divines and polished writers could give by an occasional notice must at last work a disastrous melancholy in somebody. This policy had kept the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* so completely in the dark that when recently he came to the tripod he could not restrain his surprise at the number, the vitality and rigorous temper of the Southern *Christian Advocates*. He is shocked morally, and distressed religiously and politically at their existence and tone; and when he does quote from them it is with some wholesome remark explanatory, mayhap corrective, of the passage itself—to wit:

"METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

"*Views of Bishop Pierce.*—In order to let our people know how the Southern bishops think and talk of our work in the Southern States, and to illustrate the spirit they exhibit, we give the following extract from a letter from Bishop Pierce, published in the *Nashville Christian Advocate* of July 14th:

'Somerset is a new district, and the presiding elder, Brother Bosley, has a hard time—having long horseback rides, little ministerial help, and some division among the people as to South and North. This last is "a sore evil," not as to its extent or probable duration, but as a fact representing the spirit and policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The whole movement of our *ex-brethren* in the South is not only a crime against Christianity, but it will turn out a serious blunder in policy—a waste of treasure, and an utter loss of time and labor. The scheme is smitten with the *dry rot* already, and will crumble ere long into a shapeless mass, which no ingenuity can reconstruct. The day is not distant when they will have houses without congregations, pastors without flocks—abandoned by white and black, their wicked experiment an ignominious failure, and the memory of it a sting—an enduring shame.'"

The Western brother wished to "illustrate the spirit they exhibit." Truly a sad sight, such an earthly spirit! and such earthly words, too—the "*dry rot!*"—Did the bishop reflect of whom he is speaking, in what a presence of power, of centennial wealth, of ecclesiastical loyalty he is found prophesying? The distance from home at which this "*dry rot*" is "already" going on makes it quite inconceivable to the Western editor; but down here we can understand it; and we have only to state that two districts of the Northern Mission, Mississippi Conference, its one theological institute, its one *Advocate* and the principal white congregation in this city, consisting of twenty hearers, are all filled, presided over, edited and kept up by one white preacher, and that his name is Dissy, to enable everybody in southern Louisiana to fully understand the expression. In fact, no other word could have so justly described the situation of Northern Methodism in the Southwest.

But what of that eloquent exhibit at the General Conference of Chicago, which caused an alternate glow of gratitude, and the "cold chills" of patriotic fervor to run down the back of its Church Extension and its Missionary secretaries? Ask the ex presiding elder—gone to Kalimazoo. What congregations live are hardly "ghosts of a congregation," because they are not white enough to be the ghost of anything. Now that Louisiana has become a real State, and the military is no longer available for religious purposes, the people are awaiting the return of those divines who have all along shown such devotion to everybody else's affairs with considerable patience. There will be a fair chance to know more accurately, as the *Western* editor would say, the spirit of these men. The field will demand several degrees of zeal in addition to anything yet displayed by the strange brother. He will need more money in his purse, and a larger scrip than ever before. Even the colored people wat not what is become of him. They are quite ready to fall off from men whose missionary labors are quite eclipsed by their performances as managers of colored clubs and primary political combinations.

Centenary College Programme.

The editor of this ADVOCATE writes so hurriedly, at times, that names and ideas get terribly murdered in print. We republish, by request, the commencement programme of Centenary, so as to do justice to history and posterity. It is as follows: Hope, Lighthouse of the Soul, S. S. Norwood, Jackson, Louisiana; Improve the Moments ere they Vanish, T. N. L. Anderson, Amite county, Mississippi; The Chivalry of the Age, J. L. Perkins, East Feliciana parish, Louisiana; *Scientia Pabulum Animi*, T. S. Miller, Jackson, Louisiana; From the Sea of Darkness Emerges the Star of Grandeur, W. Y. Dixon, Jackson, Louisiana; Our Relation to Republicanism, C. B. Collins, East Feliciana parish, Louisiana; *Sola Mens Eterna*, a poem, C. Parlange, New Orleans, Louisiana.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

THE TIME OF MEETING.

MR. EDITOR: We see that the meeting of the Jackson district, now in session, intends deciding the question of changing the time of the meeting of our conference. We do not know, of course, what will be their decision. We cannot, however, recognize any action they may take, and cannot approve a change for the following reasons:

1. We do not recognize the right of any district, or limited body of men, to assume the decision of a question of general interest.

2. We have not received timely notice of the intended action.

3. We have received no notice at all through our official organ, and do not consider a notice otherwise given as valid.

4. We consider this agitation, from its origin, exceedingly disrespectful to our bishops, as it interferes with prerogatives exclusively theirs.

5. These changes have already been detrimental to our cause in throwing out of work, for a whole year, and otherwise greatly injuring some of our best and most useful men.

6. This course will result in endless confusion. It is a thing unknown in any well regulated conference; is exceedingly puerile in its nature, and a stigma upon our character, which we are determined, now and forever, to put our feet upon.

7. We have never seen, and cannot now see, any *reason* for the change.

8. We claim that the 18th of November is the time of holding the conference, in accordance with Bishop Kavanaugh's late instructions to Mr. Abbey. He submitted the matter to the members of the conference. This conference has long since decided to leave that matter in the hands of the bishop presiding, and whatever time he published should be the time observed. This time has been published and even if Bishop Kavanaugh has a right to submit the matter to the conference again, it will be impossible for the conference to come together before the 18th of November, unless Bishop Kavanaugh, or some one else having authority, will come and, with due and timely notice, call it together.

Respectfully and fraternally,

W. FISK GLENN,
WM. B. JOHNSON,
JOHN A. B. JONES,
J. G. JONES,
THOS. REED,
Lay Delegates.

A BARREL of flour can now be contracted to be carried from Galena to New Orleans, either by river, or by railroad and river, for sixty cents.

CASHMERE GOATS are being introduced into Vermont.

ISMAN MISSIONS.—Bishop Marvin publishes in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* an acknowledgment of all funds received by him in aid of the Indian missions—aggregating $4,784 49. He had assumed the responsibility of collecting $5,000 during the year, and now, as he is about to begin his episcopal visitation to the Pacific coast, he asks the Missouri and St. Louis Conferences to divide the deficiency of $215 51 between them, and raise it at their anniversaries this fall. They will of course comply with this request of the bishop, who has certainly done nobly for the brethren of the Indian missions.

In the bounds of our circulation, Bishop Marvin reports the following collections:

Wesley church, Memphis	$281 23
Central church, Memphis	82 70
Asbury church, Memphis	13 38
Jackson, Tenn.	60 20
Fayetteville, Ark.	26 00
Van Buren, Ark.	3 00
Miss Steele, Ark.	1 00
Mrs. Slover, Ark.	5 00

The bishop says an explanation is due Asbury church. Many members, when he made the collection in that church, had already contributed, either at Central or Wesley. The largest portion, by far, of the moneys collected by the bishop came from Missouri, where, for the most part, he made his appeals in person.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

AMERICAN FARMER, BALTIMORE, FOR JULY.—The first number of volume three, sixth series, contains, besides the monthly farm and garden work, articles on: Mares and Colts, Shying Horses, Essay on Colic and Bots in Horses, (continued,) Hide Bound, Deep Culture, Deep and Thorough Culture, Fruit Culture, Profits of Farming, Buckwheat, Power of Recovery in Land, To Improve Poor Land without Rest or Clover, Is Drainage Manure? Phosphates and Superphosphates, Crops and Prices, State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Have we the Rinderpest? Basket Willow, Charges on Tobacco, The Nature and Value of Birds, Pumpkins among Corn, Hog Raising in the South, About Mowing Machines, Seventeen year Locusts, Extracts from Correspondents, The Sampson Scale, Sunday Reading, Review of Baltimore Markets, etc. Worthington & Lewis, publishers, Baltimore. Price, $2 per year.

THE following, from a late speech of General Wade Hampton, shows the manner in which Congress now applies the reconstruction laws:

In the Legislature of South Carolina, composed of one hundred and fifty-six members—of that Legislature from whose halls used to go as high intellect as ever came to the halls of Congress—of those one hundred and fifty six members there are nearly, if not quite, now, one hundred negroes. [Hisses and cries of "shame."] From these negroes, and all of that Legislature, the whole taxes that they are liable to pay amounts to seven hundred dollars. ["Oh, oh"] Of that, about five hundred dollars has to be paid by one of the Conservative members. Of the two hundred dollars that are to be paid by the negroes and carpet baggers, half of it is under execution. [Applause and laughter.] Well, that Legislature, composed in that way, has the right to impose a levy or tax on South Carolina to the amount of $10,250,000. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, if that state of things goes on, what will be the result? Why you know it means that in a few years from this time there will not be a white man, woman or child in the State of South Carolina. [Cries of "shame."] I only mention that as one of the Southern States. It is true that it is perhaps in a worse condition than most of the others, but they are all afflicted by that fearful calamity that is hanging over us, and we can have no relief unless the Democratic party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election—that the white people of the South vote.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.—*Opinion of Judge Chase.*—The New York correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* recently held an interview with Chief Justice Chase, from whom the subjoined opinions were elicited:

'As to the results in November next, he fully expresses his conviction that the chances are decidedly in favor of the Democratic nominees—provided there is no cheating round the board. The Edmunds bill, regulating the Southern electoral votes, he looks upon as a foreshadowing of foul play, and the Democrats are advised to keep their eyes on it accordingly. Blair's letter, he says, is simply up to the exigencies of the times. He sees nothing revolutionary in it. On the contrary he is inclined to think that it aims to stop the revolution, which the admission of carpet bag Senators is undoubtedly working in our form of government. The letter, hence, will do no harm, but possibly much good if it restrains the Jacobins from further outrages, by indicating what the future has in store for them.'

BURIED TREASURES FOUND.—We copy as follows from the Galveston *Civilian* of the 27th:

To purser M. D. Monserrate, of the steamship St. Mary, we are indebted for the following account of "buried treasures" recently found on Padre Island. We saw some of the diamonds ourselves, and from the well and favorably known character of our informant, for truth and veracity, we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the account to be substantially correct:

On Sunday, the 19th inst., as Mr. W. H. Wilson, quartermaster's clerk at Brazos de Santiago, was taking a stroll on Padre Island, searching for "Shells of old Ocean," he accidentally stumbled on to an old iron-box, about four inches square, which presented the appearance of having long been imbedded in the sand. Upon breaking it open, and an examination of its contents, it was found to contain diamonds, emeralds and rubies, supposed by the best of judges to be worth at least $100,000. Mr. Monsarrate says there is no doubt of their being genuine. The poor quartermaster's clerk is in ecstacies, and is said to be one of the most popular men on the Rio Grande. He now has friends without number, and men who would scarcely notice him two weeks ago are now his most intimate friends and advisers. "Such is life."

STRANGE HALLUCINATION.—A strange and surprising incident occurred last week in the country some miles north of Corinth. A Mr. Mangrum killed a young man during the war, and a few days since Mr. Mangrum was on a deer drive, and while at one of the stands he saw an object approaching him which so alarmed him that he raised his gun and fired at it. The object, which resembled a man covered with a sheet, continued to advance upon him, when he drew his pistols and emptied all the barrels at the ghost. None of the shots seeming to take effect, he climbed a tree to make his escape. By the time he was a short distance up the tree the white object was standing under him with its eyes fixed upon him, and he declared that it was the spirit of the young man whom he had killed. Mangrum was so startled at the steady gaze of the eye that he had been the cause of laying cold in death, that he fainted and fell from the tree. His friends carried him home, the ghost following and standing before him constantly, the sight of which brought up the recollection of his guilt with such force to his mind that he died in great agony after two or three days' suffering.—*Corinth (Miss.) Caucasian.*

OBITUARIES.

WILLIE HARRIS, son of Rev. W. S. and Mrs. M. A. Turner, died of cholera infantum, in Dadeville, Alabama, on Sunday morning, July 26, 1868, aged eleven months, twenty-two days and three hours.

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore
Shall rise in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

BENNETT M. HINES was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 23d of May, 1790. When he was but a youth he came to East Tennessee with his parents, John and Frances Hines. Thence they moved to Kentucky, and subsequently he came to Mississippi. Here the most of his life was spent in the vicinity of Port Gibson, and in that of Vicksburg and in Bolivar county. The last eight or nine years of his life, however, were spent in north Louisiana. At the residence of Col. R. L. Capers, his son-in-law, near Homer, Claiborne parish, he closed a long life of three score and seventeen years, and gave up his soul to God, entering upon that eternal rest prepared for the people of God.

In his early manhood he united in marriage with Ruth Newman, near Natchez, Mississippi. From this marriage several children sprung, only two of whom survive. In 1832 or 1833 his wife died. He subsequently married Mrs. Rebecca Roland, of Warren county, Mississippi, who survives him.

Our friend and brother, B. M. Hines, was a good man, not by nature, but by grace. The foundation of this was laid in his clear, sound conversion to God at a camp meeting, held in Warren county, Mississippi, when he was in the early vigor of manhood. He had been reared by pious parents, and learned from them, by precept and example, those great lessons which, when properly heeded and followed, lead, in penitence and faith, to God. But precept and example cannot make Christians of those whose natures are tainted with depravity and guilt. The true and only foundation for real goodness must be laid in that great change of heart set forth in the language of our Saviour: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." This work is of such magnitude that no human or angelic agency or instrumentality can accomplish it. It is the immediate and direct work of that omnific and creative energy which spoke man into existence, called the worlds from nought, and gave splendor to their suns.

But we are plainly taught in the Bible that God has inseparably joined doctrinal and practical Christianity. There must not only be a foundation, but a superstructure reared upon it. When soundly converted we must "add to our faith virtue, knowledge, charity," etc., must "build ourselves up on our most holy faith, and keep ourselves in the love of God," "learning the doctrine of Christ, and go on to perfection," etc. A good man will not disjoin what God has joined. Our friend and brother, B. M. Hines, was a practical Christian. He seems not to have lost sight of his duty and responsibility in the various relations of life, whether at home in his family, on the plantation among his servants, or in the offices which he filled, from that of a magistrate to a legislator. He visited the sick and needy, and ministered to their wants, opened his hands and purse to the great enterprises and charities of the church, and as a steward loved the church and preachers, and saw those ministers sent to serve his circuit provided with homes and the necessaries of life, and that frequently in his own house and at his own table.

But good men know how to suffer, as well as do the will of God. Practical Christianity may be summed up in doing and suffering the will of God. So the subject of this brief sketch bore the afflictions and fiery trials through which his pathway led as a good man, patiently and submissively. The beauty and excellence of Christianity lies, to a large extent, in its great power to convert the afflictions and trials of life into blessings, to make straight the crooked and smooth the rough places of life, and at last to throw a halo of light into the darkness of the grave, and gild with beauty and splendor the clouds which lie beyond. It furnishes, too, a safe and cheerful passage through the valley and shadow of death, to that home and rest and those delectable enjoyments prepared for the redeemed and good.

These benefits were vouchsafed to B. M. Hines. Though he suffered much, just before he died God lifted the curtain and showed him his inheritance, and while his mind was musing on its splendors, and satisfied with its wealth, he was asked what he wanted. He replied: "Nothing but what is just before me." It has been said by a friend who wrote of his death: "As a Christian gentleman Brother Hines' record is unfurnished. He suffered long and severely, but bore all without a murmur, and died with the unclouded hope of heaven sustaining him to the last."

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite on the verge of heaven.
For here resistless demonstration dwells;
A death-bed's a detection of the heart:
You see the man, you see his hold on heaven
If sound his virtue.

"Heaven waits not the last moment—owns her friends
On this side death, and points them out to men:
A lecture silent, but of sovereign power!
To vice confusion, and to virtue peace.
Whatever farce the boastful hero plays,
Virtue alone has majesty in death,
And greater still the more the tyrant frowns."

W. B. H.

Texas Christian Advocate, please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Montgomery District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Tuskegee, commencing on Wednesday evening, August 19th. President Dowdell, of East Alabama College, will preach the opening sermon. Bishop Wightman will preside.

M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Lake Providence District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Delhi, Carroll parish, commencing on Friday, the 18th of September. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. Joel E. Daves, of Bastrop, Louisiana. W. G. McGAUGHEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Onachita District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Mount Lebanon, Bienville parish, Louisiana, commencing on Sunday, the 6th day of September next.

The Conference sermon will be preached by Rev. N. A. Cravens, of Homer, at eleven o'clock A. M. The business session of the Conference will open at eight o'clock A. M. on Monday. Brethren, on arrival, will report to Rev. T. J. Upton or Rev. W. P. Kimball.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Selma District, Mobile Conference, will be held at Dayton, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 3d of September. All the official members of the church in the district are earnestly requested to attend. Conveyances will be furnished from Parensdale, on the railroad, to the place of meeting gratuitously.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Oxford, commencing on Friday morning, August 28th. The pastors on the several works will please come prepared to make the usual reports. Elected delegates and all official members are expected to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided for all.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

Bishop William M. Wightman, D. D., L. L. D., will hold a District Meeting for the Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference, at Tallassee, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 13, 1868. Preachers and delegates are urged to be present with full reports at the opening exercises. Bishop Andrew, D. D., is expected to be present. Rev. S. A. Pilley will preach the introductory sermon on Thursday night. Ample accommodations for all. D. M. HENSON, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

To the Ministers and Official Members of the Vicksburg District, Mississippi Conference, of the M. E. Church South:

DEAR BRETHREN—Our District Meeting was held last year in Port Gibson, at which we appointed, Fayette as the place of our next meeting, subject to the call of our presiding elder. But, unfortunately for us, we have no presiding elder to call us together. The bishop assigned to this episcopal district has been written to for advice, but at this late date an answer has been received; and as we cannot elect our lay delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference without a District Meeting, after due consultation we have concluded to invite you to meet at Fayette on Thursday, September 17th, at ten o'clock A. M.

We respectfully request the ministers in charge to notify their official members as soon as practicable. We expect to have a protracted meeting in progress, to be continued through the following week, and solicit as many of the brethren as can to remain with and assist us in our meeting.

W. F. GLENN
J. G. JONES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The Mariana District Meeting, Montgomery Conference, will convene at Newton, Alabama, September 3d. Bishop Wightman will preside.

WESLEY B. DENNIS, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept.	19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville		26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct.	3, 4
Haynesville Ct., at Mt. Zion		10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama		17, 18
Vernon Circuit		24, 25
Minden Circuit		31
	Nov.	1
Bossier Circuit		7, 8
Sparta Circuit		14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit		21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'n	June	6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel		13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre		20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)		27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July	4, 5
Woodville station		18, 19
Wilkinson circuit		25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug.	8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		15, 16
Kingston circuit		29, 30
Natchez station	Sept.	5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st	July	5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers		19
Quarterly Conference for do		18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		26
Moreau street	Aug.	2
Thibodeaux		9
Felicity street		16
Carondelet street		23
Baton Rouge	29,	30
Plaquemine	Sept.	7

L. C. KEENER, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June	13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge		20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July	4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek		11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater		18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove		25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug.	1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope		15, 16
Yazoo City station		22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek		29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept.	5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August. J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carrol circuit, at Oak Grove	July	18, 19
Delhi and Floyd ct., at Floyd		25, 26
Bastrop station	Aug.	1, 2
Bastrop circuit		8, 9
Jefferson circuit		15, 16
Inn circuit		22, 23
Winsborough ct., at Boeuff Prairie		29, 30
Lake Providence	Sept.	5, 6
Waterproof		12, 13

The District Meeting will be held at Delhi, on the 19th and 20th of September.

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	June	27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July	4, 5
Summit circuit, at Summit		11, 12
Brookhaven		.. ..
Meadville, at Beach Grove		18, 19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth		25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug.	1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown		8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs		15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahuta		22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle		29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

JOHN B BOWEN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June	13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield		20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie		27, 28
Natchitoches	July	4, 5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove		18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring		25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug.	15, 16
Shreveport		29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept.	19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Eastern Shore, at Daphney	July	4, 5
Whistler, at Daphney		11, 12
Citronelle, at Citronelle		18, 19
Mobile, St. Paul's		26
Mobile, Franklin street	Aug.	2
Mobile, St. Francis street		9
Cottage Hill		15, 16
Pascagoula, at Vernal		22, 23
Ocean Springs, at McLellaud's		29, 30
Bay Shore, at Village	Sept.	5, 6

THOS. W. DOSMAN, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston	June	27, 28
Meridian	July	4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron		11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill		18, 19
Macon		25, 26
Enterprise	Aug.	1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill		8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville		15, 16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville		22, 23

S. H. COX, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June	27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July	11, 12
Rankin, at Salem		18, 19
Ocoha, at Sharon	Aug.	1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'		8, 9
White Plains, at Coalville		15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet		22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's		29, 30

HENRY P. LEWIS, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. C. FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. JONES, President.

The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department $25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar 50 00
Board and washing, per month 16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.
The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.
For further information apply to the President. aug8 3m

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT to teach English Branches, Modern Languages, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental work, wishes an engagement. Address MRS. A. F. CARLYLE,
july25 1m Brookhaven, Miss.

ROOFING SLATE.—JOHN GALT, wholesale dealer in Red, Purple, Green and Black Roofing Slates, 21 and 23 Tenth avenue, New York, and 56 Terrace, Buffalo, New York. Send for a circular before purchasing elsewhere. july25 4tr

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes.
Sold everywhere. July25 4tr

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's *Domestic Family Physician* describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH,
may2 7mr 714 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This institution, with a full Faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.

In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught, without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.

For Music and Painting skilled instruction, and the best facilities provided.

Boarders will find a home in the College with the family of the Principal.

Prices throughout very low for the grade of the institution. The entire charges for board and the full Literary Course will not exceed $25 per month.

The climate is specially favorable to study, and hence our scholastic year is one month longer than in the Gulf States.

For particulars apply to
R. K. HARGROVE,
july25 1m President, Franklin, Tennessee.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, A PERfect Hair Dressing, for preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

For sale by all Druggists. july25 1tr

WANTED.—A MUSIC TEACHER, competent to give instruction on the Piano, Guitar and Violin can get board and $25 to $40 per month *during the summer*, and from October to June I can promise $60 to $75 per month and board. Must bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, qualifications, etc.
H. T. LEWIS,
july11 1m Farmerville, Union parish, La.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIversity, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky.

FALL AND WINTER SESSION.

From the third Monday in September to January 1 ..... $18 00
From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks ... 12 00
From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks. 12 00

INCIDENTAL FEES.—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.

Indigent young men can have tuition FREE, but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.

Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing, fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.

Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named.

For further information address
REV. CHARLES TAYLOR,
july11 12t President.

MISS PEARCE'S FRENCH AND English
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
97 Lexington avenue, corner Twenty-seventh street, New York.

The utmost care taken to impart a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches. Especial attention given to Modern Languages, Music and Art, and every care taken to insure a useful, polite and scientific education. Physical Culture attended to, with baths, exercise in the open air and in the Gymnasium. Commencement of school year, September 17th. Circulars, with full particulars, upon application. References: Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., and Rev. S. H. Weston, New York. july25 8tr

F. KUES' BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,
NO. 37 EXCHANGE ALLEY,
Between Customhouse and Canal streets,
je6 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

D. L. CAMPBELL.
F. M. ECKFORD.
W. F. CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a partnership, under the firm of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a

COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and correspondents.

Particular attention will be given to filling orders. Consignments of all kinds of Produce solicited. Strict attention will be given to all interests entrusted to our care. Liberal advances made on consignments.

F. M. ECKFORD.
GEO. ALPH. CAGE.
Office, No. 42 Union street.
New Orleans, July 1, 1868. july1 6m

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,

FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

The Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized *Cocoanut Oil*, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.:—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—Cocoaine.

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely.—The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

Your's, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June 9, '68.

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the 1st of August next.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the palas, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your Cocoaine, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than former y. She still continues to use the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,
WM. S. EODY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the *best and cheapest* hair dressing in the world. It promotes the *growth of the Hair*, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists everywhere.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St., Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and saves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York mar7 1yr

NOW READY: THE TRIUMPH.—A new book of

CHURCH MUSIC

For choirs, singing schools, conventions, etc.

BY GEORGE F. ROOT.

This remarkable work is now ready, the first one of the kind by Mr. Root since the *Diapason*, which was issued some seven years ago. The first edition is ordered in advance of its issue. The second edition of 10,000 is already in press.

Orders filled in the order received, the preference being given to orders for sample copies.

THE TRIUMPH

is the largest book of its kind, containing 400 pages. Price, $1 50; $13 50 a dozen. Sample copies sent for a limited time, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of $1.

ROOT & CADY,
july25 4tr 67 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG,
july25 4tr 94 Columbia st., N. Y. City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address
A. J. FULLAM,
jul25 4tr Springfield, Vermont.

FAVORITE SCHOOL DESKS.—Superior Philosophical Instruments.—For complete Educational Catalogue, with prices, address American School Apparatus Company, 19 Murray street, New York. july25 4tr

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER months the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE OF the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIaney of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates cruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of disease; hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Buchu is the great diuretic.—Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The best test of their purity and superiority will be a comparison with the properties as set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

My laboratory for the manufacture of Fluid Extracts has been visited by thousands of physicians and druggists from all parts of the United States, and the mode of preparation received their unanimous commendation.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extracts are pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in their action.

None are genuine unless done up in the steel-engraved wrapper, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

The proprietor was compelled to adopt such a wrapper because of the growing popularity of his articles, and to prevent spurious and dangerous counterfeiting.

H. T. HELMBOLD, druggist, of eighteen years' experience, and manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Principal Depots—Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; and Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. may30 3mr

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by
ROBT. FISHER, Agent
may2 1y No. 203 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

MAGGIE'S PATH TO CLOUDLAND.

BY H. K. P.

Sauntering in the meadow,
Peeping o'er the hedge,
I spied a little hat
With broad and ragged edge.

Tangled curls beneath it,
In many a clustering maze,
And peering bright between them
A merry, sunny gaze.

Looking up to heaven,
Watching cloudlets white,
Moving on so lazily
With soft and mellow light.

Maggie's blue eyes gazing,
Beautiful to see;
Her fat, brown hands upraising,
Her sweet words: "Come to me.

"Come down, little cloudlets,
I'll catch you in the grass;
But now you're far above me,
I have to let you pass."

In her childlike eagerness
She sprang upon her feet,
And bounded to the lowland,
Where brook and meadow meet.

Singing, all the grassy way,
To the clouds above,
Begging them to come to her
In tones of pleading love.

Suddenly her blue eyes
Wandered to the brook;
A cry of joy: "They've come, they've come,
How sweet and bright they look."

Like a flock of fleecy lambs
Enticing her along,
They sailed upon the water
With low and rippling song.

A merry shout of laughter;
Sunshine beaming in her face;
Two bare feet splashing after;
Clouds and Maggie ran a race.

Childhood rare! childhood sweet!
Finding joys for every day,
Where the skies and waters meet,
Where bare feet and brooklets play.

Thus, lingering in the meadow,
Watching Maggie's spree,
I thought: Were I a child again
My heaven would come to me.

—*Independent.*

Trades and Professions of Animals, Birds and Insects.

BY AMICA.

'Our subject this evening will be 'hunters,' said Mr. Lee, 'and of course you know that a great many animals live by hunting, and you all know something of that mighty hunter, the lion, king of the forest as he is called, and of the tiger, scarcely less terrible to man and beast, for so strong is he that he can throw a buffalo over his shoulder and trot off with him, and with one slap of his paw can kill a cow. But many animals, in hunting, resort to strategem, and I must tell you of some of their cunning tricks. You perhaps know that wolves generally go out hunting in large parties, and—'

'Oh, papa,' said Annie, 'I hate to hear about wolves; Hugh has been reading to me about persons traveling in Russia, and wolves following the carriages, and tearing and eating the poor people in them.'

'Yes, they are indeed very fierce and terrible creatures, but I have read of several instances of their being tamed. A lady once had a pet wolf, as gentle as a little dog, and so fond of her that once she went from home for several weeks, and during her absence he showed the deepest grief. When she returned, as soon as he heard her footsteps, he ran to her in an ecstasy of delight, sprang up, putting his feet on her shoulder and then fell down and died of joy. But I was about to say that when a hunting party of wolves is in pursuit of a deer, or any animal fleeter than themselves, they surround him and drive him on toward some steep precipice, gradually narrowing the circle as they approach the edge, then setting up a terrible yell, the poor frightened animal springs down upon the rocks below, and is dashed to pieces. They all then soon scramble down and feast upon him. Esquimaux dogs and wolves look very much alike; but this does not prevent the wolves from relishing a bit of dog meat, when they cannot do better; and when they go out dog hunting they show a great deal of cunning and deceit. They will play and gambol about till the real dogs think they have met up with a set of very sociable and friendly dogs, anxious for their acquaintance; and, falling into the snare, join in the frolic and are soon seized and, dragged off. You see from this, children, that it is not every one who is ready for a frolic with you, who is a suitable acquaintance; so take care how you choose your companions.'

'Why those dogs are like little Red Riding Hood, papa,' said Annie, 'for she ought to have gone where her mother sent her, you know, instead of stopping to talk to the bad old wolf.'

'Yes, that she ought. Well, the bear—clumsy old hunter that he is—resorts to strategem too. A traveler in the Arctic regions relates that he saw a bear swim cautiously up to a piece of ice, on which two female walruses and their young ones were sleeping. Then creeping upon a hammock of ice behind them, and carrying up a block of ice that he had loosened with his forepaws, he rolled it down on the head of one of the old ones, and thus killed her instantly. He then leaped down, and as the young walrus would not leave its dead mother he secured both.'

'He was a very cunning huntsman,' said Hugh, 'but I am sorry he got the poor young walrus, though.'

'But among the nimrods of the forest there is scarcely a more cunning and artful one than the fox; you know he has figured in fables from an early day to the present time. I read not long since an account of the fox that went hunting for hares. He noticed a number of them playing about in a field, but he saw that his only chance was to wait till the sun grew warm, when they would be sure to come back the same way they went—through gaps in the wall. So, selecting one of these openings, he began digging out a hole, and throwing up a kind of embankment, behind which he stationed himself, and waited patiently. Sure enough, the hares soon began to come back through the different apertures, and presently two slipped through the very one where old Reynard lay in ambush. He had heard them coming, and was quite ready, so immediately pounced upon one and secured it.'

'I wonder,' said Hugh, 'if the parents teach their children how to hunt, or if they find out for themselves.'

'Instinct teaches them. I remember, a year or two ago, that Mr. W— one day captured a very young fox—too young to know anything about hunting. He brought the little fellow home, and presented it with a chicken, which was probably the first he had ever seen. He turned it round and round, examining it for a while, then suddenly opening the jugular vein, put his mouth to it and sucked the blood with great relish. Now instinct taught it this; but all kinds of animals, birds and insects seem to reason and plan, according to the different circumstances in which they are placed.'

'But, papa,' said Lucy, 'I have read that eagles take their young ones on their backs, and fly with them awhile, and then shake them off, taking care, if they are in any danger of falling, to dart down and catch them; and so, in this manner they train them with great care to fly.'

'That is true; the inferior creatures do train their young, and furthermore they have means of communicating with each other as effectual as language with us; but still they are endowed with strong natural instincts, as I could prove by reminding you of many things that have come under your own observation. But this is a digression, and I must now tell you of a trick of the hyena's. When on his hunting expeditions he hides himself in the jungles; and, as he is a great mimic, can imitate the voice of almost all animals so perfectly that they come boldly up, expecting to meet a friend, when suddenly he springs upon and kills them. He even imitates the human voice so well that people have often thought there were other persons in the woods, laughing and talking.'

'Oh!' said Hugh, 'I have heard of a hyena-laugh; I suppose it means a pretended laugh.'

'Well, you know,' said Mr. Lee, 'that some animals are kept by men to hunt for their benefit. Your pussy, for instance, Annie, we feed willingly, because he is such a good hunter, and pounces upon a mouse just as a tiger would upon one of us. The ichneumon is sometimes tamed, and kept about a house for the same purpose; and he soon clears a house effectually of mice. He is an affectionate little creature, and becomes very much attached to his owner. Hedge-hogs are also tamed, and kept in houses for hunting mice, cockroaches, and other troublesome creatures; but though these disappear, the little hunters are not very honest, and often steal and carry off useful articles to make a bed of.'

'I dare say, papa,' said Annie, 'that my pussy is much better than ichneumons and hedge-hogs.'

'And I know my dog is much better,' said Hugh. 'Dogs are great hunters, are they not, papa?'

'Oh, yes; and different kinds of dogs are used for hunting different kinds of animals. They seem to take as great delight in the chase, too, as human sportsmen. And that reminds me of an amusing account of a fox hunt in Ireland that I read of. The dogs chased the fox a good distance; till, when hard pressed, he sprang upon a turf stack, and from thence upon a cabin, and finally jumped down the chimney, into the lap of an old woman, quietly sitting in the chimney corner, smoking her pipe. This, of course, greatly terrified her; and when the sportsmen came up they found the old woman and a number of children huddled together in one corner of the cabin, and the fox in another, grinning at them.'

'I suppose,' said Hugh, 'the fox was as much frightened as the woman and children.'

'I suppose so. In eastern countries the cunee is sometimes trained to hunt the gaselle. He sits behind his master, on horseback, till a gaselle is pointed out to him; then dropping from the horse, he approaches slowly and cautiously, turning and twisting, till he is near enough to spring upon his prey. Falcons are kept, too, in Turkey, Arabia and Persia to hunt gaselles. When the hunter sees one of these little animals, and points it out to the falcon, he flies with the swiftness of an arrow to it, and fixes his talons, one in the cheek, the other in the throat, and clings to it till it falls; when the hunter rushes up, seizing both, and rewards the falcon with the blood.'

'Falcons and hawks were formerly kept in England to hunt with; were they not, papa?' asked Lucy.

'Oh, yes; in the time of Edward III. it was considered indispensable for the nobility to keep hawks and falcons; and wherever they went there was always one of these birds perched upon their wrists; whether traveling, visiting, transacting business; even when attending church, they were carried into the sacred building. If a portrait was taken the hawk must be painted too; sometimes seated on a nobleman's head; and a knight would as readily part with his sword as his bird.'

'Are hawks and falcons the greatest bird hunters, papa?' asked Annie.

'No; I suppose the eagle may be regarded as the most powerful; you know he can carry off a lamb in his talons, and has been known to take an infant out of his cradle, and bear it off to his aerie. But a very curious feathered hunter is the shrike. The great American shrike is sometimes called the butcher bird. Whatever he kills, beast, bird, reptile or insect, he always impales it on the thorn of a tree; and the tree on which he builds his nest, or a tree near by, has often the appearance of a butcher's stall, hung round with tempting game for birds—frogs, mice, grasshoppers and other creatures, equally tempting to a bird's palate. Some persons suppose they are thus displayed to entice other birds to the spot, in order that the shrike may have a good opportunity of catching; others suppose that they are kept there by this epicure to become more tender; but perhaps he is extravagantly fond of hunting, and kills more of his fellow-creatures than he needs for food, and is so miserly as to hoard them up. One name for the shriko is nine-killer, on account of a popular belief that he always keeps nine creatures thus impaled at a time, and soon as he eats one he immediately hunts up another, and replaces it.'

'I do not like that butcher bird, papa,' said little Annie; 'he is cruel and selfish—he ought not to kill all those poor creatures unless he was really hungry.'

'Well, let us, who know better than this bird, be careful not to destroy the lives of any living thing, excepting for food, or in self-defence; for in taking the life of one of God's creatures we are destroying His own work, which He pronounced to be 'very good.' But there are many other hunters that are employed by men, besides those I have told you of. Martens hunt and destroy a great many insects, and we are told by the traveler, Clark, that on this account they are allowed to build in the chambers of the inhabitants of the Crimea; and wherever they are the flies are not troublesome, though they abound in that country. Formerly the Indians in Jamaica—knowing that fire-flies feed on mosquitoes—were in the habit of catching them and turning them loose in their huts at night, and as the mosquitoes were all sure to be hunted up, and destroyed pretty soon, they thus secured a good night's rest.—*Boys and Girls' Monthly.*

RUTA BAGA.—This valuable turnip should be sown, at furthest, by the close of the month, if the weather admits. It is needless to do so if the ground be very dry, and after preparation is made it will be necessary to wait for moisture enough to ensure the prompt growth of the seed.

A moderate loam, in good condition, is the best soil for the ruta baga, and a liberal use of fertilizing material is necessary to give a maximum crop. But it is very productive, and if a good stand of plants is secured, makes a very large quantity of valuable food to the acre.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME IN GERMANY.—The new Catholics of Vienna and vicinity have organized under the ministration of the Rev. Karl August Forstner, and put forth a long confession of faith. They renounce allegiance to the pope and the bishops of the Catholic Church, and will hold all their services in the language of the people. The Rev. Karl August Forstner is in friendly correspondence with Johann Ronge, who is about to visit Vienna.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTIVATING FRUIT ORCHARDS.

There continues to be considerable difference of opinion as to whether fruit orchards should be cultivated or not. We think the opinion of many experienced cultivators, which has always been our own, and which from time to time has been given in our columns, ought to have weight. We think that young apple or pear orchards can be cultivated with safety for three or four years after setting out in most of the least exhausting vegetables, especially lettuce, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, canteloupes, pumpkins, etc., until the trees reach from two and a half to three inches in diameter, when the ground should be put in meadow grass and remain untouched by the plow ever after, all the manure required being a good top-dressing every other year. We are firmly of the opinion that where fruit trees arrive at a stage when they are able to take care of themselves, they do decidedly better in grass than in anything else, and this grass returns a heavier crop of hay than timothy or clover, and is also excellent for pasture for both cattle and swine. We have seen hundreds of pear and apple trees of choice varieties so situated, annually loaded with fruit, and the trees in a healthy condition. We have still upon our premises six pear trees believed to be over a hundred years old—standing in sod which has been disturbed only once in fifty years, as we are informed, being in our own possession over twenty-five years—that annually produce heavy crops, and three of them are still in a thrifty condition, each of which yielding good crops of choice pears from grafts inserted in fruit-bearing branches four or five years ago! This would seem to be pretty strong evidence in favor of the non cultivation of standard pears.

As to dwarf pear and apple trees the treatment is quite different. We cultivate the soil about the same as any portion of the garden for vegetables, applying every fall a good top-dressing of stable manure. If any of our trees grow too rapidly and are disposed to become larger than we wish them, they are root-pruned—that is, the spade is sunk down as deeply as it will go from two and a half to three feet from the stem, and this should be done every spring, if necessary.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Nature and Value of Birds.

We have latterly printed considerably on the subject of birds, and in their behalf; still, we cannot refrain from speaking a good word for them whenever an opportunity presents. We do not know the source of the following notice, but it is philanthropic, valuable and interesting, and we give place to it with great satisfaction, hoping that it will be read by every one, and induce all to unite the present season in protecting the birds upon their premises, and when necessary cause the "bird law" to be rigidly enforced against every violator. It must be remembered that a person in shooting insectivorous birds not only subjects himself to this law, but is also liable to be prosecuted for trespass.

Summer is approaching, and with its pleasures will come the daily nuisance to those who dwell amid rural scenes, of the hearing the "soft notes of the shot gun." Every one who has paid attention to the matter, knows that the vast increase of late years of destructive insects is owing almost entirely to the wanton destruction of birds which are not even legitimate game.

In Japan the birds are regarded as sacred, and never, under any pretence, are they permitted to be destroyed. During the stay of the expedition at Japan a number of officers started on a gunning excursion. No sooner did the people observe the cruel slaughtering of their favorites than a number of them waited upon the commodore, and remonstrated against the conduct of the officers. There was no more bird shooting in Japan by American officers after that; and when the treaty between the two countries was concluded, one express condition of it was that the birds should be protected. What a commentary upon the inhuman practice of our people, who indiscriminately shoot everything in the form of a bird which has the misfortune to come within the reach of their murderous weapons.

On the top of the tombstones in Japan a small cavity or trough is chiseled, which the priests every morning fill with fresh water for the use of the birds. Enlightened America should imitate these customs of the barbarous Japanese; if not by providing fresh water for the feathered warblers, at least by protecting them from the worthless louts who so ruthlessly destroy them. Unless something is done, and that speedily, our insectivorous birds will be wholly exterminated, and then farewell to fruit growing.

The swallows are the natural enemies of the swarming insects, living almost entirely upon them, taking their food upon the wing. The common martin devours great quantities of wasps, beetles and goldsmiths. A single bird will devour five thousand butterflies in a week. The moral of this is, that the husbandman should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and buildings.

The sparrows and wrens feed upon the crawling insects which lurk within the buds, foliage and flowers of plants. The wrens are pugnacious, and a little box in a cherry tree will soon be appropriated by them, and they will drive away other birds that feed upon the fruit—a hint that cherry growers should remember and act upon.

The thrushes, blue birds, jays and crows prey upon butterflies, grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, and the larger beetles. A single family of jays will consume 20,000 of these in a season of three months.

The woodpeckers are armed with a stout, long bill, to penetrate the wood of trees, where the borers deposit their larvæ. They live almost entirely upon these worms.

For the insects that come abroad only during the night, nature has provided a check in the nocturnal, barn owl, which take their food upon the wing.

How wonderful is this provision of Providence for the restraint of depredators that live upon the labors of man, and how careful we should be not to dispute that beneficial law of compensation by which all things are preserved in their just relation and proportion.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Triennial Handel Festival in London.

The centre of attraction for the week just passed has been the great Triennial Handel Festival, at the Crystal Palace, which closed yesterday. This is, I believe, the fifth celebration of the kind, and the third triennial meeting that has been held at the Crystal Palace. The first, in 1857, was merely an experiment; the second, in 1859, was performed in commemoration of the centenary of Handel's death; and the third was coincident with the International Exhibition of 1862, since which time they have become a triennial institution. None of these, however, can be compared to the present festival in the magnificence of the preparations and the array of musical talent that was brought together from all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as from the continent. The managers of the Crystal Palace left nothing undone to meet the demands of the occasion. By the aid of screens, which were erected across the great central transept, and served the double purpose of shutting the sun out and the sound in, a grand concert hall was formed, well ventilated, cool, comfortable, and acoustically perfect. Between the orchestra and the audience ran a border of flowering plants, whose green leaves and rich blossoms were as refreshing to the eye as the sweet tones of the music were grateful to the ear. From the centre of these blossoms and foliage stood forth the marble image of the immortal Handel. Opposite the stage, and back of the *parterre*, were three raised boxes for members of the royal household. These apartments were fitted out in a right royal manner with ferns, shrubs, flowers, large mirrors, and small fountains. The principal vocalists were Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Sainton Dolby, Mdlle. Carola, Mdlle. Nilsson, Miss Kellogg, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, and Mr. Santley, with Mr. James Coward as organist and Mr. Costa as a conductor. Some conception may be obtained of the magnitude of the performance from the fact that the chorus numbered in all about three thousand five hundred voices, distributed as follows: seven hundred and fifty-two sopranos, seven hundred and eighty-eight altos, seven hundred and forty seven tenors, and seven hundred and eighty-one basses, besides many others whose names were received after the publication of the list from which these items were taken. This immense choral force was supported by a leviathan orchestra of nearly five hundred performers, consisting of one hundred and one first violins, ninety-six second violins, seventy-three violas, sixty-three violoncellos, sixty-six double basses, besides eight flutes, six piccolos, eight oboes, eight clarionets, eight bassoons, five trumpets, twelve horns, six cornets, nine trombones, seven ophicleides and euphoniums, two serpents, four double drums, one base drum, and eight side or military drums—comprising the most accomplished executants that could be assembled from the best bands of the metropolis and the provincial towns of England. Owing to other engagements, I did not attend the public rehearsal of Friday, June 12th, at which twenty-seven pieces were gone through, it is said, 'without the slightest hitch or stop;' a circumstance that speaks volumes in praise of the tact and energy of Mr. Costa, when we consider the extent of the musical forces which were now marshaled for the first time under his *bâton*. In the remaining ten pieces only two or three occasions arose for stopping and recommencing. On the evening of the 13th Handel's 'Firework Music,' which he wrote to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, was performed. These pieces, however, were only preludes to the festival proper, which opened on Monday, the 15th, with the composer's greatest masterpiece, the *Messiah*. Of all Handel's oratorios this one is, perhaps, his most characteristic work, and most truly reflects his peculiar genius. Not only the intrinsic grandeur of the theme, but also the circumstances of trial and trouble under which he wrote it, combined to render it the great representative production of the man. To those who are familiar with Handel's personal history, just before the year 1742, many of the finest passages and grandest movements of the Messiah bear a decidedly autobiographic character. They are not only the musical expression of the sublimest religious feeling, but also embody the emotions which filled his own soul when dark clouds hung over his head, and he himself knew what it was to be 'a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief.' This is especially apparent in the contralto air, 'He was despised and rejected,' which Madame Sainton Dolby sang with an exquisitely tender pathos, and the series of majestic but mournful choruses that follow. Mr. Sims Reeves delivered the tenor solo with grand effect, particularly the opening recitative, 'Comfort ye my people,' and the spirited air, 'Thou shalt break them,' which immediately precedes the famous 'Hallelujah.' This magnificent chorus, rendered by such a multitude of well-trained voices, surpassed in power anything that I have ever heard, and must have realized what the great composer himself may have conceived of only as an impossible ideal. Of course, no verbal description can bring before the reader's mind the gradations of tone, the light and shade, the heights and the depths, the broad and bold diatonic effects, the noble simplicity and yet ample majesty of such a piece of choral writing, executed by such an assemblage of vocal and orchestral forces. The peculiarly pathetic quality of Mme. Sainton Dolby's voice achieved the finest results in the sweet air, 'He shall feed his flock like a Shepherd.' The only criticism which I have to make on her singing, that might seem to be at all adverse, is that the intensity of feeling which she infuses into it often interferes with the clearness of intonation necessary to render it distinctly audible in such a vast area as the Crystal Palace. In a smaller concert hall, however, this defect would be only an additional beauty. The only solo singer who completely overcame this obstacle was the first soprano, Mdlle. Titiens. The brilliancy and power with which she rendered the recitatives which immediately follow the Pastoral Symphony, and the bravura song, 'Rejoice greatly,' and the admirable fervor with which she gave the air, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' cannot be too highly commended. Equally impressive, though less distinctly heard by all, was Mr. Santley in the air, 'The trumpet shall sound,' with a remarkable trumpet obligato by the chief of the five trumpets, Mr. Thomas Harper. In such an immense space many of the finer effects of the solos were inevitably lost, notwithstanding the great advantage gained by the screens in the concentration of the sound and the extreme delicacy of the orchestral accompaniments, and it was naturally by the grand choruses that the strongest impression was produced; this was especially apparent in the forte passages of the chorus, 'For unto us a child is born'—*Independent.*

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.—The pontifical bull summoning a general council of the Roman Catholic Church, to meet in the Basilica of the Vatican on December 8th, 1869, expresses hopes that princes and other rulers will afford the ecclesiastics all possible facility for making the journey to Rome. The bull also states that the object of the council is to assure the integrity of the faith, respect for religion and the ecclesiastical laws, the improvement of public morals, the establishment of peace and concord, and the removal of the ills afflicting civil and religious society. The bull finally adverts to the necessity for maintaining the temporal power, the sanctity of matrimony, and the religious education of youth, and deplores the efforts of the enemies of the church to overthrow those principles.

'IT is never more difficult to speak well than when we are ashamed of our silence.

IN making our arrangements to live, we should not forget also that we have also to die.

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mar14 3m Secretary of Local Board.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

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sept28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

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Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. Price, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

Dear Sir—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,

A. L. MULDON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, My N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
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GEO. W. HUNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

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6 "	"	2 50
8 "	"	3 00
12 "	"	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

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sep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

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nov 17 1y President.

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LADIES' AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

—AT—

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Nov9 1y

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D G Humphreys, President Board of Trustees, Port Gibson, Miss. aug 21

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mar28 1y

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Tuition—Fall Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
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feb 2

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☞ We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. Mitchell, Pres't. of Board of Trustees

Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Apr				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sep.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To Agents.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have little or no change to notice in the general market since our last report. With the exception of a moderate business in some branches of the wholesale trade, nearly every department has been marked by continued apathy. A scant supply and difference in the views of factors and buyers have prevented anything being done in our leading staple, and nothing of any moment has been reported in sugar and molasses, and but little in tobacco. The movement in Western produce has been of limited extent, without any quotable variation in prices, but with rather an upward tendency in provisions.

The weather has continued showery, and our accounts from the interior are assuming a much less encouraging tenor than for some time past. There has been too much rain for the cotton, which in some localities has been materially injured, and there is more apprehension that the warm, moist weather will be followed by the ravages of the worms. It has been hoped that their appearance now would be too late for them to do much damage, but confidence in this particular is evidently giving way.

The river has fallen eight inches since our last report, and is now twelve feet two inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—We left the market, at the time of our last report, too much unsettled for general quotations, but stated at the same time that it was believed purchases could have been made on the basis of 25½ to 26c. for Low Middling, and 27 to 27½c. for Middling. This, however, was before the receipt of the evening cable telegrams, reporting an advance of ⅜ to ½d., and quoting Middling Uplands at 9⅞d. and Orleans at 10¼d. The same telegrams on Saturday reported the Liverpool market steady, and on Monday that it was easier, without any quotable change, while at New York, also, prices were without variation. Under these accounts the inconsiderable supply on sale has been held at full prices, while the few parties who have come forward to purchase small lots have been unwilling to go on at the figures asked, or have been unable to find the descriptions wanted. Hence nothing was reported on either Saturday or Monday, while on Tuesday, with no change at Liverpool, the only sale reported was 29 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 29 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 136 bales, against 218 during the corresponding period last week showing a decrease of 82 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 586,996 bales, against 709,786 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 287,871 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 17,940 bales to Great Britain, of 95,600 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 788 to France.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	26 to 26½
Low Middling	27 to 27½
Middling	28 to —
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales		15256
Arrived past three days. 136		
Arrived previously	658562–658608	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	8019–666717	
		681973
Exported past three days	78	
Exported previously	679656–679764	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		2209

SUGAR.—Since our last review the sugar market has been extremely dull. During that time no sale of a round lot has come within our notice. The retail demand has also been very limited. Rates, however, continue nominally the same. We quote Cuba sugar at 12¾ to 13½c. per pound for Muscovado, 14 to 14½c. for Porto Rico; white, 15 to 15¾c.; yellow, 12¾ to 14½c.; brown, 12 to 12½c. What little Louisiana sugar there is remaining in market is retailing slowly at 13¾c. per pound for fair, 15¼c. for prime, 16¼ to 16½c. for yellow clarified, and 17 to 17¼c. for white.

MOLASSES.—During the past three days extreme dullness has prevailed, there being in fact no market for this article at all. The stoppage of the distilleries has destroyed the only demand which existed for the greater portion of the Cuba molasses which is brought here.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 4, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12 to 12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	— to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	4 to 6
Calves, per head	4 to 7

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	12 00	17 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	20	26
East India	24	26
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb		9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	1 30
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		7 50
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	15 00	50 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	22
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14½	18
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	23
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
—St. Domingo	4	
Fastic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	16	18
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	15	
Feathers, ₩ lb		
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 80	
Herrings	60	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl		21 00
—— No. 2		17 00
—— No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	8 25	8 50
Extra	8 50	14 00
Fine	6 50	6 75
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		16
Figs, Drum	18	
Dried Apples	6	6½
Currants, Zante	8	
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Maluga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		
Sicily ₩ box		
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 00
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 90
Canada	2 90	3 00
Oats	60	05
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	92	1 05
Beans, ₩ bbl		
Hops, ₩ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	21 00	22 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinary, Reboiled		
Mass, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	3 50
Pitch	4 50	
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	3 75
No. 2	2 75	3 00
No. 3		2 50
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	40	
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 53	1 55
Coal Oil	41	42
In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude		85
Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		
Cotton Seed	35 00	
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	18 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	30 50	30 75
Primo Mess	27 00	
Hog, round, ₩ lb		
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	16	18
Do., canvassed	19	20
Sides	15	17
Shoulders	13	
Green Shoulders		12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	18¾
In kegs	20	
Fair, in tierces		17
Butter, Northern	35	40
Western	25	30
Cheese, American	7	16
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50	3 00
Onions	4 25	4 50
Green Apples	2 00	3 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10
India	10	
Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 55	2 60
from store	2 65	2 70
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 65	2 70
from store	2 55	2 60
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15¾
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	18	23
Texas, ¼ & ⅜ Merino	26	

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B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 30.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 693.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Following is a summary of European news by steamer.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the French trans-Atlantic cable will be completed by August, 1869.

Le Liberte says Dr. Pussey has been converted to Catholicism.

Osborne Wood, the delegate of the New York Workingmen's Association, has arrived in Paris, in a tour of Europe, to study the situation of the laboring classes and the development of the co-operative system.

The Italian Parliament has passed an act pensioning the widows and orphans of physicians who died attending cholera patients.

Placards threatening Von Beust and insulting the Emperor have been posted in Prague. Rumors of the Prussian and Austrian reconciliation are unfavorably received in Berlin.

A famine threatens Spain. Entire provinces are suffering.

LONDON, August 10.—Farragut is at Constantinople, on the steamer Frolic.

The steamer Franklin stopped at Syria to investigate the alleged firing on an American ship by some Greeks.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—There was a terrible colliery explosion at Tamnapes, province of Hornault, Belgium, by which fifty-one persons were killed and a large number injured.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Emperor returning from Plombiers was enthusiastically received at Froyes. The mayor and municipal authorities presented an address to which the Emperor replied, thanking the mayor and municipality and the people for demonstrations, and expressed the hope that no untoward event would disturb the peaceful progress of trade and agriculture, and concluded with an invocation to God to protect France.

The speech was received with prolonged cheers and repeated cries of *Vive l'Empereur*.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Accounts received daily from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of the country is producing disastrous results. Latest Madrid advices apprehend a financial crisis there. Juan Pezuela has been appointed captain general of Catalonia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Mr. Trumbull is recovering.

Stevens is convalescing.

Austrian Minister Watts is daily expected to receive his instructions.

The President will not leave for his proposed trip until the Revenue Commissionership is settled.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $681,000.

Chief Justice Chase, charging the United States Grand Jury of West Virginia, said in effect: In order to suppress the rebellion it was necessary to create a large public debt, and that the debt must be paid, for under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States the nation was pledged to it. This amendment he recognized as valid, and therefore charged the jury to see that the revenue laws which were made to pay the debt were strictly enforced.

Secretary Seward telegraphs that he will return on Wednesday.

It is now thought that Rosecrans will depart for Mexico next week.

A naval court martial will convene at New York on the 20th inst.

Rollins telegraphs that he will be here on Monday next to resume his duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Aug. 10, 1868.

To Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Comm'g Department of La., New Orleans:

GENERAL—The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government:

To the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by the United States as promptly as possible in any case of insurrection or domestic violence in States embraced in your military department, you will keep yourself informed of the condition of affairs in said States and communicate promptly by telegraph to the War Department, through the headquarters of the army, any facts which may make it the duty of the President under the Constitution and laws to employ the military force of the United States. You will also maintain such disposition of the troops under your command that they may be ready to act without delay on the receipt of the President's orders, stationing them at or from time to time moving them to points where you may have reason to apprehend necessity for their use. [The remainder of the instructions consists of extracts from the Constitution and laws of the United States, indicating the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be lawfully employed to suppress insurrection against the government of any State.]

By command of Gen. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

It is understood that Col. Deane was assured this morning, both by the President and by the Secretary of War, that these instructions (a copy of which was furnished him) were intended and expected to satisfactorily cover the ground lately presented by the Legislature and Executive of Louisiana.

The following are articles quoted in the order to Gen. Buchanan: Article 4th of the Constitution; section 4 of the act approved February 20, 1809; sections 1 and 3 of the act of March 3, 1807.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The military order of Gen. Grant merely recites the provisions of the Constitution and certain laws for the information of the military commander of the Department of Louisiana, and directs him to report to the President any occurrences or facts that would come within the provisions of the Constitution and the laws cited.

When such report shall be made, if ever, then will come the exigency under which the executive may be required to determine whether the present government of Louisiana is to be recognized as the lawful authority of that State or not.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Thaddeus Stevens is dead.

Special Mexican advices report that the State of Vera Cruz is in rebellion under influential leaders. It is thought that the Castle of Sao Juan de Ulloa will be attacked. Alatorre has defeated Negrete.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Evarts' long looked-for opinion covers a column, and declares Rollins' tenure good. Rollins, therefore, continues in office.

Fifty delegates of the National Journeymen Tailor's Union visited the President to-day. The interview was pleasant and characteristic, without political allusions.

Buffalo experts in this city pronounce the cattle disease nothing but the effects of hot weather and close confinement in the cars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In an affray with robbers in Crawford county, Illinois, one constable was killed, and the remainder of the posse rushed upon the robbers and killed them all—four in number.

The remains of Stevens will lie in state in the rotunda of the capitol to-morrow.

THE TOUR OF THE WORLD.—The tour of the world can be made in two months and a half. When the Pacific Railroad is finished from New York to San Francisco it will take seven days; from San Francisco to Hongkong, by way of Yokohama, twenty days; from Hongkong, by steamer to Suez, thirty-two days; from Suez to Paris, six days; from Paris to New York, ten days; in all, seventy-five days.

WILD paroquets are quite common in the London parks. A letter in one of the morning journals says that the majority of the birds frequent where they may daily be seen feeding with the sparrows. The garden committee of the square, appreciating the presence of the gay little strangers, have appointed a *commissionaire* to look after and protect them.

PITTSBURG has increased in size very rapidly during the last three years. It is stated that during the years 1866 and 1867 not less than 9,000 houses were erected in the city and the adjacent municipalities. Most of these buildings are of stone or brick. Not a few of them are of the most elegant and costly descriptions.

THE controversy over the alleged newly discovered poem by Milton is very animated in the English papers, and all sorts of literary men are taking part in it. The weight of evidence now seems to be decidedly against its authenticity, and Mr. Marley is in a fair way of taking position with Macpherson, Ireland and Payne Collier, as an experimenter upon public credulity.

MR. SPURGEON defends the system of replacing the present sectarian system of English schools with a purely secular one. He says that 'village lads could generally carry in a hollow tooth all the religion they receive in the charity schools.' High Church parties think Spurgeon is splurgin' too much.

The Radical Plot in Tennessee.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

We copy as follows from the Nashville *Union and Dispatch*, of the 7th:

The following facts came into our possession yesterday, through a source so reliable that we cannot withhold it from the public. Taken in connection with the well known fact that hordes of negroes have been drilling nightly in various suburbs of the town, it assumes a shape and importance not only startling, but such as demands immediate action on the part of those who are charged with the protection of the city and its people.

A person well known in this community for his extreme opinions, and his proclivities to express them, a Radical without reproach as such, living on Market street, between Church and the Square, has declared repeatedly that there are organizations already perfected for the sole and special purpose of destroying the towns of Franklin, Columbus, Pulaski, Murfreesboro and Nashville, whenever the slightest occasion presents itself, or whenever a collision of any kind shall occur in either of the places named. Signals have been agreed upon and lines of communication established. This organization is now measurably complete, and is progressing daily. This person states that he is engaged in this organization, and that when it enters upon the execution of its purposes, that it will spare neither age, sex nor condition—that the houses of all rebels shall be burned, that women shall be ravished, and their children tossed into the flames.

From other sources we are credibly informed that negroes now in the employ of the corporation have prepared turpentine balls and other combustibles to destroy the city whenever the signal is given, and that these materials are now stored in a house occupied by the city and used for public purposes.

We further learn that these organizations are led and controlled by five white men, whose names are in our possession, some of them now occupying official positions of importance in the city government.

We have purposely refrained from mentioning any names, for the reason that we think it is due that the matter should be immediately brought before the appropriate authorities in such manner as shall bring about an investigation. It is not the purpose of this oppressed community to aid in bringing on a war, but the contrary. The facts above stated, however, have come to us in such a shape and upon such authority as cannot be disregarded. We call upon the mayor of the city, whose duty it is to protect the people, to take cognizance of this matter. We are prepared to furnish him with the names of witnesses. If he refuses to act, we shall call upon the citizens to organize for their own defence against this diabolical plan of destruction and outrage, and be ready to sweep from the community all who are engaged in this atrocious and savage villainy.

Unless prompt action is taken by the lawful authorities we shall consider them as the allies of this hellish conspiracy, and appeal to the people to resort to the only remedy—self-protection—left to them in the premises.

In addition to the above we find the following dispatch, dated Nashville, August 7th, in the Western papers:

In the House a bill has been submitted by the Military Committee giving Brownlow absolute power to arm and equip as many regiments as he pleases. The bill is certain to pass, and it is equally certain that the regiments will be in part made up of negroes. Hundreds of the latter are now arming here, waiting for a chance to be mustered in, while a number of whites are as busy as bees trying to secure position as officers. Petitions are pouring in by the dozen, signed by Radicals and rebels, earnestly imploring the Legislature not to call out the militia. They will all be treated as those praying for universal suffrage, that is, with indifference bordering on contempt. Under these circumstances it is not impossible that the Conservatives in the State will entirely withdraw from the canvass, mainly for the purpose of preventing bloodshed, and under the decided impression that a free election is simply out of the question. If a decision is arrived at that the canvass will go on, even with the militia in the field, it will be simply impossible to prevent riot and bloodshed. There is a division of sentiment in the Democratic ranks as to what course to pursue.

A rumor having gained considerable currency that a number of Radicals, whites and negroes, were banded together to burn the city, a committee of prominent citizens met to-day to make an investigation. Nothing could be discovered to implicate any one except a half-witted man named Carper, who had threatened terrible vengeance against the city.

The *Press and Times* of this morning contained alleged details of terrible outrages in Williamson county by the Ku-Klux, on a lot of negroes, where one was shot dead and a number badly wounded. The Radical member from that county has denounced the whole thing as a hoax, and the grand jury of the county made an investigation to-day, in which it was found out the story was absolutely false from beginning to end. Probably full nine-tenths of the Ku-Klux stories are really without foundation.

THE *Escaut*, of Antwerp, relates the following tragic incident which recently occurred in that city: "The Zoological Garden has for a long time been in possession of two magnificent Bengal tigers, one of which was to be forwarded to London. To avoid accident the animal was placed in a wagon secured with strong iron bars. The greatest precaution was, therefore, taken to avoid a catastrophe. At half-past three one morning the railway servants perceived an enormous animal clearing at a bound the wall which separates the Zoological Garden from the railway station. The tiger had, in fact, escaped, having bent and broken two of the iron bars of his cage. The first object of his fury was the cart-horse of a night-man, which happened to be passing. The tiger bounded on the unfortunate horse, biting him in the flank, and tearing the straps that attached him to the cart. The driver, who at first sought safety on the horse's back, hid himself under the cart, but not before receiving a wound in the leg from the tiger's paw. Meantime, the horse, mad with terror and pain, galloped furiously toward the market of St. Jacques, pursued by the tiger. Here another deplorable event occurred. A gardener who was passing the street attracted the fury of the beast. The tiger sprang at him, tearing his breast, legs and neck in a fearful manner. Having finished his victim, the animal dragged the body some distance. He then abandoned it, and rushed into St. Anne's Court, where his presence caused indescribable terror. M. Vekemans, the director of the Zoological Garden, having been informed of the escape, proceeded with his staff in pursuit, and came up to the animal at the corner of St. Jacques street, near the House Verstrepen. A night watchman and three or four other persons took refuge in a small shop opposite this house. The tiger espied them, and stood for a moment as though he intended to rush at them through the window. He pursued his course, however, through the market. M. Vekemans, with his assistants, after the animal got into St. Anne's Court, barricaded the entrance, and placed a trap in it with the view of taking him alive. They then got into the houses of the court in order to frighten him into this trap. The tiger lay couched against the door of the *atelier* of M. De Bruckeleer, the sculptor, but perceiving one of the men in pursuit on the roof of a house, he leaped on the roof of a lower house, and assumed a most menacing position. MM. Vekemans, De Brackeleer, Werbronk and Vorhoven were armed with guns. The tiger, having perceived them, slowly descended from the roof evidently bent on making an attack, and when about four metres off he couched to make his spring. The order to fire was given, and three guns were discharged in succession. The first shot appeared to have missed, the second struck the animal, the third inflicted a mortal wound. He tottered back to the entrance of the court, where M. De Brackeleer finished him with a fourth shot. These gentlemen behaved with great intrepidity, and but for the coolness and the measures they adopted much greater injury would have been done. The gardener who was attacked never spoke, and died in the hospital at six o'clock the same morning."

MR. BURLINGAME says the Chinese have more books, encyclopedias, pamphlets, magazines, etc., than any other people. Their principal encyclopedia embraces five thousand volumes. Good place for celestial printers.

Invading the Sanctity of the Family.

Nothing is more abhorrent to true manhood and to true womanhood than the despotic intrusion of government into the family circle. There where all earthly felicity begins and ends the sentiment of liberty, even under tyrannies the most blighting to political freedom, has usually contrived to find a safe and sacred retreat. But it is plainly designed by the school bill now before the Legislature to violate the sanctity of this refuge by the provisions appended underneath:

SEC. 5. Every child in the State between the ages of eight and fourteen years, without fixed employment, shall attend school at least six months in each year, and in case any parent or guardian shall neglect to send his or her child or ward to school, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to institute proceedings before a justice of the peace, who shall send a written admonition to such delinquents, and if they continue to so neglect, he shall inflict a fine not exceeding twenty five dollars for the first offense nor fifty dollars for each subsequent offense, and if after three successive admonitions parents or guardians neglect to send their children or wards to schools, or to otherwise have them instructed in the rudiments of a common education, then the case shall be referred to the State Board of Education, who are empowered to take such children or wards and give them instruction, at least five months in each year, in such school or place of correction as shall be provided by the board for that purpose.

The expense incurred for boarding and instructing such children shall be borne by their parents or guardians; but in case they are too poor to bear such expense, it may be paid out of the school fund at the discretion of the board.

SEC. 6. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, or on any farm or plantation, or in any employment in this State, unless such child has attended some public or private school at least six of the twelve months next preceding, and is permitted to attend six months in every year in which such child shall be employed, and any persons who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay for such offense a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be appropriated to the support of public schools in the parish or district, at the discretion of the commissioners.

Thus, it is the clear purpose of this bill that both parent and child, the one by fine, the other by incarceration and privation of employment, and both by separation, shall be punished, unless they pay practical and servile homage to the supreme wisdom of "Parson" Conway's promiscuous and amalgamizing school system. Fancy the "Parson" strutting at the head of a select constabulary, and visiting delinquent households in the execution of this beneficent design! Some roads are hard to travel, even if they do lead toward destruction—and this is one of them.—*Crescent.*

THAD. STEVENS READ OUT OF THE RADICAL PARTY.—The Selma *Times and Messenger* says: Mr. Horace Greeley is greatly incensed at the opinions expressed by Hon. Thad. Stevens in the House on Friday last, in favor of the payment of five-twenty bonds in currency. In fact Horace is so angry that after calling Mr. Stevens a number of bad names in an editorial in the *Tribune*, he closes the article by reading the "Great Commoner" out of the party in the following style:

"We quote Stevens to prove Stevens a fit ally for the Pendletons, Rosses and Blairs, whom he threatens to join, unless the Republican party can be made the accomplice of the gigantic crime he meditates. That, we assure him, will never be. If he wishes to swindle efficiently, let him join the party to which swindling is natural—that which will gratify by repudiation its partisan malignity as well as its innate rascality. Mr. Ross courteously opens the doors of the Democratic church for his reception. He says he will enter if the Republicans will not help him defraud the national creditors. That, we tell him, they will never do. Let him, therefore,

"'Stay not on the order of his going,
But go at once.'"

AN examination of the United States statistics of manufactures shows a clear increase in wages in 1866 of upward of sixty per cent., as compared with the wages paid in 1860.

THE *Independance Belge* publishes a letter from a merchant of Galata containing a very curious narration, namely, that the Italian brig San Gennaro, having lately been becalmed in its course from Naples to Odessa in the waters of the Greek Archipelago, the crew engaged in fishing. The head cook, who was expert in the art, had already succeeded in spearing several fine tunnies, when he struck his harpoon into the body of an enormous sword-fish, which after a time was hauled on deck with much labor. The ivory sword was four feet long, and the total length from its point to the end of the tail not less than fifteen feet. But great was the astonishment of the crew when the carpenter, in cutting open the body, discovered in the stomach a moderate-sized box, stamped with a cross and star, the emblems of Turkey, and bearing these words in French, "*Poste locale.*" It was a Constantinople letter box, containing nearly thirty letters, which the captain took charge of with a view to a punctual delivery.

THE *Temps* publishes in its *chronique* the following paragraph:

M. Victor Louis Jacot, by profession a prophet, living at No. 2 Clarendon Place, Brighton, informs us that he feels himself compelled to announce to us that the Divine Saviour is on the eve of fulfilling his promise of reappearing, and that the first resurrection, as described in the 24th chapter of Matthew, will take place in a few months.

The *Temps* remarks that "this indeed will be a mighty event, but M. Jacot's prophetic inspirations enable him likewise to reveal to us that Austria and France are about to come to blows, that Turkey will disappear from the map, and that Emperor Napoleon III. will seize measures of gold and silver and other good things in Egypt, whence his influence will extend over the globe. For the truth of these revelations he refers to chapter xi of Daniel, 40, 41, 42 verses, and for his address to No. 2 Clarendon Place, Brighton."

THE French press teems with anecdotes of Fordham, the jockey who won the French Derby lately on Suzorain. They say that he peculiarly distinguishes himself in match riding, and that, when two horses are finishing neck and neck, he possesses the extraordinary knack of suddenly elevating the head of the animal he is riding, and so winning "by a nose!" Fordham is stated to have thus wrested the prize last year from Patricien whilst riding Fervacques. His earnings are estimated at £4,000 a year, and he is said to be always accompanied in his professional excursions by his valet de chambre. A jockey ought to live, with economy, very comfortably on $20,000 a year.

OMAHA seems to be under a cloud. Disastrous failures have recently occurred there, and more are threatened. A correspondent writes: "Our streets look as if the place was being deserted. Omaha can never get up the same excitement as she did this spring. In my opinion, she is dead for years to come, and if the truth was told by all they would coincide with me. Two months ago there was not a store to be rented in the place. To-day there are sixty-one stores to rent.

MISS MARIA RYE, who under her personal supervision has just brought over a hundred young women from England to Canada, to fill situations as domestics, has been so successful that she offers to return to England and bring over another hundred for persons in the United States, provided she is furnished with the necessary funds—about $30 gold per head.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* states that the Union Pacific Railroad is about to erect great hotels, ranging in cost from fifteen to fifty thousand dollars, at Cheyenne, Laramie, North Platte, and Green River, for the accommodation and comfort of passengers, in the event of being delayed, or desiring to rest at any time while making the journey across the Plains by this route.

AT Milledgeville, Georgia, a thoughtless boy set a dog at a party of little children, who ran some distance; and one little girl, becoming exhausted, was carried home, and that night died in convulsions, caused either by the fright or by sunstroke, as the day was very hot.

THERE are seven hundred names on the pay roll of the New York post office, including the messengers on postal cars.

For the Advocate.

THE SABBATH.

A SONNET FROM THE GERMAN.

Hail, holy day! fair day of sweetest rest,
Which the All-wise has given man behest
Fore'er in sacred reverence to hold,
By ceasing toils and labors of the week.
Strict by his holy rule the soul to mould,
And after God-like righteousness to seek.
With gladsome spirit I postpone my toils
And feast my soul on manna, and on spoils
Which the Redeemer won on Calvary;
Where with man's fate he wrestled, and for me
A victory achieved o'er death and hell,
And Satan's hostile legions dire, and fell.
Hail! hail! 'Tis now that I my pinions try
To soar aloft to mansions in the sky.

J. B. A. AHRENS.

SATISFIED.

O questioning soul! be still;
Calm these vain longings for unbounded love,
Which thy weak powers so weary and perplex;
Rest thee, and wait until
The promised morning dawn, when thou no more,
Linked to this heavy clay, thy faith shalt vex
With mysteries untried;
Thou shalt be satisfied.

O unsolved doubts! O things
Hard to be understood by mortal mind!
How will your phantoms vanish in the light
Infinite morning brings?
This wondrous spirit-life with sense combined,
And all earth's problems dark to human sight,
Then shall be well described,
And we be satisfied.

Be patient then, my soul!
Search meekly after truth, and be content
With such a measure as God gives his own;
Till at thy destined goal,
The mystic veil before thy vision rent,
Thou shalt know all, e'en as thyself art known,
And like thy God abide
Forever satisfied!

—*Sunday School Times.*

For the Advocate.

SONS OF GOD LED BY THE SPIRIT.

The great thing the atonement does for man is that it makes him a son of God. Sonship was the original prerogative of humanity, for "Adam was the son of God." Of all creatures man only was made in the "image and likeness of God;" that is, in the communicable attributes of God—knowledge and holiness, and consequently happiness of God—but not in the likeness and image of the incommunicable attributes of eternity, omnipotence and omnipresence. By transgression man lost this sonship, and with it all the dignities and happiness that appertained to it. This was the work of the devil. Christ was manifested to destroy the work of the devil; to seek and save those that were lost; to procure for us all things necessary to salvation, especially to procure for us the efficacious help of the Holy Spirit to convince us of sin, and to create us anew in Christ Jesus, and restoring our lost relation of sonship, making us partakers of the divine nature and adopting us into the family, and making us sons and heirs of God.

This is the highest conceivable honor. For one lowly born to be made a son of a nobleman of the highest rank, and an heir to his estates, are honors which would be justly considered a great elevation. But for a subject, especially if he labored under grave political disabilities, to be adopted into the royal family, and made a joint heir with the royal-born, would be regarded as the climax of good fortune and the highest earthly dignity. Spiritually, if God had raised fallen man to the level and grade of angels, and an heir to all the honors of their high estate, all the intelligent universe would have felt that man was highly honored and elevated in the ranks of being. But God thus did an infinitely more glorious thing. He has made the believer in Christ his well-beloved son—a child and an heir of God, to whom all things belong. And to relieve our minds of any apprehension that our previous fallen and sinful estate is remembered to our prejudice, and to make the measure of our grateful joy full, we are made the joint heirs with Christ, God's well-beloved Son. To this high estate the finite imagination can add nothing, and desire nothing more.

The beloved disciple, in contemplating this exalted distinction and boundless happiness, exclaims with irrepressible wonder and joy: "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God!" This is a fact so glorious that when the grand investiture is made there is joy in heaven, in the presence of the angels of God—heaven's rapture is kindled into a higher flame—when one of these sons of God completes his warfare with a shout of triumph: "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory." His death is precious in the sight of the Lord, and he is carried by angels to the Paradise of God.

The proof and the privilege of our being the sons of God are that we are led by the Spirit. The Spirit leads the sinner through all the processes of grace, from an alien and a stranger, to be a "son of God." The Spirit continues his gracious agency, and leads the son of God through all the scenes and experience of time, onward and toward his home above.

That we are led by the Spirit shows that we need a guide. We are dim of vision, and know not the way. We are weak, and need a guard. As Israel needed the pillar of cloud to shelter, to illuminate and cheer them, so we need the Celestial Guide on our pilgrimage to the promised land.

That we are led—led by the Spirit of all grace—shows the tender care and loving kindness of God. See, in that household, how parental kindness and love is shown in leading the "little ones"—leading them with tender regard to their weakness and ignorance of the way, ever leading them at the pace and in the way best suited to them. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Our glorious Guide will direct our steps, and be with us in all the way whither we go, even unto the end of the world.

The Spirit will lead the sons of God in the way of peace, for "peace" is a fruit of the Spirit—peace with God, peace with man. True, the good man may have enemies. His life will provoke the wrath of the devil and his children. But it is not the good man's fault. He intentionally provokes no man's wrath. He follows peace with all men. Where his counsels prevail, in the family, in the neighborhood and in the church, there is peace. The man that bridles not his tongue, but stirs up strife, evidences that he is not led by the Spirit, nor is he a "son of God."

Love, too, is a "fruit of the Spirit," and it is the Spirit that sheds abroad the love of God in our hearts—that love that suffereth long and is kind, that is not easily provoked, that never faileth. The man led by the Spirit is no arrogant, God-monopolizing bigot, nor does he consign all men to perdition who do not think just as he thinks. Wherever we see an intolerant bigot, persecuting men for opinion's sake, we see a man not "led by the Spirit." The man led by the Spirit exclaims: "Would that all God's people were prophets. Let them alone: if not against us, they are for us."

It is the Holy Spirit that leads us, and therefore leads us in the narrow way of purity, the highway of holiness. But not into temptation. God tempeth no man, but delivereth the godly out of temptations. The Spirit will not lead to heresy, to skepticism or corruption of morals, but rather into all truth, and into perfecting holiness in the fear of the Lord. How are we led? What says memory, what says conscience, when we compare our lives with the pattern exhibited by the Spirit in the Scriptures?

If we are led by the Spirit we are making steady progress—are going from strength to strength. We are drawing nearer heaven, and are becoming better prepared for its holy and joyous fruitions. Our sins and our troubles are falling far in the rear of our ever advancing line. At each setting sun we pitch our tents a day's march nearer home. If we are led by the Spirit we are the sons of God, no matter how poor, no matter how obscure, no matter how afflicted or how persecuted; and if sons, then heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ. W.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August, 1868.

THE Garo mission of the American Baptist Union is one that has lately developed a remarkable success. The Garo (*Garrow* on some maps) country is a tract of 25,000 square miles, situated about three hundred and fifty miles northeast of Calcutta, between the Brahmapootra river and Assam, and has a population of 75,000. Their language and habits ally them with the aboriginal population, who were conquered and nearly exterminated by some ancient irruption from the north, tribes of whom are found scattered here and there, in mountain fastnesses or distant retreats, whither they fled to escape destruction. In this respect they resemble the Celtic tribes of Europe, who were driven to Ireland, or the highlands of Scotland, or the further shores of Brittany or Wales; or still more they remind us of the yet more ancient Magyars of Hungary or the Iberian Basques. In fact, their dwellings and those of the Karens of Burmah are built on piles, like those of the aboriginal lake dwellers of Switzerland. It is among this aboriginal population that the greatest success has been met with by our missionaries. It is so in Travancore, in Madura, among the Koles, and among the Karens; while but few of the true Hindoo race have received the gospel. Conversions among this higher class are rather sporadic than gregarious. The Baptists sent their first laborers—two Garos, converted while away from their native country—four years ago. The policy has been to have all the missionary work done by natives, except as the missionaries baptize the first converts, organize them into a church, and ordain the best man among them for a pastor. It is less than two years since the first church was established; but the baptized adults now number a hundred or more, and several villages have accepted Christianity. The results are large for the short term of labor, and speedy growth is looked for in the future.

THE bishop of Capetown wishing to consecrate a bishop of Natal in place of Dr. Colenso, the Duke of Buckingham issued a dispatch forbidding government officials to have anything to do with the ceremony or with the new bishop.—Whereupon the Bishop of Natal, who wields a very vigorous pen, wrote several communications to the colonial secretary, who has issued a new order completely revoking the first; and stating that, inasmuch as the Bishop of Capetown does not wish to interfere with the title or legal rights of the Bishop of Natal, but merely to consecrate a bishop for such of the clergy and laity in Natal as may be willing voluntarily to submit to him, her majesty's government does not think it necessary to interpose any obstacle to such proceeding. So we shall see the edifying spectacle of two bishops of the same Church of England, on the same missionary soil, fighting each other, one supported by the secular and the other by the ecclesiastical authorities. The too-fortunate Zulus will stand a chance, between Broad Church, and High Church, and Dissenters, to learn something of Christianity.

THREE CHRISTIAN CHIEFS.—The Indian Mission Conference, which suffered so much during the war, and by many was thought to be totally ruined, is fast recuperating. The preachers, white and native, are hard at work, enduring great privations. The old lines of circuits and districts are being re-established. The Rev. John Harrell, the veteran who has the relation of general superintendent of this work, writes cheeringly, dating his letter at Van Buren, Arkansas, June 22. He says: "The revival power is felt in our regions. During my last tour through the Indian country about one hundred souls were converted and added to the church. Glad to say we have peace among the Indians. No confiscations—nobody disfranchised—the tomahawk buried. I mention a singular fact: The chief of the Cherokee nation, Silas Wright, is a Presbyterian preacher; the chief of the Choctaw nation, Lewis Downing, is a Baptist preacher; and the chief of the Creek nation, Samuel Chihote, is a Methodist preacher. So you see our churches are fully represented in the high places."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

THE Mobile *Tribune* says that in all parts of the South the farmers are planting pretty heavy crops of cotton.

The East Alabama Male College, at Auburn, Alabama.

MR. EDITOR: The prospects of this institution are brightening. The preachers and people of the Montgomery Annual Conference are moving for its support. The Board of Trustees has adopted a judicious financial plan. A new style of college life is proposed, which will secure board and tuition for the entire collegiate year for about one hundred dollars.

You have from another a report of the commencement exercises at Auburn. I propose to briefly notice the proceedings of the Board of Trustees in devising relief for and extending the usefulness of this promising institution. The spirit of enthusiasm for the success of the college was stirred afresh by the commencement exercises. Bishop McTyeire and Dr. Summers encouraged us much by their wise counsels.

To insure the success of the college the trustees and faculty cordially agreed to administer its affairs with the strictest economy. At the last session of the Montgomery Annual Conference it was felt necessary to enlist the co-operation of the entire church in behalf of the college; to seek aid for it from the great and the small; to secure alike the gifts of the more prosperous and the widow's mite. Hence a collection was ordered to be taken up in all the churches. An attempt was made to infuse a kind of missionary fervor, for this object, into the entire membership.

The district conferences also, in some instances, co-operated heartily with the Annual Conference in projecting measures of relief, which, when properly matured, promise much good. In this state of the case the Board of Trustees, in which were representatives of several districts, informed themselves minutely of the necessities of the college, and pondered long and well the question: What is the most practical mode of securing the relief contemplated by the Annual and District Conferences? This, it was thought, was found in the following plan, which was accordingly adopted. This plan is to engage the churches throughout the bounds of the Conference to come up, each and severally, to this great work; and that all may know the need of relief expected of each, the amount deemed indispensable to the well-being of the college, and consequent prosperity of the church, was apportioned among the several districts of the Montgomery Annual Conference, viz: Montgomery district, $30; Eufala district, $20; Union Springs district, $15; Wetumpka district, $15; Jacksonville district, $10; Camden district, $8; Marianna district, $5; Lafayette district, $5; Gadsden, $5. These amounts are to be assessed by each presiding elder upon each pastoral charge.

Each presiding elder and every preacher in charge is appointed a special agent.

The general agent is to communicate with each presiding elder, and to seek to systematize collections. The subscriptions are to be made either in cash or payable at any time before the meeting of the next Annual Conference. A circular letter was ordered to be sent to all the friends of the college within our limits.

This simple and feasible plan, which, if faithfully and earnestly executed, cannot fail to establish upon a firm basis an institution which all large-minded men regard as an indispensable auxiliary to Christianity, and of the first importance to our country.

The Board of Trustees will meet at Greenville on the Saturday of the next session of our Conference, upon which occasion Bishop McTyeire has kindly promised us ample time to investigate the workings of this plan, that we may render honor to whom honor is due for an efficient discharge of this important duty. My brethren, shall we not, in this respect, provoke one another to good works? Will any be found standing all the day idle, in stolid indifference to this great work? I trust not. No, let us say that sanctified intellect, trained in all learning and knowledge, and always ready to give a reason for the faith that is in us, shall never perish from our altars. The world is our parish, and throughout that parish we must send from these halls of learning holy men, with apostolic endowments, to lift the standard of the cross, and gather the heathen for an inheritance unto Christ. The church and the world expect this of us. Let us not be sluggards in this vineyard of God.

A new and important feature was ingrafted by the board upon our college system, which promises great good to a large class of young men in the present impoverished condition of the country, and is received with much enthusiasm. It is a plan to extend a collegiate education to young men of small means, who thirst for knowledge, but are not able to pay the usual rates of board and tuition. Upon this point the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the overthrow of the fortunes of the Southern people there are many young men who desire a collegiate education, who are unable to meet the usual expenses necessary to obtain its inestimable advantages; therefore,

Resolved, That to put education within the reach of the largest possible number, we invite young men of limited means to enter the Auburn College, and promise to provide them homes at small cost, and to furnish such facilities for cheap boarding that those who are willing to endure hardships as good soldiers, and to live, while struggling for the possession of knowledge, upon soldiers' rations, in the style familiar to thousands of our brave youths, may subsist at a cost of about six dollars a month.

Resolved, That the faculty be instructed to receive, for the tuition of such worthy young men of small means, half the usual rates of tuition in cash, and take their notes for the remainder, payable when they shall have earned it after graduation.

This was not a hasty impulse, an ill-considered piece of generosity of the board. No, it was deliberately determined to systematize this plan, and make it work without friction, to all who avail themselves of its provisions. It is but the honorable discipline of self-sacrifice to fit the worthy for high achievements, and bears some analogy, but for peaceful purposes, to the far-famed training of West Point. A glance at the poverty of our country reveals the fact that a system like this is imperatively demanded in the present emergency. The young men who avail themselves of it will be found to come out of this school of self-denial, like David and his compeers, honored superiors in all intellectual prowess. The Executive Board was constituted a committee to carry out the provisions of this system.

The young men who come under its terms will apply to W. C. Dodell, George C. Dillard, Simeon Percy and E. T. Glenn, of Auburn, who will give them the necessary aid in this matter. It is believed that in the operation of this system *one hundred dollars will cover the entire cost of board and tuition for the collegiate year.* On the other hand, we have all the facilities necessary for the more prosperous. Those who have no occasion for strict economy can procure elegant board for from fifteen to eighteen dollars per month. In this healthy, pleasant and easily accessible town of Auburn we have advantages, intellectual, social and economical, unsurpassed in the South. Here the highest culture the mind is capable of, within the four years allotted for the college curriculum, can be obtained. We offer the highest inducements to the young men of Alabama, and invite attention to them. The college exercises will be resumed on the first Wednesday in September next.

E. J. HAMILL,
General Agent, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

DURING a series of wet days a gentleman ventured to congratulate his umbrella maker. 'Yes,' that's all very well, sir,' he replied; 'but then there's nothing whatever doing in parasols.'

WINTER IN NORWAY.

From a book recently publi... in England—*Summer and Winter in Norway*, by Lady Di Beauclerk—take the following animated wi... scene:

"When the winter so long pected at last arrived, the sky as black as ink; it blew a gale wind from the north; not a was to be seen in the streets, the occasional carrying away of shutters that had been put up protect the shop windows sho how strong the wind was. short time the snow followed— as English snow falls, in a sprinkle, but so thick and so c that it was like a sheet suspen before the window, hiding eve thing from sight. This contin more or less, for two days, and the sky cleared and the sun sh out as bright as ever, but white world, and we are told winter had arrived and that snow was down for the year.

"As the ice was now cove with snow, the Skating Club ope its operations. Men and bo were constantly at work plying handy little machines for throw off the snow (which, if allowe lie, rots the ice) till they had cle about the space of two large fie which they flooded at sundown, means of little pipes, with f water, which froze and became unblemished sheet of ice.

"The Skating Clubis to Christi what Rotten Row is to London. has its fashionable hours—f twelve to two o'clock—when dandies may be seen perform figures of eight on the outer e and helping the ungraceful spasmodic movements of Eng beginners. Like Rotten Row also has its unfashionable ti from two to four o'clock—whe devotees seem to avoid it li pestilence, and its hours for townsfolks, who, when their wo over, sally forth to skate by m or torch light, and when they part, more fresh water is po over the cut-up ice, which app the next day in renewed youth.

"Now the snow plow appears the street, to enable traffic t resumed. It was a giant mach drawn by ten horses, covered bells, and accompanied by men boys, who helped the horses when they fell in the snow, w was knee-deep. As the plow pa along it left a hard, smooth s of beaten snow, the snow it thrust away forming a wall either side, which was subsequen carried off on sledges. The s process in miniature clear the fo ways, and before noon the stre were arranged to perfection. effect of everything dazzling w was, at first, beautiful; but it not last long, as the constant tra soon dirties the snow, when it bo like an ordinary road. Everythi was now on sledges; people, inste of carrying their loads, put them small kelkers, or runners, and p ed them along by a string. It extremely cold—twenty deg below freezing point. The la took to hoods and fur boots, were warned never to wear till the cold was over, as the br turns to ice on the veil, and w freeze the nose without the own cognizance. Should this most fnl accident occur, and the fr nose received a blow, it would off like a piece of china, and sh one venture into a hot room be it was thawed, one would be condemned to carry about a very and disfigured nose for the rest one's life."

THE OCEAN RIVER.—Hot springs are common, but ther... but one hot water river, and runs through the ocean. If it not run regularly, or if its wa... were to get cold, the green i... of Erin would change its na... even more than its name, and come a Greenland in title a... barren one in fact. In truth, change in the course or characte... this warm water stream w... have so terrible a thermal influ... as to utterly defy prediction remedy result. It is, there... with no little apprehension thinking men regard the annou... ment of the fact that the curre... the Gulf Stream has nearly do... its velocity. The occurrence o... phenomenon so soon after the ... quake in the Gulf Island, c... but give rise to a surmise of ... connection between the manif... tions. The immediate result o... creased force in the current ... been to augment the danger ... navigation near the Florida ... even steam vessels finding it ... cult to weather points easily p... previous to the increased veloci... the stream. This consequence ... itself important, but less alar... than the apprehension of fu... changes which may have a ... bearing on the interests of all ... ized humanity.

A TRULY great man never ... away the simplicity of a child

THE POET OF THE MILLION.

The Nashville *Advocate* says: "The Poet of the Million is the title of a book noticed by the Methodist *Times*. It is a memorial of the Rev. Richard Dukes, who is styled by the *Times* 'a Charles Wesley of primitive Methodism.' Here is one of his poems on Acts xiii, 48:"

And first, it does not signify,
So far as I can see,
To preappoint, to predestinate,
Or, as 'tis said, *decree*.
Whate'er ordained may signify
In any other place,
In meaning here is to *dispose*,
To be disposed by grace.
Thus when the word of life is preached
With power from above,
Some are disposed by his word
To seek the God of love.

Suppose a hundred men were met
To hear the preached word,
And ten should there and then repent,
And turn unto the Lord;
Suppose again the hundred men
Should meet another night,
And twenty more unto the cross
Should take their happy flight.
So on until the hundred men
Ordained by the Lord.
But when the other ninety came,
And food for mercy call,
They must conclude, along with me,
That God ordained them all!

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PAINTINGS.

NUMBER TWO.

Let me first describe Keats' 'Isabel.' I may dismiss Boccaccio, for Mr. Hunt, by quoting Keats, has indicated the true godfather of his ideas.

'*Fair Isabel—poor, simple Isabel!*' such is the key-note of the poem, from which even in the horrible scene Keats never departs. She loves Lorenzo, 'a young palmer in love's eyes,' with a mutual love, long cherished, long undeclared. She is the sister, living in the palace of two wealthy Venetian merchant princes; Lorenzo their clerk. Lorenzo and Isabel 'could not in the self-same mansion dwell without some stir of heart, some malady.' At meals they sit wrapt each in other's thoughts. At night each 'dreams to the other,' and 'nightly weeps.' His voice fills her ear, 'pleasanter than noise of trees or hidden rill.' She spoils her 'half-done broidery,' muttering his name. 'O may I never see another night, Lorenzo, if thy lips breathe not love's tune,' is her evening prayer to her pillow; 'to-morrow I will ask my lady's boon,' his evening promise to himself. But, alas! 'Honeyless days and days pass on.' Sweet Isabel's 'untouched' cheek falls sick 'within the rose's just domain, thin as a young mother's.' And so day follows day, adding to, not diminishing, the restraint of these sensitive and delicate natures. 'How ill she is!' said he. 'I may not speak, and yet I will. * * * If looks speak love-laws, I will drink her tears, and at the least 'will startle off her cares.' At last she half surprises his secret, he hers; 'his erewhile timid lips grew bold, and poesied with hers in dewy rhyme.' 'Parting they seemed to tread upon the air,' only to meet again; and so for many a day, close in a bower of hyacinth and musk,' 'free from whispering tale,' they 'shared the fragrance of each other's heart.' Alas for the treacherous path of true love! A plague upon the lady's brothers! 'How was it these ledger men could spy fair Isabella in her downy nest? How could they find out in Lorenzo's eye a straying from his toil? Yet so they did.' 'Many a jealous conference had they; many a time they bit their lips alone; and at the last these men of cruel clay cut Mercy with a sharp knife to the bone, for they resolved in some forest dim to kill Lorenzo, and there bury him. * * * She weeps alone, for pleasures not to be; sorely she weeps until the night comes on: and then, instead of love, O misery! * * * The breath of winter * * continually bereaves the sick west of some gold tinge, and plays a roundelay of death among the bushes and the leaves, to make all bare before he dares to stray from his north cavern; so sweet Isabel's gradual decay from beauty fell because Lorenzo came not. Often-times she asked her brothers, with an eye all pale, striving to be itself, what dungeon climes could keep him off so long? They spake a tale time after time to quiet her. * * * Lo, a vision. * * * In the drowsy gloom, the dull of midnight, at her couch's foot Lorenzo stood and wept; the forest tomb had marred his glossy hair. * * * Isabel, my sweet! red whortleberries droop above my head, and a large flint-stone weighs upon my feet; around me beeches and high chestnuts shed their leaves and prickly nuts. * * * Go, shed one tear upon my heather-bloom, and it shall comfort me within the tomb; * * * though I forget the state of earthly bliss, that palace warms my grave, as though I had a seraph chosen from the bright abyss to be my spouse; thy paleness makes me glad.' * * * See, as they creep along the river-side how she doth whisper to that aged dame, and, after looking round the champaign wide, shows her a knife. 'What feverous hectic flame burns in thee, child? What good can thee betide that thou shouldst smile again?'

'The evening came, and they had found Lorenzo's earthly bed; the flint was there, the berries at his head; * * * clearly she saw, as other eyes would know, pale limbs at bottom of a crystal well. * * * Soon she turned up a soiled glove, whereon her silk had played in purple fantasies; she kissed it with a lip more chill than stone, and put it in her bosom, where it dries and freezes to the bone those dainties made to still an infant's cries. * * * At last they feel the kernel of the grave * * * with duller steel than the Persian sword they cut away no formless monster's head, but one whose gentleness did well accord with death, as life * * * love never dies, but lives, immortal Lord, * * * if love impersonate was ever dead, pale Isabella kissed it, and low moaned. 'Twas love; cold—dead, indeed, but not dethroned; * * * in anxious secrecy they took it home, and then the prize was all for Isabel; she calmed its wild hair with a golden comb, and all around each eye's sepulchral cell, pointed each fringed lash, the smeared loam with tears, as chilly as a dripping well, she drenched away; and still she combed and kept sighing all day—and still she kissed and wept; then in a silken scarf—sweet with the dews of precious flowers plucked in Araby, and divine liquids come with odorous ooze through the cold serpent-pipe refreshfully—she wrapped it up; and for its tomb did choose a garden-pot, wherein she laid it by, and covered it with mould, and o'er it set sweet basil, which her tears kept ever wet; * * * and she forgot the stars, the moon, the sun, and she forgot the blue above the trees, and she forgot the chilly autumn breeze, she had no knowledge when the day was done, and the new moon she saw not; but in peace hung over her sweet basil evermore, and moistened it with tears unto the core; * * * and so she ever fed it with thin tears, whence thick and green and beautiful it grew. * * * O melancholy, linger here awhile! O music, music, breathe despondingly! Moan hither, all ye syllables of woe, for simple Isabel is soon to be among the dead, * * * she withers like a palm cut by an Indian for its juicy balm.'

I have gone through Keats' poem at some length, partly because the reader who has not the poem at hand may like to have a general outline of Keats' conception, partly to show the great capabilities of the subject, and, above all, its essentially idealistic and romantic nature.

Let me now describe, as faithfully as I can, Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, and the first and general impression conveyed to the spectator apart from any reference to the story. First, as to colors—a strange, sharp contrast of opaline white drapery on a large pink figure, with hard, dark blues, lurid yellows, as of some poison plant and livid greens. Starting out of the canvas a magnificent girl draped in white, with the lines and muscles of an athlete, turns a full face upon the spectator, with her head inclined upon a majolica flower-pot, out of which a splendid plant of basil grows aloft. Her raven hair streams all round the roots of the plant; one arm embraces the vase, letting the hand droop idly over the rim; the other arm gathered against the foreshortened bosom rests its bent fingers against the opposite side of the beloved vase. The vase itself rests upon a wooden *prie dieu*, upon which, half drawn up, a miracle of painting, the left leg reposes. The right foot, well planted, stands full upon the marble floor of curious device. The whole attitude is one of lazy, half-waking, staring unconcern—the health and richness of the hands and feet, a perfect wealth of blood and velvet, are not to be surpassed. The neck and shoulders are those of a girl who might walk twenty miles every day of her life. And the face? The undeveloped face of a possible shrew and terrible vixen. Large black or brown eyes vacantly glaring out of the canvas, with a possibility of very vicious and very violent temper in the whites; no sentiment, no idealism—panting lips, full, firm, ripe, unblanched, (as for the critic who thinks he sees a quiver in the upper lip, I envy his imagination;) a general look of faint disgust, as if she had had a tiff with mamma about some pet project the night before, and was lazily recalling it; a turbid brow indicative of possible violence, but not a trace of the labyrinthine web of ideal emotions, and the terrible frenzy of ideal attachment which alone could dictate an action at once so horrible, so harrowing, yet so exquisitely and poetically tender—the tenderness and poetry of a love which swallows up even death. In a word, Mr. Holman Hunt has painted a shrew in her teens *before* her trials, and, so to speak, in the green tree. Keats has painted an exquisitely tender and headlong nature *after* a long course of heart rending frenzy, and in the fallen and disintegrating fruit. If I were to suggest the type of character that would suit the picture, I should unhesitatingly say that of the celebrated Rachelle when dying of illicit love in *Phædra*. Mr. Hunt has painted a commonplace, violent-tempered Italian girl, with a vicious eye and a muddy brow.

The sins, then, as they appear to me, of the picture are, I submit, not against any mere theory of idealism in painting. They are against truth in the conception itself upon any theory either of realism or idealism. Realism is as much bound to adhere to truth as idealism. As much realism may be brought to bear upon the subtle conflict of expressions and after-storm of terrible passion as in the painting of a mere animal. But, of course, one implies very different kind of work to the other—not less, but more. Experiments in the color and painting of a Gubbio watering-pot, or a majolica vase, are one thing, the knowledge and study of the subtlest anatomy of human expression in its varied phases another.

I do not presume to dictate to Mr. Holman Hunt what school he will adopt; I only venture to point out, as an outside spectator, that the picture is not true to the subject as a conception on any theory, either of realism or idealism. His Isabel is quite the girl who later in life might have cut off her *living* lover's head if he displeased her; quite capable, too, of murdering the brothers who murdered her lover; not by any means the girl whose first thought on dreaming the truth was to recover the darling head, and keep it forever, even in death, instead of being revenged upon the ruthless destroyers of her bliss. Instead of heavenly sweetness breathed upon and devastated by demon's woe, and a paradise of expression, furrowed into waste and wilderness, and a thousand cross channels, by the hurricane of an overwhelming calamity, we have muscularity run mad, angry health, vacant peevishness, and, in the place of the actual effects of storm and tempest in the past, vague possibilities of future ill temper.

This criticism is therefore independent of the value of the picture merely as a picture—independent of its mechanism and technical composition. I shall not enter into the controversy between the Præ-Raphaelites and their antagonists. I shall not discuss whether Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Isabel' is one picture, or, in reality, several pictures in one. Unquestionably many parts—might I not say any part?—could be cut out and framed separately, and it would stand alone, and be enough to immortalize the painter as a technical colorist. I shall not suggest that the hands, though beautiful, do not belong to one another cook's proceedings in the kitchen is a different kind of criticism; it is the criticism of methods and procedure. A painter alone is competent to criticise methods. Results are intended for a wider circle, and are open to wider remark. This is my apology for the criticism I venture to offer. Still, I may be thought to have spoken with too much confidence and too much self-assertion. Let me make a clean breast of it. I asked myself how I should show most respect for Mr. Hunt. I said: 'Mr. Hunt is a great man, an artist of life-long labor and devotion to his art, and you are nobody.' Should I mince my words, and shuffle, and suggest, and insinuate, and qualify, and veil my thought, and hide my sting? And I said: 'No, if he was standing in the room by his picture he would prefer, could he look into the exact thought of his spectators, great and small, learned and unlearned. In the name of all the Smiths and all the Joneses who may think as I do, he shall have mine, without exaggeration and without abatement, just as they come into my mind, when I sit in my slippers, my pipe in my mouth. May they not darken the cloud that rises from his!' I admit at once that, had I known Mr. Holman Hunt personally, I could not have written with the same freedom. That is a question of courtesy and common intercourse. But where malice is absent, and no question of personal consideration arises, surely the most absolute sincerity is the truest homage which reverence can render to merit.—*Bernard Cracroft in Fortnightly Review.*

CANARY BIRDS are very easily victimized by sun-stroke, and it is said that the mortality among these innocent creatures has been very great this season at the North. Even when the cage is covered they are liable to suffer death if hanging outside subject to the force of the sun.

JUDGES in Canada can hereafter sentence boys guilty of larceny to be whipped instead of imprisoned.

Dore, the Matchless Illustrator.

BY PROF. WM. WELLS.

Among the towering geniuses of French art at the present moment no name is more familiar to his own nation and better known to art-lovers throughout the civilized world than that of Dore. As an illustrator he has no equal in the world; but his talent does not stop here. He uses the brush with a facility that gives him a high rank among artists, although as a colorist he is deficient; mainly, perhaps, from his habit of hasty sketching, for his finest efforts seem to be inspirations. He seizes his pencil, and, like the wand of the magician, it calls up with the flash of thought forms the most weird or natural, according to the subject.

Dore is himself; he belongs to no school, and knows no master. He sprang from the bosom of the people, and still speaks to the popular heart. For a man of his fame and deeds he is marvelously young—but thirty. In his earliest years he showed that he was born with magic fingers. As soon as his infant hand could grasp the pencil it irresistibly began to delineate; his copy-books and school books were all covered with the limnings of his agile fingers; and no sheet of white paper or letter envelope was safe from his attack. He had but one desire, that possessed him by day and occupied his dreams by night. He was born in Strasburg, on the Rhine, but he sent his heart to Paris as soon as he was old enough to read of its treasures of art, and learn that it is the receptacle of everything beautiful in France, and, as every Frenchman solemnly believes, the greatest and grandest city that the world has ever known.

The old story is here repeated; the father was a plain, practical man, a civil engineer; he desired his son to adopt a profession that would insure him wealth and comfort rather than one so fickle and unreliable as that of artist. He told his boy how artists and poets and authors frequently starve in Paris, and how engineers make money and live in comfort in the provinces. But young Dore was not to be frightened by any tales of Parisian misery and destitution; and at last the father promised him a visit to the great capital during the coming school vacation. Dore, keeping his own councils with regard to his artistic hopes and aspirations, secretly places in his trunk a thick package of drawings. Arrived in Paris, he seizes the first opportunity to call on the celebrated Philipon, the father of political caricature in France. The French, more than any other people, revel in this species of satire, and will indulge in it at the risk of their pockets and their necks. This same Philipon drew upon himself in one year over fifty suits, and when he sank with one sheet he would soon rise, phenix-like, with another.

The world-renowned *Charivari*, the Parisian daily *Punch*, was founded by him, and still flourishes in all its glory. It conveys many a sly innuendo with the pencil that no one would dare commit to type, and we recall scores of pleasant hours when otherwise solitary meals that would simply have been taken for the stomach's sake were enlivened and digested with *Charivari's* sly jests and telling sarcasm. Philipon possessed great power in discovering latent talent and rare gifts, and secured for the world the remarkable Gavarni, whose very existence has been entwined with the long and successful history of *Charivari*. His fame had thus reached young Dore, and to him the artistic adventurer directed his steps. Philipon examined the productions with great care, and found in them all the faults natural to an untrained boy, but admired his rich imagination and rare sharpness of observation. He praised and blamed, but encouraged the boy so much that the latter returned to his father and triumphantly related his success with the renowned caricaturist.

The father immediately repaired with the young Dore to the artist, who repeated his convictions, and assured him that the boy was born for art, and would succeed in that and probably fail in any other career. The father then yielded with the condition that his son should spend two years in school at Paris. Dore entered a college, studied some, and drew more. At the tender age of fifteen he left his studies and commenced his career as an independent artist. Fortunately for Dore the revolution of '48 now burst forth, and gave him an ample field for the exercise of his talents. He produced an immense number of caricatures for the comic journals, and surprised the public by the abundance and originality of his works; but this surprise was destined to increase. Dore now began to illustrate various works with a rapidity which bounded on the fabulous. The wandering Jew was then very popular, as were the stories of Balzac; these were grandly illustrated by Dore, and then he began Dante, Don Quixote, Milton, Lafontaine, Tennyson, and the Bible. These came with such rapid strides that the public could scarcely recover breath from surprise, and is still regarding him with wonder and astonishment.

In his thirty-sixth year Dore has already produced about forty thousand illustrations. Such power of continued labor and activity is of itself well calculated to fill us with astonishment. Even the prolific Dumas can scarcely dictate more rapidly than Dore throws off his drawings. These are not, cannot be all master-pieces. Dore himself confesses that among this immense mass many are very ordinary; but his thoughts flash upon him like the lightning, and as they strike his brain the fingers respond. The most of these drawings are thus impromptu, and still show an astonishing imagination and gift of invention, a deep poetic conception, and a rare humor.

As painter Dore has also executed many works, but critics praise his rapidity rather than skill with colors. He has been seriously advised to stick to his pencil, but he does not heed these counsels, and occasionally produces something so excellent that the first artists applaud him. His taste is for large pictures, with little attention to details; some of his largest pictures occupy him but six weeks, Art takes to him so easily that he takes it too easily with art. The charm of his paintings is, that they are all Dore. He never copies, never imitates; he is the most remarkable case of subjective personality on record; he does not even imitate nature; he, therefore, at times shocks, but always surprises us. He has the largest studio in Paris, and still he cannot find room for his studies and paintings. He is always accessible, even while at work, and thus receives visits from the highest to the lowest of Frenchmen and of foreigners. His visitors are cordially received, and he chats, laughs, and listens while giving an occasional dash with his pencil.

In person he is quite prepossessing; he looks like a youth of five and twenty, who sees a smiling world through a clear blue eye. His physical development is rather remarkable for an artist, but he is an enthusiastic gymnast, and a story is told of a youthful indiscretion which consisted in climbing, by means of the lightning rod, to the summit of the steeple on the old Cathedral of Rouen. His adventurous spirit has led him to scale some of the most difficult and dangerous peaks of the Swiss mountains, and these very exploits seem to have lent dash and daring to his pencil. He is a spirited traveler, and travels to see and experience; in Spain he wandered for a month with a band of gypsies, and then came home and illustrated Don Quixote. He is extremely social in his habits, and a great favorite in the salons of Paris, but the wonder is how he gets time to answer all these demands, and to produce more than any twenty of the most diligent and fertile artists. These questions are asked, but never answered. Dore is a miracle. Dore is the rarest combination to be met with in the form of humanity. Dore never sees himself but in his own mirror. So say the Parisians.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

A HUMAN TIMEPIECE.—The ingenious Yankees have learned how to make the cheapest clocks and watches in the world; but even they may gain a new "notion" from the following paragraph:

A wonderful story is told of a man named J. D. Chevalley, a native of Switzerland, who had, in 1845, at the age of sixty-six, arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement. He was, in fact, a human timepiece, or living clock. In his youth he was accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells and vibrations of pendulums, and by degrees he acquired the power of counting a succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations of the sound produced. Being on board a steamboat on Lake Geneva, on July 14th, 1832, he engaged to indicate to the crowd around the lapse of a quarter of an hour, or as many minutes and seconds as any one chose to name, and this during a most diversified conversation with those standing by; and, further, to indicate by his voice the moment when the hand passed over the quarter, minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated, during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hands at the conclusion of the fixed time. His own account of his gift was as follows:

"I have acquired, by imitation, labor and patience, a movement which neither thought, nor labor, nor anything can stop. It is similar to that of a pendulum, which, at each moment of going and returning, gives me the space of three seconds, so that twenty of them make a minute; and these I add to others continually."

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

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When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

CHEAP EDUCATION.

We call attention to a communication from the agent of the East Alabama Male College, at Auburn, setting forth the steps which have been taken by the trustees of that college for securing this *desideratum*. The young men of the South may take courage—the way is rapidly opening, so that any one who can command a few hundred dollars, and is willing to rough it, can secure a collegiate training. Many of our youths can cook well enough to take a professorship of cooking if it were necessary. So much for camp-life.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

This is my third year on this circuit, (De Kalb,) had great revivals last year; nearly two hundred accessions to the church. A greater number of converts and a larger proportion have continued faithful than I ever knew before.

A visible display of God's power in convicting and converting sinners this year, up to this time, has been manifested. We have Sabbath schools at all the churches; the people are kind; large congregations on Sabbath.

But, oh, the finances! The crop was lost. The year was well nigh consumed before it was gathered. Then the high tax has left the people destitute of means. Can't pay for your excellent paper, can't pay missionary money, Conference money, nor books, nor can't pay the preachers.

From the second to the third quarterly meetings I received eight dollars. The presiding elder, one hundred miles from home, with fifty cents in his pockets. The eight dollars paid me can't be come at. The members of the Quarterly Conference raised some five or six dollars to defray his expenses home.

Now, sir, I would like you or some of your able correspondents to tell us what itinerant ministers are to do. We have but a scanty supply of the necessaries of life—none of the luxuries. Worse still: we are deprived of giving our children an education.

JAS. M. GANN.

FORGET others' faults; remember thine own.

LIFE'S CUP.

"Pharaoh's cup," said Joseph, "was in my hand; I took the grapes and pressed them into the cup, and I gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand." God had placed this cup-bearer by the king, and through him shaped the fortunes of his empire, though the Egyptian did not know it. At a much later period the great Socrates received the cup of hemlock as from the hand of his mortal foes; but our Saviour recognized the hand that pressed the grapes into his cup as that of the Divine Father: "The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" Peter, who was the embodiment of hearty humanity, could not thus accept the fortunes of that hour. He saw not that the Lord's hand was in it, but drew his sword against those thickening disasters, and cut off the ear of Malchus. It was a righteous indignation, and a natural resistance, and a brave deed for one who saw things as they appeared to be, and not as they really were. How should he, away from philosophy all his life, fuller of sentiment than thought, with more soul than reason, how could he see in the treachery and malice which compassed the death of Jesus "the cup of the Lord's right hand!" It seemed to the honest fisherman an hour for resistance rather than resignation—a matter to be settled with the edge of a sword.

Jesus alone could discern in the gathering gloom and the thick cloud a Father's hand. It was this sublime lesson which he taught us by his own bitter cup that is so difficult to learn. How great a providence there may be present amid raging enemies, how "light" affliction may be made by its compensating result, how short the whole story of a life of want, disappointment and anguish is, when compared with the eternal unrolling of its heavenly harvests. The fierce onset of the Jewish priesthood, the injustice of Pilate, with spear and thong and cross, and the cruelty of Herod, together constituted "the wine cup of this fury" which Christ drained. And yet it was from this wine press that we have the cup of blessing—the cup of the New Testament in his blood.

The darkest, most inexplicable problem of Providence ever presented to the human mind was that of the death of Jesus, when he lay in the sepulchre. And it was in advance that his faith solved the whole—"a cup from my Father; why should I hesitate? I will not; I do accept it. Thy will be done!" So by faith in the *Father* we can accept our cup of life. He mingles it. From his hand we can take anything. Among all the words of the Master none bring a greater light into the house, a sweeter peace to the mind, than this blessed doctrine. The Father presses the grapes and prepares the cup. It may be full of tears, and there may be melted in it every pearl we ever valued, all that we have lived for, all our present, all our earthly future—"the waters of a full cup wrung out." Yet, if from Him, it shall prove a consolation.

BISHOP MARVIN left New York for California on the 25th ult. The Rev. Dr. Deems writes to the *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist*: 'At noon to-day the Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rev. Moran and Rev. J. Young were with me, paying our adieus to our beloved Bishop Marvin, who left for California in the Pacific steamship Rising Star. The bishop arrived day before yesterday, and has spent the interval in seeing the sights of the city and enjoying the company of his friends. He is in fine health and spirits, and expects to remain on the Pacific coast long enough to hold two sessions of the Conferences in that distant field.

'Among the many pleasant things the bishop told us was the interesting fact, that last Sunday he partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time with all his family, his youngest child having recently become a member of the church. It seemed to sweeten the bitterness of parting.'—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

THE POLITICAL FORCE OF THE BOND QUESTION.

The country is fortunate in having upon its hands a money question of overwhelming proportions. Just now any question that can attract to itself the serious and thorough consideration of the different sections of the Union, and come home equally to every man in it, may be reckoned a blessing, just in so far as it can divert him from those dreadful issues about which Northerner and Southerner have contended in blood. The differences which grew up between the two sections began simply in climate, and culminated in the introduction of the abolition fury into the councils of the nation. Any other moral or religious element would have been equally disastrous to its peace. The long and terrible wars of Europe, in the sixteenth century, show a uniform result that all such elements cannot consist with civil government. The gods of the Syrian could not, in the nature of the case, ever be at peace with the gods of the Persian, unless for the while they harmonized in a common attack upon the gods of Egypt. It was one religion in irreconcilable difference with another, and every other. These grounds of conflict are now represented by contending views; not of systems of religion, but of points of conscience in the same system. And this religious element is not a basis for quiet difference—no, never. It may be only a matter of meat or vegetables, of marriage or celibacy, of the Latin or the vernacular, of the East or the West, of Episcopos or Presbyteros, if it only have this indigestible matter of the "higher law" shred into it. "There is death in the pot," politically as well as prophetically.

The Saviour recognized the utter incompatibility of these matters when he separated between the things of Cæsar and those of God; and separated all questions into two classes, the one political and the other religious; because the only notion we have of the freedom of moral forces is in the fixedness of natural forces. Something must be permanent that we may have things movable, and without steadiness in civil government there can be no religious liberty. It became, therefore, of the highest importance that the kingdom of Christ should not be confounded with the kingdoms of this world; that doctrines of party loyalty, or of popish supremacy, should be understood to be as fatal to liberty as they are to Christianity.

All this the demagogues had not lost sight of when they summoned the whole land to bring its conscience and its religion into the field against slavery and the Constitution. We have no more sound Christian principle than the framers of that instrument; but they were satisfied to adjust the political status of slavery, and leave its moral issues with God, the final judge. And so long as the matter was left where they found it, the country had peace.

In so far as slaves were property, it belonged fairly to legislation to regulate it, as any other, within constitutional limits. It could buy every slave in the land, and thus free every slave; but assuredly it might not, with the conscientious scruples of one section of the Union, force men of another section to free their slaves and destroy $3,000,000,000 of property.

What we need now is to look away from this question, and from all others of the same cast, all as between the conscience of one man and the conscience of another, and busy ourselves about that which human government should control, and human wisdom may comprehend.

We think this bond question is something easily understood, and entirely legitimate. Every man that pays a tax can understand enough of it to vote intelligibly. Shall the debt of the country be paid in paper money or in gold? The Radicals say that anything else than gold was not contemplated by the bondholder. The face of the bond might be left to determine that. If it does not call for specie, an attempt now to recognize three thousand millions of the public debt as due in gold is simply an effort to defraud the people out of 800,000,000 gold dollars! To saddle this enormous debt upon the country, in addition to what it now carries, is to rivet a yoke of iron upon the neck of every citizen more galling than that worn by any serf in Europe. A man may well afford to turn away from the fortunes of the negro, and contemplate those of himself and his children, in view of this monstrous threat. 180,000,000 of dollars in gold is the annual interest of this mighty debt—more than all the profits of all the trades, professions and commerce of the whole country. No matter what form of government we may have, under this increasing burden we shall be doomed to endless poverty. There will be established an aristocracy the most fearful, that of bondholders, who will practically hold every department by the throat, with fierce and incessant cries of "pay me that thou owest."

NEW BOOKS.

The following publications of the American Sunday School Union, No. 1122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and No. 599 Broadway, New York, we have received through the Rev. R. J. Harp, agent, 112 Camp street, who has them on sale.

The Silver Cup; pp. 316, 18mo. This is a well-wrought story displaying the evils which wait upon untruth and dishonesty, even in their earliest stages. The reader is placed in almost painful sympathy with the characters to the very end of the book, and an impression is made which will not be easily effaced. All the scenery and characters belong to the Middle States.

The Orphans of Glen Elder: a Scottish story; pp. 232, 18mo. The history of a family—a widow and three children—suffering a reverse of fortune, but sustained by the industry and piety of the mother and the daughter. A son who becomes wayward is reclaimed by the silent and effectual working of early Christian teaching. The homestead which had passed out of the family is brought back again, to the delight of the reader. There are no tragic incidents in this rural picture of human life. The merits of it do not depend upon those cheap aids of sensational writing.

Isa Greame's World; pp. 360, 12mo. The history of a young Christian, through the phases of orphan life. Her consistency, cheerfulness and courage, winning and moulding her young companions, make up the warp and filling of this neatly woven tale. The practical workings of the new life are dramatically set forth, and holy and just truths are inculcated in the unfoldings of the narrative. It is an easy and attractive way of leading the young to the sober contemplation of the highest spiritual truth.

The Last Shilling; pp. 212, 24mo. A severe lesson upon selfishness—rather intense.

Pilgrim Street.—A story of Manchester life, by the author of "Jessica's First Prayer," "Fern Hollow," etc. Tom, the hero of the story, is a boy-thief, the son of a thief. He is reclaimed by the generosity and care of a good policeman. Its scenes lead the writer into a description of the wretched life led by the very lowest population of a manufacturing town in England. The writer has rather much subjective power to assign the right words to each character, though the action of the book is natural and suggestive. Police and prison experiences are rarely combined with literary gifts, so that works depicting such departments of real life are of necessity much dependent upon the imagination of the writer for their interest.

Nelly, or the Best Inheritance, by the author of "Irish Amy," etc.; 18mo., pp. 230. The gradual success of life attained by industry and economy, illustrated in the history of an orphan girl. Thrift and neatness, as elements of prosperity, are set forth with the charms which belong to youth and good principle. These books are all beautifully gotten up. The binding, the type and the paper are very attractive, and they are further enlivened by an occasional wood-cut. They are excellent for a Sunday school library.

We have also received, through Rev. R. J. Harp, agent, the unabridged edition of *Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible*, revised and edited by Professor H. B. Hackett, D. D., with the co-operation of Ezra Abbott, A. M., A. A. S., Assistant Librarian of Harvard University. New York: Hurd & Houghton, 1867; 8vo. Issued in numbers of 112 pages each. Sold only by subscription for the whole work. Price of each number, seventy five cents. Rev. R. J. Harp, special agent.

This is a reprint of an English work. The type is refreshingly clear, the maps and engravings of excellent quality, the paper and arrangement all the very best. We have before us the first five numbers, and, judging from these, there remains nothing to be desired in the way of a Biblical dictionary. It gives the result of the earliest and the latest discoveries in archæology, and exhausts the field of Biblical research, as far as the limits of a large dictionary will admit. Under the words "David," "Antichrist" and "Church," we find nowhere else so satisfactory and complete a treatment of those fruitful and rich themes. We can readily believe that a number of the best English minds have been employed in its production. This American reprint has received some enlargement: "a fuller illustration of Oriental life from modern researches;" "a fuller recognition of the names and works of American scholars;" and "the literature of the more important subjects has been much enlarged."

Revival and Camp Meeting Minstrel. Philadelphia: Perkinpine & Higgins, 56 North Fourth street; 42mo, pp. 424.

"I'm tired with visits, modes and forms,
And flatteries paid to fellow-worms;
Their conversation cloys;
Their vain amours and empty stuff;
But I can ne'er enjoy enough
Of thy best company, my Lord, thou life of all my joys."

This is the first verse we open upon—rather dittyish. But when we consider how much poor poetry is read, enjoyed and sung by people who will neither read, sing nor enjoy any other kind, we welcome this song book, the more especially as it contains a great many camp meeting melodies that are mixed with the first memory we have of holy songs and happy faces. We have, however, one standing complaint against all collections to urge against this one, that it does *not* contain "*The Old Ship of Zion.*"

CAMP MEETING.

DE KALB CIRCUIT, MOBILE CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: I send you for publication a notice of two camp meetings, one at Linwood, to commence Friday before fourth Sabbath in September; the other at Piney Springs, (new place,) to commence Friday before second Sabbath in October.

Itinerants and local ministers are invited. JAS. M. GANN.

AN inventive genius in England advertises 'noiseless boots,' which are especially recommended to clergymen, physicians and barristers. Why clergymen should be included in this category it would be difficult to say. In churches it is the people rather than the parson who offend the ear by their creaking boots.

SOME of the Paris journals state that a few days back, just after the Emperor and the Empress had left one of the rooms of the Palace of Fontainebleau, in which they usually sit, an immense chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, fell with such force as to break in the flooring.

THE London newspapers follow Mr. Longfellow's movements rather industriously. His interview with Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, and his visit to Tennyson's home on the Isle of Wight, are the last two topics discussed.

JEAN INGELOW, three times a week, gives a charity dinner to children. She says that one of the great pleasures of writing is that it gives her more money for charitable purposes than falls to the lot of most women.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has presented the Imperial Library with a specimen collection of American bank notes.

HORSES IN BATTLE.—The extent to which a charger can apprehend the perils of a battle-field may be easily understood by one who confines his observation to horses still carrying their riders; for, as long as a troop-horse in action feels the weight and hand of a master, his deep trust in man keeps him seemingly from great terror, and he goes through the fight, unless wounded, as though it were a field-day at home; but the moment that death or a disabling wound deprives him of his rider, he seems all at once to learn what a battle is—to perceive its real dangers with the clearness of a human being, and to be agonized with horror of the fate he may incur for the want of a hand to guide him.

Careless of the mere thunder of guns, he shows plainly enough that he more or less knows the dread accent that is used by missiles of war while cutting their way through the air, for as often as these sounds disclose to him the near passage of bullet or round shot, he shrinks and cringes. His eyeballs protrude. Wild with fright, he still does not most commonly gallop home into camp. His instinct seems rather to tell him that what safety, if any, there is for him must be found in the ranks; and he rushes at the first squadron he can find, urging piteously, yet with violence, that he, too, by right, is a troop horse—that, he too, is willing to charge, but not to be left behind—that he must and he will 'fall in.' Sometimes a riderless chargor, thus bent on aligning with his fellows, will not be content to range himself on the flank of the line, but dart at some point in the squadron which he seemingly judges to be his own rightful place, and strives to force himself in.

Riding, as it is usual for the commander of a regiment to do, some way in advance of his regiment, Lord George Paget was especially tormented and pressed by the riderless horses which chose to turn round and align with him. At one time there were three or four of those horses advancing close abreast of him on one side, and as many as five on the other. Impelled by terror, by gregarious instinct and by their habit of ranging in line, they 'closed' in upon Lord George so as to besmear his overalls with blood from the gory flanks of the nearest intruders, and obliged him to use his sword.—*Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, Vol. IV.*

LOCKED IN.—Most of the young men who went to Christ Church yesterday morning, to hear the fine music, in their anxiety to obtain good seats in the gallery, neglected to read the notice which was placed on the doors. Therefore their surprise can be imagined when the Rev. Mr. Meech announced, before commencing the services, that the doors to the galleries would be locked, in accordance with the notice on them, from the commencement of the service until the close of the sermon. This precaution had been taken, he said, to try and do away with a growing evil. It was customary for a large crowd to come to this church on the occasion of any festivals, to stay during the musical part of the service, and then retire, just as the clergyman was about to commence his sermon. This was a great annoyance to the majority of the congregation, and was neither flattering to the officiating minister nor showing due respect to the house of God. While he, as well as the members of the church, were always glad to see strangers there, he hoped that the measures now resorted to would have a salutary effect in preventing the outward rush just as soon as the music was over. The blank looks that came over the faces of many of those who were crowded into the gallery were very noticeable. They were kept locked in through an unusually long service till 1 P. M.—*Hartford Times.*

MAKE friends of none in whom you have not implicit confidence—whom you cannot trust in all places and at all seasons. The best friendship you can make is that which is based on those feelings which spring from the observance of sacred truths.

DECEITION, hypocrisy and dissimulation are direct compliments to the power of truth; and the common custom of passing off truth's counterfeit for herself is strong testimony in behalf of her intrinsic beauty and excellence.

A SERVANT was asked how it was so difficult to wake him in a morning: 'Indeed, master, it's because of taking your own advice, always to attend to what I'm about; so whenever I sleeps, I pays attintion to it.'

IT IS estimated that within the last twenty years the Irish in the United States have remitted to their friends at home nearly £15,000,000, or $75,000,000 in gold.

KEEP doing, always doing. Wishing, dreaming, intending, murmuring, talking, sighing and repining are idle and profitless employments.

GEN. BLAIR IN ST. JOSEPH.

Gen. Blair arrived in St. Joseph on the 1st inst. A serenade was promptly arranged, when he made the following speech:

Gentlemen of St. Joseph—In addressing the large and enthusiastic audience before me I shall not insult you by calling you 'fellows,' or by advising you to throw a man in the river, who happens to differ in opinion regarding the sentiments expressed, as I understand has been done by a distinguished military gentleman in this place upon a recent occasion. I believe this to be a free country, and that the people will treat those with respect who respect the people. Our objection to the principles of our adversaries in this great political campaign is that they assume too dictatorial a tone toward the people. They denounce me as a revolutionist—say that I wish to inaugurate another rebellion, because I say it is time for the rule of the bayonet to be checked. [Great applause.] The people of the State of Missouri, and the people of the whole country, are tired of being bound to obey the dictates of their military commanders. We believe it is time for the will of the people to be carried out. This will be done. [A voice, 'We'll fix that in November.'] Yes, we will settle that in November, and we will do it peaceably by the ballot. The people are now fully aroused and none of these men will dare to defy the will of the people. Those who attempt it will come to grief, and it is time they should come to grief. Unless checked they will go on until they establish negro suffrage over this State and the Northern States, as they already have in ten States of this Union. They will extend a military despotism over all the States, and negro supremacy as far as the people will allow it. This fragmentary Congress, and the carpet baggers that have got into the Senate under the auspices of the Rump, have already attempted to degrade the white men of all the States to a condition of inferiority to the negro. This is the main issue. The people have decided in all those States where they have enjoyed the privilege of a free vote, that this thing cannot be; and I tell you that the will of the people shall be carried out in spite of the designs of these ambitious men who have trampled the Constitution under their feet, and a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to the people of the Southern as well as of the Northern States.

But we are told that even if the Democratic party elected their President, and a majority of the House of Representatives, these carpet baggers, who assume to constitute a majority of the Senate, will defeat legislation and will impose this ignorant and semi-barbarous race of negroes upon the country as the superior of the white man. Let them dare to do it, and they will find that the more than one million majority of voters who are opposed to the scheme will make it impossible for them to perpetuate such a contaminating outrage upon American citizens. The people have risen in their might everywhere, from Maine to California, and have by their votes said they will not have this negro supremacy kept up in this country. They will not be shaken in this purpose to turn aside the bayonet that is still kept pointed at the throats of the white men of the South. Neither will the Radical party in its hopeless minority be able to defeat the will of the people. I feel an abiding confidence in the success of the Democratic party of to-day because it is right.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your very kind and attentive audience, I bid you farewell.

THREE STEPS TO HEAVEN.—The Rev. Rowland Hill once visited a poor man, of weak intellect, and on conversing with him, said: "Well, Richard, do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?" "To be sure I do; don't you?" "Heaven is a long way off," said the minister, "and the journey is difficult." "Do you think so? I think heaven is very near." "Most people think it a very difficult matter to get to heaven." "I think heaven is very near," said Richard, again, "and the way to it is very short; there are only three steps there." Mr. Hill replied: "Only three steps!" Richard repeated: "Yes, only three steps." "And pray," said the pastor, "what do you consider those three steps to be?" "Those three steps are *out of* Self, *unto* Christ, *into* Glory."

A SHARP Englishman lately advertised in the French papers to send two "beautiful engraved and colored portraits of the Queen of England" to any person inclosing him the modest sum of sixpence. Receiving several thousand letters inclosing sixpences, he sent to each of his correspondents two postage stamps, exhibiting the lineaments of her majesty.

NEVER open the door to a little vice, lest a great one should enter.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

MARY HADLEY TYSON, oldest child and only daughter of Aaron and Mary H. Tyson, was born June 30, 1849, and died at her home, in Clarke county, Alabama, January 20, 1868.

The circumstances attending her death were of a touchingly sad character. A few days before the Christmas vacation, while attending school at the Dayton Female Institute, in Monroe county, and while her heart was full of a school girl's anticipated pleasures at the family fireside, a messenger came to hurry her to the bedside of a dying brother. That brother breathed his last just as she crossed the threshold of her home. Her grief was inconsolable, and in her frenzied sorrow she often expressed a wish that she herself might die. Though perhaps she little thought it, her hastily-expressed wish was fulfilled, for in a few days she was attacked by the same disease of which her brother had died, and after a few weeks of intense suffering she was buried by the side of her brother.

Hadley was a universal favorite. She loved all and was loved by all. Relatives, teachers, friends and schoolmates cannot soon forget the lovely character, the kindly heart and the native goodness by which she was always distinguished wherever she went. The death of one so young, so good, and in such blooming health, plunged her family into unutterable grief, and shocked the little community of school girls, where the loss of a lovely schoolmate is always so deeply felt. Though months have passed by since she left us, and though her schoolmates have passed through all the varied scenes of a school session, yet her memory is still as fresh and green as the turf that grows over her grave.

Hadley, though naturally good, had made no direct profession of religion previous to her sickness, yet during her early sickness, and soon after the death of her brother, she found "the pearl of great price." In her dying moments she expressed the greatest confidence in her Saviour, was willing to meet the last enemy, and, after bidding her relatives and friends meet her in heaven, and leaving messages full of love and concern to her absent teachers and schoolmates, her spirit passed away as quietly as a summer evening's breeze.

J. F. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Montgomery District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Tuskegee, commencing on Wednesday evening, August 19th. President Dowdell, of East Alabama College, will preach the opening sermon. Bishop Wightman will preside.

M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Lake Providence District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Delhi, Carroll parish, commencing on Friday, the 18th of September. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. Joel E. Dukes, of Bastrop, Louisiana.

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Mount Lebanon, Bienville parish, Louisiana, commencing on Sunday, the 6th day of September next.

The Conference sermon will be preached by Rev. N. A. Cravens, of Homer, at eleven o'clock A. M. The business session of the Conference will open at eight o'clock A. M. on Monday. Brethren, on arrival, will report to Rev. T. J. Upton or Rev. W. P. Kimball.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Selma District, Mobile Conference, will be held at Dayton, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 3d of September. All the official members of the church in the district are earnestly requested to attend. Conveyances will be furnished from Furensdale, on the railroad, to the place of meeting gratuitously.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Livingston	June	27, 28
Meridian	July	4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron		11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill		18, 19
Macon		25, 26
Enterprise	Aug.	1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill		8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville		15, 16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville		22, 23

S. H. COX, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June	27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July	11, 12
Rankin, at Salem		18, 19
Ocoha, at Sharon	Aug.	1, 2
Handshoro' and Biloxi, at Handshoro'		8, 9
White Plains, at Coalville		15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet		22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's		29, 30

HENRY P. LEWIS, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Oxford, commencing on Friday morning, August 28th. The pastors on the several works will please come prepared to make the usual reports. Elected delegates and all official members are expected to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided for all.

L. M. WILSON, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

To the Ministers and Official Members of the Vicksburg District, Mississippi Conference, of the M. E. Church South:

DEAR BRETHREN—Our District Meeting was held last year in Port Gibson, at which we appointed Fayette as the place of our next meeting, subject to the call of our presiding elder. But, unfortunately for us, we have no presiding elder to call us together. The bishop assigned to this episcopal district has been written to for advice, but at this late date no answer has been received; and as we cannot elect our lay delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference without a District Meeting, after due consultation we have concluded to invite you to meet at Fayette on Thursday, September 17th, at ten o'clock A. M.

We respectfully request the ministers in charge to notify their official members as soon as practicable. We expect to have a protracted meeting in progress, to be continued through the following week, and solicit as many of the brethren as can to remain with and assist us in our meeting.

W. F. GLENN
J. G. JONES.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The Mariana District Meeting, Montgomery Conference, will convene at Newton, Alabama, September 3d. Bishop Wightman will preside.

WESLEY B. DENNIS, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept.	19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville		26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct.	3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion		10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama		17, 18
Vernon Circuit		24, 25
Minden Circuit		31
	Nov.	1
Bossier Circuit		7, 8
Sparta Circuit		14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit		21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June	6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel		13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre		20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)		27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July	4, 5
Woodville station		18, 19
Wilkinson circuit		25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug.	8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		15, 16
Kingston circuit		29, 30
Natchez station	Sept.	5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st	July	5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers		19
Quarterly Conference for do		18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		26
Morcau street	Aug.	2
Thibodeaux		9
Felicity street		16
Carondelet street		23
Baton Rouge		29, 30
Plaquemine	Sept.	7

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June	13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield		20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie		27, 28
Natchitoches	July	4, 5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove		18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring		25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug.	15, 16
Shreveport		29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept.	19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Eastern Shore, at Daphney	July	4, 5
Whistler, at Daphney		11, 12
Citronelle, at Citronelle		18, 19
Mobile, St. Paul's		26
Mobile, Franklin street	Aug.	2
Mobile, St. Francis street		9
Cottage Hill		15, 16
Pascagoula, at Vernal		22, 23
Ocean Springs, at McLelland's		29, 30
Bay Shore, at Village	Sept.	5, 6

THOS. W. DOUMAN, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carrol circuit, at Oak Grove	July	18, 19
Delhi and Floyd ct., at Floyd		25, 26
Bastrop station	Aug.	1, 2
Bastrop circuit		8, 9
Jefferson circuit		15, 16
Ion circuit		22, 23
Winsborough ct., at Bœuff Prairie		29, 30
Lake Providence	Sept.	5, 6
Waterproof		12, 13

The District Meeting will be held at Delhi, on the 19th and 20th of September.

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	June	27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July	4, 5
Summit circuit, at Summit		11, 12
Brookhaven		.. ..
Meadville, at Beach Grove		18, 19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth		25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug.	1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown		8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs		15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahala		22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle		29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June	13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge		20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July	4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek		11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater		18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove		25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug.	1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope		15, 16
Yazoo City station		22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek		29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept.	5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS, RECENTLY RECEIVED at the DEPOT, 112 Camp street.

	PRICE.
Rationalism, History of, by Hurst	$3 50
Guizot's Meditations	
Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 Illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	3 00
Colenso, Fallacies of	75
Jay's M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	60
Ben. Holt, Tract Society	40
Globe Edition of Dicken's, muslin, fine paper, per vol	1 50
New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dicken's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
Old Decean Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. ed., 12 colored engravings	1 25
Æsop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis, tinted paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Our Parish	75
Pilgrim's Progress, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1 and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Literary Attractions of the Bible, Trail	1 75
Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson	2 50
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. I, muslin	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. I, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
Sermon Paper, 10 lbs., Berkshire Mills, per ream	5 00
Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream	4 00

MUSIC BOOKS.

Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each	1 50
Sabbath School Hozanna, per dozen	3 00
Sabbath School Bell, per dozen	4 25
Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen	4 00
Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen	7 00
Tempernace Chimes, per dozen	4 20
Glad Tidings, per dozen	4 00

In addition to the above we have added largely to our stock of

Juvenile and Sunday School Literature.

Also, a great variety of Toy Books, selected with reference to the improvement of the taste and morals. We have also a large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Also, Faber's and the Eagle Pencils, Inks, Carmine, Envelopes, etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

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For circulars send to

aug15 1m A. J. WRIGHT, President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $10 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

M. C. FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. JONES, President.

The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar	30 00
Board and washing, per month	16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.

The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.

For further information apply to the President.
aug8 3m

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT to teach English Branches, Modern Languages, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental work, wishes an engagement. Address Mrs. A. F. CARLYLE,
july25 1m Brookhaven, Miss.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This institution, with a full Faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.

In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught, without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.

For Music and Painting skilled instruction and the best facilities provided.

Boarders will find a home in the College with the family of the Principal.

Prices throughout *very low* for the grade of the institution. The entire charges for board and the full Literary Course will not exceed $25 per month.

The climate is specially favorable to study, and hence our scholastic year is one month longer than in the Gulf States.

For particulars apply to

R. K. HARGROVE,
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WANTED.—A MUSIC TEACHER, competent to give instruction on the Piano, Guitar and Violin can get board and $25 to $40 per month *during the summer*, and from October to June I can promise $60 to $75 per month and board. Must bring satisfactory testimonials as to character, qualifications, etc.

H. T. LEWIS,
july11 1m Farmerville, Union parish, La.

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97 Lexington avenue, corner Twenty-seventh street, New York.

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NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

D. L. CAMPBELL,
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New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

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The subscribers have this day formed a partnership, under the firm of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a

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and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and correspondents.

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F. M. ECKFORD.
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Office, No. 42 Union street.
New Orleans, July 1, 1868. july1 6m

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Send for a circular before purchasing elsewhere. july25 4tr

CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes.

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A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

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HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

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EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka; and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

LITTLE EYES AND LITTLE HANDS.

Little eyes,
Like the shining blue above,
Full of light and love,
Full of glee;
Telling of a life within,
In a world of sin,
Born to you and me!
Will they see the golden way
Leading up to day?
And the God to whom we pray,
In the skies?

Little hands,
In the long and weary strife
Of a toiling life
Will they win?
Will they early learn to bless?
Recene from distress?
Will they fear to sin?
For the true, the good, the right,
Will they bravely fight?
Strew along the paths of night
Golden sands?

Little feet,
Entered on a thorny way;
Will it lead to day
And renown?
As its rugged steeps are trod,
Will they climb to God
And a seraph's crown?
Where the loving Saviour goes,
Finding friends or foes,
Will they follow to life's close,
As is meet?

Little eyes,
May they wear an angel's guise
In the upper skies!
Little hands,
May they, doing God's commands,
Rest in fairer lands!
May these little feet
Thee, dear Saviour, run to meet
At thy mercy seat;
And with joy for sins forgiven,
Press to heaven!

—*Congregationalist.*

Trades and Professions of Animals Birds and Insects.

BY AMICA.

"You all know that spiders are great hunters."

"Oh, yes, papa, we see their webs full of flies and bugs, and all sorts of things," said Hugh.

"Well, in South America there are spiders with bodies two inches, and legs seven inches long, that make very large nets or traps, in which a small kind of sparrow is often caught, upon which these great insect hunters feast with delight. The wolf spider sometimes hunts about for prey, and sometimes sits quietly in the mouth of his cave, ready to pounce upon unwary travelers as they pass by, and then dragging them down, he feasts upon them at leisure. There are very large spiders also in the South of Africa, that jump several inches in springing upon their prey, and when frightened can leap a foot. A writer mentions that the frigate in which he once returned from Africa to Europe was perfectly overrun with cockroaches; so, before leaving the coast the captain took on board six of these enormous spiders, and they proved to be very useful passengers. They seemed to be always lying in wait, ready for their prey; and if a cockroach only stepped out of his hole for a breath of fresh air, he was immediately siezed, and slaughtered without mercy."

"But," said Annie, "I would rather have the cockroaches than the spiders. Did they not sting the people, papa?"

"No, these spiders were more of hunters than soldiers, and as they did not want to eat the people, did not trouble them. Quite a celebrated hunter is the ant-lion; but he does not owe his success to the speed of his legs, for although he has six of them, they are very feeble members; indeed he gets on almost as well when they are cut off as when he has the use of them. He manages, by strategem, to secure a plentiful supply of food. Just as men-hunters dig a pit fall, to take wild beasts in, so he digs a pit in some sandy spot, throwing the earth out with his strong head, and forming a funnel-shaped pit. Then, lying quietly at the bottom, almost buried in the sand, he waits patiently for his prey. Presently a little ant comes along, and looks down the side; and, as these little people are said to have as much curiosity as little girls have, it concludes to run down, and see what is at the bottom. But it scarcely reaches there when the old ant-lion seizes it in his jaws, sucks all the juice out, and throws the dry carcass out of his house. Sometimes a larger insect falls into this pit, but when it understands the case it determines to retreat, but it is easier to keep out of mischief than to recover yourself after a fall; and climbing out of a pit is no easy matter; the loose sand of the sides is continually slipping down, and in the meantime the ant-lion is not idle, but discharges, by means of his strong head, shower after shower of sand upon the poor captive, till at last it falls exhausted into the terrible jaws of the devourer. After spending about a year in this den the ant-lion changes its form and home; living for two months in a roundish house, beautifully lined with the softest of silken tapestry, and after this he comes out a beautiful insect with gossamer wings, and is then something in the form of the dragon fly."

"And then, I hope, he does not kill any more of the poor little ants, papa?" asked Annie.

"No, I believe not. Dragon flies are hunters, too, and are like very voracious and savage beasts of prey, constantly hunting and killing flies, butterflies, mosquitoes and caterpillars, and on this account are really very useful to us. They are pretty creatures, with long, slender bodies, four beautiful tinted gossamer wings, and are called by the French *demoiselles*, (young ladies,) and by the Germans *wasserjungfern*, (virgins of the water.")

"Very unsuitable names for those hunters, I think," said Hugh.

"Mantes are curiously shaped, long-legged creatures, and very expert hunters. They are called mantes, or fortune tellers, some ancient writers say, because their coming shows spring to be near; others say because they foretell death, or famine. It was thought that they walked softly and modestly, because they were so wise; and it was believed that if a child asked the way to any place, they would always stretch one leg out and point to it.

"Well, it is getting late, but I must really tell you of one more hunter—the frog—for he is such a queer creature. Most useful he is, too; for he eats a great many insects, and as he will not touch any but a living one, and is beside very voracious, he is quite valuable in a garden, or about a dwelling. His sense of hearing is so acute, that if he is sitting quietly in a room, and a fly lights down on the soft carpet, some little distance behind him, he hears it, and immediately turns round, his eyes glistening and his limbs stretched out, and then creeping stealthily and noiselessly up, just as a tiger does toward its prey; when near enough he stretches out his long tongue, which is coated with a gummy mucus, and directly the fly is glued to it, and drawn into the mouth. About the middle of July the frog pulls off its jacket and pants. When ready to strip himself, he doubles his arms, and begins to rub his sides, till presently his clothes split open in the back; then he pulls off first one leg of his pants, and then the other; next one jacket sleeve, and then the other; and now he is out in a new suit; but I suppose he has worn the old ones so long, he feels an affection for them, and cannot make up his mind to throw them away; so rolling all up into a big sort of pill, he swallows it."

"Papa," said Lucy, "you know Shakespeare said,

'Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.'

"Was it really believed in his day that there was a precious jewel in the head of the toad?"

"Yes, there were printed instructions for obtaining the toad-stone. It was said that you might know if the stone was the right and perfect stone by holding it before a toad. 'If it be the right stone he will leap toward it, and make as though he would snatch it; he envieth so much that man should have that stone.' But we must not close with superstition and folly, but with the recollection that, 'As every river can conduct us to the sea, so every creature points us to an ocean of infinite wisdom.'"—*Southern Boys and Girls' Monthly.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Presbyterian*, writing from Beirut, speaks most favorably of the efficiency of the Syrian Protestant College, and especially of its medical department:

"The two medical professors already at work have attended to more than seven hundred and fifty cases in the dispensary of the college, for the benefit of the medical students. As this medical service to the poor is gratuitous, it is even more beneficial to the country than to the college. Another chair, that of surgery, is now in a fair way of being endowed. The professor, Dr. George E. Post, of New York, has already secured a considerable sum in America; and a large contribution will be obtained in England, through the efforts of Mr. John Hough, who has offered to raise half the endowment in England if the other half can be raised in America. A site for the permanent buildings of the college has been purchased; and it is hoped that, when an effort is made to collect a building fund, the friends of education in the East will lend a helping hand. It is not easy to estimate the influence of such a college as this, and that under the presidency of Dr. Martin, in China, on the future of the Arab and Chinese people."

JOSH BILLINGS says he will never patronize a lottery so long as he can hire anybody else to rob him at reasonable wages—a resolve that is worthy of general imitation.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The people of Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States have a great deal of land for sale, and great necessity for making more profitable what they do not sell. There is great occasion to increase the product of ordinary crops, and still greater for introducing others which shall prove more profitable. Nothing is so promising in this direction, nothing so easy to accomplish, as fruit growing. There is no mystery about the business. Every one who owns a piece of land at all, owns trees and shrubs, and has some knowledge of their mode of treatment. He need only give the subject a little more attention, and the interest which an important matter deserves. Fruit cultivation has greatly increased within some years in more northern States, but the demand for its products goes ahead of the supply. The number of acres in the United States in 1840 was estimated by Mr. Downing at 3,000; an intelligent estimate makes it now 100,000. But the price of grapes has increased, and the price of native wine three or four fold.

Passing over other fruits, many of which might as well reward intelligent care, and give the landholder a large income from a well tilled surface comparatively small, we wish especially to urge attention to the cultivation of the grape. There is a drawback here, we may mention, in passing, in the formidable disease which sometimes blasts the crop. But we have rinderpest and hog cholera, and rot in sheep, and fly and rust and smut in wheat. As these are ills which all flesh is heir to, so all crops and all animals are more or less subject to like influences. We do not hear that grape growing is anywhere abandoned because of the disease, but intelligent men are everywhere combatting it with more or less success. Some seasons there is little of it. It may, like similar evils in many cases, pass away and become only occasional; or hardy varieties may be found, which will have constitutional vigor enough to resist its attacks. Already a well-known and valuable variety is comparatively exempt from its attacks. This variety—the Concord—though less esteemed than several others for the table or for wine, is so productive and so vigorous that, bringing, as it does, a good though not the highest price, it is likely, for the present, to take the lead for market purposes.

One great advantage of grapes over other valuable fruits is that they may be sold at once in the markets, and the time of sale extended through several months, as they may be easily preserved; or they may be manufactured into wine at even a greater profit. The demand for fruit, and especially good fruit, grows rapidly, and the health of the people in cities, as well as their taste, calls for a greatly increased supply.

But the demand for wholesome wine and good brandy is even more urgent. With all the temperance preaching in the world men will have wine. Our private opinion is that a thriving, well-to-do people ought to have it, not for abuse but for use. If men abuse a good gift, it is the fault of the men and not of the thing abused. But it is very much to be desired that they be not cheated into the belief that some 'villainous compound' is the good thing they seek. There is more champagne wine sold in the city of New York than is made in the whole champagne grape region.

Apart from the matter of wine, let us look at the value of the grape crop as we find it, in what we should think the most unpromising grape region, the State of Massachusetts. A correspondent of the *Horticulturist* says: 'Two of the largest grape growers in the State tell me that they make $1,200 per acre per annum with the Concord.' The originator of the Concord grape, in the same State, says: 'One acre of well established, healthy vines will give about seven tons of grapes, worth at wholesale, on the average of the last four years, fourteen cents per pound, or about $2,000. This amount, large as it is, has been exceeded in many cases, but if you reduce the result one-half you still have one of the most profitable crops known to our husbandry.' Now, we may add, reduce this half one-half more, and is there any crop of wheat or corn or tobacco which will begin to compare with it in profit? Or is there anything to deter us from the growth of the more profitable crop? There is no mystery about its cultivation. It is much simpler work than the management of a tobacco crop. It is far less laborious. The work is at no time heavy or pressing, except at harvest, when extra hands can be easily had for the pleasant and cheerful labors of the vintage.

There is no impediment or hindrance, but the want of enterprise, or the want of disposition to look a new undertaking in the face and turn it to advantage. Yet there are native Maryland farmers who have devoted hundreds of acres to the growth of strawberries, and others who have planted hundreds of acres in peach trees, and some who have planted pears largely, and some grapes.—Almost all who have persevered and given due attention to their business have prospered. Had the number of them been three or four-fold there would have been by this time such a demonstration of fruit growing capacity in the soil and climate of the State as would have saved her landholders from the beggarly prices at which many of them must sell their lands.

But the necessity which is upon our farmers now of getting large products from small surfaces, and with the least cost of labor, will give a stimulus in the direction of fruit growing which will not be unheeded, and we look to see an interest in the subject which has been heretofore unknown.—*American Farmer.*

IS DRAINAGE MANURE?—What are the effects of drainage? Thorough drainage deepens the soil. Of what use is it to plow deeply and manure heavily while the soil is full of water? The roots of plants will not go down into stagnant water. The elements of plant food are not all on the surface; many of them have been washed down by the rains; some of them are found in the decomposing rocks themselves. Take away the water and the roots will find them.

Drainage lengthens the seasons. In our climate this is an important point to be gained. If by drainage one or two weeks could be gained, it would be quite a relief to our backward springs, when there is so much to be done in so short a space of time.

Drainage increases the effect of the application of manure; the soil being drier is more easily worked fine; the manure is also more evenly distributed. The water, also passing through the soil, carries fertilizing matter down to the roots of plants. When there is stagnant water, manure must decompose slowly, if at all; but let the water pass off, the air is admitted, and decomposition takes place.

What observing man is there who does not know that his crops are improved in quality by drainage? Sweet English grass and clover take the place of sedge and rushes.—*Agriculture of Massachusetts, by C. L. Flint.*

PUMPKINS AMONGST CORN.—Almost all 'old-fashioned farmers' take off a crop of pumpkins from their cornfields, much to the annoyance of the theorist, who demonstrates to his entire satisfaction that the one crop must detract from the full force of the other. But the most careful experiments show no loss to the corn. The same weight results from an acre, with or without the pumpkins. It does at first thought seem as if it ought not to be so. If it takes just so many bushels of corn to fatten a hog, it is not clear how we are to fatten two from the same quantity. This is the argument of the theorizer. But the facts are as we have stated; and the reason probably is that the pumpkin and corn feed on entirely different foods in the soil, so that the one can go on without the other.—*Western Rural.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Ancient and Modern Engineering.

Whether the works of ancient builders and engineers were of greater magnitude than those of modern times is a question difficult of solution, and one which might, perhaps, be answered in a manner nowise complimentary to our own ers, when we consider the stupendous scale upon which they of the earlier ages, with only the rudest machinery, and mainly by the application of manual power, completed tasks which neither the ravages of war through the lapse of barbaric ages, nor the crumbling assaults of time itself have been able wholly to destroy, and even the fragmentary remains of which excite the astonishment of all earth's peoples to this day. In the immense pile of Cheops, covering eleven acres and rising in gray and rugged symmetry to a height of six hundred feet; in the dark Sphinx, bearing beneath its scarred forehead the typical features of nations that died three thousand years ago; in the imperishable columns that mark where once Tadmor in the desert stood, and tell yet the story of the dark-eyed Zenobia, whose lithe horsemen were crushed down by Roman legions on the barren sands; in the broad roads over which those legions marched to conquest and spoil, and in the wrecked capitals strewn on the sites of the cities whence they of Marathon and Salamis went to the struggle of field and flood—we find the evidences of skill of which even our own age might be proud, and of an outlay of mechanical effort to which we can scarcely afford a parallel. When we look, however, at the results of all this labor, we find that it dwindles to comparative insignificance, for the pyramid served no purpose but to hold the ashes of a single Pharaoh, or possibly as an observatory for astronomers whose labors gave nothing to future times; the Sphinx recalls but the faint remembrance of an idolatrous faith that has faded away; Tadmor was but the magnificent stopping place of caravans that traded with the lands further to the east, and the sum of whose merchandise for a year could now be borne by a single railway train; the broad highways that from every point of the horizon led to the Eternal City were suited only to unshod steeds and beasts of burden, and the immortal porticoes of Grecian cities, though constituting the birthplace of art and music, were builded by the toil of helots scarce better than the brutes they drove as they brought the marble from the quarries; so that while ancient engineering was great in its conceptions of size and beauty, it was small in what it added to the real welfare of mankind.

How different from this is it in our own time, when, although we may fail to equal the chaste elegance of Grecian column and arch, and neglect to raise monuments like those that tell the hoary antiquity of Egypt, the greatness of engineering is estimated not by what it costs, but by what it does. In these latter days engineering science, taking the simplest phenomena of nature for the starting point of invention and discovery, has made of the vapor of water a power that multiplies a thousand-fold the capabilities of human labor, and of the occult force of electricity a messenger more fleet than was the fabled Mercury as he sped on missions from the court of Jove. Of stone and brick it builds break-waters to guard from the storm waves of the ocean, harbors where gather merchant ships from every coast, and light-house towers to warn with far-streaming signal lights the mariner from dangerous reefs. Descending to meet the most ordinary wants of life, it furnishes household and workshop with appliances of use and comfort, and rising to grapple with problems which the energies of ancient times have failed to solve, but which the necessities of our own demand should be met, plies to-day its battle pickaxe in the ditch that Nechos sought to dig across the Isthmus of Suez, so that before many years are past the way from the Straits of Gibraltar to those of Babelmandeb shall be opened and the route to India be shortened five thousand miles.

It is in things like these that the contrast between ancient and modern engineering is shown in the strongest light; and it may well be said that while that of the olden ages was grand in simple magnitude, its results in the advancement of humanity to better destinies were vain and futile in comparison with those accomplished in our own.—*American Artisan.*

THE BURIAL OF SHELLEY.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

Wrote Shelley, in dejection, at Naples:

'I could lie down like a tired child,
And weep away this life of care,
Which I have borne, and yet must bear,
Till death, like sleep, should steal o'er me,
And I should feel, in the calm air,
My cheek grow pale, and hear the sea
Breathe o'er my dying brain its last monotony."

A few summers hence, and the stormy waters of the Mediterranean engulfed his weltering body, and breathed their last monotony over his dying brain.

He was a disappointed man, seeking for solace in travel and by gratifying his esthetic tastes. But the amenities of social life, the sweet habitudes of domestic affection, the loveliness of Italian skies, and the classic grandeur of the old Italian cities, had failed to dispel the gloom that overcast his mind. He was ambitious to undermine the popular confidence in Christianity, and to place in its stead an airy philosophy of his own. His opinions separated him from the world; he found his philosophy unsatisfying; and, without human sympathy, without a God and the hopes and consolations of religion, there was in his heart a perpetual sighing, a longing for something unattained.

His had been a checkered life. His atheism had caused him an expulsion from college; his infidelity to the wife of his earlier years had brought her to a suicide's grave; and his impieties, as expressed in his poems, had made him a hapless wanderer among mankind. His beautiful child—the idol of his heart, the fair-haired Willie—had pined and died, and been laid away from doting eyes forever amid the mouldering ruins of Rome. Although not yet thirty years of age, accumulating sorrows had silvered his locks and stolen the freshness from his youthful beauty; and the impression must have crept over him at times that his life was in 'the sere and yellow leaf.' He had won a sudden and resplendent fame, and been dazzled for a time by its glare; but the charms of poetry and the fascinations of literary society had lost much of their early attraction. He once wrote to his wife in the following despondent manner in these altered days:

'My greatest comfort would be utterly to desert all human society; I would retire with you and our children to a solitary island in the sea; would build a boat, and shut upon my retreat the floodgates of the world. I would read no reviews; I would talk with no authors. If I dared trust my imagination, it would tell me that there are one or two chosen companions besides yourself whom I should desire. But to this I would not listen. Where two or three are gathered together, the devil is among them.'

His last days were passed chiefly at Villa Magni, on the desolate beach of the magnificent Gulf of Spezzia. It was the summer of 1822. His mind was much occupied in the project of publishing a periodical, devoted to liberal politics and to atheism. He left Villa Magni in July, to join his old friend, Leigh Hunt, at Leghorn; and, in the delights of restored friendship, these two susceptible and sympathetic spirits journeyed together to Pisa. Here they met Lord Byron. Shelley, unconscious that the wheels of his destiny were so soon and suddenly to be arrested, spent some felicitous hours with these chosen companions. He took leave of his brother poets, to return over the waters of the Mediterranean to Villa Magni. A violent storm arose, and the shallop in which he embarked was lost.

His body was cast on shore near Via Reggio, on the Mediterranean. It was unsightly and decomposed; and, as the quarantine regulations demanded that everything drifting ashore should be burned, his friends resolved to reduce his body to ashes before removing it to Rome. Byron and Leigh Hunt gathered with a few friends around the distorted remains, feeling the hopelessness of worldly hope and the uncertainty of human schemes. Here, on the wild beach of the Mediterranean, with their dead companion in view, the cheerless philosophy of these two speculative poets was put to the severest test. They must have felt the hollowness of those wayward reasonings that rob the soul of its virtue, of its spiritual reunion with God, and of its eternal hope. But this disquieting providence, while it awakened their fears, only steeled their hearts, and led them to seek for solace in reveling and hilarity—the only consolations that atheism extends to the stricken soul. A funeral pile was erected after the manner of the ancients, and the body of Shelley was laid thereon. The wood was kindled, frankincense was poured upon the pile, and the flame curled up, and perfume filled the air. It was a serene summer day. The winds were hushed, and the bosom of the sea scarce revealed its pulses. The Mediterranean lay in front, resplendent with sunny islands. Behind, the cliffy Appennines rose to heaven, their skirts dark with forests and sequestered shades. On the right was the gold-tipped waves of the Bay of Spezzia; and on the left the distant spires of Leghorn glimmered in the sun.

The flame died away at last, and these antique obsequies ended. Byron, Leigh Hunt, and their friends now gave loose reins to their turbulent passions. 'When the duty was done, and the ashes collected,' says Galt, in his Life of Lord Byron, 'they dined and drank much together; and, bursting from the calm mastery with which they had repressed their feelings during the solemnity, they gave away to frantic exultation. They were all drunk, they shouted, and their barouche was driven like a whirlwind through the forest.'

The ashes of Shelley were interred in Rome, by the side of his own dear Willie. He has been called the 'poet of poets,' and on his memorial stone is inscribed

'COR CORDIUM.'

We cannot better point the moral lesson conveyed by the strange obsequies than by quoting the words of St. Augustine: 'Lord, thou hast formed us for thyself, and we are disquieted till we come to thee.'—*New York Independent.*

THE death of the late Queen of Madagascar will probably not affect the English mission unfavorably. The chief conspirators appear to have been heathen; but a number of Christians—how many is not known—were also implicated, and have been arrested by the government, which has acted with great vigor in repressing the insurrection. The new sovereign proclaimed her intention to maintain the policy of her predecessor. The missionaries, who are greatly distressed by these occurrences, do not appear to have been in danger, and have received messages of friendship and encouragement from the government; and though it is to be deplored that any of the Christians should have been betrayed into conduct so dishonorable and disastrous, it is to be hoped that the treason of a few may not be the cause of diminishing the liberty or damaging the reputation of the true and loyal portions of the community.

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mar8 1y

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Contingent Fee	3 00
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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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FEB.							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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MAY						1	2
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	31						
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JLY				1	2	3	4
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	30	31					
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

With the exception of a moderate business in the supply of country orders by the wholesale trade, the general market has continued extremely dull since our last report. A wide difference between the views of factors and buyers has prevented the execution of some small orders pending for our leading staple, the movement in which has been of very limited extent. Nothing of any moment has been done in sugar and molasses, very little in tobacco, and only a jobbing and retail business in Western produce, without any material variation in prices.

On Monday, the 10th instant, two bales of new cotton were received by the steamer Governor Allen—one raised on the plantation owned, before the war, by Mr. Jefferson Davis, and now worked by his former slaves for the present proprietor, Mr. Joseph Davis, and the other from False river, Pointe Coupee. The former was badly ginned, and damp from being picked in rainy weather, and would not class better than Good Ordinary. The latter was well ginned, of good color and staple, and would class Strict Low Middling. The first regular receipts last year were on the 19th of August.

The showers have been less frequent during the past few days, and it is hoped that a timely spell of dry, warm weather for the rest of the season will prevent any serious injury to the growing crop. But should it continue rainy the effect cannot be otherwise than disastrous.

The river remains the same, being now twelve feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed on Friday at a complete stand-still, and with no basis for regular quotations, but that it might be represented by 24c. for Good Ordinary, 26c. for Low Middling, and 28c. for Middling, since which there has been no material change, although the accounts from both Liverpool and New York are of a favorable tenor, the former market being quoted on Saturday at 9¾d. for Middling Uplands and 10d. for Orleans, showing a recovery of ⅛d. of the previous decline, and on Monday at 9⅞d. and 10⅛d.; and the latter ruling on Saturday at the previous rate of 29c. for Middling Uplands, and advancing on Monday to 29½, and 30c. Under the influence of the above accounts several buyers came forward on Saturday and took 90 bales, at very irregular prices, a part being at previous quotations, and part at one cent higher. On Monday there was a renewal of the previous demand, but owing to the difference between factors and buyers the business was confined to 68 bales. On Tuesday there was less inquiry, buyers being repelled by the high prices asked, and the only sales reported were 38 bales of styles specially wanted, and therefore commanding outside rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 191 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 39 bales, against 136 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 97 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 587,095 bales, against 710,808 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 286,200 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 26,087 bales to Great Britain, of 94,303 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 788 to France.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	24	to 25
Low Middling	26	to 28
Middling	28	to 29
Strict Middling	—	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days	147
Arrived previously	658789–668936
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	8019—666955
	682211
Exported past three days	177
Exported previously	680f05—680282
Stock on hand and on shipboard	1929

Sugar.—Since our last review there has been very little animation in this market, and the transactions have been principally confined to jobbing and retail lots. Rates have ruled firm, but unchanged.

Molasses.—Extreme dullness has prevailed, there being in fact no market for this article at all.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 11, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12	to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	—	to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25	to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15	to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10	to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12	to12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$—	to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	—	to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	—	to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80	to100
Milch cows, per head	50	to —
Texas cows, with calves	—	to —
Yearlings, per head	4	to 8
Calves, per head	4	to 7

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	12 00	17 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	20	26
East India	24	26
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	...	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20	1 22
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	...	7 50
Crackers	8 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Firo	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N. Bedford	45	50
Tallow	...	20
Adsmantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	...	...
Northern	13 00	...
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	...	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	...	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	...	60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	15½	17½
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	nons	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	...
Hulled, ₱ bushel	...	...
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing	...	...
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	23
Tarred, American	...	21
Russia	30	...
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	...	3½
——St. Domingo	4	...
Fustic, Tampico	5	...
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	16	18
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	14	18
Feathers, ₱ lb	...	...
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 80	...
Herrings	60	...
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	...	21 00
——— No. 2	...	17 00
——— No. 3	...	13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	8 37	8 50
Extra	8 75	13 50
Fine	6 50	7 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	...	16
Figs, Drum	18	...
Dried Appies	6	6½
Currants, Zants	8	...
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem'n Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	...	...
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	...	...
……Sicily ₱ box	...	...
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	...
……10 x 12	3 90	4 00
……12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 90
…. Canada	2 90	3 00
Oats	67	70
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	97	1 00
Beans, ₱ bbl	...	...
Hops, ₱ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	21
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	25 00	26 00
Northern	...	...
Louisiana	...	...
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins	...	...
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₱ piece	...	...
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	...
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	...
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	...
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	...
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	...	...
Muscovado	...	...
Refinery, Reboiled	...	...
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Grey, Country	3	...
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
……. English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	1 75	...
Pitch	4 50	...
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	...
……No. 2	2 50	...
……No. 3	...	2 25
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	38	40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 53	1 55
Coal Oil	41	42
……in cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	...	85
……Refined	1 05	1 10
Tanners' ₱ gallon	00	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	...	...
Cotton Seed	...	35 00
……Meal	...	...
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
…. " Western	18 00	21 00
…. " North half bbl	15 00	15 50
….Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
….Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	31 00	...
…. Prime Mess	27 50	...
…. Hog, round, ₱ lb	...	...
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	16	18
….Dry, canvassed	19	20
….Sides	16	17
….Shoulders	13	14
Green Shoulders	...	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	...	19
……In kegs	21	...
….Fair, in tierces	...	17
Butter, Northern	35	40
…… Western	25	33
Cheese, American	7	16
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	3 50
Onions	3 00	3 50
Green Apples	2 00	3 50
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	6	10½
India	10½	10½
Carolina	...	12½
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 45	2 50
……from store	2 55	2 60
……coarse, cargo	...	2 50
……from warehouse	2 55	2 60
……from store	2 45	2 50
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
……Yellow	12½	14½
……Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	...	...
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	18	23
Texas, [illegible] Merino	26	...

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B. CLEGG, Principal.

Franklin, La., Jan. 1, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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july 13 R. J. HARP, Agt.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ALABAMA.—GOVERNOR'S VETO OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE BILL.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 11.—A flutter was caused in the Legislature today. Gov. Smith sent into the Senate, where it originnted, a veto of the bill authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. Gov. Smith snys:

'After the most mature reflection I am forced to the conclusion thnt the bill is wrong in principle, and that it would be a dnagerous precedent in a republican government. As my judgment does not approve the hill, it is my constitutional dnty to return it to the Seaate with my objections.

'It cannot bnt be regarded as remarkable that the first Republican Legislature convened in Alabama shall, in the face of the prineiples of its nrganization, which every Republiean professes to hold dear, deny, not only to the colored bnt to the white men, the right, by his vnte, to indicate his choice for a President and Vice President of the United States, and take the matter into its own hands. What excuse can there be for it? It is mere party expediency? If so, then it is an abnndonment of the principles, or an acknowledgment thnt the materinl nnt of which the Republiean party is composed cannot be trusted. In other words, it is to say that the colored men will not do to be trnsted.

'This action of the General Assembly will be regarded as still more remarkable when considered in connection with what seems to have been the almost nnanimous opinion of the leading members of the Republican party of Alabama. It was believed by most of them, and so represented at Washington, that a large majority of the voting population of the State were in favor of the new constitntion. This was as much as to say that the Republican party was in a large majority in the State, for it is well known that none but Republicans favored the constitntion, and even some of them opposed it. If the party is as strong as it has been snpposed to be, then the necessity of party expedieney does not exist; bnt even if it did exist, we would not be justifiable in resorting to it.

'As much as I desire the election of Grant nnd Colfax, I am nawilling to become a party in behalf of that desirnble result, to a scheme which practically denies the very principles for which those standnrd bearers stand pledged before the country.'

The message created a warm discussion, and caused much bitterness. Sibley, Coon and other extreme Rndicals were violent in their expressions about the Governor. Mr. Coon stroagly nrged the defeat of the veto, and said that the object of the men who were sustaining the Governor in this matter was to get up a wnr. If the war must come, let it come; he was ready for it, and ninety thousand freedmen of Alabamn wonld give the opposition a belly full of war before it was over with. He would stand by the Repnblican party in Alabama in the war, and victory would perch on its banners.

Mr. Jones replied to Mr. Coon, and told him thnt his remarks were revelntionary, bnt that if he wanted war he could have war; and the war would last until none of his sort desecrated the soil of Alabama. Mr. Jones said that he was a Republican, bnt when war is talked about and Alabamians are to be slaughtered, he would be found on the side of his own people, those in this bright and sunny, bnt oppressed land, to whom this country and the government of it justly belongs. He said he could raise a squadron of town boys and whip out anything the gentleman from Iowa could bring against him. He could marshal twenty thousand colored men to follow his banner in defence of Alabama and Alabamians. The colored men of intelligence knew that the carpet baggers were not their friends, and that a squatter would desert them in the hour of peril and need.

The debate was conducted altogether by Republicans, there being but one Democrat in the Seaate. Without action, the Senate adjourned to 5 P. M. It is not likely that the hill can become a law over the Governer's veto. The Legislature will probably adjourn to-morrow.

Later.—The consideration of the message of the Governor, vetoing the bill which allowed the Legislatnre to cnst the electoral vote of Alabama, was postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow. A great many members have already left.

The following card from Mr. Jones, a Republicaa, will appear in the morning papers. Mr. Joaes and Mr. Coon are both Republican Senators:

'SENATE CHAMBER, Aug. 11, 1868. —Having been denied the privilege of repeating in the Senate Mr. Coon's incendiary remarks in the Governor's office on the morning of the 11th of August, I hereby publish said remarks, to the best of my recollection: He said to the Governor that he would not leave there until some measure was adopted for the protection of those whom he calls loyal men; that if any Union man's blood was spilled in Dallas county, he would lay the houses of Dallas county and the city of Selma in ashes. W. B. JONES.'

WASHINGTON, Aug 18.—Rosecrans left this morning for the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

On the same train and in social company with Roseerans were Gens. Ewell, Longstreet and Hunton.

Gen. Lee is at White Sulphur Springs.

General Rosecrans returns on Thursday.

Yesterday's rumor thnt the French and Prussian legations had received warlike advices is pronounced in the proper quarters too absurd for contradiction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Thn Republican Congressional Committee has been sending out twenty-five thousand political documents per week, and expect to send fifty to a hundred thousand per week until election.

The recent riotous proceedings of the Butler Zouaves have ventilated circumstances connected with the disbanding of the militia companies in the District. The President ordered them disbanded. Grant referred the order to Gen Emory, who returned it with the indorsement that there was no authority for such a proceeding, since martial law did not exist. The order was returned to the President with his indorsement, and there the matter rested.

Mr. Watts, minister to Austria, is here waiting instructions.

A long cabinet session was held to-day—all present bnt Welles.

Letters from Kansas report repeated outrages by Indians, beating men and outraging women in a shocking manner.

The London *Herald* has an article on the life and past services of Thaddeus Stevens. The writer thinks that many wiser and abler Americans than Mr. Stevens have lately been lost to the cause of the country, bnt that the Republican party will long feel that they could have better spared a better man.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Admiral Farragut comes home in October.

A collector of New Orleans not yet named.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Hon. Henry M. Watts, minister to Austria, and his wife, left here to-day, at noon, for Philadelphia.

Having received his instructions from the State Department, Mr. Watts will sail for Europe in a few days.

The President has directed that the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Tolar, Powers and Watkins, convicted and sentenced to be hanged by military commission in Raleigh, for alleged murder of a negro, who had violated the person of a respectable white girl in Fayetteville, N. C., be remitted and the prisoners released.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The chairman of the committee of five appointed by the recent Mississippi convention, writes that there is an evident intention on the part of the Democrats of the excluded States to vote at the coming Presidential election. If the least encouragement is given by Johnson they will undoubtedly vote. The chairman adds that fears are entertained that the bill passed by Congress is not sufficiently explicit in all respects, and in conclusion he says: The Republicans of Mississippi are anxiously expecting a September session of Congress. Their very existence as a party and as individuals depends upon Congressional measures of relief.

Gens. Hancock and Rousseau were among the President's visitors to-day.

Grant's adjutant general, Rawlings, has recovered from his recent illness. Rawlings' wife is also better.

By a recent order issued by Gen. Sherman, the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Camancho Indians are given a reservation lying between Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and the 100th meridian. Gen. Hagle commands the reservation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Regulations for the preservation of fur-bearing animals in Alaska will issue shortly from the Treasury Department. The penalty for their violation is $500 to $1,000 fine and six months' imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Experience has demonstrated that mixed races in the fire department is a mistake.

The negroes have been discharged and white men re-employed.

It is stated that during the recent trial of mixed firemen the displaced white men have been patient and uncomplaining, and in no instance have they threatened or used violence.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTER BETWEEN GREEKS AND TURKS.

A London dispatch of the 15th says:

Dispatches received to-day from Constantinople state that a serious encounter took place at Pera, two miles from the city, between the Greek residents and the Turks, in consequence of the violation of the grave of Prince Mirdites. The troops of the Sultan were called out to suppress the riot, and fired upon the Greeks, killing and wounding a large number. Many of the latter fled to the residence of the foreign consulates for refuge. The trouble was finally suppressed by the active measures of the soldiery.

CABINET—DISAGREEMENT ON MEXICAN QUESTIONS.

A special Washington correspondence of the 15th says:

There is understood to be a serious disagreement in the administration with regard to the instructions to be given to Minister Roseerans. The whole question is to be considered again at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Seward, it is believed, decides that the same instructions which were given ex-Minister Campbell should be handed over to Gen. Roseerans, while the President favors a more positive policy for the protection of American interests in Mexico.

SERIOUS TENANT TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

We copy as follows from a London dispatch of the 15th:

Dispatches have just been received from Ireland giving the particulars of the deeds of lawlessness which occurred yesterday near Tipperary. It seems that while one of the great landlords of that region, named Scully, was serving the usual notices on his various tenants, he was shot and killed by some unknown person. A strong body of police soon after made their appearance on the scene and attempted the arrest of the culprit. The police in turn were attacked, and two of them shot dead and four badly wounded. Several arrests were subsequently made, and at last advices quiet had been restored.

Later.—Further advices from Tipperary received this evening. The agent of the landlord, Scully, was not killed, as at first reported. He endeavored on Tuesday to serve some ejectment notices on several tenants in the vicinity of Tipperary, where he was attacked by a large body of them, including many women, and was obliged to fly to the city to save his life. Yesterday he started on the same erraad, accompanied by a large body of armed police. On reaching the hamlets of the tenantry his efforts to serve notices were met with derision and threats of violence. The police endeavored to disperse the mob, when a fierce free fight ensued, during which the police fired on the rioters several times, the shots being returned by some of the crowd. Several of the mob were wounded, as were a number of the police. Scully was seriously wounded, and the police retired unable to make any arrests at the time. Tipperary is in a high state of excitement, and further trouble is apprehended.

"Working Up" of the Ashburn Case.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE SUBORNERS.—AFFIDAVIT OF WM. H. REED, GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1868.

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace for the District of Columbia, William H. Reed, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and sayeth: I was telegraphed to by H. C. Whitley, a government detective, to come to Washington from Boston, Massachusetts. In answer to that dispatch I arrived in Washington on the 6th of March, 1868. I joined H. C. Whitley; he took me to Chipman & Hosmer's office, on Fourteenth street, and they told me they wanted to employ me as United States government detective in the impeachment of the President of the United States. Hosmer took me up stairs in the same building with his office, to a one-legged man's room, whom they called Doctor. Hosmer told me to go around the hotels and make my report every day to the Doctor. In a few days Hosmer sent me to Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Freedmen's Bureau. He, the General, told me to make my report to Major Mann. I did so with several other detectives, including a number of negroes, to the 14th or 15th of April, and was paid by the Dr. and Major Mann $300 Gen. O. O. Howard then ordered me to go to Atlanta, Georgia, and report to Gen. Meade, to work up the Ashburn murder case. He (Gen. Howard) says you go there by order of Gen. Grant. He (Howard) sent me to Major Mann, who paid me $100. Gen. Howard gave me a letter to Gen. Meade in Atlanta, Georgia, stating that I came as a government detective, and he (Gen. Meade) to pay my expenses. I arrived there about the 18th of April. Gen. Meade referred me to Major Smythe, that he (Smythe) knew about the Ashburn murder case. Before I arrived in Atlanta there had been several arrests made in Columbus, Georgia, and Major Smythe informed me that he had discharged them for the want of evidence to implicate them with the murder of Ashburn. He told me I could not make anything by going to Columbus, but hoped I could make up a case. Gen. Meade ordered me to go to Columbus. I staid there two or three weeks in this time. I felt it was necessary for me to arrest several parties, H. C. Whitley having been sent for by Gen. Meade at my request. Gen. Meade desired I should not make any arrests until the arrival of Whitley. Gen. Meade telegraphed to Washington to have the government telegraph to Whitley, who was then in Kansas, for him to come immediately to Georgia. He arrived in a few days. Whitley came to Columbus and met me; we had an interview with Capt. Mills, the commander of the post at Columbus, Georgia, and recommeaded him to make several arrests, which he declined to do without an order fom Gen. Meade. Whitley got an order from Gen. Meade that Cap. Mills should arrest five or six parties, to be pointed out by myself and Whitley, and they were to be sent to Fort Pulaski. We, before the arrests were made, went to Atlanta and got an order from Gen. Meade to the commander of the post at Savannah to give us, myself and Whitley, full control of the prisoners after they arrived at Fort Pulaski. While we were on our way to the fort the following arrests were made in Columbus, Georgia: Stevens and Barber, two white men, and John Stapler and John Wells, two negroes, and sent to Fort Pulaski. Whitley and myself met them (the prisoners) at Savannah, and proceeded to the fort with them. At the fort one of the negroes, John Wells, was taken out of his cell and put into a chair in one of the easements, with a cannon poiated at his head, and a soldier hold of the string, ready to snap the cap, apparently to shoot the gun. A barber lushed his head full of lather and preteaded to be ready to shave his head. This was done to have him give evidence in regard to killing Ashburn, the negro all the time conteading he knew nothing about the murder. This farce was kept up about ten minutes; finally they put him back in his cell, with the understanding that if he did not tell something it would be worse for him. They took the other negro, John Stapler, and put him before the gun, with no better success; he was afterward put in the sweat box and kept there in great punishment for at least thirty hours, until his legs swelled, and I took him out of the box, being convinced he knew nothing about the case. At Whitley's and my request the following other arrests were made: Daniel Betz, Amanda Patterson, who were sent to Fort Pulaski. Stevens and Barber were put in one cell. Whitley and myself secreted ourselves in the adjoinlag cell, bnt we could hear no conversation between them implicating any of the prisoners. Amanda Patterson was considered an important witness and was put in officers' quarters. Whitley and myself talked with her frequently in regard to the murder, but she earaestly declared she knew none of the parties, as they were masked and painted. She acknowledged being in the house at the time of the shooting. Whitley persevered in questioning said Amanda, and said to me that he would in time get enough evidence out of her to implicate some of the prisoners and other parties, so as to give Whitley an opportunity to make more arrests. Whitley then went to Columbus and arrested other parties. A man was arrested, named Bennett, and sent to Fort Pulaski to see if I could not draw some evidence from him in regard to the murder. In my frequent conversations with this man Beanett, his prevarication convinced me if any one was guilty of the killing of Ashburn, this man Benaett was guilty. After this Bennett was put in the cell with Betz, to see if he could not draw some evidence from him. Afterward he (Bennett) was put in a room with Betz and Stevens, with the view of still obtaining evidence from both of them together. He (Bennett) admitted to me that he was in the crowd that done the shooting at Ashbura, and persuaded Betz and Stevens to acknowledge the complicity of the prisoners arrested with the murder. Whitley and myself placed Beanett with Betz aad Steveas for the purpose of working Betz and Steveas up to testify against the prisoners. We (Whitley aad myself) promised Bennett, Betz and Stevens, if they would come out and expose the whole story, if they were guilty themselves, they should be protected from punishment by the government. Amaada Patterson, Bennett, Betz, Marshall aad Stevens were all of the prisoners that pretend to know anything about the murder. These parties gave no evidence until they were imprisoned, tired out, and the evidence was wrung from them by Whitley and Major Smythe by promises of reward and security from punishment. They (Whitley and Smythe) had frequent conversations with Amanda Patterson, educating her in the evidence she had to give, also Betz and Stevens, making each one repeat the evidence over and over again to make them perfect, so when they were called upon to give their evidence they would not contradict themselves, each one to tell the same story. Whitley remarked to me frequently that this whole case was a political move, and the conviction of the prisoners would be a big thing.

The prisoners that were offered as witnesses were told that the government had offered a large reward, and if the prisoners under arrest were convicted, they (the witnesses) would get their share of the reward offered. During the time I was engaged in working up this case in Georgia I drew money from the paymaster by Gen. Meade's order.

WM. H. REED.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a justice of the peace in and for Washington county, D. C, the 3d day of July, 1868.

WM. MARTIN, JR.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Though the great solar eclipse, which is to take place August 17, will not be visible in America, yet we are deeply interested in the phenomenon. Generally, in total eclipses of the sun, the totality lasts but a few seconds, but in this eclipse the sun will be hidden for more than six minutes, nearly the maximum daration. This will give astronomers, if the atmosphere is favorable, a fine opportunity to study the scenes which will then be unfolded. The shadow of the moon passes over India, the Malay Peninsula, and the Oriental Islands. Scientific societies, aided in some instances by their governments, have been preparing instruments, and fitting out expeditions, to levy upon this extraordinary eclipse to add to the treasures of science. In a total eclipse of the sun, the disc of the moon is encompassed by a glory, generally about one-sixth of her diameter in breadth, but in some places extended into streaks as long as her diameter. The astronomer Royal thinks that this corona, as it is called, is caused by the lighting up of the earth's attenuated atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of the moon, to which it is supposed to extend. Red-colored masses of light have been observed, extending apparently from the moon's circumference, during a solar eclipse. De la Rue photographed these phenomena in July, 1860, and determined the connection of these rosy protuberances with the sun. The astronomers, in observing this eclipse, will seek to ascertain whether these prominences are the flames of burning metals—supposed to be contained in the heated solar atmosphere—or solid masses of matter, or attenuated gases, or what else. They will try to discover, too, what is the light wherewith the corona shines. The 'darkness' of an eclipse may

> Show us worlds of light
> We never saw by day—

or by night either. All the scientific world is on the tiptoe of expectation. Herschel—a son of Sir John—takes charge of a well-furnished expedition under the auspices of the Royal Society, and Major Tennant of one under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical Society. They are well supplied with telescopes and polarizing and spectralizing appratus. Major Tennant has also a large reflecting telescope, to be used in photographing the phenomena. Prussia sends out one and France two expeditions. We hope Secchi, from Rome, will be on hand, and other distinguished men of science from our own and other countries. We will let the readers of the *Advocate* see, as soon as possible, the result of these observations.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

THE SCHOOL BILL.

We extract from the *Picayune* part of an editorial upon the bill now before the Legislature of Louisiana for regulating public schools:

This bill admits the children of the State, of all colors, from six to twenty-one years, to the public schools. It is well that Mr. Conway and his co-workers in this scheme should know that this thing will never be submitted to by the white people of Louisiana, let the cost or result of opposition be what it may. If he and his fellows think it good to accept social equality with the negroes and mulattoes, they are at liberty to do so; but they never will be suffered to impose it upon others in the public schools, or at least not until the blood of the white man turns to water, and he consents to accept what the white race of all countries and of all ages has, by common consent, regarded as a social impossibility.

Nor will he and his army of male teachers, or constables, be permitted to seize white children from their parents or guardians, to force them into his miscegenating school houses. If he attempts to do so, it will surely be at the cost of blood; for even tender, timid women will become as brave as stern warriors in the face of such outrage. Nor will he and his band of secretaries be permitted to force children into the public schools, whose parents are Roman Catholics or Hebrews, to hear read portions of the New Testament selected by such religionists. The payment of taxes for supporting such a system of interference with the sacred rights of parents, or of conscience, will be resisted to the bitter end, and such resistance will have the sympathy and commendation of the good and just in all civilized and truly Christian communities.

Our people have shown themselves perfectly willing to provide liberally for the education of the colored children. They have already established good schools for that purpose in this city. It is to their interest that this class of population should be improved as far as practicable by education, bnt it must be done in schools entirely distinct from those attended by white children. The justice and propriety of such a course is perfectly clear to every one not governed by a wish to humiliate the white race, and compel it to an association revolting to all its instincts, social aad moral.

We assert that the whites of this State are the sincere friends and well-wishers of the colored population. They regard them as an integral and important part of the community, who can become useful to it and prosperous in themselves. They feel confident that with the increase of education among those people will come the establishment of all needful guaranties of good understanding between the two races, which will bring with it progress for both. Henceforth they must live together as friends, enjoying a common prosperity, or suffering from common misfortune.

We are confident that Mr. Conway aad his fellow Radicals will require an armed force, two or three times greater in numbers than the free white men of Louisiana, to carry out their scheme. There is a limit to all human patience. Our people have submitted to much oppression, outrage and wrong at the hands of Congress aad its pets, the carpet baggers and usurpers of our rights. They have done so in the hope that time would bring with it a returning sense of justice among the Northern and Northwestern States. But when it is proposed to degrade their mothers, sisters, wives and daughters to the level of the negro race, they will resist just as certain as God reigns in heaven.

Let this scheme be disavowed by the Legislature at once and forever. Reasonable aad just laws will be obeyed until repealed; but unjust and outrageous ones cannot be enforced on a proud people without the aid of the bayonet. If that be attempted, let him that draws it beware

JACOB'S LADDER.

The following stanzas are from a recent prize poem, delivered at the University of Oxford, England, by the Rev. William Alexander:

Ah! many a time we look on starlit nights
Up to the sky as Jacob did of old,
Long looking up to the eternal lights,
To spell their lines in gold.

But nevermore, as to the Hebrew boy,
Each on his way the angels walk abroad,
And nevermore we hear, with awful joy,
The audible voice of God.

Yet, to pure eyes, the ladder still is set,
And angel visitants still come and go;
Many bright messengers are moving yet
From the dark world below.

Thoughts, that are red-crossed Faith's out-spreading wings,
Prayers of the church are keeping time and tryst—
Heart-wishes, making bee-like murmurings,
Their flowers, the Eucharist—

Spirits elect, through suffering rendered meet
For those high mansions—from the nursery door—,
Bright babes that climb up with their clay-cold feet
Unto the golden floor.

These are the messengers, forever wending
From earth to heaven, that faith alone may scan;
These are the angels of our God, ascending
Upon the Son of Man!

For the Advocate.

Restriction of the Ministry to Educated Men.

Mr. Editor: The question whether our ministry shall be restricted to men of scholastic education, or shall continue, according to our present plan, to embrace also those who, though otherwise suitable, have only limited literary attainments, will probably agitate our church more and more until settled by definite legislation. It is, doubtless, a vital question to the church. Feeling deeply interested in it, I desire you to spare me room in the Advocate for setting forth one reason, which seems to me to deserve attention, why we should adhere to our present system. It is this: that by it alone can we effectually secure the preaching of the gospel to the uneducated classes, while it does not entail a lack of suitable men to minister to the spiritual wants of the educated class.

I believe cultivated men are needed for cultivated congregations. But our church does not lack in this respect. Men of education join our conferences, and many who enter the ministry without a collegiate education attain to such scholarship as fits them to preach to our most enlightened congregations; so that our supply of scholarly men seldom falls much behind the demand of our educated congregations.

The gist of the question then seems to me to be this: Will a ministry exclusively composed of educated men serve the uneducated classes, and can they do it effectually? Let us remember that the work of a preacher, as such, is not to elevate society in the knowledge of science and literature.—True, every minister who understands the scope of his mission will be a patron of education.—Though uneducated himself, he will lend a helping hand to every enterprise for the promotion of a pure and virtuous education. Yet we do not ordain and send out men to teach grammar and logic and Greek, but to preach the Cross, to awaken consciences, to point sinners to Christ, and to edify believers in the sanctifying truth of God. We do not look to the pulpit as an agency for the spread of science. We look to it for "instruction in righteousness."

But one will reply: "An educated man is far better qualified to use the appliances of the Word to advantage than an uneducated one." This is doubtless the case when he ministers to an educated congregation. But I believe the gospel can be most successfully presented to the illiterate by a man who thinks and feels as they do, and not by one with whom they find no fellowship. When a scholarly man goes to serve an uneducated people he will soon find that the plane on which his thoughts naturally move is above that of his hearers. His sermons will be composed in such trains of thought as to be above their understanding, and in nine cases out of ten he will find it almost impossible to accommodate himself to the habits of thought and feeling to which they are addicted. An uneducated man can come into his congregation and attract more attention and exert more influence than he can. There may be exceptions to this, but I believe it is the general rule.

Now an educated man will not consent to stay where he finds no congeniality with the people, and where advantages that he has acquired by labor and expense are not only unappreciated, but ineffective also. He has toiled for an education that it might give him advantages in doing good, and he will go where those advantages can be realized.

Then his wife and children, probably, have cultivated tastes and feelings like himself, and they will not be content to make their home in a place where they have no agreeable companionship.—Things will find their level. Educated ministers, therefore, with a few possible exceptions, will not remain in illiterate communities, but will remove, whenever an opportunity is offered, to a more enlightened congregation.

Now suppose we admitted none but educated men to the ministry. The result would be that most of the uneducated communities would be left without Methodist preaching. Methodism would follow tamely in the rear of literary culture, instead of nobly leading the van and opening the way for general intelligence, as she has always done.

But the abandonment of the frontiers and the less cultivated parts of the country is not a fancied result of restricting the ministry to men of liberal education. It has been amply proven by experiment. The Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, for instance, admit none but scholars to their pulpits, and the practical working of their system has been according to what I have advanced. If we go into the backwoods, to which mental cultivation has not penetrated, we seldom find churches of these denominations; while, with our present system, the Methodist preacher and the Methodist meeting-house are found wherever there are souls to save. They cause "the solitary place to be glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

While Christ called some men of cultivated talents, he also called some who had little knowledge, save of his doctrine. Perhaps there is no point in which our church has so nearly come up to the spirit of Christ as in that she has preached the gospel to the poor. Their claims upon us demand that we should retain this mark of our apostolic succession.

A New 'Dummy.'—For something more than a year past experiments have been in progress under the auspices of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, looking to the production of a self-moving car for passenger travel on the city railways, and as the result of these efforts a new dummy has been brought out which is worked by a steam engine constructed on the plan recently patented by Messrs. Bailey & Connell, and the furnace of which is supplied with kerosene or petroleum, instead of coal. The fire is started by a small bed of anthracite coal, which lasts all day without replenishing, as it is used merely to act as a sort of wick for the kerosene oil, which is the real fuel. There is a tank of kerosene at the point on the platform furthest from the fire. From this a small pipe leads to the fire, and a small quantity of kerosene is squirted in occasionally. No cinders or smoke are generated, but sufficient heat is evolved, the patentees claim, to keep up steam constantly in the engine with a very trifling expenditure of oil. Limited trials of this dummy have been successful, and if on further tests it shall meet the expectation of its projectors, the result will be to revolutionize the city traveling of Brooklyn, and save no end of passengers' time, horse-flesh, and wear and tear of paving stones.—*American Artisan.*

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference.

DISTRICT MEETING, CHANGES IN CIRCUITS, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Editor: For years past the Talladega District has been a prominent field in our Conference, extending over some of the most fertile valleys, mountainous regions and densely populated neighborhoods in the middle portion of Alabama, with an intelligent and enterprising population, and a membership equal in intelligence and piety to any district in the Conference. Preachers laboring in that district were supposed to be men of endurance, and willing to work for their Master's cause. But that district no longer appears on the minutes of the Annual Conference. It is no more.

At the last session of the Montgomery Conference the best portion of the work was severed from its old connection for the convenience of others—whether by fair or foul means the Great Shepherd knoweth—and some other appointments added to the less desirable territory and organized into the Lafayette District, which extends from the Mobile to the Georgia Conference, about one hundred and twenty miles in length, embracing some fine country, good citizens, pious members and good circuits and stations, as well as some very rough and mountainous regions, poor people, and some quite destitute of the Word of Life.

There are two missions in the district, the Isabella and Wedowee, served respectively by Brothers Jos. T. Talley and W. D. Nicholson, good and faithful men, and true to the cause of Southern Methodism. Neither of them can be influenced by kindred ties, nor bought with Church Extension bribes. It is to be regretted that the Missionary Board did not find it in their power to appropriate to these missions more than one-half what they ought to have appropriated.

The church extension movements of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, in this section, may be regarded as a perfect failure. Two years since it burst forth as fire in stubble, and its friends at a distance, whose liberality had extended even unto the hated South, seeing through the glasses of those they bought with money, flattered themselves that the Methodist Episcopal Church South was in the throes of death. A few months only were required to fully establish political Methodism in every hamlet of the sunny South. But to their chagrin the wasp has been growing beautifully less ever since, and now Radical Methodism here is almost ready to be numbered with the things that were. Those marketable men who foully slander those upon whom, in former days, they subsisted, by publishing to itching ears "that they were not allowed to express their sentiments in Alabama," are shunned as though "an evil disease cleaved fast unto them." Our troubles from that quarter are nearly at an end. Praise the Lord.

Our district meeting convened on the 16th instant, at Hillabee Camp Ground, in a very pleasant portion of Tallapoosa county, thickly settled by excellent citizens and pious members of the church, where the standard of Methodism was planted by itinerant hands before the Indians were entirely removed from the country, and where her embattled hosts still push the war into the enemy's ranks.

In due time, on the first day of the meeting, quite a respectable number of delegates and brethren were on the ground, ready to listen to the opening sermon, by Brother W. S. Turner. His subject was: "The Ministry and its Relation to the Church." Before he had concluded his discourse we all promised, in our hearts, to preach more for the glory of God and the salvation of sinners, and less for personal popularity.

Everybody was anxious to see the bishop, receive godly admonitions, and from his lips hear the Word of Life. But no bishop came. On being assured of the disappointment, all tried to console themselves with the reflection that the meeting of a board of trustees of a college, or the kind greetings of city friends accustomed to the advice and labors of bishops, was of vastly more importance than an episcopal visit to the people of the country, unaccustomed to such privileges.

Having heard the sermon of Bro. Turner, and being thereby provoked to zeal and good works, the brethren addressed themselves to the work before them with a heart and mind demanded by the interests of the church of God, which had called them together.

All were delighted to learn, from the report of the Committee on the General State of the Church, that the indications were much more encouraging than any person expected to hear. In most of the circuits the discipline of the church had been faithfully executed; not with rigor, but firmly and in the fear of God. Not only this, but there were evidences of a gradual improvement in the spirituality of the membership, which, after all, is the most important subject to be looked after in the present state of the church.

For the last quarter of a century this subject has engrossed the thoughts and enlisted the hearts of the purest and most self-sacrificing of our fathers, and for its attainment wise and good men have advised different changes in our economy. The division of circuits, an increase of pastoral labor, the introduction of the lay element, and the extension of the pastorate, have been demanded of and all obtained at the hands of the General Conference, and yet there is evidently a gradual decline in the spirituality of the church. The more we yield to the demand for changes in the organic law of the church, the further we get from the desired object. The more we look after ritualism, the more rapidly do we decline in the spirit and power of the living God in the hearts of our membership. Oh, for the prophetic cry: "Awake! Awake! put on thy strength, O Zion. Arise, shake thyself from the dust, O daughter of Zion." From these changes there are no visible results; and yet our ears are made to ring with the daily cry for: Change, change.

We could but regret that so little had been done for the financial interests of the church. Pastoral, missionary and educational are all behind; and as an extenuation of the manifest failure of the church in this respect, the old plea, "the pressure of the times," was offered, and accepted, of course. How shall we answer the great Head of the Church in the day of retribution, as he charges upon us, "Ye have robbed me in tithes and offerings?" Money has been obtained for every other purpose. Luxuries, self-indulgence, personal adornments and political enterprises have all been met, while ministers of the Gospel, for the want of a reasonable support, have been forced to engage in secular pursuits in order to meet the wants of their families.

Not the least of all the exercises was the ministration of the Word, earnest and spiritual. There was evidently a deep sense of the necessity of spiritual growth pervading the entire ministry and membership, and every sermon and prayer seemed to be burdened with this subject. The Spirit of the Lord was present at every hour's service. The closing exercise, at three o'clock on Sunday evening, was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. All renewed their covenant to live more for God and eternity. O, that there may remain such a heart in them that they may keep all the commandments of the Lord, that he may soon subdue their enemies under them, and turn his hand against their adversaries.

Your's, in Christ,
Jos. T. Curry, P. E.

A recipe for cherry soup (*soupe aux cerises*) is given by the *Salut Public* of Lyons. Take, it says, a quantity of fine ripe cherries, cook them in water with sugar and a little vanilla; fry some slices of bread in fresh butter, throw them into the decoction of cherries, mix well up, and serve hot. This soup seems a favorite dish in Germany.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

Spring Hill, Ala., August 11, 1868.

Mr. Editor: We are now in the midst of one of the most interesting revivals at this place it has ever been my fortune to witness. The meeting has been going on for more than a week, and up to this time twenty-four persons have joined the church, and about thirty professed conversions. The interest pervades the entire community and the awakening appears to be general. Most of the young men and women of the community have professed religion, or are at the altar as seekers. The work seems to be a genuine work of grace.

Your brother,
J. D. Cameron.

EMMERT HILLS CIRCUIT, MOBILE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: There are some encouraging indications in this part of the Lord's vineyard. The Sunday school cause, especially, is receiving more than ordinary attention.

I have lately closed a series of religious services, resulting in several conversions, and the reviving of the membership of the church. We are still looking and praying for better times.

Crops have suffered considerably from the protracted drought with which the country has been scourged.

J. C. Hucknee.

JACKSON CIRCUIT, SELMA DISTRICT, MOBILE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to say to the brethren, through the columns of the Advocate, that the work of God is being revived in our midst.

The third quarterly meeting was held at Union Church, on the 25th and 26th of July. Dr. Mitchell, who is always in the right place at the right time, was with us in the beginning of the meeting, which was on the 24th, and remained, doing valuable service, until Monday evening, when he left for his home in Summerfield. Brother E. Phillips, of Suggsville, came and remained until Thursday evening, when the protracted services closed. The weather was bad and the rain fell in torrents every day, yet the house was all the time crowded with an attentive audience. The preaching of the Word was attended with the demonstration of the Spirit, sinners were convicted, mourners converted and the church abundantly revived. It was enough to touch the hardest heart to see the old and the young and the middle-aged, all singing, weeping and rejoicing together. The labors of the meeting resulted in about fifteen baptisms and twenty-one accessions to the church. Two others made application for membership, who are to receive baptism by immersion at our next appointment. We regret that the meeting closed while mourners were still lingering at the altar unconverted, and while several strong men, becoming very serious in the congregation, had gone so far as to bow at their seats, desiring that the people of God would remember them before the throne of mercy.

A. M. Jones.

ANACOCO CIRCUIT, SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.

Mr. Editor: I have just closed a meeting of six days at Oak Grove Church, on the Bayou Toro, which resulted in a deep religious influence upon this community, and has given a new impetus in behalf of the cause of our Redeemer. Our excellent presiding elder, B. F. Alexander, evinced more than ordinary zeal and diligence, and I will assure you it was with wonderful effect. We had also the good services of our young brother, Richard Adair, who has been appointed for this year upon the Manny Mission. We received twenty-four members into the church, some of whom found peace to their souls, and the church was generally revived.

I believe we have commenced a good work, which will spread a salutary influence over this community, of which I shall expect to give you notice from time to time. The tide of religious feeling has been ebbing for some time in this section of the country, and we are happy in the prospect of a reaction, and pray that the Lord will revive his work among us. We have been blessed with good crops, and prosperity seems to be looming upon our community in the future. In view of the prospects now before us we shall endeavor to redouble our energy in the good cause. Pray, dear brethren, for this back-woods circuit.

I remain, your's in Christ,
James M. Franklin, P. E.

Mr. Editor: Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of "News from the Churches," it seems good for me also to send you a note by the way.

My experience the past year is traced in lines of sadness, forming the darkest page in my itinerant history. The prevalence of epidemics, the failure of crops, financial embarrassments and the political degradation of our State, mark it an eventful year. It closed while dense darkness obscured the future. We however gathered from the wreck the fragments of means, privileges and energy left, and tried again to live. A kind Providence favored our endeavors. The death of winter mysteriously promoted the life of summer, adversity stimulated effort, national oppression prompted to personal independence. The sunshine and showers have been propitious, and the prospect of a bountiful harvest revives the joy of other years. Let us bless the Author of Good, and take courage.

Let us now turn to the pastoral field. The authorities, at our last Conference, assigned me to Plaquemine Brulee, a neat country church, twenty miles south of Opelousas, in a clever community. We enlarged the field by reorganizing two churches—one at Queue Tortue, and one at the Cove. About one hundred and fifteen persons renewed their alliance with the church, and their allegiance to God. We have received about forty-five new members, baptized seventy children and adults, organized three Sabbath schools, and registered one hundred and forty scholars. The schools are doing well. We have just closed a campaign meeting at Plaquemine Brulee, during which several persons professed conversion, seven joined the church, and many were revived. Our esteemed brethren, John Wilkinson and B. F. White, of Opelousas, labored with us.

J. D. Adams.

Mission Work in Hungary.—The American and Foreign Christian Union now employs three laborers in Hungary, under the superintendence of Rev. R. Koenig, of Perth. One of them, Mr. Riedel, was Bible agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society in Albania for three years, and has had his field of labors in Transylvania, a country which had never before been trodden by the foot of a missionary or colporteur. His success is highly encouraging. Mr. Friklich studied for the ministry two years in Basle; and he has his work in several of the southern counties of Hungary as traveling evangelist, preaching in Hungarian, etc. The third is a deaconess from Kaiserswerth.—She is emphatically a home missionary in all branches of detail—visiting the poor, the sick, the blind and cripples of all classes and creeds, and laying hold of such destitute poor as have no care extended to them from any other denomination. She has further succeeded in gathering an interesting Sabbath class of thirty-five or forty children, mostly Roman Catholics. Several Roman Catholics with whom she has become acquainted have given up their connection with the Popish Church and joined our congregation. Among them there are several cases of decided conversion. In addition, Mr. K. has eight colporteurs under his supervision, who report as (chiefly) sold 10,000 copies of the Scriptures, in whole or in part, in ten different languages, and also 70,000 religious books and tracts. A work so well begun and so admirably sustained, in a country so interesting and important, ought to be encouraged by sympathy and prayers, and to have the means of a great extension. A brother from Athens refers to the "tender interest in behalf of Hungary," especially now that "she has become an open field, and the people can freely return to the principles for which John Huss testified with his blood, to the religion of their fathers, to the Bible, and to the cross of Christ."—*Independent.*

We too often make our happiness depend upon things that we desire, whilst others would find it in a single one of those we possess.

To be born with a silver spoon in your mouth is luck; but twice lucky he who can open his mouth without betraying the spoon.

A SUNSET PICTURE.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

The long beams glide through the lindens and larches,
From uplands clovered and cool,
And flame where the waterfall glassily arches,
And redden the foaming pool.
Dripping and still is the wheel of the mill,
For the daylight's labor is done,
And the 'prentice-lad, in his work-dress clad,
Sits on the doorstep, gloomy and sad,
With the grief of his life begun.
And yonder he marks how the miller's fair daughter
Has crossed the brown foot-plank that spans the fleet water,
And followed the sinking sun.

She has gone by the path that is lonely and shaded,
A flutter of joy in her breast;
She will bide till the purple and garnet have faded
Below the white star of the west.
And the 'prentice-lad knows that the bloom of the rose
Will die from her cheek at the last,
And the vow he has sworn be kept with scorn
By the dark-eyed wooer so proudly born—
His faith to the winds be cast!
A woman from truth unto falsehood turning,
And the old fond lover remembering, yearning—
'Tis the story of ages past!

—*Independent.*

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

WOODVILLE, Miss., Aug. 3, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: By a resolution of the Board of Trustees of Woodville Female Seminary, a committee, consisting of members of the board, was appointed to attend the examination which closed the late session of the school, and to report their observations for publication in your paper. The committee attended to that duty, and report as follows:

The examination began July 27th, and was continued, through several hours a day, for three consecutive days. The pupils of the primary classes exhibited their attainments in reading, spelling and elementary arithmetic. They did well, and showed that they had fairly begun life's work.

The classes of the middle and collegiate grades were examined in geography, English grammar, arithmetic, some departments of natural science, algebra, trigonometry, intellectual and moral philosophy, Butler's Analogy and Latin. Many questions were put, which, in general, were readily and accurately answered.

The examination in Butler's Analogy and in intellectual and moral philosophy satisfied the most exacting.

There were extended Latin readings from Virgil and Cicero, which were correctly done and freely translated.

The examination in Latin exhibited the rigorously analytic method of teaching and exactness in learning.

The concert, on Tuesday night, was a true musical entertainment, and attested the competency and faithfulness of the teachers, and the ability and diligence of the pupils.

The concluding exercises were performed by the members of the graduating class. The salutatory, in French, was written and read by Miss Sallie Sims.

An original essay, on "The Immortality of the Real," was read by Miss Clara Wailes. She also delivered the valedictory, glowing with true womanly inspiration.

The general expression concerning the efforts of these young ladies was the emphatic "well done." It is not asserted that the examination was faultless. Answers might have been more readily given and in fuller voice, and with greater distinctness of enunciation. Faultlessness was not expected; but excellence was apparent.

The hesitation was often the result of effort to recall fully or to express clearly. The absence of glibness is not deemed a defect. The approving tone of this statement must not be taken for the commendation varnish with which reporters sometimes coat both teachers and pupils. The approval is evoked by the facts.

In this school honest work is done. No one acts teaching and no one plays learning. The teaching is actual, the learning real. The pupils are well governed and well boarded. They are not regulated into automata, not drilled into dyspepsia, not dieted into physical temerity or intellectual insipidity. The table is furnished with generous, home-like food.—The purpose is not to produce shadowyness, and then cramp it into parlor listlessness. The object worked for is the development of full Christian womanhood.

The sleeping rooms are comfortable and neatly kept. There is no herding. The number of occupants of a single room is limited to the requirements of agreeable companionship. The sacredness of separate individuality is recognized, and its preservation believed necessary to right education.

We commend the school to all who desire a reality worth more than it costs. Other schools may work for less rates; but what is furnished here cannot be obtained elsewhere at less price.

P. LANE,
E. H. WAILES,
L. K. BARBER,
Committee.

UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS OF GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

In Germany the universities, very numerous, and all wonderfully similar in their broad outlines, are supported, with very few exceptions, by grants from their respective governments. Very few of them have any endowments at all. They are under the direct control of the State. A special cabinet minister manages their affairs. They are free from any taint of particular religious government, the most perfect freedom and equality between different religions being of their very essence. They set before themselves a two-fold object—the promotion of learning and science on the one hand, direct education for certain professions, those for which government makes a university degree necessary, on the other. They leave the student entirely free, attempting to exercise no moral or religious control of any kind over him, but simply providing a police for general supervision, a magistrate for law, and a prison for flagrant delinquents. The students have 'the right (within very wide limits) of choosing the subject of their lectures, of hearing what lectures they please, as many or as few as they please, and when and how they please.' They have no general system of examinations like the English universities, the students of the 'bread-studies,' as they are called, divinity, law and medicine, being alone required to pass any examination at all, and that not involving anything but a very faint approach to the honor list of Oxford and Cambridge. The governments, indeed, by insisting on the 'bread-students' hearing certain lectures, exercise a practical control over the education of that portion of the university youth; but the students of 'philosophy,' (which includes everything but the bread-studies,) are under no limitation whatever. The bread-students thus commence at the universities (and have indeed commenced at the public schools, which are equally under the control of the governments) a system in which they find themselves involved throughout their career. 'Every profession is really a State office; they are all offices under government; every clergyman, every lawyer and every medical man is an officer under government, more or less.'

With scarcely an exception these universities possess no collegiate system, no visible university, the students living independently in lodgings, and largely frequenting public houses, where they generally have hired rooms. These institutions are filled with a very much larger proportion of students from the lower class than Oxford and Cambridge, 'five-sixths of them being,' it is said, 'poor men according to our ideas.'

Their leading feature is the professoriate. Everything hangs upon that body. The professors are the governors of the universities under the cabinet minister. They are paid partly by the government and partly by fees. Through the efforts of the State to secure the best men; through the rivalry between States and universities, as well as between the professors themselves; through the professoriate being a regular profession, to which men devote themselves from an early age; and finally in consequence of the few openings for an independent career in Germany—almost all the intellectual eminence of the country is concentrated in the universities. Books are chiefly written there; the press of the country is controlled and influenced directly from those centres; the policy of Germany is powerfully affected by these professors, and they not unfrequently make their way straight from the professorial to the senatorial seat.

As the universities undertake to turn out men completely fitted for the liberal professions, much of the work done at them is of course nothing more than that drilling in multiform detail which in England goes on during apprenticeship, so to speak, in the professions themselves. On all other subjects besides these the rivalry amongst the professors has the good effect of stimulating and advancing the higher class of studies, but, it must also be said, at the expense of anything like a fixing or steadying of the youthful mind. The whole system being that of teaching by professors' lectures, and not by books or examinations, 'school follows school, theory theory, till there is nothing received, nothing old, no foundation laid. In the professed home of free thought there is for the mass no freedom of thought. After a school has had its day some abler man than his fellows strikes out a new line, and anon the whole body of students, who have servilely followed the fashionable teacher, go over to the new man, who demolishes the system of his predecessor. He is always a man of mark. Crowds dwell on his lips, write down every word he says, copy even his physical peculiarities. Unprepared by any previous study, they are at his mercy. There is no time for thought. Brilliant speculation, daring theory, dazzling rhetoric, rule the hour. What is carried away from the professor is wholly untested; there is no attempt to remove erroneous impressions. Thus fashion, accident, individual genius, govern the mental condition of university life. The effect of this 'freedom' on the character and creed of Germany is too well known to need remark. Zealous lecturing, great scholarship, industrious research, profound thought, are no doubt obtained amongst a certain limited class, but at an expense which may well make Englishmen question whether it may not possibly be better to exist without them.

Let us now proceed to describe, side by side with the above outline, what are the fundamental ideas of Oxford and Cambridge.

They differ, in the first place, from the German universities, in being very ancient, independent corporations with independent courts of law, and privileges of various kinds. The State interferes with them no more than it does with any other corporation in the realm. It has on the whole left them to manage their own affairs, with only such occasional interference as any great changes in the nation, or the proof of any particular abuses may demand. There is no such thing as a supervision by any State officer, no action of the State further than the appointment of a very few professors, whose chairs have been founded by past governments. In a word, a leading idea is independence and self-government.

Next, they are in the closest connection with a particular religious system. At Oxford every doctor and master of arts, at Cambridge every member of the Senate, must be a member of the Church of England, and sign a test to that effect. This provision, and the act of uniformity, also protect, though not absolutely, the colleges. Those who are not members of the Church of England may receive their education at the universities freely and without molestation, but may not meddle with the revenues or government of churchmen, and constantly confirmed to churchmen by the nation. This connection discovers itself in university church services and sermons, regular attendance of graduates and undergraduates at college chapels, examinations in elementary divinity, education to a large extent by clergymen, the constant interchange of clergymen between the universities and the parish churches of the realm, the presence of a certain number of university men as bishops in the House of Lords, the preparation at the universities of a large proportion of their students for holy orders. This definite church connection, coloring the relations of the universities with the whole nation, is then another fundamental idea.

Next, these two institutions prescribe to themselves as their main object and duty the education of young men after they leave school. The promotion of learning and science is regarded as of secondary importance. Teaching is the special function of professors and tutors. Certain standard books are used as text-books, a system more developed at Oxford than at Cambridge, but characteristic of both places. Examinations are, with some exceptions, the constant accompaniment of all teaching in all stages; examinations of an extremely severe kind, and attracting the eager competition of the ablest youth of the country, for those abler men; of a somewhat lax nature, too lax, for the rest. To some extent, no doubt, learning and science are promoted; but to a far less degree than in Germany. Thus, naturally, the tutorial element is far more developed than the professorial. There is little or none of that rivalry of professors, that fame of particular men, that tossing and shifting of opinion, which is characteristic of Germany. Thus, naturally, the supervision of the students' course of study is of a different kind. They are free, and yet not free; free within well ascertained limits. They have large areas of choice within those limits, but the border-lines are rigorously defined. Another fundamental idea then, is that of mental and moral training under a fixed but elastic system.

Next, the collegiate system takes the place at Oxford and Cambridge of the perfectly free and independent individualism which almost universally prevails in the German institutions. Every student must belong to some college or hall. Every man's habits of life are known and controlled by university and college officers. He is responsible to a particular college tutor as well as to the head of his house, the proctors and the vice-chancellor. Some modification of this law is found at Cambridge, where a man may live in lodgings from the first, but only in lodgings under the systematic supervision of his college, being as much bound to college chapel, lectures and meals, as if he had rooms within the walls; and at Oxford, after three years' residence, when he migrates to lodgings, under less restraint than at Cambridge. This college life means the constant living, more or less, in the midst of a particular set of men of the same age, mixing with them at meals, lectures, chapel, amusements, the connection with a particular set of senior men as tutors, the obedience to certain not very stringent rules, the *esprit de corps* of an old established body with which an intimate connection is formed for life by the youth who enters it, and who becomes a sharer in its glories, its difficulties, its character and its influence. These bodies are endowed, some very richly, not by the nation, but by particular benefactors. The officers being paid chiefly out of these endowments, the security for efficiency lies in the test of examination for fellowships, the action of public opinion, the rivalry of colleges. A common, quasi-family life, is then another fundamental idea. The universities are composed of a number of families bound together by very numerous ties, interlacing one another in every possible manner. A visible university, or rather a set of buildings, mostly collegiate, but a few common to all, with their adjuncts of groves and gardens, characterizes Oxford and Cambridge. We can hardly conceive of them except under that aspect.

Finally, the system deliberately adopted is one which contemplates formation of the mind rather than information—general, rather than special preparation for after life. All students alike are obliged to show that they have attained to a certain proficiency in the liberal studies before pursuing even those elements of particular studies which are connected with professions. No State requirements force an examination on the universities for particular professions, all such matters being left in this country to settle themselves by the action of public opinion and the law of supply and demand.

Here, then, there is evidently no slight and trivial difference of detail, but an antagonism of fundamental ideas. The English and the German universities are two distinct species. Nor by any Darwinian theory can we trace the difference to a process of 'natural selection.' They are each of them the result of national circumstances and historical facts. They are not the product of deliberate and philosophical forethought. The national formation of Germany—its division, in consequence of the peculiar and unique growth of its feudal and imperial system, into, for the most part, small, semi-independent, rival territories—the despotic government of those territories—the hold of the reformation over the most active and vigorous portions of the nation—the peculiar character of that reformation—the religious wars which intensified territorial differences—the comparatively late period at which the civilization of the people as a whole took place—these circumstances, taken along with the peculiar nature of the German mind, speculative, industrious, independent, will largely account for the character of their universities. The most distinguished are also the latest creations. Berlin, Bonn and Munich have been founded in the present century. They, no doubt—and all the rest, far more than Oxford and Cambridge—have partaken of the more systematic character of modern ideas, and are far less than our own the result of circumstances.

Oxford and Cambridge are the children of the past. They are themselves a 'history of England.' Their unbroken continuity from the remotest periods of that history, and their share in all the political and religious changes of the country, have made them what they are. They bear a distinctly medieval impress, modified and indented by the changes of every age, so that in each age they have met what was required of them.—It is certainly not the impress they would have borne had they started full-grown, full-armed, from the brain of some modern Jove. Their collegiate character, for example, has mainly grown out of the efforts of good men, at different periods, to mitigate the abuses of the older license, and to promote the national as distinguished from the Roman character of our clergy. The endowments with which they so liberally and nobly supplied their institutions have formed a tutorial system, to which the professoriate has been an addition—a superstructure slowly and laboriously erected. That collegiate and tutorial system has carried with it the adoption of the principle of mental and moral training; for the inmates of a family must conform to the rules of the family, and their work as well as everything else must partake of the 'common life.' The church character of these institutions is the result of the ecclesiastical nature of their medieval foundation, exceptionally saved in England by the peculiar conditions of the English Reformation. Bodies which had been the centres of the reforming movements during the time of the Roman obedience became naturally the centres of the Reformation when church and State reformed themselves. The insularity of our people—the union of the different races of which they are composed—the compactness of the island, with its facilities of communication between all parts—the wealth of its population, affording a very large class of men of leisure—the freedom on the whole from great convulsions—the conservative character of English law—are all ingredients in the formation and perpetuation of our universities. They are, in fact, the only things in England which can stand comparison in every respect with the Constitution of the church and State themselves. They have run parallel with both, and will no doubt share their fate, whatever it may be.—*London Quarterly Review.*

Francke's Orphan House at Halle.—How it was Built.

BY REV. JOHN W. DODGE.

The tourist who gazes with admiration upon the vast pile of buildings that occupy an entire square of the city of Halle, rivaling in architectural importance the University itself, can form only a slight conception of the real vastness of the establishment known the world over as Francke's Orphan House. The best view is obtained within the spacious rectangle around which are ranged this congeries of edifices.

"Not framed to nice proportions,
But large and massy, for duration built."

Near one end stands the statue of Francke, with an orphan child holding each of his hands. The main building, and the most imposing in appearance, is the orphans' home, where four thousand children are taught and cared for by a corps of two hundred teachers. Around this are grouped a theological seminary, a normal school, publishing, bookselling, and apothecaries establishments, library, institution for widows, for poor students, the poor of the suburbs of the city, and for strolling beggars. This gigantic institution—the largest eleemosynary asylum in the world—has been doing its noble work for Germany through five generations. It stands to-day as a monument of the heroic faith of its founder, August Hermann Francke.

One of our American scholars, well known for his studies in the German—Rev. W. L. Gage—while temporarily residing at Halle, found, at a little book-stall in one of the most retired alleys of the city, an old, dingy, leather-bound volume, which he was assured was valuable, as it contained Francke's own account of the founding of the orphan house. Reassured the next day by Prof. Tholuck, of the University, of the rare value of the book, he purchased it for the small sum of twenty silver groschen—about fifty cents—and has since translated a portion of it, making a charming volume, with the title 'Faith's Work Perfected.'

The story is interesting not merely from its intrinsic merit and rich devotional spirit, but also from the fact that Francke is well known as a profound and correct thinker, a thorough biblical scholar, and a leader of a great religious movement in Germany. We may be satisfied that every particular of his experience is characterized by candor and truthfulness.

In the later years of the seventeenth century it was the custom for the poor of the city of Halle to gather in front of the doors of the citizens on a certain day of the week, to receive alms. Francke, then pastor of the church in Glancha, one of the suburbs of Halle, used to distribute bread to the crowd every Thursday. Becoming dissatisfied with this way of helping them, he determined to make an effort to reclaim the children. Reading his Bible one day, his eye fell on the passage, 'And God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work.' The words burned within him. He wept and prayed; and out of struggle was born a new and peculiar faith. He determined to put the promise to proof; and, as an earnest of his sincerity, he gave out of his poverty a hundred dollars that year to a poor family, saving them from starvation.

About this time—the year 1695—he caused to be put up in the sitting room of his parsonage a poor box, to receive the contributions of those who came to his house, on the front of which he painted an appropriate Scripture motto. About a quarter of a year afterward a person dropped into the box the sum of three dollars and a half. 'Here!' exclaimed he, with exultation of his new faith, 'is a goodly capital to work with. I must do a great work with this. I will found a school for the poor with it.' Taking no counsel of flesh and blood, he bought a dollar and a half's worth of hooks, engaged a poor student to instruct the children two hours daily, and fitted up the room adjoining his study for a school. Strangers began to take interest in the new enterprise, and continued to deposit funds in the box. Toward autumn, the number of children still increasing, he hired a room of his next door neighbor; and, at the beginning of winter, still another. Soon it became evident to him that the children could not be rescued from vice unless subjected to constant supervision. He decided to take a single orphan to train. Four were offered, and he took them all. And now the work widens steadily. The four increased to sixteen in less than three months. A house is purchased. Plans are enlarged, and the promise does not fail. It is not necessary to detail the steps of progress. A new building of masonry is commenced, and from week to week the money for the workmen is received in answer to prayer. By the same means the King of Prussia is moved to give bricks and tiles, and a royal license. An institution is commenced for poor widows, and a free table is furnished for the poor students of the University.

He was often reduced to straits; but the resource of prayer never failed. At one time the steward announced that they were out of meat, grain, wool and clothing. Francke made it the subject of special prayer. While they were at dinner a knock was heard; an old friend opened the door, and offered him seven pounds. Three more soon followed, and all wants were supplied. The circumstances had become known through a friend providentially present. The master mason came one day to inquire if he had any money to pay off the workmen. 'No,' he answered; 'but I have faith in God.' The words were scarcely spoken, when a student came with thirty dollars in his hand. Once he was in great need of a hundred dollars, and there seemed to be no way to turn. He betook himself, as usual, to prayer. The steward came in the morning and at noon, but nothing had appeared. Francke gave thanks to God for past mercies to himself and to the saints of old. Going to the door in the evening, to admit the steward, there stood a gentleman on the other side of the door, with the steward, who handed him a purse of a hundred and fifty dollars. Thus, in ten years from its inception, without solicitation of funds from any quarter, the orphan house had been completed and paid for, and was in constant receipt of means to sustain its usefulness.—*New York Independent.*

THE *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society speaks of the eagerness of the converts in Amoy to spread the "good news." They cannot be content till they go to their relatives in different villages and tell them of Christ. In this way new stations have been formed. At Tientsin, in North China, the missionary, on his first visit, found twenty converts, the fruits of the labors of native Christians. At another place he baptized eight persons, and there were still seven applicants for baptism, the sincerity of whom he thought was put beyond question by the opposition and persecution they were enduring.

THE French Canadian Missionary Society has for its object the evangelization of a million of Canadian Catholics. Since it began its work in 1840 it has circulated 30,000 copies of the French Scriptures, established six churches of converts, and now preaches the pure Gospel at twenty-nine stations. No less than 1,800 French Canadian youth, most of whom entered as Romanists, have been educated in the schools of the society. The work was never more promising than now, when recent political events have loosened the hold of the clergy upon their flocks.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

We are in receipt of reports from these important bodies, and read them with critical interest; but have found, in the action of most of them, the same defect—nothing done for the ADVOCATE. It would seem to be a small matter to gather up a dozen subscribers in such an audience as usually is present on such occasions. But no; the reports are made out and sent on, wrapped up in a well-worded resolution about "our periodicals"—nothing more.

LETTER FROM BISHOP MARVIN.

Bishop Marvin writes as follows to the St. Louis *Christian Advocate:*

NEW YORK, July 24, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I have been in New York now two days, nearly, and have spent the time pretty industriously. Thanks to the kindness of two friends, Mr. Geo. E. Simpson and Rev. Eugene Hendrix, I have enjoyed good opportunities of seeing the city. Yesterday I saw about as much as a man could well see in one day. I had an observation of the contrasts—the gold room and the Bible House; Five Points and Fifth avenue; Wall street and the Park.

If I had a good capacity for gossip, I could make several long communications for the *Advocate* out of the material I obtained yesterday. The gold room itself is a study. Then the Sub-Treasury might make one long article. I was shown by a polite official through the Assay building, and had described to me the whole process through which the crude ores of gold and silver are taken, until they are ready for the mint. Much of the process I actually saw. Then I saw Gotham from the tower of Trinity. But I have no time for the wonders of the Bible House, or the surpassing beauties of the Park. I must say, however, that after all I had time to whip over to Brooklyn for a six o'clock dinner with my old friend, R. L. Edwards.

To-day I sail at noon, and the main object of this communication is to say to my friends in Missouri, as you love the church do not delay the endowment of Central College. I am anxious that the five thousand dollar proposition should be met right away.

I leave it as my parting request to the Methodists of Missouri to rally with money to the aid of Dr. Smith. He will do his part faithfully. Let him have that support which his great services demand.

If the Lord spares me to return from the Pacific, I hope to see the endowment a fact accomplished.

E. M. MARVIN.

FORMALISM.

A formalist takes pleasure in performing deeds, and in going through holy exercises which the spiritual man undertakes with diffidence, or wholly shrinks from as a cross. The ancient Pharisees could not consent to be seen with Christ, yet could distribute alms in a crowd, pray at street corners, and cover their robes with texts of Scripture. The Mohammedan prays from the top of the mosque to the centre of the bazar. "There is one God, and Mohammed is his prophet," is the confession of his faith which is always upon his lips; but in Christianity, to confess Christ is both a cross and a virtue. All pagans display their sacrifices and their approaches to the gods, as if they would call heaven and earth to witness to their piety. The less spiritual life there is in the performance, and the more of earth, the more readily does the worshipor crave inspection, and exclaims with immeasurable satisfaction: "Come and see my zeal for the Lord!" The ritualist shoulders his cross with such half-concealed satisfaction that it quite refreshes the world to look on while he is at it. Two hours of muscular flexion, intoning, and altar bee-hiving is thought to be a decided indication of increased piety, both in the priest and the congregation.

Those who find fault with "sound godliness" and "puritanism," allow and approve of any amount of solemn outside action in men and women who attend operas, theaters and the races, who gamble, swear and drink. The world and the formalist keep on good terms with each other; neither is much in the other's way. This noontide repose of the lion and the lamb in the same shade is a moral phenomenon. One wonders whether earth does not sometimes gobble up the offspring of formalism, or whether they can really dwell as serenely together as a prairie-dog and a rattlesnake in the same burrow. A sinner will go a long ways with you if, in turn, you go with him. All forms of Christianity, therefore, are tolerated that do not too earnestly separate from the pleasures and the maxims of the world.

These reflections were suggested by seeing a man walking, on a hot day, in the cabin of a steamboat, reading prayers very devoutly, though he had a state room all to himself, in a cool part of the boat. And we recollect to have seen men using prayer books in the street cars and other public places, as if they were directed to pray only while in public conveyances. We doubt if there can be much accomplished by this perfunctory occupation, beyond impressing thoughtful persons with the notion that these people have so much of it to do that they save time by car-praying. The Saviour must have meant something when exhorting men *not* to pray in such an open place. He urges them not only to go into the closet, but to "shut the door." If these gentlemen *do* pray under such unfavorable circumstances to economise time, those who have much to do can certainly learn an important lesson. Still the man who prayed on the boat could have saved as much time in his room as in the cabin: This having one eye on the public, and one directed to heaven in prayer, would seem to be a difficult feat, and is not approved by the Saviour, for he pointed it out as a hollow performance. The man might say that he was taking up his cross on the boat; and so the Pharisees might have answered Christ, that they were mortifying themselves at the corners of the streets. There is in these religionists a marked inclination to ventilate their "first sacrament," the fasting done during lent, the going to mass, and other such acts of devotion and self-affliction, as if their piety should lack witnesses in the last day.

To those who receive the doctrine that faith in God is essential to worship, and that faith is the spiritual apprehension of "things not seen," it seems difficult to pray in a laughing, talking crowd. The soul desires to be aided in its effort to commune with God by the most uninterrupted seclusion. It seeks to "worship *in spirit*," and God, who is a spirit, seeketh such to worship him. The medium between our spirit and the Holy Spirit we can easily conceive to be a perfectly transparent one; to be direct—that is, without the intervention of any thing or person. "The Spirit witnesseth with our spirits." One seeking the closest intercourse with the God and Father of his spirit should surely imitate the example of the Saviour, who dismissed even his disciples, for the while, that he might pray. All media are fatal to the high New Testament perfectability of prayer, except the medium of that all-powerful 'one Mediator," Jesus Christ. The priestly office, the symbolic service, the divine weight, measure color and form of the first Temple left nothing to the discovery of means aids to devotion, which could affect the senses or the imagination. Yet those were all swept away that we might be left alone with Christ, and that through the power of his name we might come directly to the Father. If lavers, altars, altar cloths, candlesticks, bells, chasubles or jewelled breastplate avail anything, the Jewish ones would have survived the sack of Jerusalem until now. But by the Providence of God they were buried under one hundred feet of rubbish when the office of Levi yielded to the 'order of Melchisedek."

REVIVAL NEWS.

The "News from the Churches" this week will repay perusal. The good Lord is pouring life from his right hand. The mighty Spirit is present at many points, lighting up the Israel of God with his holy Shekinah. In Louisiana and Mississippi and Alabama He is at work in awakening and pardoning men. In view of the sacred assemblings of the people, just at hand, let every member of our Zion, in unison with the ministry, call quickly and passionately upon God, in secret prayer, for a greater outpouring of his Holy Spirit!

When the Military Shal Assist the Civil Authorities.

GEN. BUCHANAN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The following order was issued on Tuesday by Gen. Buchanan:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, La., Aug. 18, 1868.
General Orders No. 3.

In order to carry out the instructions from the Secretary of War, relative to the assistance to be afforded by the troops on duty in this department to the civil authorities, in case of domestic disturbances or insurrections arising therein, officers commanding districts detachments and posts, will be governed by the following direcions:

Every officer will keep himself well informed of the condition of affairs in his vicinity. Should a necessity arise which, in his opinion, would render the services of troops requisite, he will immediately communicate, by telegraph, with these headquarters, stating the essential facts in the case, and asking for the necessary instructions for his government.

Under no circumstances will any interference of the military with the civil authorities be permitted; nor will the services of the troops be made use of unless upon special instructions, previously communicated, in each case, from these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOS. H. NEILL,
Maj. 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. Ge., U.S.A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

TO SEE THROUGH A GRINDSTONE.—The following curious optical illusion may be now to some of our readers. Roll up a piece of stiff paper in the shape of a tube, with one end just large enough to fit round the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Fold the tube between the thumb and finger of right hand, (do not grasp it with the whole hand,) put the large end close against the right eye, and with the left hand hold a book, or any convenient opaque body, against the side of the tube. Be sure and keep both eyes open, and there will appear to be a hole through the body, and objects are seen as if through one hole instead of through the tube. The right eye sees through the tube, and the left eye sees the object, and the two appearances are so confounded together that they cannot be separated.

FOREIGN papers announce that Gribaldian enlistments are going on in a number of Italian towns.

PLANCHETTE.

A planchette—to quote from the merchant's accompanying description—"is a little board, shaped like a heart, about eight inches by seven; supported on three legs, namely: two pentagraph wheels, (on which she moves about, when pushed, very freely,) and one soft pencil with which she writes her mystic statements." It is, in fact, a portable table-moving apparatus, a condensed spirit-rapping arrangement, which comes along with the other improvements of the age. The dining room mahogany table, with its cumbersome tiltings, is substituted by this light moving toy—the quintessence of the machinery of modern necromancy. Facility has a good deal to do with the extent of vice. The guillotine advanced the French revolution rapidly by the ease with which it cut off a head; and the man who conceived this little plank has done the devil a great service. It can be taken into the bed chamber and become as much an object of solitary devotion as the gods which Rachel stole from Laban.

Biology is a marvelous thing, by which one imagines, at the will of another, that he is drinking wine or water, vinegar or honey. Medical clairvoyants make some mysterious diagnoses of disease, table turners move great weights by the tips of their fingers, the knockers rap out significant answers, and writing mediums seem possessed with powers at which they themselves are surprised. Now it cannot be doubted that here is a class of phenomena of which as yet there is no satisfactory explanation, but, as we believe, wholly natural, not supernatural. By some psychical and physical law, as yet inexplicable, the decisions and truths recorded in the brain of a person can be expressed by the nervous system under certain electrical conditions without the consciousness of any voluntary action or thought on the part of the individual himself. But as unaccountable as all this may be, it is not a whit more so than the process of the fact that a message sent from London at five o'clock arrives in New York at three o'clock on the same afternoon.

Those, however, who practice this modern art of "consultation" with the unknown, claim that it is something more than nervo-electrical in its origin—that it is supernatural, and that by this simple contrivance they pass a thin boundary which separates between spirits and men. They, so to speak, get at the spirits more readily and intelligently than the Chinese do who reach their departed friends by the medium of fire, explosive gases and other imponderables; even succeeding so far as to be able to transfer values from this world to that, for their benefit, by burning gold paper dollars. This honest belief that the veil is pierced which God has put between the visible and invisible world, in so far as the parties themselves are concerned, raises this planchette practice to the first moment as a moral question. Whether the means employed be simple or complex, true or false, real or imaginary, a person or a planchette, if it is believed, by those who use it, that they are thereby consulting the spirits of the departed, it is the ancient vice known to the Greeks and the Egyptians, and is so positively denounced in the laws of Moses. Two Greek words, one signifying *the dead*, the other *divination*, make up the modern word necromancy. One of these words was afterward mistaken for *niger*, black, and hence the practice was called the "black art." Doubtless, from a deep knowledge of the evil consequences of this art, the Jewish law-giver prohibited it with the severest penalty: "*There shall not be found among you any that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, * * * or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer. For all that do these things are an abomination to the Lord; because of these abominations the Lord, thy God, doth drive them out before thee.*" Among the many crimes which brought about the death of Saul, this is mentioned: "for asking counsel of one that had a familiar spirit to inquire of it."—1 Chr. x, 13.

That the spirits of our beloved dead are roaming about, or can be called to attend upon anybody's planchette, is something quite horrible and incredible. Being, as they are, in Paradise, the prisoners of hope, they await the resurrection morn, and until reclothed with a body are in an unperfect state, not fitted for or capable of any of the least communication with this earth, excepting by a direct miracle upon the part of God. We cannot see them, nor they us. The angels who minister to the saints never were men, but are of that unfallen company, as Gabriel and Michael, who were in existence and shouted for joy when the foundations of this earth were laid. *They* can hardly be supposed to wait upon the tiltings of a planchette.

But the evil Spirit, who avails himself of all occasions to do mischief, may use this natural phenomena to get possession of the confidence of the good, and, it may be, in the end lead them by its *ignis fatuus* into darkness. Many have lost their reason by spirit-rapping, and thousands have been made unbelievers or atheists; and, as we are told by "the best society in New York," it is nevertheless a common means for separating between husband and wife, for giving men spiritual wives, and women spiritual husbands. To this source can be traced the vast amount of domestic infidelity which obtains throughout New England. We therefore say to all good people, do not even so much as taste this "cup of devils." "Is it because there is not a God in Israel that ye go to inquire of Beelzebub, the god of Ekron?"

The Late Election in Kentucky.—A Lesson for Politico-Religionists.

On the 3d inst. an election was held in Kentucky. The only State office filled was that of governor. J. W. Stevenson was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor Helm. A number of judges of courts, commonwealth attorneys and various county officers were elected. The secular papers express the opinion that the Democratic majority for governor will be about seventy-five thousand in the State. The late election should impart a wholesome lesson to our brethren of the "loyal eighteen persuasion," and all others like them. The "loyal eighteen" preachers who seceded from the Kentucky Conference and joined the Northern Church and Conference in Kentucky, made a *political issue* with our church. They assailed it from their pulpits, through the public papers, and by pamphlets which they scattered abroad. They wrote many letters to men who had been unwavering in their devotion to the Union, and thus, as well as by appeals personal to such men, sought to induce them to abandon the Church South, as "a disloyal church," "a rebel church," and to unite with "*a loyal church.*"

The term "*loyal eighteen*" was not applied to them in derision. It was adopted by themselves as their chief ornament and commendation.

Immediately after their secession from us, one of the number published a letter in the *Western Advocate*, of Cincinnati, entitled "*Vindication of the Loyal Eighteen*," and they soon flooded the country with a pamphlet addressed "to the *loyal* members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by one of the eighteen." In that pamphlet, which they so industriously and extensively circulated among our "Union members," the issue made was a political one, and our members were urged on political grounds to abandon our church and unite with them. They wanted none but loyal men in their church.—"Rebels," "Democrats" and "copperheads" they wanted not. We refused to accept the political issue. We claimed that every man has a right to his own political opinions, and that men and women who believe our doctrines and desire to flee from the wrath to come, may have membership in our church regardless of political opinions. We have adhered to our policy, and they to theirs of building up a "loyal church," and they have decided what is loyalty. According to them it is an indorsement of a particular political policy and party.

While they have been prating about their own loyalty and that of their church and party, a political revolution has been going on, and they are left without political sympathizers enough to operate upon to make their church a success. They dug a political pit in which to bury us, but lo! they have fallen into it themselves.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

CIVILIZED WARFARE.

Facts demolish the modern theory of war, and leave it in principle and practice essentially what it has been from the days of Cherdelaomer. Its limitations are not radical but accidental. Its comities are not the result of better feelings, so much as of better circumstances and different tastes. The savage murders his prisoners because he has no place to put them in, and no means to take care of them. Bonaparte killed his prisoners in Syria for the same reason. Our government killed many more in Elmira and Johnson's Island by cold, fever, dysentery and starvation; and Gen. Grant, by a cool calculation of the probabilities of profit and loss, instructed the amiable Butler to prevent the deliverance of the starving Federals in Andersonville. No Tartar ever ordered a convenient butchery more coolly than Gen. Grant consigned the poor wretches to the horrors that sickened their keepers and made them beg to have the miserable men moved even without exchange. Gen. Butler has published Gen. Grant's letter which delivered the Andersonville prisoners to death, with the comment that '*it will be hard on our poor fellows.*' As to the protection of females and homes, it seems to be more a matter of policy in the government or discipline on the part of generals, than any moral or chivalric feeling in the army. When Scott invaded Mexico the policy of our government and the safety of the little army required that the people's homes and property should be respected. In the main, there was no difficulty in compelling this. 'The commissaries paid for what they needed, and got plenty.' Soldiers were not permitted to rob. When one wandered off and was killed, Scott did not lay waste a neighborhood or burn the best house that happened to be at hand, nor shoot ten prisoners in cold blood as Col. O'Neile did—who, by the by, was made a general for the atrocious butchery, and strongly recommended by the Methodist Episcopal organ for the sheriffalty of St. Louis. If it had been the policy of the government or the wish of commanders, the army in the South would have behaved as well as in Mexico. It was virtuous there, because of necessity; it was cruel and profligate in the South, because of privilege.

The comity and civilization and limitation of modern wars are all mere phases of temper and expediency; for an army of Americans has proved itself as remorseless as a horde of Huns. Our volunteer general from the quiet walks of domestic life, from the pulpit and deacon's seat, were found as ready to rob and let rob as a French marshal. The plunder of Holly Springs, by the retreating army of Grant, the skinning in Virginia by Hunter and Milroy, and the indiscriminate burning and pillage of South Carolina by Sherman, exhibit a condition of heart and mind in the army over which philosophy may sicken with despair, and which Christianity may ponder with wonder and humiliation.

There are crimes of war excused by necessity; as the burning of "two thousand barns and seventy mills filled with grain" by Sheridan in obedience to orders from Gen. Grant, who seems to have studied the art of war from the devastations of the locust and the destructiveness of fire and the fatality of fever, rather than in books of military science. Some crimes of war are excused as its necessary accidents. Bombs may kill women and children—particularly if directed to every collection of people seen in a cemetery, as in Petersburg, or thrown continually into an ungarrisoned city like Charleston. Straggling soldiers will pillage. Some crimes of war are wages paid for popularity; concessions to public hate and vindictiveness. In looking over Harper's pictorial history of the war, we came across the following little *billet-doux* from Gen. Halleck to Gen. Sherman: "*Should you capture Charleston, I hope that by some accident the place may be destroyed, and if a little salt should be sown upon its site, it may prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession.*" This hint on the way of making civilized war was not unnoticed by the leader of the Christian host, for he replied: "*I will bear in mind your suggestion as to Charleston, and don't think 'salt' will be necessary. The whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance on South Carolina. I almost tremble at her fate, but feel that she deserves all that seems to be in store for her.*" Sherman's path led him to Columbia; and how well he remembered Halleck's suggestion is on record in the ruins of that pillaged and ruined city, which curiously enough was "*destroyed by some accident,*" for which Sherman is in no way responsible.—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

AFTER the first of next September the Atlantic cable tariff is to be reduced to $12 50 for ten words.

SPOTS on the sun are numerous this month.

How Preachers are Trained in India.—Rev. J. F. Ullman, of the American Presbyterian Mission, writes with warm interest in regard to a class of sixteen students who have been several months under his care: "More than half of them are very promising young men. They study with a will, and all of them are making progress. The practical exercise of preaching in the bazars and villages is combined with their regular studies; and I trust, with the Lord's blessing upon us, we shall obtain some able workmen, while even those of less ability will become better fitted for their work." Why would it not be equally profitable in our American schools of the prophets if those who are in training for the work of the ministry could have "the practical exercise of preachers" in villages and hamlets, or in market places, thus systematically "combined with their regular studies?"

Northern papers say the bees are refusing to make honey this summer.

OBITUARIES.

Died, on the 6th instant, after four days' illness, Martha, fourth daughter of Judge Porter, of this place. The dear girl had just completed her thirteenth year. From childhood she was distinguished for her devotional and studious habits. She grew up well-nigh blameless in her "walk and conversation." The angels were with her hours before her death. Several times she called her sister's attention to the beautiful angel that was waiting for her, and pointed to the particular part of the room where the angel was.—Doubtless it was her sainted mother, who departed this life while Martha was yet a little child. At the last Martha became speechless, but at times seemed to be engaged in singing, and she would lift her arms as though she desired the angels to hasten her away. She died calmly and hopefully, leaving the impress of an angelic smile upon the features of her pale corpse—a smile, more eloquent than words, of the happiness of her departed spirit.

J. W.

Opelousas, August 10, 1868.

Death of Hon. Christian Hoover.

When the harvest is ripe the reapers should enter the field and gather the wheat into the garner. When Christians have attained "unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ," and have "served their own generation by the will of God," we expect to see them fall asleep in Jesus. And yet our selfish hearts reluctantly consent to the removal from earth to heaven of the Christian patriarch whose name stands at the head of this article. We had been so long accustomed to rely on his mature wisdom for counsel, and his ripe Christian experience for comfort and encouragement in our pilgrimage, that we now feel our loss is great. Our father in Israel and the friend of our heart is not, for God hath taken him. He died at his residence, near Summit, Mississippi, on the 27th of July, 1868, at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

As the result of temperance, industrious habits, and uniform tranquility of mind, he generally enjoyed robust health until near the close of life. During the nine days' illness which preceded his death he was mostly in a somnolent state. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. M. L. Hoover, wishing to catch from his dying lips some expression upon which the mind might dwell with pleasure in the midst of heartfelt bereavement, roused him up as he was entering the dark valley, and asked him how he felt. He answered: "Well and happy." This was enough. We would not have another word added. All right there! His triumph in death corresponds most beautifully with his long and consistent Christian life. Judge Hoover was converted early in life, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the primitive caste; and while he fully acknowledged his obligation to bear the yoke of Christ, he felt it was his privilege to be happy in a conscious union with Christ. His was a happy Christian experience, and full of hope as to the future of his existence. He was habitually interested in the welfare of the church of his choice, and contributed liberally to advance all her spiritual, material and educational interests. As a citizen he kept himself well posted on the politics, civil jurisprudence and internal improvements of his country, and was among the foremost in every well-conceived enterprise to promote the public good. He excelled in all his domestic relations, and was the revered and beloved centre of the family circle, and the acknowledged patriarch of his neighborhood. By long continued habits of industry and frugality he had acquired a large estate, which, however, was nearly all lost by the results of the late war. This, so far as we are able to see, was not his fault. Somebody else is accountable for this harm and loss, and God will render unto them according to their works in due time. But though he lost his earthly substance, he had rich treasures laid up in heaven, upon the enjoyment of which he has now entered. That the rich blessings of gospel grace may rest on his whole family, is the prayer of one who loves them sincerely for their own, and for their father and mother's sake!

J. G. Jones.

Fayette, Miss., Aug. 10, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tuscaloosa District Meeting.

The Tuscaloosa District Meeting will be held at Providence, on Brush Creek Circuit, commencing on Thursday, September 24, 1868.

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Dayton District Meeting.

Brethren coming from Selma to attend the District Meeting at this place will be met with conveyances at Faunsdale Station, at nine o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, and those coming from Demopolis, at nine o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 3d.

J. D. Cameron.

District Meeting.

The District Meeting for Lake Providence District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Delhi, Carroll parish, commencing on Friday, the 18th of September. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. Joel E. Daves, of Bastrop, Louisiana. W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

District Meeting.

The District Meeting for the Onachita District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Mount Lebanon, Bienville parish, Louisiana, commencing on Sunday, the 6th day of September next.

The Conference sermon will be preached by Rev. N. A. Cravens, of Homer, at eleven o'clock A. M. The business session of the Conference will open at eight o'clock A. M. on Monday. Brethren, on arrival, will report to Rev. T. J. Upton or Rev. W. P. Kimball.

S. Armstrong, P. E.

District Meeting.

The District Meeting for the Selma District, Mobile Conference, will be held at Dayton, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 3d of September. All the official members of the church in the district are earnestly requested to attend. Conveyances will be furnished from Faunsdale, on the railroad, to the place of meeting gratuitously.

A. H. Mitchell, P. E.

District Meeting.

To the Ministers and Official Members of the Vicksburg District, Mississippi Conference, of the M. E. Church South:

Dear Brethren—Our District Meeting was held last year in Port Gibson, at which we appointed Fayette as the place of our next meeting, subject to the call of our presiding elder. But, unfortunately for us, we have no presiding elder to call us together. The bishop assigned to this episcopal district has been written to for advice, but at this late date no answer has been received; and as we cannot elect our lay delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference without a District Meeting, after due consultation we have concluded to invite you to meet at Fayette on Thursday, September 17th, at ten o'clock A. M.

We respectfully request the ministers in charge to notify their official members as soon as practicable. We expect to have a protracted meeting in progress, to be continued through the following week, and solicit as many of the brethren as can to remain with and assist us in our meeting.

W. F. Glenn
J. G. Jones.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

Fourth round of quarterly meetings.

Randolph	Sept. 19, 20
Perryville	Oct. 3, 4
Summerfield	10, 11
Tuscaloosa	17, 18
Havana	24, 25
Green	31
	Nov. 1
Eutaw	7, 8
Forkland	14, 15
Brush Creek	18, 19
Greensboro	21, 22
Marion	28, 29

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

Third round of quarterly meetings.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	June 27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July 4, 5
Summit circuit, at Summit	11, 12
Brookhaven	.. ..
Mendville, at Beneh Grove	18, 19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth	25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug. 1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown	8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs	15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahata	22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle	29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

John B Bowen, P. E.

District Meeting.

The District Meeting for the Jacksonville District, Montgomery Conference, will be held at Oxford, commencing on Friday morning, August 28th. The pastors on the several works will please come prepared to make the usual reports. Elected delegates and all official members are expected to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided for all.

L. M. Wilson, P. E.

District Meeting.

The Mariana District Meeting, Montgomery Conference, will convene at Newton, Alabama, September 3d. Bishop Wightman will preside.

Wesley B. Dennis, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

Third round of quarterly meetings.

Livingston	June 27, 28
Meridian	July 4, 5
De Kalb, at Mount Hebron	11, 12
Summerville, at Spring Hill	18, 19
Macon	25, 26
Enterprise	Aug. 1, 2
Marion, at Pleasant Hill	8, 9
Gainesville and Scooba, at Sumpterville	15, 16
Enterprise ct., at Sageville	22, 23

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Paulding Dist., Mississippi Conference.

Third round of quarterly meetings.

Mt. Carmel, at Mt. Moriah	June 27, 28
Columbia, at Byrd's Chapel	July 11, 12
Rankin, at Salem	18, 19
Ocoha, at Shuron	Aug. 1, 2
Handsboro' and Biloxi, at Handsboro'	8, 9
White Plains, at Coalville	15, 16
Sylvarena, at Mt. Olivet	22, 23
Paulding, at Holder's	29, 30

Henry P. Lewis, P. E.

Onachita District, Louisiana Conference.

Fourth round of quarterly meetings.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept. 19, 20
Onachita Ct., at Downsville	26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct. 3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion	10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama	17, 18
Vernon Circuit	24, 25
Minden Circuit	31
	Nov. 1
Bossier Circuit	7, 8
Sparta Circuit	14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit	21, 22

S. Armstrong, P. E.

Natchez Dist.,—Mississippi Conference.

Third round of quarterly meetings.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June 6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel	13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre	20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)	27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July 4, 5
Woodville station	18, 19
Wilkinson circuit	25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug. 8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	15, 16
Kingston circuit	29, 30
Natchez station	Sept. 5, 6

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

Third round of quarterly meetings.

German churches, Dryades st.	July 5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	19
Quarterly Conference for do	18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.	
Jefferson City	26
Moreau street	Aug. 2
Thibodeaux	9
Felicity street	16
Carondelet street	23
Baton Rouge	29, 30
Plaquemine	Sept. 7

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference

Third round of quarterly meetings.

Many mission, at Many	June 13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield	20, 21
Kenchie ct., at Kenchie	27, 28
Natchitoches	July 4, 5
Aancoco ct., at Oak Grove	18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring	25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug. 15, 16
Shreveport	29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept. 19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

Third round of quarterly meetings.

Eastern Shore, at Daphney	July 4, 5
Whistler, at Daphney	11, 12
Citronelle, at Citronelle	18, 19
Mobile, St. Paul's	26
Mobile, Franklin street	Aug. 2
Mobile, St. Francis street	9
Cottage Hill	15, 16
Pascagoula, at Vernal	22, 23
Ocean Springs, at McClelland's	29, 30
Bay Shore, at Village	Sept. 5, 6

Thos. W. Dorman, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.,—La. Conference.

Third round of quarterly meetings.

Carrol circuit, at Oak Grove	July 18, 19
Delhi and Floyd ct., at Floyd	25, 26
Bastrop station	Aug. 1, 2
Bastrop circuit	8, 9
Jefferson circuit	15, 16
Ion circuit	22, 23
Winshorough ct., at Beeuff Prairie	29, 30
Lake Providence	Sept. 5, 6
Waterproof	12, 13

The District Meeting will be held at Delhi, on the 19th and 20th of September.

W. G. McGaughey, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

Third round of quarterly meetings.

Lexington, at Providence	June 13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge	20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July 4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek	11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater	18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove	25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug. 1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope	15, 16
Yazoo City station	22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek	29, 30
Bee Lake ct., at Lodi	Sept. 5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. Punn, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, the

SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE

REMEDY FOR WORMS

THAT HAS EVER BEEN DISCOVERED.

This celebrated specific for Worms is used with the utmost freedom and confidence by gentlemen who have obtained eminence in the medical profession, and many of these, throwing aside their prejudices, have cheerfully given certificates testifying to its superiority. It is used extensively, for the simple reason that

Nothing has yet been Discovered which can be Substituted in its Place.

And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over Forty Years, and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases throughout all parts of the world.

It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.

Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

"*B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.*"

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Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburg, Pa.,
aug22 3mp Sole Proprietors.

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL Abbott's very popular LIFE OF GRANT, the only work containing accurate likenesses of the General's father and mother.
Also, for our charming engraving, entitled "From Shore to Shore."
B. B. RUSSELL,
aug22 4tp Boston, Mass.

NEW BOOKS. RECENTLY RECEIVED at the DEPOT, 112 Camp street.

	PRICE.
Rationalism, History of, by Hurst	$3 50
Guizot's Meditations	
Pictorial Methodist Catechism, over 100 illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	3 00
Colenso, Fallacies of	75
Jay's M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols.	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Bellows	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	60
Ben. Holt, Tract Society	40
Globe Edition of Dicken's, muslin, fine paper, per vol.	1 50
New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dicken's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
Old Deccan Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. ed., 12 colored engravings	1 25
Æsop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n.	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis, tinted paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Our Parish	75
Pilgrim's Progress, at 25 cts., 50 cts., $1 and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Literary Attractions of the Bible, Trail	1 75
Introduction to the Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky, Redford	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson	2 50
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, muslin	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. 1, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. A. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
Sermon Paper, 10 lbs., Berkshire Mills, per ream	5 00
Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Hully Mills, per ream	4 00

Music Books.

Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each	1 50
Sabbath School Hozanna, per dozen	3 00
Sabbath School Bell, per dozen	4 25
Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen	4 00
Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen	4 20
Glad Tidings, per dozen	4 00

In addition to the above we have added largely to our stock of

Juvenile and Sunday School Literature.

Also, a great variety of Toy Books, selected with reference to the improvement of the taste and morals. We have also a large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Also, Faber's and the Eagle Pencils, Inks, Carmine, Envelopes, etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE Academy.
A college for young ladies, with a preparatory and a primary school.
Course of study full. Faculty unsurpassed.
The location and appointments need no commendation. Arrangements for music complete.
Strict attention to hygiene.
Session commences September 9th. Board, $16 per month.
For circulars send to
aug15 1m A. J. WRIGHT, President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLWOOD INSTITUTE, Jackson, Louisiana.
The third Academic Year of this Institution will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1868,

the first session of which will close on the last of January. The second session will commence immediately on the close of the first, and continue until the 1st of July, 1869.

Terms of tuition, etc.

Tuition in English, per session	$20 00
Tuition in French, per session	10 00
Tuition in Latin, per session	6 00
Music on Piano, with use of instrument	30 00
Ornamental Work	10 00
Board, including fuel and lights, per session	60 00
Washing, per session	12 50
Incidental fee, per session	1 00

Boarders will furnish their own rooms, unless other arrangements are made.
Course of Instruction is the same adopted by the generality of Female Schools.
Discipline mild, but firm.
No deductions in prices for absence, except in illness protracted beyond three weeks.
Parents would do well to make application immediately, as it is greatly to the advantage of the pupils to be present at the opening of the session.
Board and tuition fees to be paid in advance.
For further particulars apply to the Principals,
Miss M. McCALMONT,
Miss E. N. NORWOOD.

References.

Rev. A. A. Godfroy, Jackson, Louisiana.
Rev. J. J. Miller, do do
Rev. P. Turner, do do
Capt. S. J. Norwood, do do
L. B. Johnson, Esq. do do
David Faulk, Esq., Wachita, Louisiana.
William Marbury, Esq. do do
J. H. Haynes, Esq., Jackson, Louisiana.
General T. F. Collins, Clinton, Louisiana.
Dr. W. H. Watkins, Natchez, Mississippi.
Dr. J. C. Keener, Editor *New Orleans Christian Advocate.*
Rev. J. C. Miller, Lock Box No. 538, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Colonel H. M. Carter, Greensburg, Louisiana.
aug22 1m

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.
The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.
The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.
Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

M. G. FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Jackson, Tennessee.
Rev. A. W. Jones, President.
The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar	30 00
Board and washing, per month	16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.
The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.
For further information apply to the President. aug8 3m

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT to teach English Branches, Modern Languages, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental work, wishes an engagement. Address Miss A. F. CARLYLE,
july25 1m Brookhaven, Miss.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This institution, with a full Faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.
In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught, without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.
For Music and Painting skilled instruction and the best facilities provided.
Boarders will find a home in the College with the family of the Principal.
Prices throughout very low for this grade of the institution. The entire charges for board and the full Literary Course will not exceed $25 per month.
The climate is specially favorable to study, and hence our scholastic year is one month longer than in the Gulf States.
For particulars apply to
R. K. HARGROVE,
july25 1m President, Franklin, Tennessee.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, A PERfect Hair Dressing, for preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.
For sale by all Druggists. aug22 9te

WANTED! WANTED!—AGENTS of either sex, in every town and village, for the Largest Dollar Sale in the country. The smallest article sold for One Dollar, if not wanted, will be exchanged for a Silver-plated Five-bottled Revolving Castor, or anything else upon Exchange List. Send for circulars.
S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
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MISS PEARCE'S FRENCH AND English
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
97 Lexington avenue, corner Twenty-seventh street, New York.
The utmost care taken to impart a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches. Especial attention given to Modern Languages, Music and Art, and every care taken to insure a useful, polite and scientific education. Physical Culture attended to, with baths, exercise in the open air and in the Gymnasium. Commencement of school year, September 17th. Circulars, with full particulars, upon application. References: Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., and Rev. S. H. Weston, New York. july25 8tr

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.
D. L. CAMPBELL.
F. M. ECKFORD.
J. F. CAMPBELL.
New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have this day formed a partnership, under the firm of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a
COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,
and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and correspondents.
Particular attention will be given to filling orders. Consignments of all kinds of Produce solicited. Strict attention will be given to all interests entrusted to our care. Liberal advances made on consignments.
F. M. ECKFORD.
GEO. ALPH. CAGE.
Office, No. 42 Union street.
New Orleans, July 1, 1868. july1 6m

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages.—Dr. S. S. Fitch's *Domestic Family Physician* describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free. Address
DR. S. S. FITCH,
may2 7mp 714 Broadway, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St., Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

ADINE'S GUEST.

BY ALTA GRANT.

One golden morn to Adine's home there came
The angel bearer of a sweet behest—
With loving care,
Adine, thy house prepare,
For Christ the Lord this day shall be thy guest.

With awe Adine the heavenly message heard—
A holy hush fell on her heart and face—
And going to and fro,
She whispered low:
"To-day His presence shall make glad this place."

Long hours she watched—and while she bent her ear,
And thro' the twilight strained her eager sight,
A shadow crossed the floor,
And at the door
A sad-eyed child begged shelter from the night.

But Adine, waiting for her Kingly guest,
With hope and fear at war within her heart,
No thought or care
The weary child could spare,
And with ungracious alms bade him depart.

Then suddenly the childish form was changed,
And with a look that smote her like a sword—
All fair and bright
In robes of silvery white—
He turned and said: "Adine, behold thy Lord!"

And while with trembling hands her face she hid,
The glory faded that thro' the place had shone:
The sheen of pinions fair
Swept thro' the silent air,
And in the twilight dim she stood alone.

Still for the Master's coming Adine waits,
But help from those who need no more withholds,
For, evermore,
In all who seek her door
Adine the image of her Lord beholds!

—*Little Corporal.*

Our Feathered Cousins, the Parrots.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

These strangely interesting birds, according to natural history, belong to the second bird family, the *Psittacidæ*. I never knew how many wonderful and splendid varieties this family contained until I saw living varieties of all, or nearly all, in the known world, in the Zoological Gardens of London, where they are kept in a great gallery—a beautiful parrot paradise all by themselves. They were a wonder to behold, but a perfect astonishment to listen to. The confusion of tongues was something almost distracting. The Tower of Babel, in its talkingest day, never approached it, I am sure. A large sewing-circle of elderly ladies might come nearer the mark. The colors of their plumage I have no words to describe. They fill my memory with tropic splendors, whenever I think of them, to this day.

'Tis strange that but one species of parrots was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans—the Parakeet of India—at least, up to the time of Nero. That gentle prince, with his amiable love of pets, is said to have sent emissaries far up the Nile, to collect new varieties, for the gratification of his royal whim and dainty appetite; for, when the poor little captives ceased to amuse him by their conversational powers, he ate them. I hope they lay hard on his stomach, and made him talk in his sleep!

The early Portuguese navigators found parrots at the Cape of Good Hope, and at other points on the African coast; and the very first creatures that welcomed Columbus to the isles of the New World were Parakeets. The Macaws of South America are very handsome birds, but not remarkably tractable or agreeable. They are fond of old friends; but are fierce to strangers, and have a singular dislike to children. The gray and scarlet parrot, called the Yaco, is a charming bird for a pet. It is clever and docile, and learns readily to talk, preferring to imitate the voices of children. The Cockatoos of New Guinea are very pretty and graceful pets. They do not like to be caged, but may be safely allowed to have the range of the premises, as they will immediately come when called—thus setting an excellent example to rebellious children. The green parrot, most common in this country, is a native of Africa.

Dear old Dr. Goldsmith, whose Natural History is all out of fashion now, except with us old folks, tells some amusing stories about parrots. Among these is an anecdote of a famous fellow, belonging to King Henry the Seventh, Queen Elizabeth's grandfather. This bird, sitting on his perch in the palace yard at Westminster, used to hear the talk of gentlemen who came to the river to take boats. And one day, while overlooking the busy traffic of the Thames, he fell from a tree, into the water; and while there floating helplessly, he cried: "A boat! Twenty pounds for a boat!" A waterman rescued him, and took him to the king, demanding his twenty pounds. The king, who was not remarkably generous, hesitated about giving so large a sum; but finally agreed to leave the amount of the reward to the parrot. That ungrateful fellow, who sat on his perch, still shaking the water from his feathers, when appealed to, turned his head slyly on one side, and said: "Give the knave a groat." (About four pence.) I hope, children, you won't doubt the truth of this story; it isn't good to get into skeptical habits of mind in early life.

For many years there lived in the porter's lodge of the old Pennsylvania Hospital a distinguished and venerable citizen—a parrot, of rare cleverness and intelligence. This famous bird belonged to the porter, and was one of many feathered pets, the chief favorite and familiar. A remarkable affection and sympathy existed between these two friends; yet, I am sorry to say, their relations were not altogether pleasant and peaceful. Innumerable were their quarrels and make-ups. The bird was very knowing, and almost supernaturally gifted as a talker—especially, like some human orators, in the language of railing and taunting. The old man, his master, had one deplorable weakness—he would occasionally drink too much bad whisky; so much that, getting quite beside himself, he would leave his lodge and his innocent feathered family, and go off on a desperate spree, which sometimes lasted for days. Now, Master Paul Parrot thought this weakness, through which he suffered in loneliness and neglect, very reprehensible and not to be winked at; and when the fit of dissipation was coming on his master, it is said, would remonstrate with him, in a friendly way, like a very Mentor. When this proved in vain, and he saw the misguided old man leave the lodge for some of his disreputable haunts, he would endeavor to put a good face on the matter, would hop about on his perch in great excitement, and call out to the other birds: "The old man has gone on a spree!—on a spree! He won't be back for a week! Let's have a high old time. Ha! ha!"

When the old porter came home this naughty bird would be very apt to mock and taunt him, calling out: "So you've come back, have you? Oh! how drunk you are! Now we'll have a row." And there always was a row; for the indignant porter never failed to beat Mr. Paul, for his impudence, soundly. Then the bird, seeking the dignified retirement of the darkest corner of the lodge, sulked and muttered till, the old porter's good humor returning, he made friendly overtures. The two were reconciled, and "everything was lovely" again.

At length there came a time when the porter, bowed by years and infirmities, yielded to the stern law of nature, and went on his sprees no more. He was dead. As his successor was no bird-fancier, the feathered family at the lodge was broken up and dispersed. The clever parrot was kindly treated in a new home; but he never seemed happy. He evidently missed his old master—missed his caresses and his scoldings. Or perhaps he found the steady goings-on of a moral household too dull for his taste. He refused to be reconstructed, grew sullen and morose, rejected food, and died.

There is another curious parrot in Philadelphia, in a store kept by a maiden lady whose voice is so exceeding shrill and parrot-like that it is difficult to tell when she leaves off talking and the parrot begins. One day, as a customer was examining an article on the counter, Miss Polly called out: "What are you doing with that? Put it down!—put it down!" The lady looked round, very indignantly, for the offender, saying: "Well, ma'am, I must say you have a very impudent child."

There is in the same city another parrot, who recites a verse of an old song, in a most distinct and triumphant manner:

"O! pretty Polly,
Don't you cry.
For your true love
Will come by and by."

There is in Brooklyn, New York, a parrot that sings many of the popular airs correctly, and with as much expression as many fashionable singers give to them. This bird is singularly social and affectionate, and has a horror of being alone. He will sometimes awake in the middle of the night, and arouse the household by crying: "Oh dear! I am all alone!—all alone! Somebody come to me!"

I have heard much of a clever parrot once kept by some relatives of ours, on an old place, in a quiet little village. Mistress Polly had free range of the house and yard, and throughout the town was as well known as the oldest inhabitant. Through all the pleasant weather she haunted the tall trees in front of the house, climbing to the highest branches, and from there superintending the affairs of the neighborhood, and making astronomical and meteorological observations. In the spring and autumn she watched from these lofty perches the flight of great flocks of pigeons and crows, with intense but decidedly unfriendly interest. She would scream and scold at them in a most insolent and defiant manner, evidently criticising the order of their march and all their manœuvers and evolutions—for all the world like a newspaper editor, finding fault with the conduct of great armies. Doubtless she was astonished and disgusted to see the great host sweep steadily on, following their leader, paying no heed to her shrieking, railing, evil prophesies. Yet she was never so absorbed by her duties on the watch-tower that she failed to come to her meals. These she took with the family, perched on the back of a chair or the corner of the table. She was very fond of coffee, and was always provided with a cup. She would take it up by the handle with her claws, and drink from it without spilling a drop. A terrible gossip and busy-body was she, taking perpetually and doing all the mischief that lay in her power. She was the terror and torment of all cats and kittens; for, wary and watchful as they might be, Polly was always surprising them by attacks in the rear, and cunning ambuscades, and flank movements. Nothing more still and soft-footed could be imagined than her approaches; nothing more sly, sudden and sharp than the nips she gave with her horrid hooked bill. A cat's extended tail was especially tempting to her. She generally fought the battle out on that line. "In maiden meditation fancy free," this parrot roamed about the yard, and laughed and railed at patient sitting hens, and the proud mothers of newly-hatched chicks and ducklings. Sometimes she would follow a brood about, sneering and advising, until the poor mother was in an agony of worriment. At last she came to grief, in this way: A spirited speckled hen, with a fine brood of young ones, tired of being snubbed and of hearing her offspring depreciated, and shocked at seeing the domestic virtues set at naught by a flaunting foreign fowl, of infidel sentiments, turned upon her, sprang upon her back, and began pecking and tearing at her sleek plumage like mad! The feathers fell all around, like a shower of green snow; and the parrot began screaming with all her might: 'Let up! Let up! Poor Polly! Poor Polly!"

Her mistress came to the rescue, and Polly skulked away to her cage, where she remained several days, sullen and deeply humiliated; but, when she emerged from her retirement, she gave the hens and chickens a wide berth.

Several parrots, the pets and companions of religious persons, have been distinguished by their piety, or what passed for such. These have usually belonged to devout Catholics. I have read of one, named *Vert-Vert*—the inmate of a convent in France, and taught by the holy nuns—who was esteemed a most blessed and miraculously gifted bird. His fame spread far and wide. Many made pilgrimages to the convent, to be edified by his pious exhortations; and at last the nuns of another convent, in a distant province, solicited the loan of him for a few months, for the good of their souls. He went forth as a sort of feathered apostle, followed by the prayers and blessings of the bereaved sisters, and looking very solemn and important. But, unfortunately, on his journey, he was compelled to spend a night on a steamer; and, being kept awake by such new scenes, and perhaps a little seasickness, he listened too much to the unprofitable and profane talk of the sailors and some soldiers who were on board. And so it happened that, when he reached the convent, where he was received with great joy and impressive religious ceremonies, instead of edifying the good sisters with exhortations and chants, delivered in a grave, decorous manner, he horrified them by shouting like a rough old sea captain and swearing like a major general, while he assumed the most knowing, rollicking air imaginable. Those saintly women stopped their ears, and fled from him as though he had been a demon-bird, and he was immediately sent home in utter disgrace. There, through fasts and penances, he was brought round to more correct habits and behavior; but he never became the shining light he had been before his sudden fall. No more pilgrimages were made to his perch. Though grown a sadder and a wiser bird, it was impossible to tell whether he most sorrowed for his fault or regretted the wicked world of which he had had a taste. Still he made a good end, I believe, within the convent's hallowed cloisters.

A certain pious cardinal in Rome once gave a hundred crowns in gold for a parrot that could repeat the Apostles' Creed. Another religiously trained parrot once served as a chaplain on board of a ship—actually reciting the service for the sailors, who listened and responded with becoming solemnity. I have never seen a clerical parrot; but I have seen clergymen who strongly suggested parrots, in going through the solemn lessons they had by rote and not by heart. By the way, the parrot would make a very economical sort of minister. After the first cost of the bird, his education, and decent housing, there would be no demands on the congregation for increase of salary. As he would have no scruples about repeating old sermons, he would not desire new fields of labor. Parrots seldom have any family, so he would expect no donation parties; they never have dyspepsia, so he would require no trips to Europe. The parrot voice is rather harsh, to be sure; but the monotony of such a preacher's discourse would finally insure the quiet repose so desirable for fashionable worshipers, exhausted by week-day pleasures and cares. And, if he could be guarded against the dangerous influence of heretical people and "new lights," his orthodoxy could doubtless be depended upon. He would not, I fear, be very popular in the sewing-circles and Dorcas societies—for he would talk down all the ladies.—*New York Independent.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

DEEP OR SHALLOW PLOWING.

A Quaker farmer of Pennsylvania, who has been disgusted with some of the fine theories discussed by the American Institute Farmers' Club, has been moved to write to that body as follows:

The bare fact that we do sometimes dig materials from the bottom of wells that prove, on exposure, more fertile than the soil above, is not evidence that the subsoil is always of like character. It has so occurred in my experience. When a boy, working for my father, who was a great admirer of Judge Buel, and the *Cultivator* of years ago, we set a bar shear plow built expressly for two pair of stout cattle at 12 inches deep, and kept that depth throughout the field. The result was a very inferior crop, and some disappointment. I waited to see the improvement, but to my eye the damage was plain more years than friend Quinn has been plowing in Jersey. Neither is it true that the system of farming pursued in those days has produced the evil consequences attributed to shallow plowing, such as short, unhealthy growth, insect ravages, and diminished average crops. I am tired of this poor-mouthed croaking.

One would think, from the tenor of our modern papers, that the present farming community are a miserable set of thriftless blockheads, and that even our wives could not make a cup of coffee or cook a steak. The truth is our system has doubled and trebled the produce of Chester, Delaware and Newcastle counties, and advanced the price of land from $18 per acre to $150, and on upward. That system is generally practiced in these parts to-day, and is founded on a seven-field course. First—Corn, with lime applied in quantity, and manure as suited the fancy of the applicant, mostly forty bushels per acre, spread the fall preceding. Second—Oats, barley or potatoes, or all of them, followed in the fall by wheat, with all the manure that could be made on the farm and seeded to grass, which was often allowed an annual dressing of one and one-half bushels plaster per acre, until that field's turn came for corn. Some farms had other resources than the barn-yard for manure, but the great improvement of this section of country has been effected under this system of culture and by men nearly all advocates of deep plowing. Yet our best farms are only plowed eight inches deep, and this depth has been gradually acquired. There are many of us, who are fast growing to be old farmers, that remember the sedge grass and rabbit fields of our boyhood, which being brought under this process, are now the finest green grass pastures, and produce from fifty to one hundred bushels of corn per acre. True, this system was established by our fathers, and in the old fogy times, but it has resulted in many thousand comfortable and even elegant homes, churches, schools, mills, shops, etc., all built up by this shallow system. For this reason the club should pause before adopting friend Greeley's recommendation to turn this immense tract of highly productive soil upside down two or three feet under ground. Now I never wrote where there was danger of being printed before, but if thee would like to see the proof of these things, write me a note and I will attend to it, and if thee comes, I will show thee a broad extent of well cultivated country, an acre or two of old sedge grass yet, and some fine farms owned by men who started life as farmers as bare-handed as hands are made.—*American Farmer.*

How to Fit Collars to Horses' Shoulders.—It is very important to have a collar fit nicely and snugly to the shoulders of the horse. It enables him to work with a great deal more ease and to apply a great deal more strength. It prevents galling and wounding, as the friction is avoided. Collars are so made, or should be so made, as to throw the chief force on the lower part of the shoulder. The horse can apply but little strength on the upper part, and for this reason breast collars are coming greatly into vogue—as the strength is exerted on the lower part of the shoulder. But we started out to tell our readers how to make a new collar to fit the shoulder of the horse. The collar should be purchased of the proper size; just before putting it on, the first time, immerse it in water, letting it remain about a minute, and immediately put it on the horse, being careful to have the hames so adjusted at the top and bottom as to fit the shoulder, and then put the horse to work. The collar, by being wet, will adapt itself to the shoulder, and should dry on the horse. When taken off it should be left in the same shape it occupied on the horse, and ever after you will have a snug fitting collar and no wounds.—*Valley Farmer.*

CHOWDER.

We copy as follows from the *Turf, Field and Farm:*

Daniel Webster's Chowder.—Four tablespoonfuls of onions fried with pork.

One quart of boiled potatoes, well mashed.

One and one-half pounds of ship biscuit, broken.

One teaspoonful of thyme.

One teaspoonful of summer savory.

One-half bottle of mushroom catsup.

One bottle of port or claret.

One-half nutmeg, grated.

A few cloves, mace, allspice, and slices of lemon and some black pepper.

Six pounds of blue or white cat, cut in slices.

Twenty five oysters.

The whole to be put in a pot, covered with an inch of water, cooked slowly and stirred gently.

Mr. Scott, of great reputation both as an angler and a caterer, publishes the following in the New York *Spirit of the Times:*

'The old-fashioned iron pot is the best to make it in, but in lieu of it a copper bottomed saucepan, as deep as it is wide, will answer. First take your fish—almost any kind will answer, but cod and sea bass are the best—clean and scale your fish, and cut them into pieces two inches square; parboil a few onions; peel a few potatoes and quarter them; cut up some salt pork into the thinnest possible slices, and cover the bottom and sides of your pot with it to prevent your chowder from burning; place upon the pork a layer of fish, and season it with salt and a little black pepper. (Since I read 'My Peninsular Medal,' I have been very chary of black pepper, for that authority states that it inflames the stomach without stimulating it, while cayenne stimulates without inflaming; but a dash of black pepper is useful for its fragrance.) Next, a layer of the parboiled onions, quartered; next, a layer of potatoes, and season the layers; next, a layer of ripe tomatoes, sliced and seasoned (tomato requires more salt than other vegetables;) next, a layer of cracked sea biscuit; next, a layer of fish; then sprinkle this layer with infinitessimal pieces of salt pork, but sparingly; then your layers of onions, potatoes, tomatoes and sea bicuit, with proper seasoning of each layer; pour water enough to cover the contents of the pot, but no more; cover the pot and put it away over a slow fire, where it will simmer or boil slowly for an hour and a half. A half hour before dishing the chowder, pour upon it a bottle of Burgundy or claret. In seasoning the different layers of the chowder, tomato catsup will answer where ripe tomatoes cannot be had. Sauces are also introduced sometimes, and in case the party has been used to highly-seasoned food, either Harvey, Soyer or Worcestershire sauces may be used sparingly. Many prefer to season with a greater variety of spices and condiments. I often season with allspice, but camp chowder should be simple, and composed of edibles easily obtainable.'

Making Tomato Vinegar.—In reply to a query on this subject, published in our Club recently, Mr. S. H. Kridelbaugh, agricultural editor of *The National Platform*, Des Moines, Iowa, writes us as follows: 'In your columns of the 9th May, 1868, I see an inquiry from J. D. T., Norfolk, Virginia, concerning tomato vinegar, and for his benefit, and all others who may have use for it, I here relate my process for manufacturing that article: Take one bushel of ripe tomatoes, wash them in an open tub, and add one quart of molasses that weighs eleven pounds to the gallon, and thoroughly mix the whole together, in which condition let the tub stand several days, not neglecting to frequently stir the mixture in it. When a decided vinegar odor is given off, the juice should be strained from the pomace and put into casks, and let stand until the process is completed. Vinegar thus made is equal to the best, and to succeed in its manufacture only requires faithfully following out these directions.'—*Rural New Yorker.*

SCIENTIFIC.

MISCELLANEA.

Concerning Claret.—The Lyons (France) *Medical Gazette* asserts that clarets called *pure* frequently contain alum in considerable quantity; and a doctor, writing to the same journal, states that, after unsuccessfully treating a whole family for acute stomachic pains, it occurred to him to analyze their wine, when he found alum to the extent of two drachms per bottle in it. When the wine was changed, the gastralgia ceased. It seems hardly probable that alum alone would be introduced in such proportion into simple grape-juice; and one is led to infer that the liquid was altogether a concoction, of which the mineral salt was a prominent ingredient. If the French wines supplied to natives are thus sophisticated, what are we to expect of the pure and wholesome drinks that flow into our own market?

A French chemist tells the Academy of Sciences that he believes he has discovered a philosopher's stone in a veritable means of fabricating real diamonds. His process consists in vaporizing molten iron, and condensing the vapor in a peculiar manner, when, as he says, the diamond *ought to be* one of the products of the condensation. Granted that it ought to be, the question is, *will* it be? The alchemist does not state whether he has actually made a jewel; but M. Dumas, the secretary of the Academy, says that 'the experiment is worth trying.'

One of the most extensive shoe manufacturers in Lynn worked seven years on his bench to gain a capital of $1,135, with which he commenced business. His earnings were $5 a week, and he spent but $3 for all expenses. Now he has become a wealthy man, and a liberal one withal. During 1867 he did a business of $300,000, whose profits were $40,000, and the total loss by bad debts was one case of boots worth $150.

Hydrophobia.—Another cure for hydrophobia is announced. It is said that horseradish and sweet oil—a tablespoonful of this mixture as often as it can be swallowed and retained on the stomach, together with a poultice of the same over the wound—has proved a cure for this appalling malady.

When gunpowder is heated nearly up to the point of decomposition previously to ignition, the force of its explosion is greatly increased. It is stated that a temperature of 160 degrees Fahr. increases the force of the explosion one-fifth, while a temperature of 400 degrees nearly doubles it.

Importation of Steam Plows.—Congress has just passed a joint resolution admitting steam plows free of duty for one year from June 30, 1868. We hope this will be taken advantage of, and that the practicability of plowing by steam may have a fair trial in this country.

Mosquito Bites.—As a remedy for mosquito bites, keep a vial of glycerine at hand, and apply freely to the bites. It will relieve the irritation and swelling at once. One application is generally sufficient.—*American Artisan.*

Refrigerating Cars.—The experiment, tried a year ago, of bringing fresh animal food from the West in refrigerating cars has this season been repeated with very great success, a car from Illinois having arrived in New York city, on the 14th inst., laden with beef, mutton, poultry, etc., most of which was slaughtered on the 4th and 5th of the month, when the thermometer ranged from ninety to one hundred degrees, and which reached its destination in a perfectly sweet and juicy condition. The external appearance of this car is similar to an ordinary freight car. At each end on the car a partition forms a spacious ice box, each of which is filled with ice, placed on a grate in such a manner as to allow a current of cold air to circulate constantly through a flue near the top of the car, over the ice, down to the floor, then up among the poultry, mutton and beef, and again around through the flue, and over the ice. The circulation of air is effected by a large ventilator wheel placed horizontally at the top of the car, near the middle. The forward movement of the car keeps this wheel in motion, which in turn produces a current of cold air constantly from the ice to the meat in one direction, and from the meat to the ice in another direction. By this means every piece of meat is kept at a uniform temperature of about forty degrees during the entire passage of about six days and nights, while the car is exposed by day to the fervid heat of the summer.—*American Artisan.*

John Morley, the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, is the author of the fine critical paper on 'The Spanish Gypsy' in the last number of *Macmillan's Magazine.*

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The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1868 closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

EIGHT TERM OF FOUR MONTHS.

Collegiate.....$24 00.....Preparatory.....$20 00
Elementary.... 10 00.....Primary..... 13 00

LONG TERM OF SIX MONTHS.

Collegiate.....$30 00.....Elemeotary.....$24 00
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Modern Languages. (extra) $2 00 per month.

No Incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at $15 00 per month. Tuition due upon entrance in Specie — a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other—Address—O. H. McOmber, Pres't., Chappell Hill, Texas.
july-13-tf

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,

BROOKHAVEN, MISS

128 miles from New Orleans, on N. O. J. & G. N. Rail Road.

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There is a full corps of teachers; the instruction will be thorough; the discipline firm and strict.

The building is large and well arranged; the play ground ample; the location healthy.

The Institution is under control of the M. E. Church, South.

The entire expenses in the Collegiate Department for board, tuition, books and incidentals (not including music and the ornamental branches) need not exceed $125 00 for term of twenty weeks.

Each boarder must furnish her towels, one pair of blankets and sheets.

For further information, address
REV. H. F. JOHNSON,
jy-13-0m Pres't Whitworth Female College.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,

Washington county, Virginia.

The FALL SESSION of this institution begins on the 20th of August next.

Our terms, for a session of five months, are as follows:

Tuition in Collegiate course, payable in advance	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, payable in advance	10 00
Board, at $13 per month	65 00
Washing	7 50

Tuition in the Preparatory Department is $5 less. Board is payable monthly in advance. Students supply their own beds and furniture for their rooms, and take their meals with the families boarding them.

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For a catalogue, or for any other information, address E. E. WILEY, Pres't.,
je27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

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G. W. W. GOODWYN,
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62 Camp street,
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Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
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GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK, *Late Chief Justice La.*

RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,

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The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Eastoo, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

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Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

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A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

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aug24 1y

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Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE,

Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Under the patronage of the Mobile Conference.

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Mrs Kate Richardson, Co-principal.

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RATES.—In compliance with the resolution of the Mobile Conference, Tuition has been reduced thirty per cent. in this institution for the term just commenced.

Tuition in Primary Department, $3 per month. In Collegiate Department, including Latin and Vocal Music, $6 per month. Drawing, Painting and Music extra.

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The above, with washing and lights, $25.

Boarding pupils received at any time during the year, and charged only from time of entrance.

BENEFICIARIES.—Daughters of all ministers of the gospel, engaged exclusively in the exercise of their holy calling, are entitled to instruction, in the regular course, free of charge.

For circular of particulars address the President, or F. F. HEMPHILL,
mar14 3m Secretary of Local Board.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

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To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

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Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

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Patent Texas Tonic.

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For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAML. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS EKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
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Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

sep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

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Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lanterns from the small Hand to the large Station. FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

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No 74 Camp street,
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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

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TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
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Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

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For further information apply for circular to
O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

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LADIES AND GENTS,

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BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

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VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 *East Second Street,*
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Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

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Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

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This Invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

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AT AUBURN, ALA.

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The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.
nov 31-2m C RAIFORD, Sec'y of Board.

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Southern Methodist Publishing House

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NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin $1 00

"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker.....$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt..... 6 50

ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans.. 2 00

BILL ARP..... 1 50

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Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.

Catalogues sent to all who request it.

Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respect fully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't, of Board Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

With the exception of a moderate business in the supply of country orders by the wholesale trade, the general market has continued extremely dull since our last weekly report. A wide difference between the views of factors and buyers has prevented the execution of some small orders pending for our leading staple, the movement in which has been of limited extent. The new crop has commenced coming in as freely as expected, the receipts thus far embracing 9 bales up to last Saturday, and 38 since. Nothing of any moment has been done in sugar and molasses, very little in tobacco, and only a jobbing and retail business in Western produce, without any material variation in prices.

The weather has been clear and pleasant, but with showers on Saturday and Monday, indicating that the rainy weather is not yet over in the country. All our accounts from the interior complain of too much rain for the cotton, and some state that the crop has been already materially injured. The boll worm, also, is said to be doing injury, and upon the whole the intelligence received is rather of a discouraging character. Much will depend on the weather for the rest of the season.

The river remains about the same, being twelve feet six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed on Friday at a complete stand-still, and with no basis for regular quotations, since which, the accounts from both Liverpool and New York being of a favorable tenor, factors have been more stringent in their pretensions. On Saturday operations continued suspended, encouraging accounts from Liverpool, where prices had advanced ¼d., Middling Uplands being quoted at 10¼d. and Orleans at 10⅜d., inducing factors to ask from one to two cents above the limits of pending orders. We noticed, however, a sale of 2 bales of the new crop, classing Middling, taken for shipment to New York, at 32c. On Monday 17 bales sold at full prices, and a mixed lot of 46 bales, which, from its irregular character, could hardly be regarded as a basis for quotations. In view, however, of a further improvement at Liverpool, where Middling Uplands had risen to 10⅞d. and Orleans to 11⅛d., factors asked still higher prices, claiming 26c. for Good Ordinary, 27½ to 28c. for Low Middling, and 29 to 30c. for Middling, the inside figures of which were fully one cent above the views of buyers. On Tuesday we noticed further sales of 30 bales of the better qualities; 2 bales new Middling sold at 30c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 100 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 68 bales, against 39 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 29 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 587,189 bales, against 711,850 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 292,082 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 13,246 bales to Great Britain, of 92,799 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 788 to France.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	25 to 26
Low Middling	27 to 28
Middling	29 to 30
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days. 172	
Arrived previously....658975-659147	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc.	8019—667166
	682422
Exported past three days. 265	
Exported previously. 680282—680547	
Stock on hand and on shipboard	1875

SUGAR.—During the past three days the market for foreign sugars has been quiet, but firm. On Saturday a lot of 210 hogsheads Cuba sugar sold on private terms. The small amount of Louisiana sugar now on hand has been retailing at 13¾ to 15¼c. per pound for fair to prime, 16¼ to 16⅜c. for yellow clarified, and 17c. for white.

MOLASSES.—There is still no market for this article. Holders ask 45 to 50c. per gallon, but sales of large lots could not be effected at all.

FLOUR.—Since our review of Saturday the flour market has been dull and prices a shade easier.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 18, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12 to12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	— to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	4 to 8
Calves, per head	4 to 7

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO.
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	0 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	18 00
Spades	11 00	19 00
Axes	12 00	17 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	20	26
East India	24	26
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb		9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 20	1 25
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		7 50
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	13 00	14 00
English, Firo	45 00	50 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	15½	17½
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	nono	hero
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Brazlers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	23
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y		3½
—St. Domingo	4	
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 25	1 75
Madder	16	18
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	10	25
Feathers, ₩ lb		
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 80	
Herrings	60	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl		21 00
—— No. 2		17 00
—— No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	0
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	8 25	8 50
Extra	8 75	13 50
Fine	6 00	7 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		16
Figs, Drum	18	
Dried Apples	6	6½
Currants, Zante	8	
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	hero
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		
Sicily ₩ box		
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 85
Canada	2 90	
Oats	65	
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 10	1 15
Beans, ₩ bbl		
Hops, ₩ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	21
Hay, Western, ₩ ton		27 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	7	10
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	
Castings, American	6½	8
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled		
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	1 75	
Pitch	4 50	5 00
Rosin A No. 1	2 75	4 00
No. 2	2 50	
No. 3	2 00	2 25
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon		40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 53	1 55
Coal Oil	41	42
In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude		80
Refined	1 00	
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		35 00
Cotton Seed		
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	nons	here
" Western	18 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	31 00	
Prime Mess	27 00	
Hog, round, ₩ lb		
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb		
Do., canvassed	18	20
Sides	16	17
Shoulders	13	14
Green Shoulders		13
Lard, Prime, in tierces		19
In kegs	21	
Fair, in tierces		17
Butter, Northern	35	42
Western	27	34
Cheese, American	7	19
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 00	4 00
Onions	4 50	5 00
Green Apples	4 00	5 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10½
India	10½	10½
Carolina		12½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 45
from store	2 55	2 60
coarse, cargo		2 50
from warehouse	2 55	2 60
from store	2 40	2 45
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	1 90	2 00
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	8	10
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	21	22
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	18	23
Texas, (Gi Merino	20	

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OFFICE—113 CAMP STREET.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

A few days ago a writer in the *National Intelligencer* distinctly and specifically charged, (1) that the Radical leaders have determined, in spite of the will of the people, to make the General of the Army the chief executive officer of the nation, by force if necessary, and (2) that Gen. Grant is a party to this conspiracy.

The Radical Senaters from Alabama, at the instance of the Revolutionary Committee at Washington, telegraphed to their friends in the Legislatnre of Alabama, in substance, that they must prevent an election for President in this State.

We have it from a Radical occnpying a prominent position in that party in this State, threugh a source unquestionably correct, that he was assured by the leaders of that party, at Montgomery, that Grant was to be the next President, by force if necessary, and that letters from those near that General in Washington were shown him in order to convince him, and that he had acted upon that information in identifying himself with the Radical party.

It is only with reference to this plan that we can account fer the determined efforts of Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, to insugurate hostilities in those States.

It is only on the supposition that the revolutionists intend to prevent an election this fall that we can account for the remarkable fact that they are as yet making nothing like a systematic canvass of any one of the Northern States.

It is only as a preparation of the public mind for the development of their scheme that they would have ordered the Legislatures of Florida and Alabama to enact laws preventing the holding of elections in those States; for this legislation, if an election be held, will cost Gen. Grant twice as many Northern votes as his friends could have hoped to secnre in the South.

Bloodshed in the South may not be absolutely necessary to the success of the revolutionary plans, but it would greatly aid them, and hence the conduct of Brownlow and Warmoth, and the incendiary harangues of the lesser agents of the Washington Directory in Alabama. Indeed, if they can provoke anything like a serious outbreak in Tennessee or Louisiana, or succeed in bringing about a war of races in Alabama or other Southern States, their work, as we can easily see, will be half accomplished.

But with or without the desired disturbances or conflicts in the South, we think they propose something like this: Congress will reassemble in September. At once a law will be passed making General Grant next in order of succession to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson will be impeached, convicted and deposed. Gen. Grant will be inaugurated as Mr. Johnson's successor. And it will be declared that this term of office is four years from his inauguration. All will be done under the forms of law. Any opposition must take the appearance of resistance to lawful authority, and that will be fatal to it, for the people will not look beneath the forms into the legality of legislation. And to further satisfy the people, the Supreme Court has done enough to leave no doubt it will give the sanction of the judicial department to whatever Congress may do.

It is six weeks until the reassembling of Congress. The people *may* by that time take such an attitude as to intimidate the conspirators. God *may* put it into their hearts to realize their danger, and thus save them. But the *denoument*, for weal or woe, is at hand.

In the meantime, our course at the South is plain. We must scrupulously keep the peace, quietly for the time being submit to the authorities placed over us by Congress, and by all means in our power unite the two races here for action at the ballot-box, or, if need be, in defense of our homes and property and liberty. There must be no antagonism among us. We must live together, black and white, in peace, and all prosper and be happy, or cut each other's throats until one or the other is exterminated. United, we can live through the progressing revolution, and in the end perhaps hold the power to shape it for our good and that of our children. Divided, we will be the prey of ourselves, the mock and scorn of our enemies, the pity of the world.—*Selma Times and Messenger.*

When we feel a strong desire to thrust our advice upon others, it is usually because we suspect their weakness; but we ought rather to suspect our own.

A NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new M street Methodist Southern Church, of which the Rev. W. V. Tudor is pastor, was an occasion of more than ordinary interest and importance. We copy the following from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 5th instant:

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.—LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.

The religious and Masonic ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church South, corner of Ninth and K streets, were witnessed yesterday evening by a large concourse of spectators. The project of erecting the sacred edifice originated with the members of the M street Methodist Church some six or seven months since, and purchasing a lot upon the ground mentioned, at a cost of $20,000, they prepared at once to build. The architect, S. T. G. Morsell, submitted the plan of a building, sixty-two by ninety feet, to be of press-brick, angular roof, and plain style of architecture, similar to many of the churches of the same persuasion in other cities. Approval was given to the plan by the committee, Rev. W. V. Tudor, prospective pastor, being one, and preparations were at once made to commence the work, lay the corner-stone, and proceed as rapidly with the erection of the church as possible.

The members of the M street church, assisted by others throughout the city, subscribed money, selected the day for the gratifying solemnities, and with the same enterprise as the Methodist who hews his way with his axe into the forests of the far West—who erects his little chapel—who has been the pioneer of religion to the Rocky Mountains—with the same zeal these ladies and gentlemen went energetically to the work, not forgetting the increased growth of the East, and the necessity of places of worship to correspond with the population.

The Masonic fraternity met at their asylums at four P. M., and with Heald's Band in attendance prepared to take a part in the proceedings. Around and about Ninth and K streets a large crowd gathered long ere the hour announced for the ceremonies. A stand was erected in the middle of the lot, and accommodations made for the clergy, orators, reporters, etc., and where ample opportunity was afforded to members of the press to make their notes.

Rev. Mr. Tudor rose and said they would have a collection taken up, as the rule had always been in a Methodist assemblage to have one. After the collection Rev. A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore, was introduced. He said he was rather unfortunately situated, as Dr. Samson had given them a text upon which he did not feel at liberty to enlarge. It was true that the church was essentially unlike that of any other body.

What distinguished the church from all other associations of the earth? It was not simply a gathering of men—that which lies at the base of the church was character. The church was not a piece of mechanism, but a living organism.—The church of Christ was an aggregation, a gathering together of all those who had felt the power of a spiritual life. God's kingdom was founded long before any of these circumstances upon which we say so much existed. God has said: 'He had set his kingdom upon the holy hill of Zion.' When we consider that outside the limits of time, when the circumstances of life were unknown, when the church of God was established, we must know that, so long established, the church must stand. Among angels and men, wherever spiritual things exist, there is power. All the oppression and tyranny of the Roman empire would have accomplished nothing against God's creatures had not men's hearts been corrupt.

The power that builds a church lies in the hearts of men. When we look at all other things we look merely at results. Where did the present idea of the church find its origin? There was a power in the person, the humanity of Jesus Christ, that bound men to him; and when he said to his disciples, 'Follow me,' they needed nothing more to induce them to follow him. They went out with the same power that possessed Christ, and that power induced others to follow them. He intended that his church should live. He intended that wherever the disciples went they should preach, and with power—the power given them by him.

He spoke for some time, and concluded by wishing the church a career of prosperity and happiness, trusting in the power and strength of the Almighty.

Rev. Mr. Tudor, pastor of the Fourteenth street Methodist Episcopal Church, next addressed the assemblage. He said they had laid the corner-stone, and hoped soon to rear up a church to the credit and good of mankind, and to the glory of God. He hoped that all denominations would work in unity, and join in one accord in the work of the Almighty.

After singing the doxology, the audience was dismissed by a benediction by Rev. Dr. Samson, and the audience dispersed.

WHITHER ARE WE TENDING?—WHAT NEXT?

Last week we published an incendiary extract from a public address made to the freedmen of this county, by Daniel Price, teacher of the negro school, in which assassination of the whites was advised. We withheld comment to afford Mr. Price an opportunity to enter a disclaimer, if he had any to make. No refutation or explanation of the charge embraced in the extract has been made. Instead of being afforded the gratification of publishing to the world a disclaimer of either the language or the sentiments attributed to Mr. Price, it becomes our duty to lay before the public the following, copied from the original document:

LIVINGSTON, Ala., July 8, 1868.

MR. THOMAS TARTT: A colored man, (David Brown,) a member of the *Union League*, was beaten by you for the sole reason that he was a member of the League. This is the man's own statement, and you are probably aware that his affidavit in a court of justice will carry as much weight as yours. You know very well there is no possible redress for him, at present, from the courts. Now, for your information, I will state that the members of the League are mutually bound to protect each other, and if it becomes necessary, in order to do this, to treat you or any one else with violence. Shoulder the blame yourself. You whites who learned nothing from the war, will, it is hoped, soon learn to attend to your own duties, and they will be *made* learn that there is a difference in whaling a freedman and pounding a slave; it is a game that two can play at now, and he only needs some one to start him to make as efficient a workman as any of the NOBLE CHIVALRY *of the sunny South*. I will tell you candidly if we cannot get protection from the laws we will have it from somewhere else.

Respectfully, etc.,

DANIEL PRICE.

The circumstances eliciting the above, as related to us, are these: the negro, David Brown, was formerly in the employ of Mr. Tartt, but had been discharged for cause, and forbidden to come on the place. He twice afterwards went upon the place of Mr. T., and was warned off. He returned a third time, and was in the act of stealing some of Mr. Tartt's property, when that gentleman discovered him, and struck him a few blows. Hence the communication of Mr. Price, in which the civil law is set at defiance, and the objects of the League are voluntarily disclosed.—*Livingston Journal.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Fuller was commissioned this afternoon as Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

The following is an extract from Evarts' opinion:

Nothing can be less in accordance with the nature of our government or the disposition of our people than a frequent or ready resort to military aid in execution of the duties confided to civil officers. Courage, vigor and intrepidity are appropriate qualities for the civil service which the marshals of the United States are expected to perform, and a reinforcement of their power by extraordinary means is permitted by the law only in extraordinary emergencies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Generals Rousseau and Fuller are both making preparations to repair to their respective posts in Louisiana.

Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, refuses to administer the official oath to O'Neill, appointed by the President United States Attorney, on the ground that under the tenure-of-office act the President could not appoint.

LETTER FROM DR. PIERCE.

We copy the following letter, from Dr. Lovick Pierce, from the *Nashville Christian Advocate*:

I am looking to a trip with my bishop to Kentucky next month, and now expect to be in Nashville the first Sunday, being the 6th day. The bishop speaks of going out to Franklin. I undertake this journey to comply with the wishes so often made by my Kentucky friends. The bishop earnestly advises it. Old men are naturally afraid of that which is high; some of them, also, of that which is long. In this last evidence of old age I am not so timid. Since the first of May up to date I have traveled fully fifteen hundred miles, preached seventy-three sermons, lectured many Sunday schools, and much of the time endured the most intense heat I ever suffered in my life. But through it, and under it all, I have been kept in fine health. If I was to claim any excellency in the line of apostolicity, I would claim it on this ground: So much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel in Nashville, and Kentucky also; but my courage is more easily challenged than in days of yore. But if I can gratify, and especially benefit, my friends in Kentucky, I will endeavor to do so, beginning at the Kentucky Conference and visiting a few places, so as to resume my own work in South Georgia Conference by the first Sunday in October. Our general news is, that while we are far below our proper grade in spiritual godliness, still the evils which were hindering our onward and upward course are giving away to evident signs of a more genuine Methodistic piety. And here let me say, that in my opinion this better state of the church has been excited into budding beauty and hopeful promise by this institution of district meetings and the use made of them. They are a new order of class meetings, leading to a more thorough knowledge of the church, and of one another. To these voluntary associations I add the wise provisions of our authoritative church meetings. These, if faithfully carried out, can improve what a voluntary association can only commend. Through church meetings, properly held, and thereby our Discipline once more restored to its moral majesty, the triumph of Methodism is only a question of time; but I tremble for our ark whenever church meetings are either neglected or misused.

COLUMBUS, August 11, 1868.

COL. THOMAS C. JOHNSON.

The body of Col. Johnson reached this city last week, and was interred from Centenary Church with appropriate funeral services. There was no sermon. The pure life and valuable services of this lamented gentleman will be commemorated by an appropriate discourse at a future day. We have at last learned how he came to so sudden and terrible a death. He was en route from New York to St. Louis, and had reached Matteon, Illinois, by the night train. At this place the sleeping car is detached and run back upon a switch. Being still in this car, and learning that the train was passing off, he ran to the end and leaped off, not observing, in the momentary excitement, that the car was still in motion. In leaping he fell just before the wheels, the brakes of which broke his back, and otherwise injured him, causing his death in a few hours. He was able, after receiving these injuries, to dictate a dispatch to his family, but this was soon followed by another, that told us he was no more a citizen of this world. When we have a full account of his last moments we shall doubtless learn in the midst of bodily torture he felt a Divine peace in his soul and a full assurance of eternal blessedness. How uncertain is life! When we last saw our friend he was in Centenary Church, at the meeting of the college trustees. When we entered that church again it was to read over his noble and manly form the solemn burial service of the church.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

Men change, but truth never. The sweep of time bears on its surface a thousand floating things, but in its calm and tranquil depths lie unmoved the pearls and diamonds which beauty covets and wisdom labors to secure.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

W. Pope Noble offered the following:

WHEREAS, Grave charges are current, affecting the official honesty and integrity of Gov. H. C. Warmoth, and it is alleged proofs can be adduced establishing his complicity in acts of fraud and corruption in his administration of the State government; therefore

"*Be it Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate these charges, and if established, that the same committee be authorized and instructed to prepare articles of impeachment forthwith against H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

"W. POPE NOBLE,
of Orleans."

Mr. Noble stated that rumors and certified statements affecting the official integrity of H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, had been current on the streets and in the newspapers for some time. It was due both to the House and Senate that these charges be investigated, that it may be ascertained whether they are true or false, and so proclaim it.

Mr. Peter Harper, (Rad.,) of St. Charles, was not in favor of suspending the rules to entertain a resolution which was brought up for political capital.

Dr. Gray, of St. James, was opposed to suspending the rules, and characterized the resolution as a "bombshell" stuffed for the sake of political capital.

Mr. Heidenhain, (Rad.,) was in favor of suspending the rules, and for his part was in favor of appointing a committee to investigate the charges, for the reason that if it were done otherwise the Democratic papers in the city would "howl" about it.

Dr. Gray, (Rad.,) of St. James, was in favor of letting them howl. There was no one that these same Democratic papers howled about more than himself, (Heidenhain,) and yet it did not seem to have any effect.

R. H. Isabelle (c. Rad.) and Wm. Murrell (c. Rad.) were both opposed to suspending the rules.

F. Morey, (Rad.,) of Ouachita, was in favor of suspending the rules, in order that an investigation may be had, and characterized the motive of Mr. Noble as right.

The yeas and nays were called upon the motion, but the rules were not suspended.

The vote of the House against the proposed inquiry was 43, and 21 for it, all the friends of Gov. Warmoth voting in the majority.

But a few weeks ago the predecessor of the present Governor, a gentleman of the highest reputation in this State, who was never before suspected, much less charged with any breach of law, duty or morality, was compelled to appear and answer to a charge of one of the gravest offences known to the law, upon the information of an ignorant negro and recent slave, who could not write, and had no knowledge of the very complaint to which his mark was affixed. Everybody knew how false, vile and dishonest this charge against Governor Baker was, and yet that gentleman and honored public official did not hesitate to appear before a partisan judge, and demand an investigation of the matter. It was only after the investigation had exposed the utter falsehood and corrupt purposes of the accusation that it was abandoned, and the Governor discharged of the foul imputations which had been made against him.—*New Orleans Times.*

Gen. Buchanan Relinquishes the Freedmen's Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Aug. 24, 1868.
Orders No. 16.

In compliance with paragraph 7, General Orders No. 55, War Department, dated Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1868, the undersigned relinquishes the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, to Brevet Major Gen. Edward Hatch, Colonel, 9th Cavalry.

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana.

When I see the most enchanting beauty that earth can show me, I yet think there is something far more glorious; methinks I see a kind of higher perfection peeping through the frailty of a face.—*Owen Feltham.*

There is only one objection to people who "mean well," and that is, they never find time to carry out their meaning.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.—It gives us real satisfaction to announce that our excellent friend and brother, Rev. James A. Duncan, D.D., is now the president of Randolph Macon College.

Dr. Garland not being able to accept the presidency, by reason of other engagements, the trustees, by their committee, unanimously selected Dr. Duncan for the presidency. After most mature reflection, he determined to accept the position. We are glad he has done so, for we feel certain that, with such a corps of associates as the committee of the board will place with him in the professorships, there will come to the institution the greatest prosperity. With Dr. Duncan's talents, and eloquence, and learning, with his life-long devotion to the church—for he was born a Methodist, and we may say grew up in the college, being the son of Professor Duncan, who so long filled with eminent ability the chair of ancient languages—these, with his genial and engaging manners, his remarkable capacity for winning the confidence and love of young people, and his power as a preacher, eminently fit him for the position to which he has been called.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

A GREAT WANT.—'The man of God' who officiated at the interment of the remains of Thaddeus Stevens was so powerfully moved by a sense of the irreparable loss which religion and humanity have sustained in the departure of 'a great and good man,' as to give expression to the wish that he might be favored with 'another man like Thaddeus Stevens.' Will all the people say 'amen?' Very doubtful. However, we publish what this holy man says about the great void, and the angel that was sent to bear God's servant to the skies. He says:

'We had hoped that a favoring Providence would have spared your Representative at least till the close of another session of Congress, for grave questions are pending, involving the interests of thirty millions of people, which seem to us to require prominently his wise counsels and executive skill. But it is otherwise ordered, no doubt wisely; therefore we bow in submission to the will of the Supreme Ruler, who, when the clock of time struck the hour, sent his angel to unbar the gates of the future, and said to his servant: 'Well done; come up higher!' And now, till the morning of the resurrection, we commit all that remains of our departed friend to the grave, and to the guardianship of that God who watches alike over the living and the dead; and as the month of the grave closes upon this sacred dust, we will pray God to give to Vermont another son—to Lancaster another citizen—to Pennsylvania another statesman—to the country another patriot—to the poor another friend—to freedom another advocate—to the race another benefactor, and to the world another man like Thaddeus Stevens.'—*Lynchburg Examiner.*

HOW TO READ THE CLOUDS.—Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard edged, oily-looking clouds, wind. A dark, gloomy blue sky is windy; but a light, bright blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally the softer clouds look the less wind, but perhaps more rain may be expected; and the harder, more "greasy," rolled, tufted or rugged, the stronger the coming wind will prove. Also a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet; and a greenish, sickly-looking color, wind and rain. Thus, by the prevalence of red, yellow or other tints the coming weather may be foretold very nearly; indeed, if aided by instruments, almost exactly. Small inky-looking clouds foretell rain; light send clouds, driving across heavy masses, show wind and rain; but if alone may indicate wind only.

There is a Christian friendship which human philosophy seldom comprehends; it is the association of two souls who put in common their faith and prayers, and raise themselves together toward God.

The pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

Live within your means if you have means within which to live.

THE DOOR OF THE HEART.

Tyle the Door carefully, Brothers of skill,
Vigilant workers in Valley and Hill;
"Cowans and eavesdroppers" ever alert,
Tyle the Door carefully, Door of the Heart.

CHORUS—Carefully, carefully,
Tyle the Door carefully,
Tyle the Door carefully,
Door of the Heart!

Guard it from envyings, let them not in,
Malice and whisperings—creatures of sin;
Bid all unrighteousness sternly depart,
Brothers in holiness Tyling the Heart.

CHORUS—Hollily, hollily,
Tyle the Door hollily,
Tyle the Door hollily,
Door of the Heart!

But should the Angels of mercy draw nigh,
Messengers sent from the Master on high,
Should they come knocking with mystical art,
Joyfully open the Door of the Heart.

CHORUS—Joyfully, joyfully,
Ope the Door joyfully,
Ope the Door joyfully,
Door of the Heart!

Are they not present, those Angels, to-night,
Laden with riches and sparkling with light?
Oh! to enjoy all the bliss they impart,
Let us in gratitude open the Heart.

CHORUS—Gratefully, thankfully,
Ope the Door thankfully,
Ope the Door thankfully,
Door of the Heart!

PREACHING TO CHILDREN.

MR. EDITOR: The relation of a pastor to the children of his charge is like that of a shepherd to the lambs of his flock. It is his duty to make special efforts to bring them to a saving knowledge of Christ as early as possible, and to "feed the flock of God over which the Holy Ghost has made him overseer," and of which they constitute an important part. Christ, that great and good Shepherd of the sheep, whose example we should all endeavor to follow, "gathers the lambs with his arms, and carries them in his bosom."—Isaiah xl, 11. The best means of accomplishing this great work for the children is to preach to them at stated times from the pulpit, with a view to immediate results. By this I do not mean lectures on morals or Scripture incidents, important as these may be, but presenting and elucidating to them the grand and glorious truths of Christianity, and enforcing upon them the high and holy obligations of religion. The Sabbath school is sometimes given to the children as a kind of substitute for public worship and public preaching. "By what authority do we these things, and who gave us this authority?" God sent us to preach the Gospel, and to preach it to every creature; and we have as much authority to substitute a Bible class for this with adults as we have to substitute a Sabbath school for it with children. Sabbath schools and Bible classes are highly important for those for whom they are respectively designed; but they are less important and of less authority than the stated and public ministration of the Word. The minds and hearts of children are the virgin soil in which to plant good seed, with the hope of an abundant yield. What folly is there in passing by good ground, and sowing by the wayside, on stony places, and among thorns! Let us rather plant and cultivate that fresh and fertile soil, which will "bring forth, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold." Some parents are opposed to their children joining the church and becoming religious while young. Christ administers a solemn rebuke to such parents by saying: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Where else had our children better be than within the pales of the church and in the arms of Jesus, except in heaven? And how shall we better bring them there than by preaching to them, as God has commanded us to do?

W. B. LEWIS.

A TRACT of land containing 330 acres, with a mill on it, was sold recently in Rockingham Co., N. C., for $330. Three thousand acres of land in Angeline county, Texas, lately sold at sheriff's sale for $60.

IT is more easy to be wise for others than for ourselves.—*La Rochefaucauld.*

Eastern Shore, Mobile Conference.

MR. EDITOR: While laboring in the army as missionary to Clayton's division, to which I had been assigned by Bishop Andrew, in December, 1864, I found myself drawn, by the moving of my "charge," from "Blue Grass" to the "Sand," and as a part of our division was left on picket at Eastern Shore, I had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of nearly or quite all the citizens of that county.

Feeling myself somewhat drawn out after them, because of the goodness of their hearts, I have, of course, felt a desire ever since to pay them my respects. Accordingly, on my return from your city, a few weeks since, when I arrived at Mobile I took passage on board the little steamer Annie, where I met Dr. Hamilton. This was very pleasant to meet that venerable man, to hear him speak in words of kindness—not the man I had taken him to be at all, but gentle, kind, loving, courteous—anything else than the austerity I had thought. He is a true disciple, a master of logic, a thorough divine, a close friend, a fatherly and industrious pastor. I saw but little of him on the boat. He seemed to know every one, and every one to know him. A company of young men on my left seemed to take great delight in taking the name of the Lord God in vain till the Doctor appeared, and afterward not one oath did I hear from them.

But we are at the landing. The Doctor has gone ashore and called me. "Here," said he, "is Brother Grace," whom I was proud to meet, for, although I was unacquainted with him, I had heard of his works, and before leaving the shore I had the pleasure of seeing for myself his way of doing business.

I found the faithful few still there, and a long list of new names added. A splendid choir has been introduced, pretty gravel walks to the church door from the outside gate, and neatness and prosperity generally prevail.

As a pastor Brother Grace has been very efficient—abundant in labors. He has done much for the broken down church on that side of the bay, and is still doing well. His estimable lady is also a power there for good, as is evidenced by the interest she takes in the Sunday school, in which she seems to be one of the most efficient laborers.

Brother and Sister Grace have largely developed all the interests of the church, and brought out the real working power of their congregation. Music, vocal and instrumental, Scripture knowledge, prayer, faith and unity, all have been enlarged under their administration.

But, Mr. Editor, there is a secret in this. The great and mysterious question is: "How did they succeed?" Answer: They tried.

It was the writer's privilege to speak to the old people, and the young ones too, about "grace and the dying Lamb," at Brother G.'s quarterly meeting, both on Saturday and Sunday, as the presiding elder, Rev. Dr. Dorman, was not present.

No section of country through which I have passed shows more signs of religious prosperity than Eastern Shore. One cannot feel otherwise there than at home, although there is that certain drawback which you always find at public houses, viz: profanity. O, when shall the "wickedness of the wicked come to an end," and "holiness to the Lord" be written on every heart? May the weekly meeting be blessed to that end.

Your's, in Christ,

J. A. PARKER.

THE great center of happiness is something to hope for and something to love.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

PINE LEVEL, Ala., July 20, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The 16th instant was a day full of interest to Pine Level and vicinity. On that day we had a splendid Sabbath school celebration. The day was clear, serene and warm. Early in the morning the old and young began to assemble. By ten o'clock a vast crowd was in attendance. The Union Sabbath School, of Pine Level, with a few pupils from other schools, assembled in the Institute and formed in procession, headed by their untiring and successful superintendent, Rev. J. T. Miles, of the Baptist Church, and thus marched through town to the Methodist Church, where seats had been reserved for them. Being seated, the order of the day was announced. Led by Mr. H. W. Clarke, the school sang an appropriate hymn, in melting strains of sweetness, followed by a suitable prayer by Rev. Mr. Landrun. Another hymn, which seemed to surpass the first, was sung, followed by an address by the Rev. B. A. Jackson, of the Baptist Church. The address was happily conceived, symmetrically arranged, and clothed in beautiful language, at times rising to the sublime. This address occupied thirty minutes. Another hymn was sung, which completely filled the ear and heart with melody, "wafting the soul, as upon a wave of glory, right up to the gates of heaven." Then came another address, by the writer, which occupied forty-five minutes, followed by the climacteric hymn.

The invitation to dinner was soon announced by the Committee of Arrangement, whereupon an extended table, within the inclosure of the church grounds, amid the beautiful shade trees, was surrounded by merry hearts and joyful countenances. The vast crowd partook to satisfaction of the bountiful supplies of rich and delicate provisions, closing with some delicious watermelons and ripe, juicy peaches, after which some time was spent in joyful association, and general intermingling of old and young. Thus closed the exercises of the Sabbath school celebration in Pine Level—a day long to be remembered. With quickened energies, increased zeal, refreshed minds and hearts, and redoubled resolutions in the Sabbath school cause, the audience scattered in all directions for their homes.

Late in the afternoon the Lord sent vast clouds, black with thunder and rain, to purify the atmosphere and refresh the parched earth for the good of man and beast.

A. DOWLING.

OUR MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR: As the time for the meeting of the Mobile Conference is rapidly approaching, our missionary collections must soon be raised. In view of this fact I send this article to the ADVOCATE to elicit information. Scarcely any domestic missions are recognized in the minutes of the Mobile Conference, and nothing said with regard to appropriations for their support. Neither were any appropriations read out in presence of the Conference.—Therefore we are somewhat in the dark as to the plan of taking our collections.

Some are willing to support foreign missions, some domestic. Others are willing to contribute to the payment of the missionary debt.

The more minute the information we have the more clearly and successfully can we present the missionary cause to the people. Will some one, having information, let us know exactly how much was appropriated to our home work, and how much we are expected to raise to aid in the payment of the missionary debt?

A MEMBER OF MOBILE CONFERENCE.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be very regular in attendance on divine service, and notices the absence of any of her servants.

JACKSON DISTRICT MEETING,

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: The district meeting for the Jacksonville District, Mississippi Conference, was held in Jackson, Mississippi, from July 30th to August 2d, Rev. R. Abbey, P. E., presiding. Our beloved Bishop Paine being sick, we were not favored with his presence and ministrations.

Brother J. H. Ledbetter, layman, was elected secretary, and the following committees were appointed: 1. On the General State of the Church. 2. On Sunday Schools. 3. On Education. 4. On our Relations to the Colored People. 5. On Lay Delegation. 6. On Finances. 7. On the Literature of the Church. 8. On Ministry to the Children. 9. On the Publication of the Conference Minutes.

It would be too much to ask you to publish the reports of all these committees, but we would be glad to have published the following reports of the Committee on Finance:

NO. I.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE JACKSON DISTRICT MEETING.

Your committee, appointed on Finance, beg leave to submit the following report:

They recommend the following plan for raising the pastors', presiding elder's and bishop's salaries, and securing the widows' and orphans' fund:

1. Let the Annual Conference assess each station and circuit their pro rata share for the bishop's and presiding elder's salaries, and the widows' and orphans' fund.

2. Immediately after the appointments by the Annual Conference, let the stewards of each station and circuit meet and determine the amount necessary for the support of their pastor. Then add to the pastor's salary their apportionment of the bishop's and presiding elder's salaries, and widows' and orphans' fund.

3. Let the stewards then make an assessment on each member of the church, the aggregate of which will cover the amount for the above purposes, and submit their action to the first church meeting for approval.

4. When the assessment is approved by the church meeting, send to each member of the church the aggregate amount to be raised by their station or circuit, and their proportion of this amount, which urge the member to pay in monthly instalments, and continue to send to each member monthly statements of the amount they have paid, and the amount due by them.

5. Let each member understand that the stewards keep a regular account with them and the church.

6. At the end of the Conference year pro rata the whole amount collected, in accordance with the assessments for the foregoing purposes.

7. We would recommend the collection of the fund for home and foreign missions in compliance with the plan laid down by the Discipline.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. KITTRELL,
Chairman.

NO. II.—A FINANCIAL PLAN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

It is suggested that we organize a mutual life insurance society, to be called —— ——, upon the following plan:

1. The official members and laity of each station and circuit shall secure a life policy on their pastor, in amount from one to five thousand dollars.

2. Dispose of the policy as follows: Within ninety days after the death of the pastor the society shall pay in cash, to his widow and orphans, one-half of the amount of his policy. The remaining half to be retained by the company as a perpetual sinking fund, the principal of which fund shall never be paid out or disposed of for any purpose except as hereinafter provided for.

3. In the event the losses of the society should exceed its receipts, then and in that event this sinking fund shall be, if deemed expedient by the directors, used before the operating capital of the society.

4. This sinking fund of the society shall be invested by the directors of the society for the benefit of the needy interests of the church, to be determined after consultation with a committee of equal numbers of ministers and laymen appointed by and from the Annual Conference.

5. The management of the affairs of the society shall be in the hands of five directors elected biennially by the lay delegates to the Annual Conference.

6. The directors to elect a president, secretary and such other officers or servants as the interests of the society may require.

7. All salaries to be determined by the directors of the society.

8. Each Annual Conference shall appoint a committee of three laymen to investigate the books of the society and report in writing, to the next Annual Conference, its condition.

9. The books of the society shall at all times be subject to the inspection and investigation of any policy holder.

10. The society will issue policies of any and all characters, to be determined by the directors, to any applicant approved by them.

11. All policies shall be non-forfeitiag.

12. No minister of the Gospel shall ever hold any office of profit in the society.

J. C. KITTRELL,
Chairman.

The following laymen were elected to represent this district in the next Annual Conference:

Delegates—Gov. B. G. Humphries, J. C. Kittrell, J. B. Robertson, —— Cameron. Alternates—G. W. Harper, Capt. J. P. Stevens, J. B. Graves, Rev. —— Shrock.

It is proper to add that the Committee on the State of the Church, of which the presiding elder was chairman, reported the church in an improving condition, and recommended the observance of the "week of prayer."

A MEMBER.

The following preamble and resolution were passed by the meeting:

WHEREAS, We have learned that the venerable Bishop Paine, who was expected to preside at this meeting, is in a very low state of health and not expected to live:

Resolved, That we will earnestly pray God almighty to spare him to the church.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

SPRING HILL, August 17, 1868.

Our meeting at this place still goes on with unabated interest. Forty-one have professed conversion and thirty-five have joined the church. The influence has taken the community pretty much by families. There are several families where the last member, that is old enough, has been converted and joined the church. Nearly half of the converts are young men. May God thrust some of them out into the ministry. The altar is still crowded with penitents.

Your's truly,

J. D. CAMERON.

CLIMATIC CURIOSITIES.—The changes in a country's climate by settlement and cultivation of the soil often seem strange and inconsistent. A letter from a late traveler in Nebraska notes some curious contrasts: "It is a frequent subject of remark in the Ohio valley that settling the country, clearing and ditching the land, constantly makes it drier; that old wells and springs are drying up, and each succeeding summer branches run dry which never did before. The French agricultural report makes the same complaint, and calls upon the government to stop the destruction of the forests, as the means of preserving the rivers. But here, with settlement, exactly the reverse phenomena are presented, and the quantity of rain in western Nebraska and Kansas has doubled within the memory of man. Perhaps this is due somewhat to the trees planted on new farms, but I think also that the breaking up of the sod allows it to absorb more moisture than it could in the prairie state, and in many instances turning a hundred acres of sod will renew an old spring.—Fresh branches are starting in gullies which have been dry for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years. Thus 'springs break out in the thirsty wilderness, and streams of water in the dry ground!' Here is an important principle at work, which will enable agriculture to make great advances on what is now the American desert." Akin to these are the facts of heavy rains this summer in Colorado and California, States where the rule of dry summers seems to have been invariable heretofore. Who shall divine the law of such revolutions?

A Hard Case.—No "Real Bishop" at the Meeting.

From the correspondence of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE we make the following extract—as a text for a brief and timely discourse:

"The district meeting for the Camden district, Montgomery Conference, was held at Pineville, Oak Hill circuit, July 10 to 12. The people of the vicinity had been looking forward to the time with considerable interest, expecting, among other important events, the coming of a real bishop. There were old members of our church in this inland community who had never seen a bishop. They had often heard of them—had several times been asked to contribute something to their support—had excused themselves from any great liberality under the plea that the bishop's orbit tracks its course along railroads and navigable streams, taking in its sweep large cities and central villages. Now he was to tread ground never before trod by episcopal feet; and his advent and ministrations were looked for with an eagerness little appreciated by those accustomed to see and hear the great ones of the church. For miles around the people were ready to flock in to hear, and, we trust, to receive the gospel from one whom the church, by her episcopal consecration, had emphasized as a prince in Israel. The time came, and the bishop—*did not.* Of course we were greatly disappointed. The effect upon our meeting was doubtless deleterious.

"Our district meeting was presided over with dignity and courtesy by the presiding elder, Rev. Anson West. All the pastoral charges were represented except one."

Our files happen to show that the first district meeting of the Camden district was organized and presided over by a bishop—in 1866. The second was favored with the presence and labors of another bishop. The secretary, in reporting the third meeting, thinks theirs a hard case. Why should not the people of Pineville see a "real bishop!" They have had two in their district in the last two years. But they could not afford to leave home for a few miles, and a few days, to enjoy the sight. The church must keep bishops enough, and the bishops must have time enough, to go to Pineville and vicinity, and be seen and heard—and all other places and people like unto Pineville; else they will feel hurt, neglected and passed by.

What is the use of such men and officials as Rev. Anson West, the presiding elder, who came to the rescue, and "presided with dignity and courtesy" over the meeting. Some are moving for a bishop to every conference. This increase would not supply the demand of the Pinevilles. Methodism already has not only a bishop for every conference, but a half dozen or more of them. The presiding elders are superintendents of their districts, with all the substantial powers of the bishop, (except ordination,) in his absence.

Our bishops are necessary to the working of the itinerancy. They belong to the whole church, and the good they do in our economy reaches every part. Stations and circuits that never saw bishops in person, nevertheless receive benefits from these ecclesiastical functionaries. They enjoy the advantages, many and great, of a system to which the episcopacy contributes. Are the Pineville people, therefore, wronged when "asked to contribute something to the support" of an arm of the service which is felt even where not seen.

A word more. Let our people have done with the notion that seems to obtain at Pineville, and other places we wot of, that the power of the gospel is confined to the "princes in Israel"—"the great ones of the church." Their absence is "deleterious to the meeting," etc. This is an offense: it is a grief to the Spirit. Cease from man—under every name. Let the pastor and presiding elder attend to their appropriate work and magnify their office. How has the work been carried on thus far, and how has it prospered in other days?

We see a growing disposition, in some quarters, to charge all shortcomings, and failures, and want of success to—the absence of bishops. Perhaps the cause lies nearer home—neglecting the diligent and prayerful use of means which are within our reach, and which God has honored in the salvation of souls and the edification of his church. Read, on the second page of this issue, the interesting report of the Fayetteville district meeting, in the Arkansas Conference. Certain it is there was no lack of service, even in the absence of "a real bishop." Besides the presiding elder and other bishops, they were honored with the presence of the "Bishop of Souls."—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

EVERY man magnifies injuries he has received and lessens those he has inflicted.

SUMMER NIGHTS.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

The west is broken into bars,
Of orange, gold and gray;
Gone is the sun, come are the stars,
And night unfolds the day.

My boat glides down the gliding stream,
Whose flitting, glowing breast
Is lighted with one fading gleam,
The death-smile of the west.

The river flows, the sky is still;
It hath no ceaseless quest;
Sad hearts and eyes may flow and fill,
To think of such a rest.

The stream flows on. The skies repose.
All night the star beams play.
In clouds and gleams the river flows.
The sky is clear alway.

"THE LONDON TIMES."

In every country there are two or three journals which are regarded by foreigners as representative organs. They are not always the best papers, nor the most widely circulated papers; but there is something about them characteristic of the nation and its institutions. Not to multiply illustrations which will at once occur to every reader, I may mention that England would not be itself without the *Times*. There are many thousands of Englishmen who never read it, just as there are many thousands of Americans who never read the New-York *Herald*; but it is universally accepted as the exponent of British public opinion, even when it sets that public opinion most at defiance, as I think it did during the recent American civil war, and the still more recent Garibaldian invasion. The general rule of newspapers is that their influence secures a large circulation, and this large circulation brings them a corresponding amount of advertising. The *Times* is a remarkable exception to this rule. In circulation it is surpassed by several journals, in influence by few; in advertisements, by none. Its London rivals in enterprise are the *Telegraph* and the *News*; but it crushes them daily by appearing with a quadruple sheet of advertisements, in spite of their lower rates and more popular subscriptions. It has almost every requisite of a good newspaper except the news, and almost every requisite of a good advertising medium except a large circulation. Its real specialty is its typographical perfection; its professed specialty is its editorials, scarcely one of which you can read carefully without detecting a fearful blunder in grammar, rhetoric or fact; its popular specialty is its almost verbatim reports of the debates in Parliament, which uniformly eclipse those of the other journals, that expunge all Disraeli's sarcasm when they represent Liberal principles, and all Gladstone's argument when they advocate Conservative politics. The *Times* depends upon Reuter's telegrams for its foreign news, upon the previous evening's papers for its local news, and upon extensive clippings for its general news; but its political news, derived from private and social sources, is always wonderfully accurate. All through the debates upon the Reform Bill, I noticed that, while the government organs were repeatedly misinformed as to the policy of Mr. Disraeli, and the Liberal organs were very wide of the mark as to the course chosen by Mr. Gladstone, the editorial prognostications of the *Times* were invariably verified by the Parliamentary leaders. In fact, a careful reader has only to peruse the leaders in the *Times* to be fully informed of the political news in England. In this regard that journal is the only one that has been able to combine complete independence with reliable information. But, so far as foreign politics are concerned, it is impossible to trust a newspaper which represented the Confederates as successful in the American war, declared Garibaldi the conqueror of Rome, and persistently represents Napoleon as insecurely seated upon the throne of France.

Whatever it may have been in the past, the *Times*, under its present management, is a close corporation, in which nepotism is the rule, and to which outside talent has no access. Its conductors distinctly avow that they are determined to make each department a specialty under the charge of writers technically educated—a policy which would absolutely abolish the profession of a journalist if it could be carried into effect. But the *Times* violates its own ideas by its own appointments, *e. g.*, it allows Mr. Tom Taylor to write its art criticisms, though he is not a painter; and Mr. John Oxenford to write its dramatic criticisms, though he is not an actor. It assumes the greatest possible mystery in regard to its editorial writers, although they are sufficiently well known to have their portraits paraded in the satirical papers, and prides itself upon a correspondence which is too tardy for news and too soon for prophecy, and which might as well be written up in the office from the files of foreign journals. It never corrects an error, and never apologizes for an injustice, and is therefore the best-hated newspaper in existence. Its forte is Napoleonic, and consists in putting forth its great strength upon great occasions; but it could always be beaten on its own ground, if other London journals would but employ the telegraph properly. Its receipts are enormous, and its expenditures economically lavish and generously mean. Its internal organization is a model for all other newspapers in the world, since it provides its employees with substantial reasons to remain in its service, and takes every possible precaution against interruption in its business. One of its chief attractions is its amateur correspondence; but it is so ignorant of the first principles of journalism, that although the reputed speeches of Mr. Murphy, the anti-popish lecturer, have been discussed for weeks in its columns by numerous letter-writers, it has not yet had the tact to send a phonographic reporter to take down Mr. Murphy's speeches word for word, and thus end all controversy—a plan which would have been suggested to an American editor at once. In its faults, as in its virtues, I consider the London *Times* unique; and because it is generally conceded to be the most distinguished newspaper in the world, and because all writers, no matter what they may say publicly, are privately anxious for the honor of contributing to its pages, it seems amply worthy of the space occupied in criticising it. More than this: I find it feared in England to an extent incomprehensible in the United States. Politicians live in dread of it, although they know that its opinions are as variable as the weathercock; artists, authors, singers and actors shudder before it, although they know that its criticisms may be tempered by social influences, by judicious flattery, by *apropos* engagements for a concert, or by well-paid offers to revise successful plays; and *attaches* of other newspapers so tremble, when its name is mentioned, as to sink their voices to a whisper, frightened lest the very walls have ears. Only after a visit to England can any American understand the surprise of the cockney prisoner in the play, when the threat of writing to the *Times* produced no effect upon the brigands, his captors, or the boldness of my publishers in venturing to print what I have written.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

STRANGE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

Lightning, like light, furnishes another wonderful succession of marvels. How delicate, how subtile! It performs its work sometimes with scarcely a touch. It is a most extravagant idea to compare the cause of thunder and the effect of lightning to the noise and effects of a cannon and cannon ball. We are face to face with an essential superior force. It might be said that it constitutes a transition between this world and a better one; in fact, it is really subject to transcendental laws which our weak intelligence cannot grasp.

Bodies have been killed repeatedly by lightning, and they have not given the slightest trace of any wound or scar, no slight touch of a burn or contusion, no hint of the way by which the bird sprung from his confinement. Delicate and most subtile, we have said, has often been its work. Think of its melting a bracelet from a lady's wrist, yet leaving the wrist untouched; think of its melting a pair of crystal goblets suddenly, without breaking them. Arago tells how the lightning one day visited the shop of a Suabian cobbler, did not touch the artisan, but magnetized all his tools. One can well imagine the immense dismay of the poor fellow. His hammer, pincers and awl attracted all the needles, pins, tacks and nails, causing them to adhere firmly to the tools.

The amazed shoemaker thought that everything in the shop was suddenly bedeviled, or else that he was dreaming.—And there are several well authenticated cases like this, showing that iron can be rendered magnetic by the electric current. We read of a merchant of Wakefield who had placed in a corner of his room a box of knives and forks and iron tools, destined to be sent to the colonies. In came the lightning, struck open the box, spread all the articles on the floor, and it was found, when they were picked up, that every one had acquired new properties—they had all been affected by the subtle touch of the current. Some remained intact, others were melted, but they had all been rendered more or less magnetic, so that there was not a single nail in the box but what might have served the purpose of a mariner's compass. Such anecdotes excite the sense of the marvelous; and in popular science they become windows through which the young inquirer is able to look abroad into its astonishing fields.—*Eclectic and Congregational Review.*

LITTLE GIRLS with superabundant heads of hair, if found alone in the streets of London, are liable to be pounced upon by predatory hair merchants and sent home well cropped.

WOE to him who smiles not over a cradle, and weeps not over a tomb.

POPULAR TALES FROM ITALY.

The following tales were communicated, in the first instance, to Dr. H. Grimm, of Berlin, by a young Neapolitan, who served as a model to the painters at Rome. Dr. H. Grimm, whose death in September, 1863, shortly after he had received them, prevented their publication. The appearance, in the *Jahrbuch fur Romanische und Englische Literatur*, of the Venetian tales, edited by Dr. Reinhold Kohler, and afterward partially described in *All The Year Round*, having attracted the notice of Dr. H. Grimm, he sent another copy of his Neapolitan tales to Dr. Kohler, who makes them known through the same medium. These tales we give here, told in our own fashion, conceiving that while by their resemblance in principle to many popular stories of various countries, they may interest ethnologists, they will be found sufficiently novel in some of their details to entertain the reader who merely seeks amusement.

Three brothers, the two eldest of whom hated the youngest with an intensity consistent with that state of natural feeling which we find represented in so many fairy tales, mustered sufficient friendship to go out for a day's shooting. Of course, they lost their way in a wood, and of course the office of climbing a tree, and endeavoring to ascertain their whereabout, devolved upon the youngest. A palace, splendidly illuminated, presented itself to his gaze, and thither they directed their steps. The knocks which they inflicted with their guns upon the door brought no response, so they made an entrance by main force, and found a large empty hall, in which there was a well-spread table with three plates, three goblets, and as many chairs. They naturally availed themselves of an opportunity so inviting, and, when they had feasted sufficiently, took their rest in an adjoining chamber, which was furnished with three beds. The two eldest, like dolts as they were, went fast asleep; the youngest, with the prudence proper to number three, kept wide awake.

When they had all risen in the morning, the eldest agreed to remain in the palace, and cook the dinner, while the other two went out with their guns. While alone, occupied with his useful duties, he received a visit from a man of gigantic stature, who seemed by no means gratified to find him making himself so completely at home, and told him he would give him as many blows with a cudgel as there are days in the year. This was no empty menace. The giant thrashed the intruder with arithmetical precision, and then conveniently retired. Being of a reserved disposition, the eldest brother, on the return of the rest, did not find it expedient to describe what had happened, but attributed the paleness, naturally produced by the three hundred and sixty-five blows, to an illness with which he had been attacked in the course of the day.

The second brother, who kept house on the day following, found himself in the same position as the eldest, with this variation of detail, that he received blows equal in number to the days in two years. He, likewise, when his brother returned, ascribed his paleness to an indisposition; but, rightly suspecting that the eldest had been initiated into the private manners and customs of the castle, he favored him with a wink, which the youngest, ever acute, did not fail to observe.

As the sharp third had, however, listened attentively when his brothers, supposing him to be asleep, had confessed their sufferings to each other, he was well primed with information when his turn arrived for keeping house, and he received the regular visit from the giant. That huge specimen of humanity, increasing his vindictiveness by the law of arithmetical progression, proposed to chastise the third delinquent with a number of blows equal to that of the days in three years; but the youth boldly answered him that he himself must prepare to receive as many blows as there are days in six years. The giant changed the subject by remarking that he was taller than the defiant youngster; but the latter refuted the assertion by standing on a chair. Whether the giant failed to detect the rude artifice, or whether he scorned to imitate so paltry a device, we cannot say. Certain it is, that, by merely stretching his neck, he overtopped the small braggart, who, to maintain his ascendancy, was forced to mount from the chair to the table. Still the elongation of neck continued; and though by setting the chair on the table, the youth secured for himself a pedestal more elevated, the giant did not desist, but vigorously went on augmenting the distance between his head and his shoulders.

Now, the position which is rendered familiar to modern eyes by the figure of a clown in the itinerant Fantoccini, however convenient it might be for a short person walking in a crowd, or standing in a theater at the back of a crowded pit, is anything but suitable to the purpose of self-defence. So, when the giant's neck was at its longest, the youngster on his table-supported chair found no difficulty in striking off the giant's head with his cutlass. When he had afterward hewed the body into pieces and flung them into a well, his victory was complete.

To his brothers, when they came back, he expressed a wish to descend into the well at once; and, fastening himself to a cord, to which a bell was also attached, requested them to let him down, warning them that if, after three days, the bell gave no sound they might fairly consider him dead. Here was a case in which he might count on their compliance, and they cheerfully granted his request; though they knew no more than we ourselves what he could possibly want at the bottom of a strange well.

We may suppose that he was guided by a correct instinct, for when he had reached the bottom of the well he found himself in a large meadow, richly adorned with flowers, and somewhat disfigured by the presence of an ugly old woman, who sat by a fire boiling a caldron. To the young man's question as to the purpose of her occupation, she replied that her son had been cut to pieces, and that she intended to restore him to life by boiling him in the caldron. Perceiving at once that the dismembered son could be no other than the giant, the youth prevented the old lady from carrying out her kindly purpose by suddenly pushing her into the caldron, and boiling her to death.

This virtuous act performed, a short walk across the meadow brought our adventurer to a palace, at the gates of which he knocked, but was informed by a lovely damsel, who appeared at the window, that, if he entered, he would be devoured by two serpents; she added that her husband, a magician, was at home and in bed, and that he likewise could eat human flesh. Of these little difficulties the youth made short work. He struck off, first the heads of the serpents, then the head of the magician, and finally roasted a portion of each for his dinner. The magician's widow, who had been carried off against her will, was so highly delighted with him that she wished to accompany him; but he declined the offer, and she therefore gave him a ring for a keepsake. A second palace, in which the youth found another lady, who gave him a handkerchief, another magician in bed, and two lions, and where he killed and partially ate the lions and the magician, we may pass over, and follow him to a third palace, where the victims were a third magician and two tigers, and where there was a lady more beautiful than the second, who was herself more beautiful than the first; though, as they were all sisters, there was a strong family likeness between them.

Accompanied by the third and most exquisite beauty, who presented him with a costly jewel, the youth returned his steps, picking up the other two sisters on his backward route, until he was once more at the bottom of the well. Here he rung the bell, and attached to the rope the least lovely sister, who, however, was quite handsome enough to cause a fray between the two brothers, when they had drawn her up. The similar ascent of the second and then of the third sister varied the object of the fray, but it still continued. As for the third brother, who remained at the bottom, he felt so doubtful as to the probable manner of his reception, that, when the rope was about to rise for the fourth time, he fastened to it a heavy stone, in lieu of his own sweet person. The result proved that his caution had not been superfluous, for when the stone had risen about half-way the brothers let go the rope, and it fell with a heavy sound, impressing them with the pleasant but false belief that they had committed fratricide.

Not knowing what to do next, the solitary youth began to rub the jewel given to him by the third lady, and it immediately asked him what he required? His first wish, which was simply to leave the well, was modest enough; but the second, which he expressed after the first had been granted, showed a somewhat covetous disposition, inasmuch as it was to be the most handsome, learned, valiant and clever person who had ever lived in the world. Raised to this standard of excellence, the youth, traveling anew, came to the kingdom governed by the royal father of the three young ladies, but could find no lodging in the principal city, so great was the throng that had been gathered together by the reason of the approaching marriage of his brothers with two of the king's daughters. Fortunately, a hospitable cobbler allowed him to rest in his shop, warning him at the same time that he could give him no breakfast; whereupon the youth, by a rub on the jewel, summoned a great dog, whom he instructed to enter the palace, and upset the breakfast-table. His instructions were punctually followed, the king being so much incensed that—what?—he ordered the guard not to allow the dog to pass on any future occasion.

On the following day, however, the royal breakfast-table was upset by another dog, stronger than the first. This was traced by the guard to the residence of the cobbler, who would have been immediately dragged off to prison had not the youth stepped forward and declared that he himself was the owner of the intrusive animals.

"To the gallows with him!" naturally exclaimed the king, when the owner of the dogs was brought to the palace; but when his first outbreak was over, he was considerate enough to grant the prisoner's modest request for permission to speak a few words.

"Whose ring is this?" cried the youth, availing himself of his opportunity.

"Mine!" shrieked the shortest of the princesses.

"And who claims this ring?"

"I do!" shrieked the one of middling stature.

"And who gave me this jewel?"

"I did," replied the third and tallest princess, "because you freed me from the conjurer."

Thus truth came to light, and we have only to record that the youngest brother married the handsomest princess, and that his two seniors were hanged.

MILTON'S UNPUBLISHED POEM.

Prof. Morley, of the University College, London, thought he had unearthed a hidden and precious treasure when he recently transcribed an old poem, and sent it inconsiderately into print as Milton's.

We shall let him here repeat his story as he told it to the London *Spectator*:

SIR: As the discovery of an unpublished poem by Milton is matter of interest to all readers, and the authenticity of such a poem cannot be too strictly and generally tested, I shall be obliged if you will give publicity to the fact that such a poem has been found. It exists in the handwriting of Milton himself, on a blank page in the volume of "Poems, both English and Latin," which contains his "Comus," "Lucidas," "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." It is signed with his initials, and dated October, 1647. It was discovered in this manner:

I had undertaken to contribute a small pleasure book of literature to a cheap popular series; and, in forming such a volume from the writings of the poets who lived in the time of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, where I did not myself possess original editions of their works to quote from, I looked for them in the reading-room of the British Museum. Fortunately it did not seem to me useless to read a proof containing passages from Milton with help of the original edition of his English and Latin poems, published in 1645. There are two copies of that book in the Museum: one in the general library, which would be the edition commonly consulted; and the other in the noble collection formed by George III., known as the King's Library, which was the copy I referred to. The volume contains first the English, then the Latin, poems of that first period of Milton's life, each separately paged. The Latin poems end on page 87, leaving the reverse of the leaf blank; and this blank I found covered with handwriting, which, to any one familiar with the collection of fac-similes in the late Mr. Sotheby's "Ramblings in Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton," would, I think, convey at first glance the impression it conveyed to me, that this was the handwriting of John Milton.

It proved to be a transcript of a poem of fifty-four lines, which Milton, either for himself or some friend, had added to this volume. It is entitled simply "An Epitaph," and signed by him, "J. M., October, 1647." He was then in his 39th year. As the page is about the size of a leaf of note paper, the handwriting is small. Thirty-six lines were first written, which filled the left-hand side of the page; then a line was lightly drawn to the right of them, and, the book being turned sideways, the rest of the poem was packed into three little columns, eight lines in each of the first two columns, and the other two lines at the top of the third column, followed by the initials and date. Upon the small blank space left in this corner of the page the Museum stamp is affixed, covering part of Milton's signature.

The book is in the one place in the world where it is most accessible to the scrutiny of experts, and inquiry will no doubt be made into its history. Its pressmark is 238 h 35 in the King's Library. The poem, I think, speaks for itself. I need hardly add that the following copy of it has the MS. contractions expanded and the spelling modernized; but it should be stated that the word here printed "chest," as the rhyme shows it was meant to be pronounced, was written "clat," and that the last three syllables of the last line but two, though close to the edge of the binding, and almost effaced by the sticking to them of some paper from the cover, are consistent, in the few marks that are visible, with the reading here conjectured and placed within brackets.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY MORLEY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, July 14.

"AN EPITAPH.

He whom Heaven did call away
Out of this Hermitage of clay
Has left some reliques in this Urn
As a pledge of his return.

Meanwhile the Muses do deplore
The loss of this their paramour,
With whom he sported ere the day
Budded forth its tender ray.
And now Apollo leaves his lays
And puts on cypress for his bays;
The sacred sisters tune their quills
Only to the blubbering rills.
And while his doom they think upon
Make their own tears their Helicon;
Leaving the two-tops Mount divine
To turn votaries to his shrine.

Think not, reader, me less blest,
Sleeping in this narrow chest,
Than if my ashes did lie bid
Under some stately pyramid.
If a rich tomb makes happy, then
That Bee was happier far than men
Who, busy in the thymy wood,
Was fettered by the golden flood
Which from the Amber-weeping tree
Distilleth down so plenteously;
For so this little wanton elf
Most gloriously enshrined itself.
A tomb whose beauty might compare
With Cleopatra's sepulcher.

To this little bed my dust
Incurtained round I here intrust;
While my pure and nobler part
Lies entomb'd in every heart.

Then pass on gently, ye that mourn,
Touch not this mine hallowed Urn;
These Ashes, which do here remain,
A vital tincture still retain;
A seminal form within the deeps
Of this little chaos sleeps;
The thread of life untwisted is
Into its first existencies;
Infant nature cradled here
In its principles appear;
This plant, though entered into dust,
In its Ashes rest it must
Until sweet Psyche shall inspire
A softening and vitific fire,
And in her fostering arms enfold
This heavy and this earthly mold;
Then as I am I'll be no more
But bloom and blossom [as] a [flower]
When this cold numbness shall retreat
By a more than chymick heat.

J. M., Oct., 1647."

On the day after the publication of this discovered treasure Prof. Morley, its discoverer, was thrown into total eclipse by the following note, addressed to the London *Times:*

"SIR: I have had to-day so many applications to see the edition of Milton's Poems, 1645, in the King's Library, in consequence of a letter by Professor Morley, in your columns of yesterday, attributing a MS. copy of verses at the end of the volume to the poet Milton, that I am induced to make it known that the poem is subscribed with the initials 'P. M.,' and not 'J. M.,' as represented by Mr. Morley; and that, moreover, the handwriting is not Milton's.

"In this opinion I am confirmed by Mr. Bond, the keeper of the Department of MSS. I remain, etc.,

"W. B. RYE,

"Assistant Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum.

"JULY 17."

THE ABSURDITY OF DRINKING.—It has become a sort of popular—almost national—faith that it is not possible to be truly happy unless you drink. Among certain classes—and they are by no means exclusively the lowest—drink is the beginning and end of everything. The very name of liquor is held to be synonymous with enjoyment, and the dearer the liquor the more it is prized and coveted. Yet every man who is not a downright drunkard is well aware that the pleasures of drinking are, beyond a certain point, a mockery, a delusion and a snare. I put it to any one who has stood half the night at a porter bar or sat half the night in a club room, drinking, smoking and bandying reckless talk, if the enjoyment of such an evening has been anything like that of a few quiet hours spent at home with a book or newspaper? The evil influence of tavern pleasure on the health is too obvious to be denied by any one, and the illusory nature of the pleasures themselves would be undeniable, also, if the persons who indulge in them did not deceive themselves and put the truth out of sight.

No one ever brought any good out of a drinking-bout yet. It is a short, feverish spasm of animal enjoyment, which leaves nothing behind but moroseness, regret, bad temper, self-reproach and headache. I should like to ask you, sir, if you say your prayers when you come home in that state? No—you don't. You are ashamed to say them. You postpone them until you have purged yourself, your mind and your lips, by more sober and rational behavior. Next night when you pass the hours quietly at home with a book or a friend, you feel that you have had real enjoyment, and that the time has passed pleasantly, that you have learned something, and that you have not injured your health. You are not ashamed to say your prayers, and you get up next morning with a clear head, a good appetite, and an increased faculty for work and enjoyment of life.—*All the Year Round.*

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

BISHOP PAINE.

We have had the pleasure of seeing a letter of a recent date from Bishop Paine. So positive an evidence of his improved health was a great relief to the anxiety which we had felt, in common with the whole church. May the Head of "the body" long continue him to our Israel!

REVIVALS.

The revival at Spring Hill, Alabama, it will be seen by the communication from Rev. J. D. Cameron, still goes on.

A letter from Rev. J. T. Daves, of the Louisiana Conference, dated Bastrop, August 15th, says: "We are having a deeply interesting meeting. Several conversions—eighteen or twenty at the altar last night. A wonderful seriousness pervades the community. Rev. W. G. McGaughey is present, aiding us very much. Larger and more serious congregations have not assembled here since the war."

Financial Report No. 2 of the Jackson District Meeting, Miss. Conference.

We do not exactly understand this plan, but anything that suggests a method of aiding widows and orphans of itinerant preachers we are heartily in favor of. Indeed we would go further, and advocate a society which would insure an annual support to every faithful itinerant. Might not each circuit and station resolve itself into something of the kind? Life insurances are being taken, and succeed on all sides. Why not pay for the living, as well as the dead?

Acknowledgments for Milton M. E. C. S.

T. A Haber & Co.	$3 00
Forchiemer & Haber	5 00
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W & C Blanchon	10 00
Cash on Julia	2 50

J. A. PARKER, Pastor.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN AUSTRIA.—Several of the large towns in Austria have protested against the papal allocution. The *Lloyd* of Pesth says: "We shall no more tolerate the interference of Rome in our legislation than we did that of Vienna. We shall tremble as little before a council of churchmen in Rome as we did before a council of war in Vienna. A nation which has passed without wavering through the fusilades of Haynau will be able to defend its independence against the thunders of the Vatican."

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

We believe in wide, simultaneous assemblings for prayer. The Lord of *Hosts* is the God of Israel.—Heaven itself is glorious in its volume. The affluence of nature shows us the boundless breadth of the Creator. One single sphere, if we were near to it, would appear, in its rapid motion, to be an arc of purest light stretching across the sky, and each star as if one solid topaz, sapphire, amethyst or diamond. Who shall say it is not? So great, too, is the number of these gems that every angel and every man might be made sole possessor of one, as our father Adam once was. Yet what are all these mazy rings of light to the space in which they move! and both together make but the pavement of heaven as figured with mosaic.

Then if we might look higher, to the spirits, the seraphs, the purest powers in their lofty seats around that ONE THRONE, amid the snow-white glory of perfect light; if we regard their grandeur or their number, their age, their knowledge, their power, their obedience, their humility, their love, the mind is bewildered amid these richer evidences of the fullness of the Father. And yet there sits beside him ANOTHER, by whom and in whom all these consist—the adorable, puissant Son.

When the morning opens, and there streams up from hill and vale, lawn and woodland, flower and tree, the incense-breathings of a refreshed earth, we see how men ought to pray. All the families, with their little ones, all the churches, every village and city, and "all the people" should swell the stream of prayer. Unanimity is the lesson—"that they may be one, as WE are." O amazing concord! O perfected harmony—"one Lord, one faith, one baptism!" As if a father should say to his little ones, if you will take hold of hands and all come and ask me together, I will give you what you want. Yes, our *wants* may bring us to it; for we are needy alike, sinful alike, and equally frail. And so we must repent alike, and believe, and meet each other in the temple of prayer. One common calamity may drive us to the one throne of grace and melt us down into one spirit. Then it is we have power with the Father of men—when a united earth calls upon a united heaven.

The question is often asked, why not always expect and always have—why these special seasons? But surely we may ask, why is there ether, and also lightning, dew and flood, rivulet and ocean! Why feed four thousand rather than one widow, or why convert three thousand in one day, and by one flood of life! That God may be glorified in the eyes of every Parthian and Phrygian, every Crete and Arabian, glorified by the amount and brightness of the encompassing Shekinah. A shaft of fire from a cloud is no greater wonder than the milder flow of star-light. But God sees fit to use both; and he affirms his truth, as he indorsed the authority of Samuel, by lightning and hail-stones in the midst of harvest. "O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years; in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy." This is asking for a direct outpouring in the midst of things, before the time is up—out of order, if you will—suddenly as a rushing wind. Wicked men need to *see* the unbelieving to be impressed by the very way in which the answer comes—that they may be convinced.

Methodism in this country took its great start in the West, about the year 1800. It began in a union meeting of Presbyterians and Methodists, in the Cumberland Valley, and swept like a freshet from heaven over the whole land. Its waters never have run down. But the people are thicker now, and we need that God should raise another gate. It is the only hope in this day of defection and moral corruption—the only hope that we see for our country, no matter what party is in power. Our people need to lay on the ground and grasp the stones in an agony of prayer, that God would avert the cup of death, which we see has been mixed for us by the adversary. They should never let the angel of blessing go until they can see the breaking of the day, and feel the enriching strength of his divine nature. Nay, more of good, much more, than in the days of Jacob do the New Testament promises hold forth to effectual, fervent prayer; by so much as the intercession of the Saviour was mightier than that of Israel.—"Hitherto ye have asked nothing in my name"—as if he had said: "Try this new power if you would be full." It is by the new manhood alone that prayer, in all its potency, is wielded, for Christ taught men how, by prayer, to change earth into heaven.

THE PORTABLE DEMON.

Our rationale of "the planchette" and other spiritualistic contrivances we gave in the last week's ADVOCATE: 1. That it was a natural phenomenon. 2. That in some inexplicable way thoughts and decisions already recorded in the brain might become, by the subtle action of a nervo-galvanic current, under certain electrical conditions, intelligible without any conscious effort upon the part of the "medium." 3. That this natural phenomenon is called into use by persons who believe it to be supernatural, and who resort to it as a means of "consulting the dead," in the spirit and practice of necromancy. 4. That this practice is to them, who thus regard it, a sin. And 5. That its consequences are mentally and morally destructive, and only evil.

We can readily understand how good people can be confounded by its unexpected communications. Thoughts and words which the mind took no notice of at the time they were received, come forth without bidding, and startle one as an apparition from the dead. Of one hundred sentences read or heard, probably not five are noticed; yet the whole hundred have made really the same impression on the eye or on the ear that the five have; but not being under the control of the will, there are ninety-five of them which await a fever, or some other exciting cause, before they discover themselves as a part of the memory. In some cases the associating link by which they are joined to the past is perceived; but in many instances these intermediate links are wanting, and the sentences, therefore, seem to come wholly from without, though they be in reality from within.

Now when this mysterious law of the brain and the nerves is brought into play, and words are written by the hand without the conscious exercise of thought, it would not be difficult for any one to look on the writing with superstitious awe. Some good souls have thought these whispers from the hidden galleries of their own brain were messages from the land of spirits—there was but a step between them and their own dead! That Satan is always ready to take advantage of our ignorance and our superstition, as well as of every natural law by which he may lead and mould men to ruin, we are assured by God's word; nor can we doubt that he has by this very mystery brought thousands to the madhouse and the pit.

These electro-nervous communications of the brain are not unlike the combinations and ideas which occur in dreams, only they are not so much the ravelings of the day's thought, or the still, quivering nerve-ends of the body, as it passes into sleep or is coming out of it. They have lain dormant in the brain, it may be, for years. They were stored away without thought, and are now brought forth without any conscious agency of the mind. It is not, therefore, surprising that in the past fifteen years no revelations of real moment have been made by spirit-rappers. The communications were worth the combined value of the brains about the board—nothing more. No truth, no poetry, no law, nothing in morals, in physics or metaphysics, have come by this route which the world did not know previously. If the state of the dead was inquired after, the answer tallied with the preconceived notion of the inquirer. "Where are you?" was decided long before it was answered. "Where is Mr. Mac.?" The response that Mr. Mac. is not happy creates no surprise. "What ought Cousin Sally to do?" The answer is as prompt as it is satisfactory: "Tell her to join the church." "What kind of a man is Mr. ——?" The reply is equally sensible, though not quite so agreeable to the party spoken of: "Stingy, stingy, stingy." By another circle: "What sort of man is Dr. ——?" "Beware of Dr. ——; he is very unreliable." Of course one circle has no faith in such answers when coming from another circle.

Messages are sent sometimes to persons about their departed friends from mediums—an unsolicited favor. We can conceive of no grander impertinence. If a man is so silly as to suppose that he is calling up the dead by his "planchette," let him call up his *own* departed relatives, and accord them heaven or hell, bliss or misery, as it may please him; but let him not disturb the repose or the fair name of any other dead.

It certainly must be a distracting belief that spirits, evil and good, are waiting their turn at the table. We have known one pious soul, who thought she had discovered a new door to truth and heaven, wind up at last with the frequent use of a flesh brush, as the only means by which she could keep scraped of a sort of barnacle devil! This practice brings back those superstitious horrors which the Holy Scriptures have dispelled. It sets up a domestic demon in every house in place of the family altar. It records every storm that ever swept the deep of human passion, which the violence of malice or jealousy, fear or lust may have raised, and intensifies its energy tenfold by the belief that it has come direct from the world of spirits. To our mind it is difficult to conceive of a machinery more potent for the breaking up of all that is of worth, morally, socially, spiritually, in our homes or in our country. In the language of the Prophet Isaiah we conclude: "And when they shall say unto you, seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep and that mutter; should not a people seek unto their God? for the living to the dead? to the law and to the testimony? If they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.

A mammoth procession of the Democratic party will take place this evening. The city papers speak of it as likely to be as great "a display as ever occurred in any city on this continent." The marching of this immense body of men, carrying torches, will be impressive, as they all know how to keep step. We suppose that with half an hour's notice they could go through the brigade evolutions of "Hardee's Practice." "The preparations and appointments are all on the most magnificent scale. Neither expense nor pains have been spared." In this connection we give Mr. Greeley's estimate of the Republican chances in November:

"Now let us suppose that the enemies of human rights should—no matter by what means—carry Pennsylvania and Ohio in October, winning, likewise, some local triumphs in other States; what then? Shall we not see the very men who now shirk effort, on the plea that Grant cannot be beaten, lying down in inaction because (they will say) he is already beaten, and cannot possibly be elected? How swift will be their transition from blind presumption to cowardly despair.

The States are entitled to choose 317 electors, whereof 159 are a majority. There *should* be no doubt of General Grant carrying at least these:

Maine	7	Michigan	8
New Hampshire	5	Wisconsin	8
Massachusetts	12	Minnesota	4
Rhode Island	4	Iowa	8
Vermont	5	Missouri	11
West Virginia	5	Kansas	3
Ohio	21	Tennessee	10
Indiana	13	North Carolina	9
Illinois	16	South Carolina	4
Louisiana	6		
Total			159

PEOPLE often fancy the world is becoming Christian, when, in fact, Christianity is only becoming worldly.—*Archdeacon Hare.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOME MONTHLY.—Nashville, Tennessee: Southern Publishing House. The August number of this magazine is enriched by articles from Hon. H. S. Foote, Rev. Dr. McFerrin, Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross, Rev. R. Abbey and others, whose names are the guarantee for a rich table of contents. There are some twenty pages added to its size. It is gradually becoming more purely literary, and this we consider an improvement in its conduct. Many delightful articles have appeared in its pages during the past year, and it is growing in favor with the young.

From the Leonard Scott Publishing Company: The July number of the LONDON QUARTERLY comes to us by this morning's mail. This we consider the greatest among the English Leviathans. We open its cover cautiously, and look on at the several parts of its huge proportions with much wonder, and a flow of expectation that secures a relish, no matter where one begins. The Life of Garrick.—What a troop of thoughts spring out of their caverns at that name, "Garrick!" Indian Railways, Coleridge as a Poet, Gunpowder, Marco Palo, History of Lace, Sir Robert Murchison and Moderate Schools of Geology, Proverbs, Ancient and Modern, Ireland Once More. "In conclusion," we suppose—well, that Irish head is a long one, in the discourse on English politics; and it is quite difficult to decide whether the Irishman or the Englishman has the more love for his neighbor. But until all the Irish turn Protestants—which, by the by, would be the shortest way to end the question—we suppose Ireland will be a fruitful theme for English reviewers: the cause of her wretchedness, her over-grown population, and "the passionate attachment with which her cottiers cling to their squalid cabins and their scanty holdings." These are wonders to an Englishman, but to nobody else. The injustice and the narrowness of the policy of the English government toward Ireland will always excite the indignation of mankind. No amount of diversion, by the discussion of American slavery, can serve to allay the righteous horror with which men see this vulture slowly tearing Ireland to pieces.

We have also received from the Messrs. Harper & Brothers, by Mr. George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, New Orleans, the following recent publications, to be noticed fully hereafter.

DR. SMITH'S NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY.

NOTES ON THE BOOK OF PSALMS, by Albert Barnes.

CAPE COD AND ALL ALONG SHORE. Stories by Charles Nordhoff.

THE MOONSTONE, by Wilkie Collins.

We have, by mail, a pamphlet of one hundred pages, entitled the POLITICAL STATUS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, by Rumsay Smithson, a member of the Illinois Conference, (Southern.) Canton, Illinois, 1868. Here are all the deliverances of Northern Conferences, pulpits and bishops. Their fierce denunciations, their political backings, their exhortations to war, to impeachment, their whole earnest committal *as Conferences*, and as a church, to the policy of the Black Republican party. In fact, that party would seem to include Northern Methodism entire; we see no dissent, no exception, no single voice raised in protest. But preachers and people, bishops and elders, they all flow one way.

When Radicalism is in the ascendant, they are; if it goes down they go with it. Like the "loyal eighteen" of Kentucky, they have risked all on a political card—every blanket and pipe. If the ball passes the line they are ruined. No church in this country ever put up so heavy a stake, or ventured upon so large an interest in one political venture. If the Democratic party does succeed outside of Kentucky, as it has inside of it, that powerful church will go down like Erie stock did after the Methodist brother had sold out. This pamphlet will serve, after the event, to demonstrate to the world that godly men could ever under any excitement, so fully commit themselves to earth and wealth. In this connection, *per contra*, we notice three numbers more of the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Harper & Bros., New York, folio, 1868. If a man wishes to read history in two parts—first one side of the truth and then the other side of it—we advise him, by all means, to take this for one of the halves. Here are Northern heroes, and heroes only; here are victories, and victories only. Surely there never was so great a race as the people whose battles are here recounted—that great IDEA that landed on Plymouth Rock in the seventeenth century. Well, here we have it dressed up in soldier's clothes, seeking the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. Here it is in pictures, easy to read, so that a man can without an effort indoctrinate his little children in the greatness of that wonderful idea, until they, too, shall feel of what a great stock they have come. Three numbers, 33, 34, 35, complete the history. It includes the last drop, even the riot in New Orleans, and records General Sheridan's letter, in which he says: "It was a murder which the mayor and police perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated," etc. No statement of the mayor is given, or any rebutting evidence. What a pity the recent letter of Governor Warmoth to the President, with the likenesses of that one hundred and fifty loyalists who have been murdered in Louisiana during the last six weeks, could not also have been embalmed in this beautiful tomb of truth! Fortunately, the public will not be wholly dependent upon these elaborate Radical publications for a true history of the past.

Mr. Henry Clay Dean has presented us, in his CRIMES OF THE CIVIL WAR AND CURSE OF THE FUNDING SYSTEM, an antidote of pungent efficiency. This work is an octavo of 512 pages. Wm. T. Smithson, publisher, Baltimore, 1868. For sale by R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street.

We have seen no such summary as this is of the enormities upon the laws of war, and of peace, committed during the war, and since the surrender, by the Radical party. It is a powerful campaign document in the struggle which is now going on for the supremacy of law over anarchy, of republican government over arbitrary power. The bond question, in all its terrors, is set forth. "To this extremity," says the author, "are the bondholders driving the people, unwilling to risk the payment of the hateful debt in the ordinary chances of business. The bondholders, through their instruments in Congress, have invoked the military power, ostensibly to restore the Southern States to the Union, but really to organize a monstrous standing army, to establish the English funding system, and collect the taxes, and pay the interest in all time to come, to abolish the forms, as they have already destroyed the spirit of liberty." Mr. Dean was arrested at Keokuk, "under the reign of Mr. Lincoln," and was thrown into a loathsome prison, and after several weeks' confinement was released unconditionally, having "never seen anything like charges," his sole offense being, as he believes, that *he was a Democrat.*

We give the titles of some of its chapters: Destruction of Self-Government, Destruction of Civilization by Mongrelism, Invasion of Personal Rights, Destruction of Fair and Free Elections, Duress of Congress, Degradation of the Judiciary, Infidelity of the Clergy, Curse of the Funding System, The War Debt not a Just Debt, Bondholders and Bondsmen, etc., etc. The work is full of information on these themes.

A CORRECTION.

TRENTON, La., August 14, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: In the ADVOCATE of some weeks since I noticed a communication from one who signs himself "Pilgrim," in which he gives us some account of things about Monroe and Trenton. I wish to correct an error into which "Pilgrim" has fallen, as it does my predecessor a

slight injustice. Some years ago there was a society organized in Monroe, but during the war it was scattered, like many other churches in the country. When I came to Monroe I found a small society in existence, which has had some increase the past year. My labors at this point have been, principally, gathering in the scattered members of the church. The community here have a very grateful recollection of the labors of Brother Trippett, and others, who preceded me. At Trenton, one mile above, on the opposite side of the river, we have organized a church, and have a house of our own, and a good Sabbath school in operation. I know not who "Pilgrim" is, but I suppose that he got the two places confused in his mind.

HORACE JEWELL.

THE Alaska *Herald* is now printed at Sitka.

OBITUARIES.

DAVID CARMIN ELLIS was born in Jefferson county, Mississippi, November 22, 1810, and died at his residence, near Port Gibson, Mississippi, April 28, 1868.

He was the subject of deep religious impressions early in life. His youth was passed in that portion of Jefferson in which have lived and died many of the Lord's chosen, and from which has gone forth such a host of holy men and women. His parents were members of the Baptist church, and faithful attendants at Salem church. Here young Ellis first felt the Gospel to be the power of God. At the age of sixteen he deeply realized that he was a sinner—sought relief in prayer and reading the Holy Scriptures. But for months all his efforts seemed to be la vain, and he went with his head bowed down. One afternoon his anguish, on account of his sins, became so great that he fled to the silent grove to pour out the sorrows of his hardened heart:

> "—— in solitude to shed
> The penitential tear,
> And all the promises to plead
> Where none but God can hear."

He kneeled before the Lord and cried for mercy through the merits of Christ. While thus engaged he fully gave his heart to God, trusted in the atonement of Jesus, and felt the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, filling his soul. He exclaimed: "Surely God is in this place. It is none other than the house of God and the gate of heaven." He remained upon his knees adoring and praising God until long after the sun had hid himself behind the western hills, and the stars were looking from a cloudless sky like cheerful witnesses upon the scene, which made the angels in heaven rejoice. The *bush* beneath which the youth sought and obtained the forgiveness of his sins stands to-day, with spreading branches and rich foliage—his Ebenezer. The stars which looked with seeming delight have cheered his path for forty-one years, and served as nightly reminders of the vows he had made to God.

He resolved to be religious without publicly connecting with the church; but after fruitless efforts he yielded to the advice of a pious mother, and was baptized and received as a communicant in the Baptist Church, near Grand Gulf, Mississippi. In a few years the society of which he was a member was torn by dissentions produced by false teachers, and he thought it his duty to withdraw from those who walked disorderly. He lived for several years out of the church and devoid of spiritual comfort. During this period he married, and not a great while after he and his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Port Gibson. Ever after he proved himself a devoted and consistent member, ready at all times to aid the church to the extent of his ability. His heart was ever willing and his hand ever open in her support. His liberality was only limited by his means.

Death was not a surprise to his friends, his family or himself. Suffering from consumption, he had been expecting it for months, and had endeavored to set his house in order. He gave every necessary direction in regard to business, counseled each member of his family, and earnestly entreated them to "live for Christ." About an hour before the spirit took its departure there was every indication that the final moment had come—but a slight movement of the heart, breathing almost imperceptible. He revived, saw his family weeping, and inquired: "Have I been talking?" "No, you have been sleeping, so quietly we thought you had gone." "Then, Brother J——, you thought the transfer had been made?" "Yes." "Why did you call me back? It takes this old body a long time to die." Looking around, he said: "What a beautiful and impressive scene is this. Here is my family—my wife, children, pastor—waiting calmly, patiently, prayerfully for me to die. I have fought the good fight. I have faith that henceforth there is laid up for me a crown." The eyes closed, the voice was hushed, the spirit gone.

JOHN A. B. JONES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Tuscaloosa District Meeting will be held at Providence, on Brush Creek Circuit, commencing on Thursday, September 24, 1868.

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

DAYTON DISTRICT MEETING.

Brethren coming from Selma to attend the District Meeting at this place will be met with conveyances at Faunsdale Station, at nine o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, and those coming from Demopolis, at nine o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 3d.

J. D. CAMERON.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The Marianna District Meeting, Montgomery Conference, will convene at Newton, Alabama, September 3d. Bishop Wightman will preside.

WESLEY B. DENNIS, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Lake Providence District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Delhi, Carroll parish, commencing on Friday, the 18th of September. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. Joel E. Daves, of Bastrop, Louisiana.

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Natchez District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Monat Lehanon, Bienville parish, Louisiana, commencing on Sunday, the 6th day of September next.

The Conference sermon will be preached by Rev. N. A. Cravens, of Homer, at eleven o'clock A. M. The business session of the Conference will open at eight o'clock A. M. on Monday. Brethren, on arrival, will report to Rev. T. J. Upton or Rev. W. P. Kimball.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Selma District, Mobile Conference, will be held at Daytoo, Alabama, commencing on Thursday, the 3d of September. All the official members of the church in the district are earnestly requested to attend. Conveyances will be furnished from Faunsdale, on the railroad, to the place of meeting gratuitously.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

To the Ministers and Official Members of the Vicksburg District, Mississippi Conference, of the M. E. Church South:

DEAR BRETHREN—Our District Meeting was held last year in Port Gibson, at which we appointed Fayette as the place of our next meeting, subject to the call of our presiding elder. But, unfortunately for us, we have no presiding elder to call us together. The bishop assigned to this episcopal district has been written to for advice, but at this late date no answer has been received; and as we cannot elect our lay delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference without a District Meeting, after due consultation we have concluded to invite you to meet at Fayette on Thursday, September 17th, at ten o'clock A. M.

We respectfully request the ministers in charge to notify their official members as soon as practicable. We expect to have a protracted meeting in progress, to be continued through the following week, and solicit as many of the brethren as can to remain with and assist us in our meeting.

W. F. GLENN
J. G. JONES.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept.	19, 20
Perryville	Oct.	3, 4
Summerfield		10, 11
Tuscaloosa		17, 18
Havana		24, 25
Green		31
	Nov.	1
Entaw		7, 8
Forkland		14, 15
Brush Creek		18, 19
Greensboro		21, 22
Marion		28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	June	27, 28
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	July	4, 5,
Summit circuit, at Summit		11, 12
Brookhaven		.. ..
Mendville, at Beach Grove		18, 19
Bayou Pierre, at Rehoboth		25, 26
Fayette, at Bethel	Aug.	1, 2
Georgetown, at Georgetown		8, 9
Chrystal Springs, at Chrystal Springs		15, 16
Hazlehurst, at New Church, near Bahata		22, 23
Brushy Creek, at Tabernacle		29, 30

The official members of the above circuits, and the preachers in charge of the work, are informed that Bishop Kavanaugh will hold the first Mississippi Colored Conference. All who expect to enter this conference must be recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences.

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June	13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge		20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July	4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek		11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater		18, 19
Durant, at Shady Grove		25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug.	1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope		15, 16
Yazoo City station		22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek		29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept.	5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept.	19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville		26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct.	3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion		10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama		17, 18
Vernon Circuit		24, 25
Minden Circuit		31
	Nov.	1
Bossier Circuit		7, 8
Sparta Circuit		14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit		21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Natchez Dist.—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Clinton circuit, at Olive Br'h	June	6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Pipkin's Chapel		13, 14
St. Helena circuit, at Centre		20, 21
East Baton Rouge circuit, at Jones' Creek (Zion)		27, 28
Percy's Creek circuit, at Percy's Creek	July	4, 5
Woodville station		18, 19
Wilkinson circuit		25, 26
Amite circuit, at Adams'	Aug.	8, 9
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		15, 16
Kingston circuit		29, 30
Natchez station	Sept.	5, 6

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st.	July	5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		3
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers		19
Quarterly Conference for do		18
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		26
Moreau street	Aug.	2
Thibodeaux		9
Felicity street		16
Carondelet street		23
Baton Rouge		29, 30
Plaquemine	Sept.	7

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June	13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield		20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie		27, 28
Natchitoches	July	4, 5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove		18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring		25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug.	15, 16
Shreveport		29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept.	19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carrol circuit, at Oak Grove	July	18, 19
Delhi and Floyd ct., at Floyd		25, 26
Bastrop station	Aug.	1, 2
Bastrop circuit		8, 9
Jefferson circuit		15, 16
Ion circuit		22, 23
Winsborough ct., at Boeuff Prairie		29, 30
Lake Providence	Sept.	5, 6
Waterproof		12, 13

The District Meeting will be held at Delhi, on the 19th and 20th of September.

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Eastern Shore, at Daphney	July	4, 5
Whistler, at Daphney		11, 12
Citronelle, at Citronelle		18, 19
Mobile, St. Paul's		26
Mobile, Franklin street	Aug.	2
Mobile, St. Francis street		9
Cottage Hill		16, 16
Pascagoula, at Vernal		22, 23
Ocean Springs, at McLelland's		29, 30
Bay Shore, at Village	Sept.	5, 6

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$200 PER MONTH SURE, AND no money required in advance,—Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. Address the *American Wire Company*, 75 William street, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. aug29 1mp

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Also, for our charming engraving, entitled "From Shore to Shore."

B. B. RUSSELL, Boston Mass.
aug22 4tp

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aug29 1m

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aug29 3m

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The third Academic Year of this Institution will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1868,

the first session of which will close on the last of January. The second session will commence immediately on the close of the first, and continue until the 1st of July, 1869.

TERMS OF TUITION, ETC.

Tuition in English, per session	$20 00
Tuition in French, per session	10 00
Tuition in Latin, per session	6 00
Music on Piano, with use of instrument	30 00
Ornamental Work	10 00
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Parents would do well to make application immediately, as it is greatly to the advantage of the pupils to be present at the opening of the session.

Board and tuition fees to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principals,

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Dr J C Keener, Editor *New Orleans Christian Advocate*.
Rev J C Miller, Lock Box No. 538, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Colonel H M Carter, Greensburg, Louisiana.
aug22 1m

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

M. C. FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. JONES, President.

The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar	30 00
Board and washing, per month	16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.

The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.

For further information apply to the President.
aug8 3m

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPEtent to teach English Branches, Modern Languages, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental work, wishes an engagement. Address Miss A. F. CARLYLE,
july25 1m Brookhaven, Miss.

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NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

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New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

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NOT A FEW OF THE WORST disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAparilla cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENtrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla eradicates eruptive and ulcerative diseases of the throat, nose, eyelids, scalp and skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

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EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

A SINGING LESSON.

A nightingale made a mistake!
She sang a few notes out of tune;
Her heart was ready to break,
And she hid from the moon!
She wrung her claws, poor thing,
But was far too proud to weep;
She tucked her head under her wing,
And pretended to be asleep!

A lark, arm in arm with a thrush,
Came sauntering up to the place;
The nightingale felt herself h ush,
Though feathers hid her face.
She knew they had heard her song,
She felt them snigger and sneer;
She thought that this life was too long,
And wished she could skip a year!

"O Nightingale!" cooed a dove,
"O Nightingale, what's the use?
You bird of beauty and love,
Why behave like a goose?
Don't skulk away from our sight,
Like common contemptible fowl,
You bird of joy and delight,
Why behave like an owl?

"Only think of all you have done,
Only think of all you can do;
A false note is really fun
For such a bird as you!
Lift up your proud little crest,
Open your musical beak—
Other birds have to do their best,
But you need only speak."

The nightingale shyly took
Her head from under her wing,
And, giving the dove a look,
Straightway began to sing.
There was never a bird could pass—
The night was divinely calm,
And the people stood on the grass
To hear that wonderful psalm.

The nightingale did not care,
She only sang to the skies,
Her song ascended there,
And there she fixed her eyes.
The people who listened below
She knew but little about;
And this tale has a moral, I know,
If you'll try to find it out.

—*Aunt Judy's Magazine.*

THE TWO PICTURES.

Will you look at two pictures, and see if either one belongs to you?

The first is a little boy. I will not tell you his name, nor his age, nor where he lives, nor who are his parents I am sure he would not like to be known; but I must tell you about him that you may avoid his faults, and take good warning by his conduct.

This little boy has a kind mother, and she wishes that he should grow up to be a useful and pious young man. Yet, sad to tell, he does not himself care to do right, or to obey his parents, or to please God. There can be no doubt that he has a very hard and wicked heart; for when he is naughty and grieves his mother, he does not care for her tears. And when he is told of a fault, he is stubborn, and will not ask to be forgiven, nor show any desire to amend.

Our Lord Jesus Christ, who came into the world to die for sinners, was once a little child. He has left a pattern for children who wish to be like him. As a child he was 'subject in all things.' He never grieved his mother's heart by a sullen or evil temper, nor made her shed a tear by any unkind conduct. Oh! how much did Mary love the holy child Jesus! But the little boy of whom we write does not wish to be like Jesus. He does not love to hear about him as a kind Saviour. I do not think he ever truly prays to God to change his hard heart, and to give him the grace of his Holy Spirit, that he may be a better child. He may say his prayers, but he does not really pray, for he does not mean what he says, but is looking about him all the time he is on his knees, or is thinking of something else.

What is to become of this little boy if he does not seek for grace to turn from his evil ways? He will certainly grow worse. He will walk in the path of the wicked all the days he lives on earth; and then, when he dies, how sad will his end be? And what is the end of every sinner, who will not forsake his sins, and look to Jesus Christ for pardon through his precious blood? He will be cast into the place of woe along with the devil and the wicked angels. The wrath of God will abide upon him. Never, no never, will he dwell with God, or taste the joys of heaven.

Now, let us look at another picture. It is that of a little boy who obeys his parents because it is right, because they love him, and because God has said, 'Honor thy father and thy mother'—one who is as careful to obey them when out of sight as when under their eye. There were several lads seen standing at the corner of a street. One proposed to the rest that they should all go and see the people on their way to the flower show. 'Oh, yes! capital, so we will!' they all cried. 'But see, here is William Hall coming; let us ask him to go with us.' Then they said, 'Come with us, William, and see the gentlemen and ladies at the flower show.' 'Yes,' said William, 'if my mother will give me leave; I will run and ask her.' 'Oh! oh! the baby!' they shouted aloud; 'so you must run and ask your mother!' 'I did not ask my mother,' said one boy. 'Nor I,' said two or three more. 'Come along with us,' they still said, 'if you do not want to be called a coward as long as you live. Do you not see we are all waiting?'

William stood with one foot forward and flush on his face. Tears came into his eyes as he heard the word 'coward.' Now was the time to see if he was brave enough to be called a coward, rather than do wrong. 'I *will not* go without I first ask my mother,' said he firmly. 'and I am no coward either. I promised that I would not go out of the street without she gave me leave; and I *should* be a coward if I were to tell a wicked lie.' The rest now ran away mocking and shouting; and William went quietly to his home. In the evening William was seen, with a happy face, taking a pleasant walk along with his dear mother.

Will you look at these two pictures and see if you can find your own likeness in either? Are you like the boy who does not honor his parents? Then you do not fear God nor obey his word, and he is angry with you every day. Or, are you like him who would rather have the scorn and bad name of the rude lads than disobey his mother?

DYING SISTER.—Little Anna lay in bed, near the window. The deep flush of fever was on her cheeks. In the same room was her brother Robert, busily engaged in making a ship. His poor sister could ill bear the noise of the hammer; but he worked on as though he did not trouble himself much about her. Was he not an unkind boy?

'Do, please, dear Robert, give me a glass of water! My throat is so dry, and my head aches so very much,' said Anna in a gentle voice. Again was the loud knocking of the hammer heard; and once more Anna begged for a glass of cold water, when Robert called out sharply—

'Wait a minute, Anna; I can't fetch it yet.' At last he poured out a glass, from a jug which was warm with standing where the sun shone brightly upon it.

'Oh, not that water, Robert; please fetch me a little fresh and cool from the spring.'

'Don't plague me so, Anna, you see how busy I am. I am sure that this water is quite good enough.'

Knock, knock went the hammer again.

'Oh, my poor head,' said the invalid, softly, as she took the glass, drank a little and lay back on the pillow.

That was *the last time* that Anna asked Robert for a proof of brotherly love. The next day she died; and as the little coffin stood in the room ready to be carried to the grave, no one shed more bitter tears than the little boy who would rather have his own selfish way than listen to the wishes of his dying sister.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HYBRIDIZING GRAPES.

The analysis of grapes is a matter of so much consequence to this country, now that we are engaged in the wine making business, that the agricultural division of the Patent Office employed Dr. Jackson to make the required experiments and thus settle the question as to the character of the acid which predominated in the American grape. The result showed that tartaric acid was in every specimen, in great excess over the nominal demands for wine and for table uses. The Doctor also settled the fact that sugar was largely deficient.

Subsequently, D. M. Balch, of Salem, Massachusetts, a graduate of the scientific school of Cambridge, Massachusetts, made some chemical investigations, with the following results. He says: 'To answer the questions, which, if any, of the native grapes, ordinarily ripening in this vicinity, is best adapted to wine making, (at Salem), I have analyzed the fresh *must* of several varieties. I also had another object in view, namely: to ascertain if the table adapted to Oechsle's must scale, by Gall, from numerous analyses of European musts, in 1851-52-53, was applicable to the must of our native grapes.

'My method of analysis was as follows: The grapes were gathered when dry, pressed, and the juice strained through linen. The specific gravity of this clear must was taken by weight, in a bottle with a perforated stopper. A portion of the must was diluted with fifty times its bulk of water. The sugar contents were ascertained by an accurate method, and the results were as follows: [We will state here that to produce a wine that shall keep, it is necessary that the must should contain at least fifteen per cent. of sugar.] We now give the results of the tests: Clinton, 13 77 per cent. of sugar; Alley, 10.37; Franklin, 14 70; Union Village, 10 00; *Allen's Hybrid*, 16 20; Adirondac, 14 00; Concord, 11 83; *Hartford Prolific*, 15.01; *Delaware*, 20.63; *Rogers, No.* 15, 16 47; *Rogers, No.* 4, 17.30; *Rogers, No.* 22, 16.70.' We have italicised the only grapes out of some twenty five varieties examined by Mr. Balch, which were really wine fruit.

Now, wines excessively acid, corrected by large additions of sugar, become cordials, that any one familiar with our native wines immediately detects and is displeased with, no matter how sweet and pleasant they may be to those unaccustomed to taste our native juices. Best wines reduced to five-tenths of one per cent. of acid by the addition of sugared water, when the sugar, by the degree of the hydrometer of Beaume, does not exceed fifteen degrees, are so nearly natural that it requires a good wine expert to detect the sugar added to the wine; but the least additional quantity is at once detected. Wines can very easily be made without sugar from many of our native improved seedling vines, and especially from our hybrids; and such wines have a peculiar relish, greatly loved after the palate becomes accustomed to the absence of sugar and other articles so often present in the wines imported, which we are taught to believe pure. 'A sweet nectar' is the idea of wine derived from poetry, and from the high enthusiastic glow that travelers, in rainbow colors, throw over all they see and taste in Europe. But truth shows us that wines are not often sweet, nor have that 'cream of perfume in one delicious drop,' the over-wrought, ecstatic imagination would have them possess. Yet, a sober, hearty relish can be easily acquired from many of our native wines, far more chaste and healthful, both for the table and the sick bedside, than any of foreign lands. This correction of American ideas of wine is in daily progress among us. Many of those who, five or ten years ago, never tasted a pure wine, now instantly detect the smallest mixture of sugar, brandy or other impurity, even that necessary to raise the must to fifteen degrees of Beaume.

But native wine made of less than the above rule of sugar in the grape, though they would soon so please the consumer that he would have only wines made without sugar artificially added, are yet perishable, and the next art for our yet inexperienced wine makers to learn is, how to bottle early, for when once safely in the bottle wine will keep, though perishable in the wood cask. And in this art, perhaps, more than others, do we need progress, namely, how to bottle at a few months' age safely, so that the bottle shall not explode, nor the individual character of the grape be lost.

When that is done, we need but one more rule to the perfect in wine making, and that is that each man can make his own wine; that we seek not to blend the aromas and flavors into one common rule, but each make his aroma and flavor, with no addition to the pure juice, but by more manipulations only. And when that is done, the individual or the local vineyard brand becomes a mine of wealth.

The truth is, the native wines over most of our territory, east of the Rooky Mountains, are more sure in the sites where they flourish than is the apple, or pear, or peach, and far more sure than the grape in Germany. We lose, by insects alone, one-half the apples that set on our trees; but who ever heard of a tenth of our grapes being lost by insects? We often lose a third or a half of our peaches by disease; yet, if a few grapes rot or are mildewed in any one locality, a host of declaimers publish the fact.

There is no crop more sure than that of our grapes on every spot where they ought to be planted, and it will need not a dozen years, if we act wisely, to make our wines as surely as we do any other article we attempt to make by our own plans. In this light such analyses as those given above are valuable, and when their number is so large as to give us light everywhere, the end we seek will have been obtained. —*New York Day Book.*

A REMARKABLE interest has been manifested at Talca, in Chile, to hear religious truth. The Rev. Mr. Gilbert went there and preached in Spanish. He had an audience of unexpected numbers; and opposition and discussion have only tended to increase amongst the people a desire for further instruction. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Gilbert was mobbed in the streets; and now from thirty to sixty persons gather regularly to hear the Scriptures read and the Gospel taught by Mr. Sayre, who, like Paul in ancient Rome, preaches to them in his own hired house. A church has been organized in Valparaiso, and a church edifice is now erecting. The Valparaiso Bible Society has, during the past year, distributed 1,072 copies of the Scriptures and 3,631 copies of other publications.

"I NEVER give alms to strangers," said Hunx to a poor Irish woman. "Sure, then, your honor will never relieve an angel," was her quick reply.

IN prosperity prepare for a change. In adversity hope for one.

SCIENTIFIC.

SCIENTIFIC DARING.

One dull day in autumn, just after noon, a balloon rose in the air at the foot of Cleet Hills, on the western edge of the great central plain of England. It was inflated with the lightest of gases which chemical skill could produce; it rose with amazing velocity.

A mile up, and it entered a stratum of cloud more than a thousand feet thick. Emerging from this, the sunshine brightly on the air-ship; the sky overhead was of the clearest and deepest blue; and below lay cloudland—an immeasurable expanse of cloud, whose surface looked as solid as that of the earth, now wholly lost to view. Lofty mountains and deep, dark ravines appeared below; the peaks and sides of those cloud mountains next the sun glittering like snow, but casting shadows as black as if they were solid rock.

Up rose the balloon with tremendous velocity. Four miles above earth! A pigeon was let loose; it dropped down through the air as if it had been a stone. The air was too thin to enable it to fly. It was as if a bark laden to the deck were to pass from the heavy waters of the open sea into an inland unsaline lake; the bark would sink at once in the thinner water. Up, up, still higher! The spectrum, opposed to the sun, showed marvelously clear; lines appeared which are invisible in the denser atmosphere on the earth's surface; but as the car swung round in its gyrating upward flight, the moment the direct rays of the sun passed off the prism, there was no spectrum at all. The air was so pure, so free from the comparatively solid aqueous matter, that there was no reflected light; the air was too thin to retain or reflect any portion of the rays which fell upon it. And what a silence profound! The heights of the sky were as still as the deepest depths of the ocean, where, as was found during the search for the lost Atlantic cable, the fine mud lies as unstirred from year to year as the dust which imperceptibly gathers on the furniture in a deserted house. No sound, no life—only the bright sunshine falling through a sky which it could not warm.

Up—five miles above earth—higher than the inaccessible summit of Chimborazo or Dewangiri. Despite the sunshine everything freezes. The air grows too thin to support life, even for a few minutes. Two men only in that adventurous balloon—the one steering the air-ship, the other watching the scientific instruments, and recording them with a rapidity bred of long practice.

Suddenly, as the latter looks at the instruments, his sight grows dim; he takes a lens to help his sight, and can only mark, from the falling barometer, that they are still rising rapidly. A flask of brandy lies within a foot of him; he tries to reach it, but his arms refuse to obey his will. He tries to call his comrade, who has gone into the ring above; a whisper in that deep stillness would suffice—but no sound comes from his lips—he is voiceless. His head droops on his shoulders; with an effort he raises it—it falls on the other shoulder; once more, with a resolute effort, he raises it—it falls backward. For a moment he sees dimly the figure of his comrade in the ring above; then sensation fails him—he lies back unconscious.

Some minutes pass—the balloon still rising upward. Seven miles above earth! The steersman comes down in the car; he sees his comrade in a swoon, and feels his own senses failing him. He saw at once that life or death hung upon a few moments. The balloon was still rising rapidly; it must be made to descend at once, or they are both dead men. He seized, or tried to seize the valve, in order to open it, and let out a portion of the inflated gas. His hands are purple with the intense cold—they are paralyzed—they will not respond to his will. It was a fearful moment. In another minute, in their upward flight, he would be senseless as his comrade. But he was a bold, self-possessed man, trained in a hundred balloon ascents, and ready for every emergency. He seized the valve with his teeth; it opened a little—once, twice, thrice. The balloon began to descend.

Then the swooned marksman heard a voice calling to him, "Come, take an observation—try!" He heard as in a dream, but could neither see nor move. Again he heard, in firmer and commanding tones, "Take an observation—now, then, do try!" He returned to consciousness, and saw the steersman standing before him. He looked at his instruments; they must have been nearly eight miles up; but now the barometer was rising rapidly, the balloon was descending. Brandy was used. The aeronauts revived. They had been higher above earth than mortal man, or any living thing, had ever been before. But now they were safe.

Such are the perils which science demands of her votaries, and which they encounter bravely and cheerfully. Such was the memorable balloon ascent of Messrs. Coxwell and Glaisher, from Wolverhampton, on the 5th of September, 1862. A madness, thousands will say, a perilous absurdity, a tempting of Providence, a risking of life for no adequate purpose. One minute more of inaction—of compulsory inaction—on the part of the steersman, whose senses were failing him, and the air-ship, with its intensely rarefied gas, would have been floating untended, with two corpses, in the wide realms of space. What would have become of it? How far it would have ascended with its lifeless freight; how long it would have floated all unseen in the empyrean, who shall say?—*Once a Week.*

MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.—The French publication, *La Propagation Industrielle*, publishes a description by M. Carlisle Saix of his method of producing colorless, colored or black diamonds. The system is based on the principle that when a current of chlorine or of hydrochloric gas passes through cast iron in a liquid state perchloride or protochloride of iron is formed, both of which vaporize, the cast iron remaining in both cases perfectly intact, because the chlorine cannot directly unite with it. The crystallization of the carbon is then within the general rule, for in a body which is dissolved and capable of crystallization, crystallization takes place each time that the dissolving agent evaporates, the size of the crystals depending always on the slowness of the operation. 1. To obtain colorless diamonds, a current of dry chlorine must be brought to the bottom of the crucible, containing the cast iron, by means of a bent tube of china or fire-clay. No organic coloring matter resists the action of chlorine, so that the perchloride of iron in evaporating leaves the carbon to become a colorless crystal. 2 When it is desired to give the crystal a blue, green, pink or yellow tint, it is only necessary to mix with the cast iron certain metallic oxides in sufficient quantity, such as those of chromium, cobalt and others, or their salts, which will give these colors. 3. To obtain black diamonds, hydrochloric gas must be brought to the bottom of the crucible in the same manner as for colored or colorless diamonds. Protochloride of iron will be formed, which is volatile, but in this case the carbon will remain black, in consequence of the presence of hydrogen. This explains the fact of all diamonds having the same chemical and mineral properties, and why in nature the black diamond is found in the greatest quantity, because its formation in alluvial soils requires only the presence of sulphuric acid and marine salt, whereas the others require the presence of particular oxides which are often wanting. To obtain all these varieties of diamonds special furnaces are not necessary; the crucibles must be covered to prevent the oxidization of the cast iron, which might change the carbon into carbonic oxide, and diminish, in consequence, the yield of the operation; these crucibles should be provided with a small tube, reaching outside the furnace, which will enable the chlorides resulting from the reaction to be gathered. When the liquid cast iron has been almost completely evaporated out of the crucibles, the diamonds can be removed without disturbing the crucible, and by means of solvents any cast iron which might be adhering to them can be removed.

THIN SHEET IRON.—A considerable demonstration was some time ago made in the United States over a piece of sheet iron the 1,000th of an inch thick, and upon which a letter was written and sent to Pittsburg. This excited the emulation of our English brethren, and, after repeated experiments, we are now informed that Messrs. Hallam & Co. have rolled a sheet so thin that 4,800 are required to make a thickness of an inch. The thickest rolled sheets of iron are the armor-plates of Brown, in Sheffield, which plates are each fifteen inches thick.—*American Artisan.*

ALMOST simultaneous honors are being offered to Luther in Germany, to Huss in Bohemia, and Savonarola in Italy. The cell which the Florentine Reformer once occupied in St. Mark's is now the repository of pictures, books and other relics connected with his name, person and history. Among other things, there are his Bible, covered with Latin annotations in his handwriting, and written skeletons of the sermons which he thundered out in the cathedral of Florence. One of the new squares of that capital has been named the "Piazza Savonarola."

THE Boston *Post* says: Grant has choked off his unnatural parent, but there are nine other biographical wolves on his trail.

KEEP yourself from opportunities and God will keep you from sins.

HIGHLY CONSECRATED.

The following description of the ceremony of consecrating a bishop is abridged from the New York *Tribune* of the 13th instant:

The Rev. Bartholomew F. McQuaid was yesterday consecrated the Right Rev. Bishop of Rochester, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, in the cathedral in Mott street. Seven bishops, seventy-four priests, thirty acolytes, and a congregation that comfortably filled, but did not crowd the cathedral, assisted. The pageant was imposing, and even to the non-Catholic the ceremonies must have been impressive. To witness them one dollar was charged as an admission fee, a sum which no one who appreciates a spectacle, and was present yesterday, will regret to-day having expended. Half-past 10 A. M. was the time announced when the exercises would begin. Soon after the clock showed this hour the procession emerged from the Sacristy. First came the Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Mr. McNierny, the Crucifer, wearing the stole and chasuble; and, on either side, an acolyte clad in crimson cassock, and beretta and white surplice, and each bearing a lighted taper. Two boys, robed in black cassock and white surplice, followed, and behind these were thirty others dressed in the crimson cassock and beretta, and white surplice. Sixty-eight priests who wore the stan and surplice succeeded, and behind these were eight youths, attendants on the clergy, robed in white garments with scarlet trimmings; the candidate for episcopal honors; Bishop Bailey, of Newark, New Jersey; Bacon, of Portland, Maine; Williams, of Philadelphia; Conroy, of Albany; Loughlin, of Brooklyn, Long Island; McFarland, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Goesbriand, of Vermont, came next. Following were the sub-deacons, deacons, deacons of honor, the archdeacon, the Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G., the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, train bearer, and the Rev. Mr Kearney, Assistant Master of Ceremonies. In this order the procession moved down the aisle, on the epistle side of the altar, and up the centre main aisle to the sanctuary inclosure, where acolytes, priests, bishops and archbishops, in turn, made the genuflection in honor of the unseen Son of God, whom every child of the church firmly believes rests on every altar at the same time, throughout the whole world. Chairs were provided for the reverend clergy and were placed without the altar; the bishops occupied a place reserved for them within the sanctuary, and the archbishop was escorted to his throne. While the march to the altar was in progress, Mr. Gustave Schmitz performed a brilliant composition on the organ. All being seated the music ceased, and the attendants commenced to robe the archbishop for the celebration of the mass of consecration. The ceremonial of consecration was initiated by Archbishop McCloskey interrogating the candidate as to whether he was willing to enter the episcopacy, and, being answered in the affirmative, priests and bishops chanted the Litany of the Saints. The consecrating prelate then recited a prayer; the hands of the candidate were incased in gloves of spotless white, and the priests sang the hymn "Veni, Spiritus Sanctus." The mass was now proceeded with to the close of the "Kyrie," when the head of the candidate was anointed with the holy chrism, and the 132d Psalm was sung by the priests. The pastoral staff was bestowed in these words, uttered in the language of the church: "Receive the pastoral staff, that you may use it for the correction of vices, the deliverance of judgments, without anger, fostering virtue, and restoring troubled minds to the tranquility of enduring peace." The episcopal ring was presented by the archbishop, who said: "Receive this ring as a sign of faith, and preserve it free from stain." After the *Agnus Dei* the candidate was presented with the miter, and ascended to the altar, walked to the Gospel side, and knelt down. The consecrating prelate uttered in a very few words in a low tone; the kneeling bishop arose, walked three steps, knelt again, and the archbishop recited the prescribed language, and the like ceremony was performed for the third time. The Right Rev. Bishop then descended from the altar, and, attended by the Master of Ceremonies and deacons, proceeded down the main aisle to the entrance of the cathedral, and bestowed his blessing on the congregation as he moved along, and till he returned to the altar. When the Most Rev. Archbishop pronounced the archiepiscopal benediction the priests and acolytes arose, the choir of thirty voices sang Te Deum, by Cocia, and the ceremony of consecration ended. The magnificent vestments which the bishop wore were presented to him by the people of Newark, and the lay and clerical students at Seton Hall.

IF you want to be nothing, just wait to be something.

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The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens January 6th, 1868 closes last Wednesday in June.

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july-13-tf

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was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

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The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
July 0 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Exile,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Voce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 60	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.

ROBT. J. HARP,
6p25 Agent, 112 Camp street

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK,
Late Chief Justice La.

RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,

Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
sep15 1y New Orleans.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner of Canal and Carondelet Sts.

Open day and evening the entire year.

Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics, and Languages

taught by experienced professors. Instruction is private to each student, who can select his own hours.

The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Easton, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

The principal has been established in New Orleans since 1851.

Clergymen's sons and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price*. Students from the country can board with the principal.

ap4 6m J. W. BLACKMAN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city.—THOSE DESIRING THE NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward immediately to Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Agt., Lock Box 814, New Orleans.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR ONE YEAR.

For Single Copies.....each 50c
For any number less than 5..... " 50c
For any number over 5, and less than 25, to one address..... " 40c
For any number over 25..... " 30c

Will ship by Boat, Express or Mail as directed.

Cash in Advance.

EVERY SATURDAY:

A Journal of Choice Reading, Selected From Foreign Current Literature.

This popular Weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These embrace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,— Biographical and Descriptive,— Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary Intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French Periodicals are a prominent feature.

Among the Periodicals from which selections are frequently made are Once a Week, Chamber's Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenæum, The Examiner; The London, Saturday, and Fortnigtly Reviews; Fraser's, Blackwoods, Macmillan's, the Victoria, Argosy, New Monthly, and London Society Magazines; Revue des Deux Mondes, L'eyeuement, Le Soleil.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant, J. Ruffini, Alexander Smith, A. C. Swinburne, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and Miss Thackeray.

EVERY SATURDAY is intended for Town and Country, for the Fireside, the Seaside, the Railway, and the Steamboat. The Publishers will also recommend it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers by the freshness and variety of its contents.

EVERY SATURDAY contains weekly 40 double-column large octavo pages.

TERMS.—Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5 00 in advance; $4 00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS. Monthly Parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

TICKNOR AND FIELDS,
Feb 9 Publishers, Boston.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
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For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 "
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For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 "

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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

Postage.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

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New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

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The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
38 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College, 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1000 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

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NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

THE NEW ORLEANS

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

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TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Wideuing Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES,	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.

Address

REV. J. C. KEENEN, D.D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

JOHN G. PARHAM, Of New Orleans. BEVERLY BLUNT, of Miss.

PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Commission Merchants.

No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug24 1y

BRITISH HONDURAS.

One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.*)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Under the patronage of the Mobile Conference.

W C I Richardson, M A, late Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology in the University of Alabama, President.

Mrs Kate Richardson, Co-principal.

Mrs M B N Stafford, former principal of the Alabama Female Institute, Belles Lettres.

Mrs Hortense Toulmin, (widow of Gen. Robert E Rodes,) Musical Directress.

Miss Ellen Guild, School of Design.

Miss T M Walker, Primary Department.

RATES.—In compliance with the resolution of the Mobile Conference, Tuition has been reduced thirty per cent. in this institution for the term just commenced.

Tuition in Primary Department, $3 per month. In Collegiate Department, including Latin and Vocal Music, $6 per month. Drawing, Painting and Music extra.

Board, with room furnished, $20.

The above, with washing and lights, $25.

Boarding pupils received at any time during the year, and charged only from time of entrance.

BENEFICIARIES.—Daughters of all ministers of the gospel, engaged exclusively in the exercise of their holy calling, are entitled to instruction, in the regular course, free of charge.

For circular of particulars address the President, or F. F. HEMPHILL,
mar14 3m Secretary of Local Board.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents; not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Ch. Ad.
sept28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia*. We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted:

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
A. I. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church,
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

sep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

HILL & VEAZIE,

Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lanterns from the small Hand to the large Station. FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,
nly Between Natchez street and Times Office

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building,)

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1852, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; of Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,
Next door to the Picayune Office.
oct26 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama,

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to
O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets,

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov 9 1y

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 *East Second Street*,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1823.)

Warerooms, Nos. 611 and 613 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 11th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Full Term in College.....$30 00
Contingent Fee..... 3 00
Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School.....$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee..... 2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.
aug 31-2m C HAIFORD, Sec'y of Board.

NEW BOOKS.

BRANCH

Southern Methodist Publishing House,

114 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTHWEST;" by J. G. Jones $1 25

AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones 50c

THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder. $1 50

PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with Instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail 1 25

NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin $1 00

"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker.....$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt..... 0 50

ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans.. 2 00

BILL ARP..... 1 50

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES; Quarto; Roan, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Psalms in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS.....$10 00

KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully Illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth..... 25 00

Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.

Catalogues sent to all who request it.

Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
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MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We are still without any improvement to notice in the general market, which continues extremely dull, nearly every branch of trade participating in the prevailing apathy. A moderate business is, nevertheless, doing in the supply of country orders by the wholesale trade. A wide difference between the views of factors and buyers has prevented the execution of some small orders pending for our leading staple, the movement in which has been of limited extent. The new crop has commenced coming in as freely as expected, the receipts thus far embracing 72 bales up to last Saturday, and 159 since. Nothing of any moment has been done in sugar and molasses, very little in tobacco, and only a jobbing and retail business in Western produce, without any material variation in prices.

The weather has been clear and pleasant. We have now some reason to hope that the wet spell has ceased, and that we shall hear no further complaints from the country on the subject. Clear, warm weather to mature the bolls, and favorable for picking, will have a material influence on the extent of the cotton crop. The accounts from the country are more hopeful and confident, but from some points they are still discouraging.

The river remains about the same, being twelve feet six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—On Saturday, with telegrams representing the New York market steady at 30c. for Middling Uplands, and the Liverpool market buoyant at 10¾d. to 10⅞d. for Middling Uplands, and 11d. to 11⅛d. for Orleans, (against 10¾d. to 11d. on Friday,) factors continued very firm in their pretensions, and the sales were confined to 13 bales, in addition to 5 bales new Strict Low Middling, sold late on Friday, at 29c. On Monday, with a slight decline in prices at Liverpool toward the close, and Middling Uplands quoted at New York at 30 to 30½c., a few buyers came forward, and some factors evincing a willingness to meet the demand, 100 bales changed hands, at 27½ to 28c. for new Low Middling, and 29c. for new Middling, but very irregular prices for old. On Tuesday the Liverpool telegrams reported no change in rates, Middling Uplands being quoted at 10¾d. and Orleans at 11d., while at New York prices showed no variation. There was a moderate inquiry in this market, resulting in sales of 135 bales, at 28c. for new Strict Low Middling, 28½ to 29c. for new Middling, and 27c. for old Middling.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 253 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 188 bales, against 68 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 120 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 587,458 bales, against 712,611 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 278,943 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 12,113 bales to Great Britain, of 92,627 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 788 to France.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	25 to 25½
Low Middling	27 to —
Middling	28½ to 29
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867, bales	15256
Arrived past three days. 267	
Arrived previously....659549-659816	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	8019—667835
	683091
Exported past three days..... 656	
Exported previously ..... 680547—681203	
Stock on hand and on shipboard....	1888

SUGAR.—During the past three days the market for foreign sugars has been quiet, but firm. There has been very little demand for round lots, and the retail demand has been only moderate. No sale of any importance has come within our notice. The small amount of Louisiana sugar now on hand has been retailing at 13 to 14¾c. per pound for fair to prime, 16¼ to 16½c. for yellow clarified, and 16¾ to 17c. for white.

MOLASSES.—There is still no market for this article. Holders ask 45 to 50c. per gallon, but sales of large lots could not be effected at these prices, as there is no demand for the article.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 25, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	10 to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12 to 12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	4 to 8
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY,

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	20	26
East India	23	24½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 15	1 20
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	.. ..	7 50
Crackers	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	47 00	55 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	17	21
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	.. ..	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	.. ..	60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	15½	17½
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₱ bushel	..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	23
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 75	.. ..
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
—St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	20	22
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	..	..
Feathers, ₱ lb	..	..
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 80	.. ..
Herrings	60	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	.. ..	24 50
——— No. 2	.. ..	20 00
——— No. 3	.. ..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	0
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	7 00	7 25
Extra	7 50	13 50
Fine	.. ..	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	..	16
Figs, Drum	18	..
Dried Apples	..	..
Currants, Zante	8	..
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
.....Sicily ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	.. ..
..... 10 x 12	3 90	4 00
..... 12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 85
.... Canada	2 90	.. ..
Oats	62	62½
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	1 05	1 10
Beans, ₱ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Hops, ₱ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	21
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	.. ..	26 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₱ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	..
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled	.. ..	.. ..
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
..... English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	4 00	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 00
.....No. 2	2 50	.. ..
.....No. 3	2 00	2 25
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	..	40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil	41	42
.....In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
.....Refined	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	.. ..	35 00
.....Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
.... " Western	18 00	21 00
.... " North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
....Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
....Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	30 50	.. ..
.... Prime Mess	26 50	.. ..
.... Hog, round, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	.. ..	.. ..
....Do., canvassed	.. ..	20
....Sides	16	17
....Shoulders	14	..
Green Shoulders	..	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces	..	19
..... in kegs	22	..
.....Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	38	45
.....Western	28	35
Cheese, American	11	19
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	4 00	5 00
Onions	..	5 00
Green Apples	.. ..	5 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	6	10½
India	10½	10½
Carolina	..	12½
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	23
Crude	13	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 45
.....from store	2 55	2 60
.....coarse, cargo	.. ..	2 50
.....from warehouse	2 55	2 60
.....from store	2 40	2 45
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
.....Yellow	12½	14½
.....Brown	12	12½
Tobacco in bbds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cuttera	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	32	34
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	18	23
Texas, [illegible] Mestno	26	..

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 33.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 685.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Quite a number of Southern post offices have been discontinued in the South from causes which can easily be remedied.

The post office department desires advice from the patrons of the several post offices discontinued of acceptable persons who can take the oath. Married women and minors are excluded by law from charge of post offices, but can act as assistants.

The President proclaims the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua. It is of a liberal character of friendship, commerce and navigation. There is to be a reciprocal freedom of commerce, but this does not include the coasting trade. American citizens to enjoy the same security and right of locomotion as the natives in Nicaragua. The United States accords protection to the routes of communication through Nicaragua, and guarantees their neutrality and security, on condition that the persons or company managing the same do not adopt or establish such regulations concerning traffic as are contrary to the spirit and intention of the treaty. Transit is allowed to United States troops and munitions over the territory of Nicaragua.

McCulloch and Rollins had a fruitless consultation to-day.

The large expenditures of the War Department, Freedmen's Bureau, etc., will increase the public debt several millions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Some twenty parties throughout the United States, connected with the blank department of the post office, were indicted in Michigan. Under this indictment, W. O. Reding, blank agent for the Southern States, G. A. Traver, of the Sixth Auditor's office, and Wm. Towers, chief clerk of the Superintendent of Public Printing, were arrested. The prisoners were discharged on the ground that they could not be tried on an indictment found in Michigan for an offense committed in Washington. Judge Wiley, who discharged the prisoners, did not investigate the guilt of the prisoners as charged in the indictment.

JAPAN.

On the afternoon of July 4th an attack was made by 30,000 Southerners on the Takugawas at Jeddo, who were only about 1,500 strong. The Southerners were repulsed. The attack was renewed the next day and the Takugawas were entirely routed. Half of the city of Jeddo, including two large temples, one of them the residence of Min, was burned down. At Tichnio, about eighteen miles south of Osaca, a terrible battle was fought between the forces at Aidzu and Satsuma, in which the latter was defeated with great loss. Satsuma and Chusu were deserted by several other Daimios, and subsequently Chaisu himself declared his intention of withdrawing from the contest, and ordered his generals to return home and remain neutral. Satsuma's party had issued a proclamation in the name of the Mikado, condemning all native Christians to death. Several executions had taken place at Nagasaki and Sendai, within sixteen miles of Jeddo. It is stated that the northern princes have made a proposition to refer all differences for settlement to the arbitration of England, France and the United States, and in case the latter powers accept the responsibility they (the princes) will bind themselves for the faithful execution of the arbitrament, both on their part and the part of the Mikado. Port Nettaka, on the west coast, has been partially opened. The North German and Italian ministers only are giving clearances there. The other ministers have not yet sanctioned foreign trade there, on the ground that it is not safe and that there is a liability of the same trouble experienced at Osaca. A report came from Nagasaki that one hundred and fifty Christian Japan natives had been taken out from Nagasaki in a steamer and drowned, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the consuls at that port.

TURKISH TEMPERANCE.—To the abstinence of this people from wine, the peculiar law of Mohammed, is perhaps to be attributed very much of their moral as well as physical health. The stream of intemperance, which would undermine the pure principles of conduct above adverted to, is thus totally arrested. The physical result of this law is strikingly manifest in the absence of cripples and the general exemption of the Turks from illness; toothache being almost the only ill to which they are often subject.—*Sir Charles Fellowes' Travels.*

IMPEACHED.

THE VILLAINIES AND ENORMITIES OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

From an elaborate article from the *National Intelligencer*, detailing the wrongs and villainies of the Fortieth Congress, we extract the following:

They passed statutes for the purpose of reducing one third of the people to barbarism; to compel them to disown their inalienable rights; to be grateful for wrong; to prefer for their own government the sovereignty of their late slaves; to disclaim sympathy with Northern white men, who all abhor negro dominantion; to forego all personal dignity; to deny, contrary to their own consciousness, the superiority of the white race, and to welcome with thanks their own individual abasement; for the purpose of compelling this impossible change of human nature, unworthy to be attempted by beings of the upright posture, they ordained a dissolution of society in the Southern States, exposed the legislature, the bench, the jury box, the school room, the church, the home, the fireside, even the bed-chamber, to the plenary caprice, cupidity, lust, malice and murder of armed men; civilly responsible, and accountable for these acts only to others like themselves, higher in authority, but segregated from civil life.

They deprived qualified electors of those States of the right to vote.

They gave the right to vote to a class incapable of political volition.

They disabled all citizens for office who, by intelligence or character, were fitted for public trusts.

Patriotism, which, if it does not begin at home, is ever spurious, they ordained a crime and a badge of outlawry.

They punished with *ex post facto* laws treason, already punished and condemned by arms, surrender and parole of honor.

They punished it cruelly and unusually by forfeiting the right of self government, never granted by any authority, but inherent in man.

They passed bills of attainder, attaining millions of citizens, or bills of pains and penalties, kindred oppressions in this country of established justice.

They affected to discredit the notorious and indisputable truth that the late rebels were desirous to renew their allegiance to the Union.

They affected to believe that white men in the South were more unfriendly than those of the North to negroes, and that they were contemplating the revival of slavery again.

They affected to believe that all law, order, peace or security of person or property were unknown in the Southern communities, and that society was so utterly decomposed that no system but that of the camp and the barracks were practicable there, for men, women or children, white or black, for private safety or for public order.

They acted upon all these sheer affectations when, as we charge, they knew there was no truth at all in them; when they knew that the only disturbing influence not rapidly dissipating was their own unwarrantable interference.

They employed every instrumentality of wrong with the distinct object of making actual the pretended evils in those then orderly communities. The patience which disappointed these hellish incitements they treated as meanness, until a proud and honorable people, appalled by the monstrous cruelty of their oppressors, became so contemptible in their eyes that they were not ashamed even of the following:

They instituted an organization for the purpose of general slander, defamation and perjury against the Southern white people—their fellow-citizens, blood and kindred.

They sent vagabonds, without character, name or home, all over the South, accrediting them as gentlemen, and defraying their expenses, receiving, publishing and pretending to believe their inordinate and shameless fabrications, taking part in their vulgar resentments, and refusing credence to exposures and denials coming from the purest and most responsible sources, and insulting the authors of them.

They denominated what scruple or conscience bureau agents or military officers would show against falsehood so gratuitous and wholesale, by marking for aspersion, persecution and proscription any officer who hesitated in his co-operation with these hired wretches.

They made arrangements for perennial supplies of fresh slander, so that a falsehood that survived but a few days should serve the purpose of the imposture, which was a succession of those swift sensations that follow announcements, against the slow recollection which apprehends contradictions.

They have persisted in this iniquity until Southern citizens have despaired of a Northern hearing, and tend toward that baleful disregard of a good name which breeds indifference in the weak, contempt in the strong and disaffection in all.

This Congress, in the passage of the so-called reconstruction acts, deliberately enacted, in the form of statutes, against notorious truth, in the face of millions who knew it was untrue, the solemn and gigantic falsehood, *Southern society was in a state of anarchy, demanding military government.*

They have repeatedly expelled members of either House, not of their party, on the pretence that they had not been lawfully elected, well knowing that it was a false pretence, but defying public rebuke.

They have essayed a bill to arm their political party in the coming canvass, for the purpose of overawing the opposing party, thus controlling the elections by physical display.

They have passed a bill to becloud the title of the people to the inauguration of their sovereign choice of a citizen for President in the coming election; it being intended to further obscure and complicate the fearful doubts in the popular mind as to the right of the people of certain States to vote in that election—their candidate being a soldier by profession, the official head of the whole army, and a man notoriously obtuse in civil apprehension.

They have tolerated the membership of a person of common infamy, an exposed robber, a confessed liar, a reputed coward, a recorded murderer, and a known traitor before the war.

They have permitted him to hold a seat in the House of Representatives from a knowledge of the peculiar and extraordinary moral idiocy which affords him an insensibility to the distinction between right and wrong, believed never before to have been found in any reasonable being, and which qualified him for offices that the basest of their own number hesitate to undertake.

Such is the Fortieth Congress. We impeach it before the sovereign people, and every one of them, in his judgment, his conscience, and his sense of honor. It has betrayed them. It despises them. It intends to govern them at the pleasure of a revolutionary committee. It counts the cost. It knows its danger. It has gone too far to stop. It is driven forward by the desperate fatality of all political crime. It has not yet reached the worst. It foresees and tries to provide for it. In a word, we charge that the Fortieth Congress has spent their session in organizing a rebellion, in planning civil violence, in perfecting a plot for precipitating the country into universal tumult, distraction and war, to save themselves from impending retribution for their crimes.

Freemen! Dethrone this hideous usurpation!

THE HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS IN ENGLAND.

We copy from the London *Standard*, of the 8th instant, the following article on the arrival, in England, of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy. It pays a deservedly high compliment to Mr. Davis, and the gallant soldiers who fought so nobly to sustain a cause which was dear to them. It will well repay perusal:

"The arrival in England of the late President of the Confederate States has naturally excited much interest and attention. It could not be otherwise, considering the deep and anxious feeling with which men of all parties and of opposite sympathies watched for four years the progress of the American struggle. To the enthusiasts of that political sect which makes a species of religion of its devotion to the negro and its abhorrence of slavery, Mr. Davis was, during those four years, the representative incarnation of political and social evil—the leader of the last effort of the falling cause of tyranny in its conflict with the spirit of progress and humanity. To an opposite class of minds he was the representative of the cause of law and order against the anarchical and democratic tendencies of the age; the chosen champion of a people who, from the peculiar time and circumstances of their struggle, appeared to be maintaining the critical and decisive contest of the old order against the new, of aristocracy against democracy, of liberty against the despotism of majorities, of conservatism against political chaos and social revolution. In the opinion of not a few of those who dissent most strongly from the prevalent worship of 'the nineteenth century,' the interest of the South was the common interest of all monarchical and aristocratic societies—of all orders whose position rests upon settled law and ancient tradition, as against the leveling temper of American democracy.

'This by a narrow bounds was circumscribed,
It was the cause of chivalry at large.'

"And there can be no doubt that the fall of the South gave an impulse and encouragement to the progress of the democratic spirit throughout Christendom greater than any it has received since the French revolution. To a much larger class than either of these two extreme parties Mr. Davis is simply the chief and representative of a lost cause, in which millions of Englishmen felt a strong and earnest sympathy, which they believed to be the cause of constitutional right and substantial justice, as well as national independence and public liberty, and whose fall they still regret. He is the defeated leader of a gallant but unfortunate people, whose heroic struggle against overwhelming odds elicited the reluctant admiration of their enemies, and excited the warmest interest among multitudes of men indifferent to or ignorant of the original merits of the quarrel. He is the representative of the nation which, for four years, asserted its independence against armies fourfold greater than its own; which, with half a dozen cruisers, almost swept from the seas the commerce of a power whose naval force was second only to our own; which, without money, without foreign trade, blockaded by sea and land, held its own during that long period against a foe possessed of boundless resources, and lavishing them without stint; which fought to the last in a spirit of chivalrous courage and generosity, never provoked by its sufferings into savagery, or exasperated by the outrages into cruel retaliation; and which, after its surrender, commanded as much reverence by its patient fortitude and loyal acceptance of the inevitable, as during the struggle it had excited admiration by its gallantry and endurance. Mr. Davis comes to us as the representative of Virginia and her sisters in struggle and suffering; as the commander-in-chief of those armies which, under Lee and Jackson, Johnson and Beauregard, achieved so long a series of extraordinary though finally fruitless victories; as the chosen chief and finally the long-suffering martyr of the cause for which Lee and Johnson fought, for which Stuart, Stonewall Jackson, Morgan, Cleburne and Ashby fell. It is in this capacity that he chiefly calls forth the sympathies of Englishmen; it is not as an enemy of the North, not as the representative of secession, least of all as the champion of slavery that he is welcome to us. It is the chief of the Southern armies, the head of the Southern people, the statesman whose wisdom, skill and tenacious courage we learnt during that arduous struggle to appreciate and admire—the suffering prisoner of Fortress Monroe, the exile patriot, who was so heartily cheered on the quay at Liverpool, and will be cheered with equal heartiness wherever he appears before a crowd of Englishmen.

"It would be a most unfortunate as well as a most unjust interpretation of the reception given to Mr. Davis if it were understood or represented in the North as a demonstration of hostility to the present government or Constitution of the United States, or of ill-will to the conquerors in the war. The Americans should remember, in the first place, that we have nothing to do with their political feuds, now that the sword is no longer invoked to decide as between nation and nation. We have no concern with the existing relations between North and South, or with the antagonism between Democrats and Republicans; nor can we, in our treatment of a distinguished American citizen, be expected to take cognizance of the exclusion of his State, or of the order to which he belongs, from federal privileges or civic rights. To us the South is now a part of the Union; in Mr. Jefferson Davis we welcome a citizen of the United States. It would be most ungracious on our part to assume to take notice of the fact that this citizen is proscribed and disfranchised, or that the people with whom, in his person, we sympathized are not really represented in Congress or admitted to the Union. There can, therefore, be no affront to the United States, as a whole, in courtesies shown to the hero and martyr of the South. And our sympathies with the Confederates in the past, as with the weaker and defensive side, being notorious, it would be merely contemptible on our part, and certainly would be no compliment to the good sense of the American people, if for fear of offending them we were now to pretend to have changed our views and repented our feelings.

"We accept, as the South has done, the result of the war, without pretending any more than she pretends, to be ashamed of a cause which was gallantly sustained, because it was finally unfortunate. In receiving with a cordial welcome the chief representative of that cause, we are doing honor to the dead rather than to the living—are expressing our sympathy with the heroism and the misfortunes of the past, not with the resentments of the present or the possible aspirations of the future. And if it be the case that Mr. Davis is more warmly welcomed than a Northern statesman of equal eminence would be—if we should greet General Lee more heartily than his victor—Americans are sufficiently akin to us to understand how much more strongly greatness in misfortune appeals to our affections than greatness in triumph; to remember, moreover, that the conditions of the conflict gave to no Northern chief a chance of such distinction and honor as the Southern leaders have earned by their heroic struggle against adverse fortune—by skill displayed in creating resources out of nothing; by victories gained against unparalleled odds; by the courage that never quailed before the darkest prospects, and an endurance that never broke down under the heaviest load of labor, anxiety and calamity. These are the achievements and the qualities that we honor in Jefferson Davis; nor, in honoring him and them, can we be said to do wrong or discourtesy to those who were once his enemies, and are now his fellow-countrymen."

THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION.

The din and tumult of marching hosts, the glare of myriad lights, the music, the banners, the shouts of applauding thousands, which marked the procession last Saturday night, have vanished like the visions of a pleasure dream.

To-day all is peace and quiet, and no trace of excitement visible upon the countenances of those who helped to swell the grand army of the Democracy, or who cheered it to the echo as it passed.

It was a right royal demonstration throughout. It proved that there is life in the old land yet, and that our people deserved to be free; it was a certain index of the real sentiment of our true citizens, and should convince every one of the pre-eminent ascendency of the Democracy, in this locality at least.

A marked feature of the procession was the perfect order maintained.

Every man marched with a firm, determined tread, as if convinced of the justice of the cause for which he was contending, and through the length of the entire line one sentiment seemed to prevail—the desire for peace and order. The length of the procession, before the head reached Canal street—where members dropped out from sheer fatigue—was about fifty-three squares, a distance of nearly four miles, counting fifteen squares to the mile.

Nearly four miles of Democrats, the majority of whom were voters, and at least one hundred thousand Democratic spectators, thus early in the campaign, will do pretty well for New Orleans.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

LANGUAGE OF INSECTS. — A most singular discovery, the credit of which appertains, we believe, to Mr. Jessie, is that of the antennal language of insects. Bees and other insects are provided, as everybody knows, with feelers or antennae. These are, in fact, most delicate organs of touch, warning of dangers and serving the animals to hold a sort of conversation with each other, and to communicate their desires and wants. A strong hive of bees will contain thirty-six thousand workers. Each of these, in order to be assured of the presence of their queen, touches her every day with its antennae. Should the queen die or be removed the whole company disperse themselves, and are seen in the hive no more, perishing every one, and quitting all stores of now useless honey which they had labored so industriously to collect for the use of themselves and of the larvae. On the contrary, should the queen be put in a wire cage at the bottom of the hive, so that her subjects can touch and feed her, they are contented and the business of the hive proceeds as usual. Mr. Jessie has also shown that this antennal power of communication is not confined to bees. Wasps and ants, and probably other insects, exercise it. If a caterpillar is placed near an ant's nest, a most curious scene will arise. A solitary ant will perhaps discover it, and eagerly attempt to draw it away. Not being able to accomplish this, it will go to another ant, and, by means of the antennal language, bring it to the caterpillar. Still these two are unable to perform the task of moving it. They will separate and bring reinforcements of the company by the same means, till a sufficient number are collected to enable them to drag the caterpillar to their nest.—*Once a Week.*

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

The following highly important order bears its own explanation:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., Sept. 1, 1868.

Circular No. 2.

In order that the official relations between the commanders of military posts and detachments, and the sheriffs of the various parishes and counties of the States comprising this department, may be fully understood by all concerned, the following instructions are communicated for the government of such commanders:

The sheriff, being a State officer, usually appointed for a particular county or parish, is restricted in the execution of his duties to the territorial limits of such county or parish. His right to require the assistance of the *posse comitatus* is supreme within such limits. He is, therefore, authorized, in cases of unlawful resistance to his authority clearly shown to exist, to require the assistance of any troops serving within his district. In such cases the military commander will be required to render the assistance called for; provided, that, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he is satisfied that the necessity for such service exists. But should he not be thoroughly satisfied of this, he will decline to act until he can make a report to, and receive special instructions from, these headquarters, in each case.

The official relations of military commanders and United States marshals are to be defined as follows: The marshal, being a United States officer, is acting under the same authority as that which governs the military commander himself; and his district being ordinarily restricted to the limits of the State, his authority to call for the assistance of troops in cases arising out of a resistance to the laws of the United States, is co-extensive with the limits of such State. He will, therefore, have a right to call upon any military commander, within his district, for such assistance as the nature of the case may require; but the military commander will, as before indicated, exercise a sound discretion in deciding upon the necessity for the use of his troops.

In no case is it deemed proper to consider a mere riotous demonstration as a case calling for the interposition of the military forces, which should not be displayed until it shall be absolutely necessary for them to act.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOS. H. NEILL,
Maj. 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

A SPELLING match at the French court resulted as follows: No one without faults; Prince Metternich six faults; Baron Corvisart eight; the Emperor nine; the Prince Imperial eleven; and (to the great merriment of the rest) the imperial librarian fourteen. The tests employed, it is said, were severe; and it is neither stated nor implied that there was any difference between the words given to the Prince and those given to the Emperor.

ON one of the hottest days ever known in England, the speaker of the House of Commons sat in his chair for thirteen hours—four before dinner and nine after. Such tedious and protracted labors, amid the tropical heat which has lately prevailed, might cause the strictest economist to hesitate before objecting to the usual pension of £4,000 a year which is granted to a retiring speaker. Mr. Denison has filled the chair since 1857, and is sixty-eight years of age.

COMING HOME.

O brothers and sisters, growing old,
Do you all remember yet
That house in the shade of the rustling trees,
Where once our household met?

Do you know how we used to come from school,
Through the summer's pleasant heat,
With the yellow fennel's golden dust
On our tired little feet?

And how, sometimes, in an idle mood,
We loitered by the way,
And stopped in the woods to gather flowers,
And in the fields to play?

Till, warned by the deepening shadow's fall,
That told of the coming night,
We climbed to the top of the last long hill,
And saw our home in sight?

And, brothers and sisters, older now
Than she whose life is o'er,
Do you think of the mother's loving face
That looked from the open door?

Alas for the changing things of time!
That home in the dust is low,
And the living smile was hid from us,
In the darkness long ago!

And we have come to life's last hill,
From which our weary eyes
Can almost look on that home that shines
Eternal in the skies.

So, brothers and sisters, as we go,
Still let us move as one,
Always together keeping step,
Till the march of life is done.

For that mother who waited for us here,
Wearing a smile so sweet,
Now waits on the hills of Paradise
For her children's coming feet.

LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

NUMBER ONE.

Mr. Editor: To my brethren of the Montgomery Conference it will be interesting to know why I have made this sudden and distant transfer. I had never thought of removing to California until I read the letter from Bishop Kavanaugh, published in the Nashville *Christian Advocate* last January, upon reading which a strong desire to go seized upon me, and I began to consider the question, and consult my friends and advisers. I wrote to Bishop Kavanaugh and Dr. Fitzgerald, from both of whom I received letters very favorable to my transfer. My relations and friends, with singular unanimity, approved, and the ways and means, by what I regard as special providences, were afforded. I kept the matter an entire secret from my much-loved charge at Auburn, not wishing to disturb them with it until it was certain. When, at last, my way was clear, I called together my board of stewards and announced my intention. Two spontaneous and unanimous expressions burst from them—the first of surprise and regret, the second of approval and desire to go with me. It was sad, indeed, to know that there were a hundred in Auburn eager to go, yet I alone was prepared and could go. They could not because they had property; I could because I had none. Formerly it was the opposite of this.

Pardon what I am now about to write. It may seem to be vanity. But it is only the grateful acknowledgment of a Christian minister's heart. My farewell days at Auburn are the brightest of all my ministry. I had loved the church there as I had never loved one before. They had been to me a faithful, indulgent, forgiving people. My last Sabbath there was at the time of our third quarterly meeting, and our excellent presiding elder, Brother Andrews, was therefore with us. The sacramental occasion, when I communed for the last time with the people I had loved so well, but served so poorly, was such as only the circumstances as there surrounded us could make it. At night I preached my farewell sermon to a crowded congregation, and next morning at 10 o'clock the farewells had all been spoken, and the swift steam car was bearing me away. Of the many valuable presents and little tokens of remembrance received it is not proper to speak. Suffice it to say, I am writing with a fine gold pen and holder which came to me, with a $10 bill wrapped around it.

Having visited friends in and about Glenville, June 13th found us in Columbus, Georgia, started on the long trip. No incident worthy of note occurred until we were on the train between Augusta and Wilmington. There we witnessed our first proof that the Yankee people really meant to carry out practically their doctrine of social equality for the black race. A white man, whose speech and physiognomy plainly evidenced his "down East" origin, with his wife, little boy, and a young, handsome mulatto woman, sat in front of us. Had their complexions and hair been alike, I would never have supposed but that the single woman was a younger sister of the married one. Their perfect and practical familiarity utterly disgusted us. But before we reached San Francisco we saw so much of it as scarcely to notice it at all. In New York, and on both our ships, we saw men and women of all shades, from dark chestnut color to pure Caucasian, associating together, with prudence and familiarity on both sides. My impression, however, was that the dark complected enjoyed it rather more than the white, and we did not blame them. We saw a negro on the ship, and also at a respectable hotel, regularly sit at table with the whites, and was waited on by white men. And we did not blame him. If he can marry a very respectable white Yankee lady I will not blame him, but only think his judgment bad. But enough of this. I, for one, am thoroughly convinced that the Northern people do and will carry out practically their darling doctrine.

We went by the Richmond and Washington route. The steamboat ride up the Potomac is a most delightful respite from the dust and weariness of the railroads. As we pass in full view of Mount Vernon the large bell on the boat tolls, and the scene impresses us beyond description. Thoughts of the majestic character of Washington come welling up, and all my early patriotic sentiment is refreshed. I become a boy again, and feel anew the emotions that gave birth to speeches in my school and college days. The scene is beautiful, and well calculated to awaken the last spark of patriotism that may still slumber in an American bosom. But to me, now exiling myself from my native South, full of memories of the past seven years, and painfully reminded on every side of present ruin, passing peaceful Vernon, and approaching the great centre of distraction, revolution and tyranny, the scene is one I shall never forget. Its first impression was the most delightful, and its second the most painful I ever received. I do not wish to see Mount Vernon any more until the spirit of Washington again presides in the capital.

We passed, on the street cars, close by the capitol. The pictures do not half do it justice. It is much handsomer and grander than represented, and, of all on earth, probably the costliest building anywhere used as a prison and drinking saloon.

But I am extending my letter too much. In New York we stopped at Earle's hotel, and were well pleased. We took passage and sailed at noon on the 20th day of June, on the steamship Guiding Star, belonging to the opposition line. By selecting our time, when the two competing lines were near together, we got our passage at the very lowest rates. First cabin, letter A, cost me only $300, currency, for myself and wife, with four children, from six years old down to an infant. First cabin, letter B, is the same as A, except that the location of the state room is not so good, and has five berths instead of three. This would have cost us only $220. Second cabin will not do well for families, if they can possibly do better, but is good enough for single persons.

We had a pleasant, quiet voyage. I did not see a single wave, from New York to San Francisco, which was half as large as I expected. Crossing the Isthmus is a great relief from confinement, monotony, sea-sickness and sameness of diet. To see the towns, the mountains and streams, enjoy tropical fruits, and ride forty miles on a railroad, fills out a gala day in our long voyage. We found also the new ship Nebraska, on the Pacific side, much nicer and pleasanter than the other. We now partook of California bread, beef, butter and vegetables, and felt like we were approaching the end of our travel. The Pacific ocean is properly named. At some time each day it was as placid as glass. The mountain coast was in sight nearly all the time, and afforded much relief to the weary eyes and mind. At two o'clock, July 13th, having been twenty-three days and two hours on the voyage, we landed at San Francisco. It is due the ship to say that I was invited and preached twice on the trip, to large and attentive congregations.

Jesse Wood.

CONFERENCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Editor: Please allow me to present, not a treatise on the merits of life insurance, but a plan by which everybody can be insured, and at the same time build up a large sinking fund for the use of the Conference.

During my connection with the itinerant policy of the Methodist Church South my heart has been made to ache, every year, with the sight of the wants of the destitute ones of our fallen brethren, and the Macedonian cry of the heathen. I have devoted much time and study to the subject, have acquainted myself with the leading features of almost every insurance company in the land, and from the whole have drawn up a plan, or by-laws, which will, I believe, meet the exigencies of the times. Many things have been thrown in my way, but nothing plausible has ever been said against the institution of life insurance, and all to whom I have shown my plan think that it is a capital one, and the only one which, in the present impoverished condition of the Southern church, is likely to work well. Indeed, I am indebted to several gentlemen—citizens of Georgia—of known financial ability, for several of the most important suggestions.

You will perceive that there are several advantages which this plan possesses over any other for the purposes for which it is designed, a few of which I will here enumerate.

1. It places life insurance in reach of the poorest, a privilege heretofore extended to that class which least needs it—the rich.

2. It leaves the funds of the company in the hands of the several members of the same till called for to pay off a policy.

3. It throws all of the interest accruing on the permanent fund *into the treasury of the Conference* in which it is established, and creates a fund sufficient for any purpose of the church.

4. It pays no large salaries to officers, the secretary and treasurer being the only paid officer.

5. It gives a double action to its funds, and while the party is encouraged to insure in it through every personal consideration, every claim which charity has upon him will require that he insure in this company.

6. If put into operation it cannot fail, because every person assured is encouraged, by his or her interest, to add new names to the list, and keep each class up to its maximum number.

But enough of this sort for the present. Herewith I forward the plan, hoping that you will give it a close investigation, and, "if found worthy," send it on its errand, for the false theory that life insurance is an act of distrust in Providence has exploded, and men have agreed that God is trusted in the use of means for our safety, and not by a passive submission to the casualties and contingencies of life. But here is the plan:

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. This association shall be known as the "Mutual Life and Aid Company of the ——— Conference of the M. E. C. S."

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. There shall be a president and two vice presidents elected annually, at the time and place of the regular meetings of the company, the same to be elected by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of one member from each pastoral charge in the Conference, and shall be elected by the Conference, and may be lay or clerical, at the discretion of the Conference. The directors shall be elected annually, at the seat of the Conference, at such time as the Conference may direct, and one-third of the members present shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 3. There shall be a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, to be elected by them.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The annual meetings of the company shall be held as provided for in Article II, Section 2.

Sec. 2. The president may convene the board at such time and place as the circumstances may require.

Sec. 3. Each member shall be entitled to one vote, and may cast that by proxy.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The president shall preside at all the meetings of the company and Board of Directors. In his absence one of the vice presidents shall preside, or the board may appoint a president *pro tem.*

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to keep a record of the proceedings of the company and Board of Directors; to receive all moneys from its members. He shall keep a record of the address of each member of the company, communicate all notices to the same, and attend to all correspondence provided for by these by-laws, under the direction of the president and board. He shall receive, invest and pay out the funds of the company by the order of the president, and shall give such bonds and receive such compensation for services rendered as the president and Board of Directors may direct.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to see that these by-laws and regulations are duly complied with, to direct the investment of the permanent fund, and have a general supervision over the affairs of the company.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. Any person, on producing a certificate from a regularly practicing physician, to the effect that he has carefully examined the said person, and finds the same to be in good health, sound, hale and capable of earning a livelihood in their usual profession, the same to be indorsed by one of the directors, and any minister, on the recommendation of one of the directors, shall, on the payment of ten dollars, be eligible to membership in this company.

Sec. 2. The president and secretary and treasurer shall, upon the receipt of ten dollars, in compliance with Section 1, Article V, issue to the party, thus complying a certificate of membership, which shall entitle the party holding the same to all the advantages of the said company, in accordance with Section 2, Article VI, of these by-laws.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. When any member of this company dies, the secretary and treasurer shall notify each surviving member of the same, whereupon each one of them shall, without delay, within ten days after such notice is given, pay to the company the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents.

Sec. 2. If, in any case, a member fails to comply with the provisions of Section 1, Article VI, he shall be notified, his name erased from the roll of members, and he shall forfeit all claims upon the company, as well as all moneys paid to the same. Nevertheless, upon the receipt of a satisfactory excuse for such failure, and the amount of money in arrears, the Board of Directors shall have power to reinstate such delinquent.

Sec. 3. A notice directed to the address of a member, as it appears on the books of the secretary and treasurer, shall be deemed a legal notice.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. Upon the death of any member of the company, the president shall draw his order upon the secretary and treasurer, within forty-five days after due notice of the same shall have been given, for the sum of one dollar for each member of the company, and the secretary and treasurer shall forthwith pay the sum so called for to the legal representative of the deceased member.

Sec. 2. Any sums accruing to parties shall be subject to the disposal of the party entitled to the same, by will or devise.

Sec. 3. If there be no will or legal representative, the funeral expenses of the deceased, by the recommendation of one of the directors, shall be paid in full, (not to exceed the sum to which the person is entitled,) and the balance on the policy shall pass into the permanent fund of the company.

Sec. 4. The secretary and treasurer shall take receipts for all moneys paid out.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. Any member may withdraw from the company; but shall forfeit all moneys paid to and all claims upon the same.

ARTICLE IX.

Sec. 1. Any member, before leaving his place of residence, shall notify the secretary and treasurer, and shall appoint a duly authorized agent for the performance of his obligations to the company during his absence.

Sec. 2. Any member of this company may offer an amendment, in writing, at any regular meeting of the company, after a regular notice of twenty days in the regular organs of this Conference has been given to that effect, to change these by-laws, and upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present or represented, such amendment shall have all the force of law.

Sec. 3. Any member of this company may take any number of certificates, less than four, by paying as much for each subsequent as for the first certificate, and paying the contingent fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents on each certificate, on the death of a member, as in Section 1, Article VI.

The above plan is the whole of a plan, the substance of which I have forwarded to another paper, that it may come prominently before the people.

If any brother, anywhere, can contrive a better plan, I hope he will give it to the public at once. I want to see it.

The maximum should be fixed at five thousand dollars, and there might be any number of classes—one, two, three, etc.

In the bounds of the Montgomery Conference there are twenty-four thousand four hundred white members and ministers. Half of that number would insure, say at least ten thousand, and doubtless the same number of persons out of the church—in all twenty thousand. This gives us a permanent fund of two hundred thousand dollars. The annual interest on this, at eight per cent., is sixteen thousand dollars. Add to this, for widows and orphans, the amount saved by providing so much better for them than they are at present provided for, and you will have a Conference fund of at least twenty thousand dollars per annum. This will be clear of all expenses, as the twenty-five cents on each member would give five thousand dollars for expenses, which would be ample for the entire expenses of the company.

Men are starting up companies on this principle all over the country for gain, and not for charity. Why not run it, then, for charity? More when needed.

J. A. Parker.

Milton, August 20, 1868.

A confirmed Christian is one that taketh self-denial for the one leaf of his religion.—*Baxter.*

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SOME FACTS IN REFERENCE TO THE TIME FOR ITS NEXT MEETING.

Liberty, Miss., Aug. 19, 1868.

Mr. Editor: While as an individual I am opposed to unnecessary changes, I am anxious that our Annual Conference should be on the 30th of December, as indicated by Bishop Kavanaugh, instead of the 18th of November, and for the reasons found in the following facts:

1. It was the tacit understanding with Bishop Paine and the Conference, at our last session, that the next meeting should be late in December. Bishop Paine was not at the last convocation of the bishops, and hence, no doubt, the agreement was not carried out. It follows then, I think, that any member of the Conference can, without danger of "treating bishops with disrespect," suggest, ask, or even urge a change from the time published, and Bishop Kavanaugh certainly "has the right" to make such change.

2. And in argument: The commercial year closes in New Orleans on the 4th of March, and it is evident, to any one interested, that the time of our Annual Conference should approximate that period. Our Conference year should close not later than January or February, and I have no hesitancy in saying it would make a difference of thousands of dollars annually to the itinerant members of this Conference. This year of trial a difference of from one to two hundred dollars to each preacher, and, moreover, six or eight weeks longer time, this fall, will double the amounts to to be collected for the bishop's and Conference funds, and for missionary purposes. Up to this time but little has been done for any of these interests, and but little more can be done until funds from the present crop are realized, and but a small amount will be returned to planters by the 18th of November, for the first shipments, in almost all cases, will be sacred to the supply merchants. Assessments to pastors in this district were made at the lowest support figures, and in every instance in the hope that they would be paid out of the present crop. And the time set for the close of the Conference year will cut us down in our pay at least one-half on the best appointments, and in some instances three-fourths I know whereof I affirm, so far as this district is concerned, and suppose my statements true and applicable to the Conference generally, and I hold that there is nothing "puerile" in the foregoing facts and reasons. From seven to ten thousand dollars will be a "right heavy" sum for the members of this Conference to lose in efforts to abide the eight articles, signed by five brethren, and published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate recently.

3. The change can be made without causing the least "confusion," and can surely result in the "throwing out" of none of our "best and most influential men," and especially none who have their farms and schools or colleges, and hence hold legal claims which may be available after, as before, the closing of the Conference year. I honor such brethren for their ability and piety, and would draw no invidious distinctions, but I urge the proposed postponement for the sake of those who are dependent upon their assessed salaries for the support of themselves, their wives and children, and that we may do something this fall for the benevolent institutions of the church; and I do hereby, on behalf of my brethren and "our stewards," who desire to pay the assessments they have made, and which they are morally bound to see paid, if possible, solemnly ask Bishop Kavanaugh to fix the "time" for December 30, and that all cordially concur therein.

Very respectfully,

Jas. A. Godfrey,
Natchez District.

P. S.—*Jackson Methodist* please copy.

Mortification is the soul's vigorous opposition to self, wherein sincerity is most evident.—*Owen.*

SCARCELY FIFTEEN.

Scarcely fifteen!
And her dear form lies hid
Under the weight
Of the coffin lid.

Scarcely fifteen!
And her grave clothes to wear;
Crossed are the white hands,
Smoothed the dark hair;
Cold is the forehead,
And wondrously fair.

Scarcely fifteen!
How youthful to die!
Hope in her bosom
Was upgushing high;
The bud gave promise
Of a beautiful flower,
But we saw it wither
And fade in an hour.

Scarcely fifteen!
Yet passed from the strife,
The turmoil, the endless
Commotion of life.

Scarcely fifteen!
Yet in bliss untold,
In the beautiful city
Whose streets are gold;
Through whose pearly gates
Confusion and sin,
And sorrow and pain,
May ne'er enter in.

Scarcely fifteen!
Yet entered the joy
Of the glorified saints
In Jesus' employ,
Singing the song
The redeemed only sing,
Casting her crown
At the feet of her King,
Washed in his blood
And safe in his rest.
Scarcely fifteen,
And yet so blest!

Many a child
Long years must wait
Ere the Father opens
The city gate;
Most wait till the form
Is bent and old
Ere they walk, with the angels,
The streets of gold;
Most wait till on
So weary of sin,
Of sorrow and pain,
Ere they enter in.
But she hath gone home
In her youthful prime;
One moment was spent
On the borders of time,
And now she is over
In that blessed clime:

Would we have her come back
To this world of woe—
Come back from the home
Where the glorified go?
She, past the dark river,
Safe on the bright shore,
Come back from the land
Where they die nevermore?

We praise, oh! we praise thee,
Our glorified Lord,
For the promise we find
In thy comforting word!
That all who are clothed
In thy mantle of love
Shall meet her one day
In thy presence above:
And then, oh! how clearly,
By each shall be seen,
Why then, Lord, didst take her
When scarcely fifteen!

A SPARTANIC MOVE.

Mr. Editor: At the late annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the East Alabama Male College a new plan of boarding students was resolved upon. Hear it, as set forth in the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, In the overthrow of the fortunes of the Southern people, there are many young men who desire a collegiate education, who are unable to meet the usual expenses necessary to obtain its inestimable advantages; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That to put education in the reach of the largest possible number, we invite young men of limited means to enter the Auburn College, and promise to provide them homes at small cost, and to furnish such facilities for cheap boarding that those who are willing to endure hardships as good soldiers, and to live, while struggling for possession of knowledge, upon soldiers' rations, in the style familiar to thousands of our brave youths, may subsist at a cost of about six dollars a month.

"*Resolved, further*, That the faculty be instructed to receive for the tuition of such worthy young men of small means half of the usual rates of tuition in cash, and take their notes for the remainder, payable when they shall have earned it after graduation."

There is the genuine ring of Spartan wisdom in this movement. The conception is worthy of a Lycurgus. If we owned a fortune, we had far rather contribute liberally thereof to the endowment of this college, and enter our son under its new style of college life, than to enter him under the ordinary style. For, besides its admirable adaptation to the times in the matter of economy, this plan involves a noble self-discipline, and will lead to a sterling self-reliance, of incalculable value in mature life. Under this plan young men will form habits of economy and temperance and regularity such as are unknown to the ordinary college life. They will likewise learn to "endure hardness," to eschew effeminateness, and to "keep the body under." We venture the prediction that of the young men who enter East Alabama College under this new plan, a far larger proportion will attain success and eminence in after-life than has ever obtained under the old plan. Would that every college and university in the South would adopt a similar plan. Our own Centenary would flourish under it—her classic halls would soon ring with heavier, firmer footsteps than those of a nursery, and her adjoining groves would be scenes of intellectual musings, and not of boyish sports. Almost any station or circuit in either of the patronizing conferences could then afford to send thither some worthy youth to be educated for the ministry; and so Centenary would regularly fill up our constantly thinning ranks with efficient, ready-made itinerants.—Digest the suggestion, ye who bear rule in these "high places."

J. W.

Opelousas, La., Aug. 14, 1868.

THE "LOST DAUPHIN" AGAIN.

HAVE WE A BOURBON AMONG US?—WHAT REV. DR. VINTON SAYS.

The September number of *Putnam's Magazine* revives the old question of the "Lost Prince." Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. It is to *Putnam's Magazine* what the "Wickedest Man" is to *Packard's*. The Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity Church, furnishes this article on the identity of the Rev. Eleazer Williams. It contains some startling evidence of a very interesting character, hitherto withheld from the public under a pledge given by Dr. Vinton in 1853.

The learned doctor professes himself to be entirely convinced by this evidence that Eleazer Williams and Louis XVII. were the same person. The proofs are strong enough, at any rate, to give an entirely new interest to this famous problem.

Dr. Vinton calls his article: "Louis XVII. and Eleazer Williams: Were They Really the Same Person?" He prepared it at the request of the Long Island Historical Society, and he gives the following interesting facts: He says that in the month of August, 1844, he was at the house of Mrs. Com O. H. Perry, in company with Rev. Eleazer Williams. Nothing had been said of the conjecture of the identity of Williams with the Dauphin, neither did Dr. Vinton, at that time, entertain the slightest idea of any relationship between them. Among the books on the center-table in the parlor were some volumes of French Revolutionary History, containing pictures of notable persons, etc. Dr. Vinton and Mr. Williams were looking at these books to "kill time." We read:

"Thus we were engaged for a half hour or so. I was reading some author, while Williams was turning over the leaves of the volumes of the *French Revolutionary Annals*. All at once I was startled by a sudden movement, and on looking up I saw Williams sitting upright and stiff in his chair, his eyes fixed and wide open, his hands clenched on the table, his whole frame shaken and trembling, as if a paralysis had seized him. I thought it had. I exclaimed, 'What is the matter?' and I rose quickly to rouse him, for no answer came. It was a minute or more before he could speak. But with great effort he raised his head, and, pointing to one of the wood-cut portraits, at the bottom of the page, said, in a hollow voice and with great difficulty of utterance:

"'That image has haunted me, day and night, as long as I can remember. 'Tis the horrid vision of my dreams. What is it? Who is it?'

"I looked. There was no name on the page. On turning the leaf I read that this number was the 'Portrait of Simon,' to whose care the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, was committed in the prison of the temple.

"I shut the book; for while it was open Williams gazed at the picture as if fascinated, while overwhelmed with unutterable horror.

"Some time elapsed before he recovered his equanimity. And then, for the first time, I talked with him on the rumor of his birth and parentage. He told me that the Prince de Joinville had visited him at Green Bay, (as Mr. Hanson afterward related,) and also that the surgeon (to whom, at his request, he had shown certain scars of strofula upon the leg) said to him:

"'*Mon Dieu!* you have rights which you know not of,' and then suddenly checked himself."

Dr. Vinton came to the following conclusion in relation to this matter:

"But the conclusion to which my thoughts have arrived, after due consideration, is simply this, that it was the Soul, through Memory, bearing witness to Itself, affirming the identity of Williams and the Dauphin.

The next interesting statement which Dr. Vinton makes is as follows: "On the first Sunday in February, 1853, Rev. Mr. Williams assisted Dr. Vinton in the Holy Communion in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. As there was some desire to see Mr. Williams, Dr. Vinton 'scrupulously withheld, even from every member of his family, any hint of the expectation of his coming.' Dr. Vinton says:

"On the following Monday morning an esteemed parishioner, a German gentleman of high standing, called on me in my study to ask 'who he was that officiated with me on yesterday morning.'

"I replied that he was the Rev. Eleazer Williams.

"He then said that there happened to be in his view as his guest, his royal highness Prince Paul William, Duke of Wurtemberg, cousin to the present King of Wurtemberg and to the Czar Nicholas, traveling in this country under the title of General Count Heidenheim; who, when Mr. Williams walked across the chancel, asked my parishioner, Mr. R——, 'Who is that? Who is that man? It is so! If there is anything in family likeness, he is a Bourbon!'

"Mr. R—— replied that he did not know who it was. But the duke could not be quiet, but said, 'It is so! He is a Bourbon! He is a Bourbon, *no doubt*. He is the image of Charles X.'

"Mr. R—— went on to relate the excitement of the duke during the whole of the divine service; and how, at dinner that day, he resumed the theme, with many particulars in the story of the Dauphin.

"Among these I recollect a few striking points, viz: That Charles X. was very like Louis XVI; that Prince Talleyrand knew all about the abduction of the Dauphin, which was connived at by the authorities of France; and when his Memoirs should be published (if there were no suppression of facts) the world would know of it too; that the Jesuits knew all about it; and if Williams had been a Roman Catholic (supposing him to be the Dauphin) he would have been in France long ago; that Robespierre and Count de Provence (afterward Louis XVIII.) were mutually interested in procuring the abduction of the Dauphin (inasmuch as he would not die a natural death under extreme cruelty;) Robespierre, because he wished that the Revolution should maintain the reputation of a *political* revolution, and not be damaged by the imputation of being a war against children; the Count de Provence, because the Dauphin, as Louis XVII. would stand in the way of his succession to the crown; that Chateaubriand would not take the oath of allegiance to Louis XVIII., on the ground that Louis XVII. was yet alive and in America; and that Chateaubriand's journeys to America had for its object, among others, to discover the lost Dauphin; that Count D'Artois — afterward Charles X.—would not swear allegiance to his brother until very late, (when his own succession was in prospect,) because of his scruples as a Legitimist, and his allegiance to his nephew.

"These circumstances, and others quite as remarkable, were the disclosures of my friend, Mr. R——, as having been the staple of the conversation of the duke on that Sunday afternoon, after he had a vision of Eleazer Williams."

Dr. Vinton backs up these statements with documentary evidence, which the editor of *Putnam's Magazine* takes the pains to say he has "carefully verified with the original," etc. This is the evidence which has been withheld from the public until the present time, at the earnest request of his royal highness Prince Paul William, Duke of Wurtemberg, etc. Dr. Vinton says:

"I have preserved this documentary evidence for fifteen years, as a 'curiosity of history.' But the time is come to publish it. In that short space of time Mr. Williams has died, the Duke of Wurtemberg has died, the kingdom of Wurtemberg is abolished, and public faith in legitimate kings is dead and buried."

The next point which Dr. Vinton makes in this interesting story is as follows:

"In the summer of 1853 Mr. Hanson called on me in Brooklyn, where I was then settled, to acquaint me with what promised to be a singular confirmation of his theory, as published in the March and April numbers of the *Magazine* through the testimony, he said, of Skenondough, a very old Indian chief of the Oneida tribe, who had known Williams when he was a boy of ten or twelve years of age, having been present when two Frenchmen gave him into the custody of the elder Williams, in 1795, at Ticonderoga; and who would testify that Eleazer Williams was of French birth, for the reason that *he had talked with him in the French language at that time*. Moreover, the old Indian affirmed that 'Williams was *recorded in the census* of the Six Nations as a Frenchman adopted by the St. Regis tribe, and transferred to the Oneidas,' with many other particulars of great interest.

A long account of Dr. Vinton's interview with Skenondough is given with the documentary evidence, which fully supports all the above statements. The old Indian was found to be entirely truthful.

The fourth point in this remarkable transaction is as follows: "Mr. Williams was in this city, revising his *Book of Common Prayer*, translated by him into the Mohawk and Iroquois languages." Dr. Vinton says:

"It was during this period when Mr. Hanson called on me, to say that he had received a letter from Mrs. Com. Read, of New Orleans, acquainting him with a fact which he deemed decisive on the question of the identity of Eleazer Williams and the Dauphin Louis Charles. The letter stated that further information had been derived from the old person, (Mrs. Margaret Deboit, whose affidavit, on another point, is published in *The Lost Prince*, p. 430, Append. 575,) who was some time in the household of Count de Provence and the Duchess d'Angouleme. This information, he said, accorded with a letter from Madame Rambaud to the Duchesse d'Angouleme, lately brought to his notice. The substance of this fresh evidence was this: that when Naundorf's claim to the Dauphin was rejected by the Duchesse d'Angouleme, she had said that 'when her brother should be discovered, if he was yet alive, there would be found on the back of his shoulder, the mark of the lancet in the shape of a crescent, which was made there by the surgeon, at the time of the inoculation of the Dauphin for the purpose of identification.' And the letter begged Mr. Hanson to see if such a mark was on the shoulder of Eleazer Williams."

Dr. Vinton, in company with Mr. Hanson, examined Mr. Williams' back. It took place in a church. We read:

"Accordingly, Williams threw off his coat and vest, and allowed me to scrutinize the mysterious mark. The light of the robing-room was very dim. I could see the deep pit of the inoculation on the arm. I could not discern on the back of the shoulder anything peculiar. Nor could Mr. Hanson. Williams preserved the same calm composure while we were discussing the matter.

"'Will you step into the church a moment? there is no one there,' I suggested.

"'If you wish it,' said Mr. Williams.

"I opened the door, and he followed me outside; when, turning his shoulder to the light, there was the cicatrix, in the shape of a crescent, three-fourths of an inch across, nearly obliterated, yet palpable and unmistakable. Hanson saw it again, and tears silently stole down his cheeks. It was proof positive to him, *now that he had found* the Lost Prince. He grasped my hand. We said nothing, except my ejaculations, 'The mark is there! I see it with my own eyes! What does it mean? He must, indeed, be the Dauphin!'

"'*Were Louis XVII. and Eleazer Williams the same person?*'"

An Enterprising School Boy in Georgia.—There is a seventeen-year old boy living in a county below us who has twenty-one acres planted in cotton. He hired one man early in the spring, prepared the land and bought about one hundred dollars' worth of guano and put upon it. After getting it planted he started to school, which he has regularly attended during the summer, with the exception of about two weeks, which his crop required. He works an hour or two every morning, in the afternoon and every Saturday. His cotton is looking very fine, and he expects to get at least fifteen bales off the twenty-one acres. Estimating each bale at five hundred pounds, and that he will get twenty-five cents per pound, the gross receipt will be one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, dollars. His entire expense, including the guano, will not be over five hundred dollars—which will leave one thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars as the net earnings of this school boy. Give him the benefit of every doubt, and he will surely make one thousand dollars clear. We commend this to young men moaning over their fate, complaining that they can get nothing to do, and can make no money.—*Macon (Ga.) Journal, Aug. 7.*

CONCENTRATED PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Few phenomena are more remarkable, yet few have been less remarked, than the degree in which material civilization—the progress of mankind in all those contrivances which oil the wheels and promote the comfort of daily life—has been concentrated into the last half century. It is not too much to say that in these respects more has been done, richer and more prolific discoveries have been made, grander achievements have been realized, in the course of the fifty years of our own lifetime than in all the previous lifetime of the race, since states, nations, polities, such as history makes us acquainted with, have had their being. In some points, no doubt, the opposite of this is true. In speculative philosophy, in poetry, in the arts of sculpture and painting, in the perfection and niceties of language, we can scarcely be said to have made any advance for upwards of two thousand years. Probably no instrument of thought and expression has been, or ever will be, more perfect than Greek or Sanscrit; no poet will surpass Homer or Sophocles; no thinker dive deeper than Plato or Pythagoras; no sculptor produce more glorious marble conceptions than Phidias or Praxiteles. It may well be that David and Confucius and Pericles were clothed as richly and comfortably as George III. or Louis XVIII., and far more becomingly. There is every reason to believe that the dwellings of the rich and great among the Romans, Greeks and Babylonians were as luxurious and well appointed as our own, as well as incomparably more gorgeous and enduring. It is certain that the palaces belonging to the nobles and monarchs of the Middle Ages—to say nothing of abbeys, minsters and temples—were in nearly all respects equal to those erected in the present day, and in some important points far superior. But in how many other equally significant and valuable particulars has the progress of the world been not only concentrated into these latter days, but singularly spasmodic in its previous march?

Take two of the most remarkable inventions of all time, both of comparatively modern date—gunpowder and printing. One is four, the other five, centuries old. How infinitesimal the difference between the firearms of the year 1400 and the year 1800! The "Brown Bess," the field guns and the carronades with which Nelson and Wellington and Napoleon won their victories when we were young, were superior in little except readiness to the matchlocks and the cannon with which the Barons of the Middle Ages fought out their contests, as soon as they had discarded the bows and arrows which had sufficed for mankind from the days of Thermopylæ, and earlier, to the days of Agincourt, and later. But now contrast the progress since 1840 with the progress of the previous five hundred years. Compare the needle-gun of Sadowa, or the Chassepot rifle of Mentana, or the Enfield of our own troops, or even the Minie of Inkerman, with the common musket which the veteran pedants of the Duke of Wellington's army could scarcely be persuaded to discard. Compare the Armstrong, the Blakesley or the Whitworth ordnance of to-day—with their almost boundless calibre, their terrible projectiles, their marvelous precision, and their three-mile range—with the round shot or shell fired from the field-pieces which battered Badajoz and St. Sebastian. It is probable that within fifty years from the first application of gunpowder to war, the destructive power of the fire-arms then invented was nearly as great as that of those used in the reign of Napoleon. It is probable that we are now within far less than fifty years of the furthest point to which the conditions of matter will permit that destructive power to be carried.

Then as to printing. The books printed within five and-twenty years after the first use of movable types were as clear, as perfect, as beautiful specimens of typography as any that were produced five-and-twenty years ago. A little more rapidity and a great deal more cheapness make up, perhaps, the sum total of the improvements in the typographic art between the time of Caxton and the time of Spottiswoode. But within the memory of those still young the wonderful art of rapid stereotyping has been introduced; and to this alone it is owing that newspapers are able to supply the demands of their hundred thousand readers. It would be of course impossible to compose more than one set of types within the very few hours allowed for the supply of each day's demand. It would be equally impossible to print off from that one set more than an eighth or a tenth part of the number of copies which the leading papers are required to furnish within three or four hours. But by *casting* from the first composed types as soon as completed, any number of facsimile blocks can be produced, and from these, by the help of circular machines, an indefinite number impressions can be struck off in a almost incredibly short space of time. Twelve thousand copies an hour, and even more, can, we believe, be easily produced by each machine. The multiplication thus rendered feasible is practically almost unlimited.

But it is in the three momentous matters of light, locomotion and communication that the progress effected in this generation contrasts most surprisingly with the aggregate of the progress effected in all previous generations put together since the earliest dawn of authentic history. The lamps and torches which illuminated Belshazzar's feast were probably just as brilliant, and framed out of nearly the same materials, as those which shone upon the splendid *fetes* of Versailles when Marie Antoinette presided over them, or those of the Tuileries during the imperial magnificence of the first Napoleon. Pine wood, oil, and perhaps wax, lighted the banquet halls of the wealthiest nobles alike in the eighteenth century before Christ and in the eighteenth century after Christ. There was little difference, except in finish of workmanship and elegance of design—little, if any, advance, we mean, in the illuminating power, or in the source whence that power was drawn—between the lamps used in the days of the Pyramids, the days of the Coliseum, and the days of Kensington Palace. Fifty years ago, that is, we burnt the same articles, and got about the same amount of light from them, as we did five thousand years ago. *Now* we use gas, of which each burner is equal to fifteen or twenty candles; and, when we wish for more, can have recourse to the electric light or analogous inventions, which are fifty-fold more brilliant and far-reaching than even the best gas. The streets of cities, which from the days of Pharaoh to those of Voltaire were dim and gloomy, even where not wholly unlighted, now blaze everywhere (except in London) with something of the brilliancy of moonlight. In a word, all the advance that has been made in these respects has been made since many of us were children. We *remember* light as it was in the days of Solomon; we *see* it as Drummond and Faraday have made it.

The same thing may be said of locomotion. Nimrod and Noah traveled just in the same way, and just at the same rate, as Thomas Assheton Smith and Mr. Coke of Norfolk. The chariots of the Olympic Games went just as fast as the chariots that conveyed our nobles to the Derby, "in our hot youth, when George the Third was king." When Abraham wanted to send a message to Lot, he dispatched a man on horseback, who galloped twelve miles an hour. When our fathers wanted to send a message to their nephews, they could do no better, and go no quicker. When we were young, if we wished to travel from London to Edinburg, we thought ourselves lucky if we could average eight miles an hour—just as Robert Bruce might have done. *Now*, in our old age, we feel ourselves aggrieved if we do not average forty miles. Everything that has been done in this line since the world began—everything, perhaps, that the capacities of matter and the conditions of the human frame will ever allow to be done—has been done since we were boys. The same at sea. Probably, when the wind was favorable, Ulysses, who was a bold and skillful navigator, sailed as fast as a Dutch merchantman of the year 1800, nearly as fast at times as an American yacht or clipper of our fathers' day. *Now* we steam twelve and fifteen miles an hour with wonderful regularity, whether wind and tide be favorable or not—nor is it likely that we shall ever be able to go much faster. But the progress in the means of communication is the most remarkable of all. In this respect Mr. Pitt was no better off than Pericles or Agamemnon. If Ruth had wished to write to Naomi, or David to send a word of love to Jonathan when he was a hundred miles away, they could not possibly have done it under twelve *hours*. Nor could we to our own friends thirty years ago. In 1867 the humblest citizen of Great Britain can send such a message, not a hundred miles, but a thousand, in twelve *minutes*.—*The Spectator.*

The entire restoration of the cathedral of Notre Dame, commenced twenty years ago, is at this moment being terminated by fixing a railing all round it to protect the structure throughout its extent. This is the last operation of the whole works undertaken to give this magnificent building the physiognomy which it possessed when first erected in 1447.

The Bishop of Natal having found his translation into the Zulu language of the first part of the "Pilgrim's Progress" a great success, it being received and read by the natives with avidity, his lordship is going to complete the entire work.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

BISHOP PAINE.

A friend who was at the residence of the bishop on Friday a week reports him to be in an improving condition physically and mentally.

THE HOME MONTHLY.—We call special attention to the advertisement of R. J. Harp, publisher of this valuable magazine, at 112 Camp street, in another column.

DEATH OF MRS. RICHARD JONES.

We regret to learn that this elect lady has passed away from earth. She had been suffering with pulmonary consumption for nearly a year. In July she left with her husband for Minnesota, hoping that the change of climate might afford at least temporary relief. Many friends shared in this hope, but the result has been otherwise. If love, prayer and sympathy could have availed to prolong this valuable life, she had not died. Sister Jones fell asleep in Jesus on the 22d of August. Her last days were eminently peaceful. She seemed to have entirely disrobed herself of earth, and after conversing freely and fully with her husband, and sending messages to her relatives and friends, she awaited and met death with the most perfect serenity and composure. She was a member of the Felicity street church of this city, a cheerful and exemplary Christian, and a pattern of all excellence in the relations and duties of domestic life. May God's blessing rest upon the bereaved husband and children.

HOMER COLLEGE.

We should have long since congratulated the Methodists of Louisiana and the Southwest upon the extrication of this institution from its immediate embarrassment. We are indebted to the friends who live in and about Homer for the restoration of this important educational interest to the control and ownership of Southern Methodism.

The country directly about Homer is the very region for small planters, and many citizens from Georgia and Alabama have made fortunes there. It comes out of the war as well off as any part of the State. It is as thickly populated as any part of north Louisiana. We do not know a better opening, as the times go, for the establishment of a first class institute.

"MANY MANSIONS."

Here is space, indeed, for the utmost penetrating power of faith. Where are these "mansions?"—What are they? In an attempt to answer, the soul does not return upon itself until it has visited the descending City of transparent gold. But these mansions are "many," and are not in the far future, as was that jasper creation first revealed to the inspired astronomer of Patmos. They are already built and occupied. They are the homes of those orders of intelligences that are honored to dwell in the courts which are about the Throne. One single look, on a cloudless night, through the telescope of Lord Rosse lets us into some of the possible proportions of these mansions, now inhabited by the angels—structures in which, mayhap, single suns, like those of the farthest nebulae, are used as great stones were in Solomon's temple. For the mind instinctively goes out by the way of the stars whenever it tries to conceive of the approaches to the dwelling place of the Most High. *There* seems to be the greatest expression of creative power and presence—out there, where the spheres outweigh our sun ten thousand times, and are, in number and glory, as the drops of the rainbow. If these distant orbs of solid light are not for the angels, then, it may be, they are the quarry out of which the Saviour is building our home.

Every distinct rank and principality of heaven has a separate and appropriate mansion. The tiniest of insects has this much; and some of them live in houses as perfect in beauty as any intelligent creature might desire. And whether one contemplates a rose-leaf or a sunset, a round drop of dew or a planet of crystal, the smallest particle of moving life, or a burning seraph, the goodness of God is seen everywhere, disposed to satisfy every living thing. Rising in gradnated altitudes, these immortal seats distinguish the kind as well as the degree of bliss that constitute an angel; so that we may imagine their variety as well as their number to be exceeding great. The bare thought of limitation, as connected with that divine region, would be insupportable to us. If there were no abiding places in that invisible world, no thronging life of home-loving intelligences, no separate clusters of celestial hierarchies or distinct galaxies of waiting hosts, the Saviour would have told us. "It is," said he, "because there is room in my Father's house that I go forward. I go to build for the redeemed another space, to be the inheritance of the saints in light."

We naturally wonder whether time is required to prepare our quarter of heaven; whether one who could say, Let there be light, cannot in a single instant make a home radiant enough for mortals.

"'Twas great to speak a world from nought."

Yet the mighty Son did not so quickly accomplish the "greater" work of redemption. Then that "purchased possession" is to tell its own story of redeeming love; its foundations, its gates and its walls will be covered with illustrious names; its glory is to be the light of the Lamb, and in its holy symbols will reappear the wondrous history of those martyrs, prophets and apostles for whom he suffered death. Just such a work, as we may suppose, the Saviour delights to accomplish out of the riches of the universe—an Eden for the new race, the offspring spiritual of the unfallen Adam. It may require the events of time, which are yet to transpire, before the mighty Son can finish his sublime labor, and record on its bulwarks of salvation the eternal triumph. As it is, when completed, to express as well the honor and love of the Father for the Son, it is reasonable to suppose that all resources are unlocked and placed at his control, and that our part of heaven will be fully equal in the grandeur and harmony of its style to any mansion in it, whether of angels or archangels. For if our bodies are to be changed and made in the likeness of his glorious body, we shall not seem out of place even in the Holy Mount; nor will the Son be ashamed of our company, for he himself proposes that where he is there shall we be also.

In all this dazzling prospect the mind is divided and knows not which most to desire: the place prepared for us, the mansions of the angels, the THRONE ineffable, the glorified Son of Man, the new bodies born of heaven, in which we ourselves shall move, or the sight of the dear ones—bone of our bone—shining in fadeless youth. The hope of these things is surely enough to banish from the heart every trouble. They constitute the glory which was set before Christ, and which supported him in his crucifixion, and they were held up by him to his disciples in the dark hour of his arrest as a full compensation for all the evils of this present life.

SHARON COLLEGE.

It will be seen, by a communication from Dr. Abbey, that the buildings of this long-established institution were consumed on last Monday night a week. We are glad to learn, however, that this misfortune will not prevent or interfere with the regular progress of the college. Its friends should rally to its support more promptly and vigorously than ever.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, at Brookhaven, under the direction of Rev. H. F. Johnson, is one of the best and most thriving institutions in the Southwest. And we know of no community that more fully deserves success than the generous one where this school is located. It will be seen that the expense for the year is put at the low figure of two hundred and fifty dollars for board and tuition.

In this connection we call attention to the COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BATON ROUGE, with Professor W. H. N. Magruder at its head—the most experienced teacher that we know of in Louisiana, who has made teaching his sole business, and has taught hundreds of young men from this and adjoining States. Parents who wish to give their sons a good classical education, and place them where their morals and manners will be tenderly and properly cared for, would do well to patronize this institute. The whole expense for board and tuition does not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.

This is one of the best known and most successful of our Southern Methodist institutions. Its graduates are to be found in all parts of the South, an ornament to the circles in which they move, and what is equally worthy of mention, among the firmest and most active supporters of the Methodist Church. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Bonnell is one of the very best educators of Georgia. We refer our readers to the advertisement of this admirable school in this week's ADVOCATE.

Handsboro Methodist Church.

We have a good deal of satisfaction in stating to all the generous friends, in New Orleans and elsewhere, who contributed for the repair of this church, that their money was well and judiciously expended. The house speaks for itself, and for the untiring work of the preacher in charge, who made the necessary collections. All this we say unsolicited, by him or any of his friends. This raising money for church building and church debts, and other charities, is a thankless office. Ten chances to one the man that does it will be watched, blessed and remembered to the end of time, by somebody. Many men give, but oh, how it hurts them! In fact, they never do get over it. They don't recollect texts, faces or names as a general thing; but the name, the face and the text of the man who persuades them, in an enthusiastic moment, to subscribe to a church movement, they will carry with them to their graves, and every time they pass a school house, or anything that looks like a church, they see that face!

ANOTHER Garibaldian invasion of the Roman territory is expected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, edited by William Smith, L. L. D., classical examiner in the University of London. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868. 12mo., pp. 778. This book is intended to take place by the side of the histories of Greece, Rome, England and France, by the same author, and to supply a manual of New Testament history. The first part of this work gives the connection between the Old and New Testament history, and includes the relations of the Holy Land to Persia, Egypt and Syria. This part is brought down to the destruction of Jerusalem, and gives a view of the national and religious life of each part of the Dispersion, such information as is necessary to understand the condition of the people at the advent of our Saviour.

The second part is a life of Christ; the third the apostolic history after the method of Paley, supplying the incidents omitted in the Acts from the Epistles. The whole work is one of permanent value. The history from Nehemiah to Christ, from B. C. 400 to B. C. 4—including the Asmonean kingdoms—is specially valuable. One rises from its perusal more than ever convinced that the Gospels are genuine, that no Jew of that period could even have invented or conceived of such a model of all moral excellence as is the Christ of the New Testament. And there is no reading more intensely interesting than the history of the times which immediately and all unconsciously preceded the coming of the Son of God to this earth; to notice what men were about, and what sort of men they were in the region where he first appeared; that he should have been revealed in the neighborhood and under the government of such a human monster as Herod was!

NIL MORTUUS, ETC.

Among the eulogies upon Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, which Northern papers are pronouncing, that of the *Independent* (Congregationalist) is somewhat remarkable. The editor apologizes for the colored family of Mr. S. in the following style: "But we have noticed, as an accidental phenomenon in morals, that public spirit sometimes becomes all the more a passion with men who have lost something of private virtue—as if human nature, having stained itself on one side, sought all the more bravely to keep itself bright on another."

This is certainly ingenious, and the next turn which we quote scarcely less so:

"But the few men whose private errors may thus become public benefits, and who can say with Luther, 'I thank God for my sins,' are none the less to be condemned for those very failings which thus 'lean to virtue's side.' Nevertheless, there is one beautiful spiritual compensation to such men—for, hidden within their breasts are solemn sorrows, or what Wordsworth calls 'majestic pains,' by which their characters become purified as by refining fires. Such inward processes as these long ago made Thaddeus Stevens a better Christian than many a Copperhead clergyman who will take occasion of his death to sneer at his life."

We can make some allowance for the editor, for it must be admitted that he had a hard text.

A CORRECTION.

AUBURN, Ala., Aug. 26, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The Board of Trustees of East Alabama College thank you for your kind publication of the communication of the General Agent. I am happy to inform you that a lofty and wide-spread enthusiasm for the success of the college is awakened. There was a mistake of units for hundreds in the sums apportioned to the several districts, as published. It should be as follows: Montgomery district, $3,000; Eufaula district, $2,000; Union Springs district, $1,500; Jacksonville district, $1,000; Camden district, $800; Marianna district, $500; Lafayette district, $500; Gadsden district, $500.

Your's truly,
E. J. HAMILL.

A GARDEN on the Hudson river is surrounded by a $10,000 fence.

THE STAPLE.

The factors and merchants were greatly refreshed at an arrival of 900 bales of cotton by the Governor Allen on last Monday night. Nearly all of it was new cotton. This throws a little fresh blood into circulation. We hope that it is the beginning of new financial life throughout the country. Judging from the report of preachers and stewards, circuits and stations, relief cannot come a day too soon.

SHARON COLLEGE.

CANTON, August 27, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: On last Monday night, between twelve and one o'clock, the endwise and dormitory buildings of Sharon Female College were entirely destroyed by fire, with all the contents. The house was occupied by Dr. A. F. Magruder, President Hunnicutt and myself being boarders in the house. The fire was so sudden that it was almost miraculous we all escaped with life. We save nothing but our night clothes. I lost all my papers, MSS., etc., and nearly three hundred volumes of my library, the rest being in Canton. My loss was two thousand five hundred or three thousand dollars. Dr. Magruder's over two thousand dollars, and Brother Hunnicutt's about eight hundred dollars.

But what I wish most particularly to state is, that the fire will not interfere in the least with the regular progress of the college. The college buildings and recitation rooms are unharmed, and another very suitable and convenient house has been secured to supply the place of the burnt one. The school will go *right on*, opening on the 28th of September, and we hope with increased patronage. Your's, etc.,

R. ABBEY.

Annual Commercial Statement for the Year Ending August 31, 1868.

We copy as follows from the *Crescent* of the 31st ultimo:

The commercial year ending this evening opened upon us with all but the gloomiest prospects for commercial, agricultural and general business interests, the public health and the public weal. There was scarce an interest that was not depressed or discouraged; and only the most sanguine looking with hope to the approaching business and planting seasons.

The causes that wrought this condition of affairs and filled the public mind with grave apprehension are too recent to be dwelt upon. We were in the midst of a severe epidemic that continued with marked exacerbation for nearly two months longer—other Gulf cities were similarly visited; the cotton crop fell short of all calculation; the food crop did not come up to expectations; our labor system was nigh utterly unreliable, owing in a great measure to the demoralizing "protection" of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was virtually setting a premium on idleness. Never was the planter more in need, seldom was the factor less able to help him; cotton had fallen to a figure anticipated by but few, if any, bringing disaster upon thousands; planters' experience during the past season was so generally discouraging that nothing could be predicted as to the breadth of land that would be cultivated the approaching season, or how much would be devoted to the great staple; a number of influential journals were urging unwisely, as we thought, that cotton be wholly or in part abandoned—and finally the political situation inspired widespread and deep distrust, a partisan Congress so legislating as to deprive the property and intelligence of ten Southern States of any voice or influence in the management of public affairs therein.

Happily as the year advanced the clouds began to lift. Early in November the yellow fever ceased to be epidemic, our business marts began to show signs of life, and absentees began to return. Early in April cotton advanced at a wholly unlooked-for rate, causing unwonted activity in the market, pulsating through every branch of business, and modifying somewhat the views of many regarding the dethronement of the "king." To what extent this advance in the leading staple affected the planters' views we will not undertake to determine. But be the proportion of the breadth of land planted this year what it may as compared with the three years preceding, it is certain the yield per acre promises to be considerable in excess. Indeed, to use the language of the country press, seldom or never were the prospects better for an abundant yield, in proportion to the extent of land cultivated, and that notwithstanding the appearance of the worm, here and there, in a number of States. The food crops, too, have yielded most bountifully; and in connection with our agricultural prospects we should not fail to make mention of the unexpected, and, on the whole, very commendable way in which the freedmen have worked.

The retrospect rightly read is instructive, the prospect most cheering, such as has not dawned upon us in the past eight years. From the chaos and wreck of civil war and the gloom engendered by our hitherto fruitless efforts to reconstruct our planting interests, we are emerging slowly yet surely into a state whose comparative success is full of ample encouragement. There needs now only such reaction in political sentiment as shall insist that legislation, State and Federal, instead of being given over to unscrupulous partisan politics, shall be devoted to subserving public interests at large.

COTTON.

We deem it unnecessary to do more here than briefly refer to the more striking features of the movement during the year. At the opening middling cotton ruled inactive in this market a 28½c. Thenceforward, to the last week of December, it steadily declined; at the latter period being quoted at 14½ to 14¾c. per lb., showing a net reduction, in four months, of 14c. per lb. or about 100 per cent. Early in January it rallied, however, and with a gradually reactive feeling reached 24c. by the last of February. It remained rather steady during March, but early in April suddenly rose fully 4 to 8c. per lb, and ranged throughout April, May and June at 27 to 32½c. per lb. Subsequently prices were, for the most part, irregular and unsettled up to the close of the year, when the market exhibited a trifling recovery from the lowest point reached, but still continued for the most part inactive, owing to the light supply in factors' hands, and the uncertitude regarding the immediate future of the cotton interest generally.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1867, TO AUGUST 31, 1868.

DATE.	LA.	TEXAS.	MOB'E.	ORL'NS	TOTAL	1867.
1867.						
Sept. 7..	....	.....	68	969	1030	1441
Sept. 13..	....	64	261	8853	1099	1950
Sept. 20..	36	175	758	1765	2224	3034
Sept. 27..	....	64	421	1883	7145	4960
Oct. 4..	16	14	1098	3118	4243	7852
Oct. 11..	....	.....	1006	4336	5102	13405
Oct. 18..	....	11	1618	7770	8290	18187
Oct. 25..	....	.....	2216	7222	9938	21260
Nov. 1..	6	10	2070	9195	14108	14023
Nov. 8..	....	13	1843	13203	16060	21068
Nov. 15..	57	.....	2491	12928	15475	29958
Nov. 22..	198	2	5804	19148	24945	18261
Nov. 29..	67	17	2824	21566	30468	29413
Dec. 6..	....	13	3078	23091	26777	28095
Dec. 13..	....	3	2945	21501	2 451	34766
Dec. 20..	539	262	3811	34585	30899	28298
Dec 27..	132	66	2717	3968	33507	31419
1868.						
Jan. 3..	9		3329	3329	25355	28677
Jan. 10..	371	2	2905	21071	30349	24851
Jan. 17..	8	130	2479	20155	23171	22817
Jan. 24..	112	82	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	24084	30438
Jan. 31..	1065	146	2604	1846	22377	41335
Feb. 7..	....	35	251	28	31221	27965
Feb. 14..	....	42	1601	2298	31641	21231
Feb. 21..	795	348	1427	2776	25740	29596
Feb. 28..	298	126	1184	2799	21507	21299
Mar. 6..	44	184	1581	2324	27050	16671
Mar. 13..	840	158	85	2534	25177	1443
Mar. 20..	160	517	619	1669	17855	1655
Mar. 27..	4	561	215	1307	11457	11997
April 3..	62	363	193	1135	11050	11550
April 10..	....	60	1702	10509	12802	14528
April 17..	51	312	932	9257	10582	10707
April 24..	80	1024	1166	5711	7987	6705
May 1..	154	628	128	3858	4768	6723
May 8..	....	342	1447	3120	4918	5617
May 15..	4	228	113	2252	3618	6611
May 22..	3	68	847	1645	1963	4734
May 29..	5	158	128	1030	1279	4891
June 5..	....	24	6	1040	1074	4428
June 12..	....	23	72	566	662	3588
June 19..	....	57	66	387	504	3597
June 24..	....	16	.....	440	504	2244
July 3..	....	21	82	252	1161	2926
July 10..	....	1	3 [illegible]	310	676	1147
July 17..	....	2	1 [illegible]	636	747	1907
July 24..	....	18	456	364	842	1161
July 31..	1	2	2 [illegible]	101	364	2119
Aug. 7..	....	6	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	219	2208
Aug. 14..	....	16	10 [illegible]	66	180	2252
Aug. 21..	....	25	479	150	662	1031
Aug. 31..	....	4	345	477	956	1374
Total...	....	.....	.....	.....	656616	760361

THE LATE W. H. C. KING.

At the request of our cotemporary of the *Times* we publish the following testimonial to the late W. H. C. King:

TIMES OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1868.

At a meeting of the employees of the *Times* office, held this day, on motion of Mr. Pasley, Mr. M. F. Bigney was called to the chair, and on motion of Mr. Dill, Mr. T. F. Hedges was appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. Pasley, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hancock, Armstrong and Hedges, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting.

The committee, after retiring, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst and the scenes of his usefulness one with whom we have been long associated in the closest companionship; and

WHEREAS, We deem an expression of our feelings on this solemn occasion as due to his memory in token of the great esteem and regard in which he has so long and so sincerely been held; therefore,

Be it resolved, That in the death of Wm. H. C. King, chief editor of the New Orleans *Times*, the world of journalism has lost one of its brightest ornaments; his fellow-citizens an honest, upright and fearless champion; his family a stay and

protector they might truly reverence; and we, his friends and employees, one whom it was our delight to honor. Borne down in the battle of life, he met death even as he had lived, bravely, and resigned his breath with that calm and conscious hope in the future vouchsafed to all on earth who do God's will. We leave his virtues to the abler pen of his biographer, and content ourselves with the tender of that sympathy to his stricken family which, while it cannot either relieve or palliate their grief, will at least assure them that other tears flow and other bleeding hearts bow down before the great affliction.

On motion of Mr. Drury, the contemporary newspapers of this city were requested to publish the preamble and resolution, and a copy of the same was directed to be sent to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, the meeting then adjourned.

M. F. RUGNEY, *President.*
T. F. HEDGES, *Secretary.*

It may be stated as a general rule that persons whose acquaintance it is most difficult to make are best worth knowing.

MARRIED.

On the 27th of August, 1868, by Rev. George T. Vickers, Mr. THOMAS G. MEEKINS, of Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss LILLIE, youngest daughter of Ethan and Malinda Colton, of Covington, Louisiana.

OBITUARIES.

MRS. JULIA A. PENKINS died July 28, 1868, aged sixty-four years, one month and one day.

Sister P. was a native of Northampton county, North Carolina, where in 1822 she professed religion and joined the Methodist Church. She was a resident of Lafourche parish, Louisiana, and one of the few identified with the church in that section, say as far back as twenty-eight or thirty years ago, who entertained our ministers that were sent to labor there.—Fathers Winans and Drake, of sainted memory, were of this number, and with them others, a half score or more, could be named if need be, who from time to time, through subsequent years, enjoyed the hospitalities of her quiet home. And those who have labored in that region, and who still survive, will doubtless ever hold her in grateful remembrance. She believed "it better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting;" and consequently, in the sick room, where she was often found, she was at once a friend, a sister and a mother to the afflicted.

Her Bible, by the many passages and texts marked in it, shows that she was a very constant reader of the Scriptures. For about two years before her death she was in feeble health. Her disease was consumption. During most of this time, and to the very last, she professed an unwavering confidence in the merits of a crucified Saviour. Death seemed to be no unwelcome messenger to her. She often expressed a desire to depart and be with Christ. She delighted in the songs of Zion, and according to her special request, previously made, several of these were sung by Christian friends who stood around her dying bed.

To one passing away to the spirit world, who is a lover of holy song, as was the deceased, how appropriate is the language of the Christian poet:

"Let music charm me last on earth,
And greet me first in heaven."

"How blest the righteous when he dies!
When sinks a weary soul to rest,
How mildly beam the closing eyes!
How gently heaves the expiring breast!

"So fades a summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies a wave along the shore."

P. M. GOODWYN.

JIMMIE F. GIBSON, daughter of Mrs. Jane N. Gibson, was born October 19, 1860, and died at Edgefield, Hinds county, Mississippi, August 7, 1865.

This makes the seventh time that death has entered this family in the last fifteen years.

A husband and father had been removed by death only a few weeks; and little Jimmie was added to the family circle. Owing to this mournful event she was doubly endeared to the mother—a solace in her grief.

Death has now destroyed all worldly comfort—the dearest tie that binds on earth has been severed. O grave, where is thy victory? Yes, our dear Saviour kindly cared for our children. The Son of Righteousness has dissipated every cloud. From his precious lips there fall words of consolation. To the Christian the prospect is transcendently glorious; faith expands their vision; and the hope of a resurrection beautifies the surroundings of the grave; and love stands at the very gates of the Celestial City, ready to usher the ransomed child into its mansions of blessedness.

W. WADSWORTH.

Died, August 21, on Bayou Boeuf, in this parish, MARY LOU., child of J. W. and M. E. Daniel, aged two years and six months. Much will I miss little Lou. when at the house of her father, for she was often clambering to my knee, and bringing me sweet flowers. She was a little bud on earth, but will become the full-blown angel flower beneath the smiles of Jesus, and fanned by the air of heaven.

"I take these little lambs, said he,
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me he ever blest."

B. F. WHITE.

OPELOUSAS, La., Aug. 28, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT MEETING.

The Natchez District Meeting will be held at Midway, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and will convene on Thursday, the 1st, and continue until the 4th of October next. Brethren attending the meeting will please call at Mr. Chapman's, in Centreville, who will direct them to their homes during the session.

Brethren from a distance would do well to reach Centreville on Wednesday evening, as the meeting will organize at eleven o'clock on Thursday.

Pastors will please prepare full written reports of all matters pertaining to the church in their several charges.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Lake Providence District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Delhi, Carroll parish, commencing on Friday, the 18th of September. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. Joel E. Daves, of Bastrop, Louisiana. W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for the Onachita District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Mount Lebanon, Bienville parish, Louisiana, commencing on Sunday, the 6th day of September next.

The Conference sermon will be preached by Rev. N. A. Cravens, of Homer, at eleven o'clock A. M. The business session of the Conference will open at eight o'clock A. M. on Monday. Brethren, on arrival, will report to Rev. T. J. Upton or Rev. W. P. Kimball.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

To the Pastors and Official Members:

DEAR BRETHREN—A letter just received from Bishop Paine requests me "to act as presiding elder" on this district until other arrangements are made at Conference. My age and bodily infirmities will make the task heavy indeed, but, by the help of God, my mind is made up to undertake it. The Conference year is so far advanced I can only make one round, in connection with some previously-made appointments which I cannot recall. As soon as you see this notice please inform me by letter, directed to Fayette, Mississippi, at what *places* your quarterly meetings will be held. I earnestly request the attendance of all the official members, that we may finish our work handsomely for Conference. According to my usual plan, when out on the district, I will be glad to have a few intervening appointments in the day-time at convenient places. The preaching does not oppress me; traveling and exposure to inclement weather do. Subjoined you have the *time* of the appointments:

Port Gibson	Aug.	29, 30
District meeting at Fayette	Sept.	17, 20
Warren		26, 27
Cayuga	Oct.	3, 4
Rocky Spring		10, 11
Fayette		31
	Nov.	1
Vicksburg		7, 8
North Warren		14, 15

J. G. JONES.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept.	5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnston station		12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Union Church		19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		26, 27
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct.	3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst		10, 11
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Rehobath		17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda		24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov.	14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept.	12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica		19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac		26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct.	3, 4
Amite, at Adams'		10, 11
Liberty, at Salem		17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton		24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre		31
	Nov.	1
Jackson, at Jackson		7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston		15, 16
Natchez		15, 16

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Providence	June	13, 14
North Carroll, at Pine Ridge		20, 21
Carrollton, at Mount Zion	July	4, 5
Sunflower, at Bear Creek		11, 12
Black Hawk, at Sweetwater		18, 19
Durant, at Shody Grove		25, 26
Richland, at Goodman	Aug.	1, 2
Yazoo Ct., at New Hope		15, 16
Yazoo City station		22, 23
Mt. Olivet, at Short Creek		29, 30
Bee Lake, at Lodi	Sept.	5, 6

The District Meeting will be held at Durant, commencing on the 6th day of August.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept.	19, 20
Onachita Ct., at Downsville		26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct.	3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion		10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama		17, 18
Vernon Circuit		24, 25
Minden Circuit		31
	Nov.	1
Bossier Circuit		7, 8
Sparta Circuit		14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit		21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Dryades st	July	5
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		8
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers		19
Quarterly Conference for do		18
At 119 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		26
Moreau street	Aug.	2
Thibodeaux		9
Felicity street		16
Carondelet street		23
Baton Rouge		29, 30
Plaquemine	Sept.	6

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June	13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield		20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie		27, 28
Natchitoches	July	4, 5
Anacoco ct., at Oak Grove		18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring		25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug.	15, 16
Shreveport		29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept.	19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carrol circuit, at Oak Grove	July	18, 19
Delhi and Floyd ct., at Floyd		25, 26
Bastrop station	Aug.	1, 2
Bastrop circuit		8, 9
Jefferson circuit		15, 16
Ion circuit		22, 23
Winsborough ct., at Beouf Prairie		29, 30
Lake Providence	Sept.	5, 6
Waterproof		12, 13

The District Meeting will be held at Delhi, on the 19th and 20th of September.

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept.	19, 20
Perryville	Oct.	3, 4
Summerfield		10, 11
Tuscaloosa		17, 18
Havana		24, 25
Green		31
	Nov.	1
Eutaw		7, 8
Forkland		14, 15
Brush Creek		18, 19
Greensboro		21, 22
Marion		28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Eastern Shore, at Daphney	July	4, 5
Whistler, at Daphney		11, 12
Citronelle, at Citronelle		18, 19
Mobile, St. Paul's		26
Mobile, Franklin street	Aug.	2
Mobile, St. Francis street		9
Cottage Hill		15, 16
Pascagoula, at Vernal		22, 23
Ocean Springs, at McLelland's		29, 30
Bay Shore, at Village	Sept.	5, 6

THOS. W. DONMAN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

To the Ministers and Official Members of the Vicksburg District, Mississippi Conference, of the M. E. Church South:

DEAR BRETHREN—Our District Meeting was held last year in Port Gibson, at which we appointed Fayette as the place of our next meeting, subject to the call of our presiding elder. But, unfortunately for us, we have no presiding elder to call us together. The bishop assigned to this episcopal district has been written to for advice, but at this late date no answer has been received; and as we cannot elect our lay delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference without a District Meeting, after due consultation we have concluded to invite you to meet at Fayette on Thursday, September 17th, at ten o'clock A. M.

We respectfully request the ministers in charge to notify their official members as soon as practicable. We expect to have a protracted meeting in progress, to be continued through the following week, and solicit as many of the brethren as can to remain with and assist us in our meeting.

W. F. GLENN
J. G. JONES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EXPERIenced in Teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation in a family. Address C. D. T., Box 141, New Orleans Post Office.

She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker. sep5

THE HOME MONTHLY HAS been enlarged to seventy-two pages. The old cover has been replaced with a new one, much more agreeable to the taste of our friends. The new style of page, modeled after the more recent and best printed English magazines, gives great satisfaction. The fifth volume, upon which it has now entered, promises to be more popular than any of its predecessors.

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C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
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Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
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Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

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Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

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ADAM C. JOHNSON, aug29 4m Marion, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The third Academic Year of this institution will open on the

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the first session of which will close on the last of January. The second session will commence immediately on the close of the first, and continue until the 1st of July, 1869.

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Rev J J Miller, do do
Rev P Turnor, do do
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L B Johnson, Esq, do do
David Faulk, Esq, Wachita, Louisiana.
William Marbury, Esq, do do
J B Haynes, Esq, Jackson, Louisiana.
General T F Collins, Clinton, Louisiana.
Dr W H Watkins, Natchez, Mississippi.
Dr J C Keener, Editor *New Orleans Christian Advocate.*
Rev J C Miller, Lock Box No. 538, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Colonel H M Carter, Greensburg, Louisiana. aug22 1m

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPEtent to teach English Branches, Modern Languages, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental work, wishes an engagement. Address MRS. A. F. CARLYLE, july25 1m Brookhaven, Miss.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

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New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

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Love in Marriage, Guizot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church not Exclusive—Her Ministers not Priests—by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rector of Christ Church, Nashville	25
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aug29 3m

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

WAITING.

BY M. E. N. HATHEWAY.

O dear! how can I be quiet,
When my heart is one throb of delight,
And keeps saying over and over,
My mother is coming to-night?

My hair is tied up with blue ribbons,
My stockings and apron are white,
I'm keeping myself nice to meet her,
My mother is coming to-night!

Dark cloud, hurry off in the distance,
Nor gather my hopes to affright—
Let the rain storms wait till to-morrow,
My mother is coming to-night!

Now, what are you slaying for, pussy?
You've eaten your supper all right—
Go home, and say to the kitten,
My mother is coming to-night!

Little star, I'm watching you shining
Away in the west, silver bright;
Can you see me, and hear what I'm saying?
My mother is coming to-night!

Dick, trot along, faster and faster,
And bring the dear carriage in sight;
I'm listening to hear the wheels rattle—
My mother is coming to-night!

Little Corporal.

A STORY FROM PARIS.

A Paris letter tells the following story of a Twelve Night Fete in that city:

A wealthy family in the aristocratic boulevard Malesherbes were amusing themselves, in seeking the king's portion or ring in the festival cake, when a lady of the company said to the hostess, "I wish my portion to be given to the poorest little boy we can find in the street." The servant was dispatched on this freezing night, and not far from the house he found a ragged urchin, trembling with cold and hunger. He brought him up, and ordered him into the gay saloon, where a thousand lights glittered, and a sparkling fire gladdened the eyes of the poor little fellow. Dumbfounded and surprised, he drew the portion which the benevolent lady had promised, and, as luck would have it, the little fellow found the "ring," (beans they use in Paris instead,) and of course he was "king." They all shouted out that being a king he must choose a queen. He was asked so to do, and looking around the company, he chose the very lady who had proposed to cede her portion of the cake. He was asked why he chose her. He said, "I don't know! she looks the most like mother!"

"Mother! whose mother?"

"My mother! I never knew her, but was stolen away from her, and here is her portrait." With this he drew from out his ragged coat a likeness, which proved to be that of the very lady herself, who, in Italy, had her children stolen from her, and he turns up a poor little ragged Savoyard, dragging along a miserable existence in Paris, while the mother, by an intuition, perhaps, felt that in the air near to where she was, was one so dear to her.

"English tourists," writes a correspondent at Rome, "had better be careful how they visit the church of St. Agostino. The other day the devotees there were seized with the impression that two strangers who were on their knees before the image of the Madonna were thieves, and were seeking, under cover of their prayers, to despoil the shrine. Instantly there was a rush on the interlopers, and they were so roughly handled that they gladly gave themselves up to the gendarmes, whom the disturbance brought to the spot. But the gendarmes proved more unmerciful than the fanatics; for the two captives were no sooner brought to prison than they were, without examination, subjected to such a cruel flogging that they became insensible. The warder of the prison now threw several buckets of water over their heads as a restorative, but with very bad effect, and it became necessary to report their condition to the authorities. Monsignor Randi inquired into the case, and it was then discovered that the supposed culprits were Italian gentlemen, and traveling for pleasure. There is, however, no lack of thieves in the Pontifical States, and about a week ago the gendarmes had a combat with the band of Fontana in the province of Frosinone, and killed one of the brigands."

One "J. H. Crossman" publishes in an English journal a piece of information worth knowing. He says that the musquitoes at Mentons, where he past last October, were remarkably vigilant and bloodthirsty, and that neither curtain nor lotion had any perceptible effects in damping their appetites. But one day, by accident, Mrs. Crossman gathered in the course of her morning's walk a branch of wild rosemary, and placed it in her bedroom. From that time forward no single musquito ventured into the room; and during the remainder of their stay at Mentone, Mr. and Mrs. Crossman slumbered unbitten and undisturbed under the protecting shade of the wild rosemary branch.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTURE OF BLACKBERRIES.

The cultivation of this fruit for market was greatly stimulated by the introduction of the New Rochelle berry about a third of a century since, and perhaps no person has contributed more than William Lawton, whose name it mostly bears, toward calling public attention to the importance of the extensive culture of this fruit. Its large size, great productiveness, and other good qualities, surpassing any other variety then known, made it very popular among fruit growers, and its culture extended widely, so that many farmers raised more bushels of blackberries than of corn and wheat. The blackberry occupies an important position in the list of small fruits, commencing to ripen close upon the season of the raspberry, and before peaches and grapes. Its easy culture, hardiness, and the high prices at which the fruit sells, make it one of the most profitable crops to grow. It is not particular as to soil and location, but yields just as well where other crops will grow. There is no advantage in selecting the best land for a plantation, as the canes would there grow so large and tall as to require much time and expense to prune, trim and keep them within bounds. They need but one planting, as the bushes renew themselves annually thereafter by sending up spontaneous growths of young suckers to bear fruit the following year; and with an occasional dressing of manure, they will continue to give large returns for many years. I have ten acres of them, on this sandy land, that have been planted about thirteen years, and still produce fine crops, yielding several times 650, 700, and once 800 bushels of fruit, while land adjoining, equally good, planted with corn, did not produce more than half the number of bushels per acre. When the corn was removed, all was gone. To get another crop we had to manure and plant again. But not so with the blackberries; for we only pick the ripe fruit, and leave the foliage to fall on the ground and add to its fertility. The plants being permanently established, the annual crop of fruit taken off may be compared to the coupons taken from Government bonds, the principal remaining to produce more.

YIELD OF BERRIES PER ACRE.

At the average price at which blackberries have sold in market for ten years past, a field, with ordinary treatment, will yield from $300 to $400 per acre, and in some cases $500 per acre have been realized. And, as it is from the net annual dividend received that the real worth of any investment is to be ascertained, we can readily arrive at the true value of a plantation of the best selected blackberries. Having experimented on several kinds of land, from a firm clay to a light blowing sand, I prefer, as the most favorable location for blackberries, a light, moist, sandy loam, well under-drained, if water would otherwise stand near the surface. Formerly we thought that low, rich land would be best, judging from the large growth of briars along ditches and swampy places. Accordingly one of my neighbors planted ten acres of low, dark, rich land, that had produced heavy crops of corn and timothy, expecting to get a corresponding one of the blackberry; but in this he was disappointed, except in the growth of canes, which was very large and strong, but not well ripened before winter set in, and consequently were greatly injured and sometimes entirely killed before spring, yielding but little or no fruit; while blackberries planted on the higher land, not worth near so much for agricultural purposes, producing small canes, with buds well developed and wood matured before the approach of winter, would yield heavy crops of fine fruit. In walking through my patch, when loaded with berries, he remarked that he could not understand why those small bushes had so much more fruit on them than his large ones. I attributed it to the fact that the canes and fruit buds were better ripened the fall previous, and had stood the cold of winter with less injury.

MODEL BLACKBERRY BUSHES.

Another farmer near by, having about forty acres devoted to the culture of blackberries, purchased a tract of light, sandy land, at $13 per acre, and planted it with them. But, desiring to have a model patch, he purchased a few acres of the richest and best land for ordinary agricultural purposes in the vicinity, at $300 per acre, and planted it with the same kind of blackberries, giving the best treatment and special attention, which produced an enormous growth of canes, but which never yielded as much fruit per acre as the $13 land. He remarked to me, while looking at them, that: 'We have learned something since commencing this business. To begin now, with the knowledge we have, the error of planting our best land with blackberries might be avoided.'

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

The land should be plowed and harrowed smooth, then open furrows in the fall eight feet apart; and, if muck can be had conveniently, it is valuable to spread along them during the winter, leaving it exposed to the action of the frost. Early in spring set the plants about four feet apart on the muck, which will require 1,360 plants to the acre. The intervening space, while the plants are small, need not be lost; but corn, potatoes or other vegetables may be grown midway between the rows for the first year or two. The roots will mostly follow along the row to feed on the muck, and grow more vigorously than lateral or side roots. Hence the strongest and best plants will come up nearly where they are wanted to produce fruit the following year. But they should not be left to stand along the rows closer together than an average of one plant to a foot in length in the rows. The plantation should be gone over several times during the summer, and the tops of the young canes, as they appear above the bearing bushes, should be shortened in, so as to keep them at a uniform height of about three to five feet, according to the strength of the soil. This will induce the side branches to grow vigorously, and develop fruit buds near the ground; and, interlocking with each other, the bushes will support themselves, and thus avoid the necessity of stakes and wires to prevent high winds from injuring the tender canes. The side branches should be shortened in the following winter or spring to a pyramidal form, somewhat resembling a dwarf pear tree when properly trimmed. Plants thus properly treated will yield more fruit and of better quality than if left to grow tall and slender, as by nature they are inclined to do.

PRICE OF BERRIES.

Blackberries have sold readily for several years past at from three and a half to five dollars a bushel; and this year, owing to the scarcity of fruits, they bring double that price. They will be likely to sell well for many years to come, as they can be used in so many ways; the demand will be greater than the supply. Some patches will be planted on unsuitable soil, and will not pay cost; others, in the most favorable locations, will be suffered to grow at random, becoming large and rank, and producing but little fruit.

HOW TO RAISE BOUNTIFUL CROPS.

To insure good crops requires close attention. The canes should be kept thin and well headed back; and, on poor land, an occasional dressing of manure, muck or fertilizers of some kind, adds to the quantity and quality of the fruit. There is no likelihood of the market being overstocked with the fruit, as it pays well to make it into wine. Three quarts of blackberries and three pounds of sugar, with the addition of a little water, will make a gallon of wine, highly recommended for its medicinal properties; worth $2 per gallon while new, and its value increases with age. All the poorer berries, those that are too ripe to ship to market, may be properly converted into wine at home; and only the finest and most perfect fruit sent to market, which will always command a fair price.

LIST OF VARIETIES.

Being extensively engaged in the cultivation of blackberries myself—having grown thousands of bushels of them within the last few years, and tested many varieties, such as the New Rochelle, Dorchester, Cut-leaf, Newman's Thornless, Cape May, Cumberland, Sinclair Mason's Mountain, Missouri Mammoth, Idaho Climbing, Parker's Early, Felton Braudenburg, Holcomb, Needham's White, Col. Wilder, and Dr. Warder, also the dewberries sent out by Dr. Miner, of Honeyeo Falls, New York, and have growing now ten acres of the Kittatinny and thirty of the Wilson Early Blackberry—I consider the latter the most profitable for market, and therefore have planted more largely of it than of any other variety. The fruit is large, luscious and sweet as soon as black, holds its bright color, and bears carriage well. The plants are hardy and productive. The Wilson will become a general favorite when its merits become more widely known. The berries sold readily in New York and Philadelphia markets last year, and this also, at fifty cents a quart, wholesale, when no other variety, that I am aware of, brought as much.

ORIGIN OF THE MOST VALUABLE VARIETIES.

It is somewhat remarkable that all the valuable varieties in cultivation have been found growing wild, and were selected and saved on account of their supposed merit over others; and from the thousands of seedlings raised, none have yet proved superior to their parents. May it not be attributed to the fact that sufficient care has not been taken to mix the pollen of different varieties? Having grown seedlings for many years without favorable results, I have now adopted the plan of planting some of the best varieties near each other, so as to insure the admixture of the pollen of many flowers, thereby combining qualities in their seedlings which could in no other way be found in the same fruit. If as much care and attention were bestowed in selecting and propagating new seedling blackberries as have been with the strawberry and grape, we might yet obtain varieties even superior to those that are now cultivated.

SCIENTIFIC.

Another Invention in Steam Engines.

A new invention has been introduced into the mechanical world, which promises to work an entire revolution in the application of steam to the various purposes of life. People had supposed that about the last improvement that could be made in steam engines had been made, but this new invention proves that people in supposing this were mistaken. A machine has been introduced which does away with the cylinder principle altogether, as well as with the piston, crank, steam chest, oil cans, etc. The engine which makes all these changes is the Centrifugal Steam Engine, and is the invention of Benjamin Franklin, of Westmoreland county. Already it has taken high rank among the recent inventions of the day, and it is morally certain to overcome all obstacles and win its way to a foremost position. The most competent practical engineers have examined it, and pronounce its success certain. They confidently predict that it will supersede all other kinds.

The facts which recommend it are many. As we have said, it does away entirely with the cylinder principle, depending on centrifugal force. Thus the mechanism is greatly simplified, and the engine is much more easily understood and much more economically worked than the old kind. In the new engine friction is almost entirely overcome. It will produce fifteen hundred revolutions to the minute, with one-fourth of the steam required to produce the same number of revolutions in the old style, and with the same amount of horse power. The Centrifugal Steam Engine condenses almost all its steam, which, it is needless to say, is itself a great saving. Another prime recommendation of the new engine is the fact that its great simplicity of construction makes it much more economical than any other. It can be constructed for not more than one-fourth of the expense required for the old style, and when made it is almost impossible for it to get out of order. So simple is it that a child can run it. The engine is now on exhibition at the Atlas Works in the Ninth Ward, and all should see it.—*Pittsburg Post.*

SPIRITUALISTIC PHENOMENA.

It is greatly to be regretted that scientific men have had so little opportunity for a fair and full investigation of these phenomena; and of many of them it may be added, so little disposition to make it. We think that outside the body of spiritualists the impression widely prevails that they are due to some natural cause analogous to electricity and magnetism, the laws of whose operation are not yet understood. Mr. H. A. Willis tells a story in *The Atlantic* for August which is as remarkable as almost any contained in the literature of spiritualism, and goes a great way to confirm this impression. Its incidents have recently occurred and are susceptible of verification. The subject of it is an Irish girl, Mary Carrick by name, eighteen years of age, who came to this country some fifteen months ago and found a home with a respectable family in Massachusetts. First of all, about six weeks after her arrival the bells hanging in the kitchen began to ring, and rang at intervals during the day. The theory of rats on the wires would not hold, for the wires were detached, and still the bells rang, but with no mechanism discoverable by the closest search. Next, loud, smart raps were heard on the walls, doors and windows of the room where the girl might be at work, and following her from room to room, and even occurring in her chamber when she was asleep. After some three weeks still more extraordinary occurrences took place. Chairs were overturned, crockery thrown down, tables moved, and kitchen utensils thrown about the room. Tubs filled with water were suddenly moved several inches. The ironing table would lift itself, even when persons tried to hold it down. A soapstone slab an inch and a half thick, and weighing forty-eight pounds, repeatedly lifted itself, and finally fell with such force as to break. Clamps put upon it were torn away. The movements increased in number and power as time advanced. A common cherry table moved out from the wall and turned upside down; a washtub filled with soaking clothes was emptied; a kettle was lifted from the sink to the floor. These are a few of the things heard and seen again and again by all of the members of the family and many other persons whom curiosity induced to visit the house. The presence of the girl in the room or near it seemed to be the only condition. After some ten weeks of these demonstrations her nervous system gave way and was followed by violent hysteria, and afterward by somnambulism and clairvoyance.

In the course of these phenomena various observations were made of some interest. The insulation of the bed by placing its posts upon glass prevented all sounds while she was in it. A like treatment of her table and chair enabled her to eat her meals without raps or agitation of the table. It was found also that rooms with bare floors or oil carpets were more favorable to the raps than those with woolen carpets. These things look in the direction of electricity for the moving cause, though the records which were kept show great deviations from its known laws. And lest any should wonder why the *spirits* were not invoked, we may add that to all appeals of the kind those gentry were stubbornly silent or stupidly idintic.

We have no doubt that the day will come when scientific men will be able fully to explain these phenomena. We commend them to their inquiries in the full belief that such an explanation is indispensable to the overthrow of a delusion whose moral and religious results are so full of ruin to the bodies and souls of those who have fallen into the snare. Whoever shall present a satisfactory solution will do a great service to his race. And we perhaps ought not to refrain from giving a caution respecting the perils to the nervous system from a too free use of "Planchette," a toy that may yet aid in the solution of these mysteries.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL FRAUD.

Some young gentlemen occupying rooms in the fourth story of a building on East Water near Wisconsin street were guilty of a singular practical joke last evening. At great pains and labor they rigged up a dummy man, dressed it well, and let it sit for a few moments in the window, at which the youngsters stood talking and laughing so loud as to attract the attention of passers on the street. Those persons not aware of what was going on above were suddenly startled at seeing the young men engage in an altercation, which was apparently followed by blows, and the next instant one of the number, as was supposed, was pushed headlong out of the window, while the rest drew back in horror. The man fell down the dizzy height, striking the sidewalk head first, and with a heavy thud. He was evidently killed instantly by the fall, for he never moved a muscle, and his brains were dashed out and scattered upon the walk, where his blood lay in a great pool.

To say that those who saw the affair were horror-stricken is to but faintly express the sensation. One man who had passed through "scenes" in his life fainted dead away; others covered their eyes to shut out the frightful scene. For some seconds nobody dared to approach the mangled, bleeding, lifeless mass, but soon this feeling passed away, and a number gathered near to find that instead of humanity the mass was the dummy spoken of, the brains being composed of white lead, and the blood red liquid. Some of the lookers-on took the sell as a good joke, while the others were in disgust. The man who fainted away tried hard to get another who came very near it to go up and give the scamps a thrashing, as they richly deserved, but failing to get help he abandoned the job, and finally the affair settled down into a laugh all round, in which those below were joined by those above, notwithstanding the fact they had lost their clothes—a poor, but honest and deserving man shouldering the dummy and toting it away.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

The Pope against the People.—The Prince-Archbishop of Olmutz, for instance, orders that Catholics who enter into so-called civil marriages, and obstinately persist in their sin, shall be denied the sacraments and Christian burial. The priests are ordered to lock the church yards against the corpse of any such excommunicated person; and, if it is interred there by force, no priest shall enter the church yard till it is purged and reconsecrated. This has roused the spirit of the laity. The common council of Vienna have passed an almost unanimous resolution solemnly protesting against the papal allocution, and expressing perfect confidence in the Emperor's constitutional advisers.

MAN-MILLINERY.

We breathe more freely. The religious prospects of America brighten. We have received the 'Catalogue of Clerical Vestments and Improved Church Ornaments, manufactured by Simon Jeune, 34 Rue de Clery, Paris.'

Why are we not a nation of saints? Plainly, because the church apparatus has hitherto been so very deficient. Religion has been, so to speak, naked. The dry goods stores, supplying only the laity, have left the clergy unclothed. Where, we ask, in all New York is there a really good spiritual slop-shop? In what ready-made clothing store can you find anything like a proper Alb? Ask your tailor, if you dare, for a Chasuble? At Stewart's, New Yorkers boast that you can buy anything. Fancy a respectable citizen entering those marble portals and demanding a Cope or a Dalmatic! As for an Ombrellino, or an Antependium, you might as well attempt to go buffalo hunting in Broadway. In that case you would at least find the dried skin of the animal; but we doubt if there is to be found on sale anything nearer an Ombrellino than a lady's parasol. They order this thing otherwise in France.

Mr. Simon Jeune provides every one of these simple luxuries to order. Not a device by which a rich man may enter the kingdom of heaven, but he has it at his finger's ends. None of your cheap salvations mar the dignity of 34 Rue de Clery. 'We do not manufacture these articles at a low price,' he calmly announces. There is no limit in the other direction. You can lead souls to heaven in a robe worth twenty-five guineas; but if you insist on parsimony in your piety, you must patronize some other establishment.

But who that reads this catalogue, and revels for a half hour amid its gold and jewels, would care to be parsimonious? What is money worth, except as a means of putting one's pet minister into a Chasuble 'in gold cloth with glazed frizground, double superior quality?' Since the Christian must at any rate bear his cross, is it not a satisfaction to have it 'on a gold ground, richly worked in gold and silver?' If there is no Christianity without a Cope, is it not well that its 'Hood and Orfraies' should be 'surrounded with glazed gold-columned galloon?' And, as death must come at any rate, is it not something that your pall may bear 'a handsome design of silver tears in emboss in the center of the cross'—price only six guineas?

Time would fail to tell of the Banners and Dais, the Altar Cloths and Frontals, the Pastoral Stoles and Benediction Scarfs, the Pyxes and Chalices, and in short all dear delights of consecrated souls. This saintly upholsterer makes as many 'fresh sacrifices,' it would appear, as any other retailer; but, as this does not prevent him from pricing a Dais as high as four hundred pounds sterling, there is no danger of the purchasers finding anything cheap enough to be really discreditable. And the goods are all warranted to be as indestructible as the lowly virtues they symbolize.

We recommend this pamphlet for general circulation. It is as good as a seat at St. Alban's, and leaves very much the same impression. It is especially useful for summer time, when one may wander in the country, to the peril of one's soul, and may consider the lilies a great deal too much, and may come to thinking religion a cheap thing, after all. This would not do for M. Lejeune's business; let us return to the realities of life, and consider rather this 'embroidered glory of spangles and prul,' whatever prul may be.

M. Lejeune positively announces that he 'supplies every article connected with the Roman Catholic Church.' Perhaps he reserves the faith, hope and charity for the next catalogue, as they do not appear largely in this. Otherwise, we protest, in behalf of a respectable body of Christians, against so damaging a satire. It is worse than Sidney Smith's definition of Romanism—which ran thus: 'Posture and imposture, flexion and genuflexion, bowing to the right, courtesying to the left, and an immense amount of man-millinery.'—*New York Independent.*

It is stated that petroleum oil possesses the highest efficacy as a destroyer of all kinds of insects injurious to plants or animals; and the less purified, and consequently the cheaper, it is the better. Thirty parts should be mixed with 1,000 of water, and applied where required. The *Medical Times* states that vermin of houses may be destroyed by introducing into the holes or cracks a few drops of petroleum.

The controversy over the recently discovered poem supposed to be (and supposed not to be) by Milton, still rages in the English newspapers. Mr. Morley has certainly unearthed a delicate bit of verse, whoever wrote it.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This institution, with a full Faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.

In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught, without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.

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For particulars apply to

R. K. HARGROVE,
July25 1m President, Franklin, Tennessee.

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The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

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The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar	30 00
Board and washing, per month	16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.

The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.

For further information apply to the President. augs 3m

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The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1868, closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

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CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

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The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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Tuition in Collegiate course, payable in advance	$30 00
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Tuition in the Preparatory Department is $5 less. Board is payable monthly in advance. Students supply their own beds and furniture for their rooms, and take their meals with the families boarding them.

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je27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

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and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
al Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
hern Generals,	2 00	2 40

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Agent, 112 Camp street

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RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,

Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
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J. W. BLACKMAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner of Canal and Carondelet Sts.

Open day and evening the entire year.

Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages

taught by experienced professors. Instruction is private to each student, who can select his own hours.

The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Enston, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

The principal has been established in New Orleans since 1851.

Clergymen's sons and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price*. Students from the country can board with the principal.

ap4 6m J. W. BLACKMAN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city.—THOSE DESIRING THE NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward immediately to Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Agt., Lock Box 814, New Orleans.

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EVERY SATURDAY is intended for Town and Country, for the Fireside, the Seaside, the Railway, and the Steamboat. The Publishers will aim to commend it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers by the freshness and variety of its contents.

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The great number of points to which

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

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Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, fleur, and even *whiskey*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
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PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Commission Merchants.

Nos. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug24 1y

BRITISH HONDURAS,

One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College,*)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents,

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Ed.
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THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally knows as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is to all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn.)
62 Camp street,
aug6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans.

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vender of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAML. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENEFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
8 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

sep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building,)

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Colemen and A. Hennen.

For further information apply for circular to O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cato & Co.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets,

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov 9 1y

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 *East Second Street,*
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. jel6 1y

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RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1830.)

Warerooms, Nos. 611 and 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This Invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

NEW BOOKS.

BRANCH

Southern Methodist Publishing House

114 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH-WEST;" by J. G. Jones	$1 25
AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones	50c
THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder.	$1 50
PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler	$2 00
SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail	1 25
NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin	$1 00
"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker	$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt	6 50
ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans	2 00
BILL ARP	1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES; Quarto; Roan, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Psalms in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS	10 00

KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully Illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth. 25 00

Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.

Catalogues sent to all who request it.

Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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OCT					1	2	3
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NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The commercial year commences with very little movement in any branch of trade, but liberal arrivals of new cotton, which inspire the hope of an early revival of business. The receipts to date now sum up 1,939 bales, against 20 last year and 184 the year before. The sales of sugar and molasses are confined to small retail transactions, and only a moderate business is doing in tobacco, while the movement in Western produce is unusually limited.

The weather has been pleasant, but with daily showers, which do not indicate the dry spell so much needed in the picking season. Our accounts from the country are still of a conflicting tenor, and throw no new light on the crop question.

The river remains about the same, being twelve feet two inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—We noticed in our last report that the market closed nearly at a standstill, factors asking for new crop 27 to 28½c. for Low Middling and 28 to 28½c. for Middling, and offering old at one-half to one cent less, but buyers showing no disposition to come forward at these figures. On Saturday, with a quiet market at New York, where Middling Uplands was quoted steady at 30½c, and sales of 15,000 bales at Liverpool without any quotable change in prices, the market continued nearly stagnant, the sales being confined to 15 bales, at irregular rates. On Monday factors evinced an increased desire to realize, and purchases could have been made at easier rates, but buyers stood aloof, awaiting more liberal supplies, nearly 1,000 bales being expected by one steamer, which, in fact, arrived before the close of business with 918 bales, including 893 of the new crop. The telegrams received during the day, reporting steady markets both at New York and Liverpool, had no perceptible influence. On Tuesday, with additional arrivals of 414 bales new crop, making the entire receipts of new to date 1,939 bales, there was a manifest disposition to meet the demand more freely; but there was very little inquiry, and the few buyers who came forward demanded greater concessions than factors were willing to admit. Hence the sales were confined to 76 bales, mostly old crop of the lower grades, but including some small lots of new on the basis of 27 to 27½c. for Middling, which, however was generally held at 28c. The appearance of the new that has thus far come to hand is superior to last year's, but some of it has been badly ginned, and so much cut as to materially depreciate its value. The supply of new consists mostly of Strict Low Middling and Middling.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 91 bales, taken partly for the North and partly for foreign export.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 1,507 bales, against 188 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 1,319 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 587,891 bales, against 712,923 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 284,288 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 11,432 bales to Great Britain, of 91,873 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 662 to France.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	— to —
Low Middling	28 to 28½
Middling	27 to 27½
Strict Middling	— to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived since Aug. 31	1552	
Arrived previously	—	1552
		3511
Exported since Aug. 31		
Exported previously	—	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		3511

SUGAR.—During the past three days the market for foreign sugars has been quiet, but firm. There has been no request for round lots, and the retail demand has been only moderate. No sale of any importance has come within our notice. The small amount of Louisiana sugar now on hand has been retailing at 13¾ to 15¾c. per pound for fair to prime, 16½ to 16¾c. for yellow clarified, and 17c. for white.

MOLASSES.—There is still no market for this article. Holders ask 45 to 50c. per gallon, but sales of large lots could not be effected at all.

FLOUR.—The flour market is dull and drooping.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 1, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10 to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12 to 12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	4 to 8
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
" Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	20	26
East India	23	24½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 15	1 20
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs. Pilot	.....	7 50
Crackers	8 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	47 00	55 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	18	24
Star	18	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	.. ..	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	15½	17½
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	.. ..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	23
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 60
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
—St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 00	1 75
Madder	20	22
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	25	30
Feathers, ₩ lb	..	..
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 80	.. ..
Herrings	60	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	25 50
—— No. 2	.. ..	20 00
—— No. 3	.. ..	14 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	6 87½	7 00
Extra	7 25	14 00
Fine	.. ..	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	..	16
Figs, Drum	18	..
Dried Apples	..	..
Currants, Zante	8	..
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 50
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	.. ..	.. ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	.. ..
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 80	2 85
Canada	2 90	.. ..
Oats	64	65
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 05	1 10
Beans, ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Peas, ₩ lb	25	45
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	..
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	.. ..	26 00
Northern	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	9½	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	..
Castinga, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c.	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled	.. ..	.. ..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	4 00	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 00
No. 2	2 50	.. ..
No. 3	2 00	2 25
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	..	40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil	41	42
In cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
Refined	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	.. ..	35 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	18 00	21 00
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	30 25	.. ..
Prime Mess	26 25	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	.. ..	.. ..
Do., canvassed	18	22
Sides	16	17
Shoulders	14	..
Green Shoulders	..	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19	19½
in kegs	22	22½
Fair, in tierces	..	17
Butter, Northern	40	45
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	10	20
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 50	5 50
Onions	..	5 00
Green Apples	6 00	7 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	6	10½
India	10½	10½
Carolina	..	12½
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 45
from store	2 55	2 60
coarse, cargo	.. ..	2 50
from warehouse	2 55	2 60
from store	2 40	2 45
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in bhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	9	12½
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	8	11
Good Refused	7	8
Common Refused	6	..
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Balling	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	32	34
Burry	..	..
Louisiana, Native	..	..
Texas,]@[Merino	..	..

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GRANNIE'S TRUST.

Dear Grannie is with us no longer!
Her hair, that was white as the snow,
Was parted one morning forever,
On her head lying softly and low;
Her hands left the Bible wide open,
To tell us the road she had trod,
With waymarks like footsteps to tell us
The way she had gone up to God.

No wonderful learning had Grannie,
She knew not the path of the stars,
Nor aught of the comet's wide cycle,
Nor of Nebula's dim cloudy bars;
But she knew how the wise men adoring
Saw a star in the East long ago;
She knew how the first Christmas anthem
Came down to the shepherds below.

She had her own test, I remember,
For people—whoe'er they might be—
When we spoke of the strangers about us,
But lately come over the sea;
Of "Laura," and "Lizzie," and "Jamie,"
And stately old "Esselby Oakes,"
She listened, and whispered it softly—
"My dear, are these friends meetin' folks?"

When our John went away to the city
With patrons, whom all the world knew
To be sober and honest great merchants,
For Grannie this all would not do
Till she pulled at John's sleeve in the twilight
To be certain before he had gone;
And he smiled as he heard the old question—
"Are you sure they are meetin'-folks, John?"

When Minnie came home from the city,
And left heart and happiness there,
I saw her close kneeling by Grannie,
With the dear wrinkled hands on her hair;
And amid the low sobs of the maiden
Came softly the tremulous tone—
"He wasn't like meetin' folks, Minnie;
Dear child, you are better alone."

And now from the corner we miss her;
We hear that reminder no more;
But still, unforgotten, the echo
Comes back from the far-away shore;
Till sophistry slinks in the corner,
Though chrily sweet was her due,
Yet we feel, if we want to meet Grannie,
'Twere best to be meetin' folks too.

WETUMPKA DISTRICT MEETING.

NUMBER ONE.

Mr. Editor: The third district meeting for the Wetumpka district, Montgomery Conference, was held at Tallassee, beginning on Thursday, the 13th of August, and ending on the 16th.

Bishop Wightman was present during its session, and presided over its deliberations with great kindness and ability.

On motion of Rev. D. M. Hudson, presiding elder, C. D. Oliver was elected secretary of the meeting, and Dr. B. F. Davis assistant secretary. All the appointments of the district were represented, and the interests of the entire work received close and earnest attention.

By request of the meeting I send you an abstract of its proceedings, consisting mostly of the resolutions of its several committees.

The Committee on the State of the Church was composed of the Rev. S. A. Pilly, chairman, Rev. H. Stearns, Dr. B. L. Landrum, William White and Rev. E. A. West, with whose report were adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the ministry be urged to preach the everlasting Gospel with renewed energy and zeal, and that they strive to indoctrinate the church with just views of the Almighty, and his providence over all his creatures and his church.

2. That they be prompted to the wholesome administration of discipline upon all offenders, and to the faithful and zealous guarding of the purity of the church.

3. That we earnestly insist on reviving class and prayer meetings at every appointment within the district, and at such other places as may be practicable, with prompt holding of the church meetings at least once a quarter.

4. That we duly observe the week of religious services appointed by the bishops, to be held the last week in August.

5. That the heads of families be entreated to raise their family altars where they have died, and that such as have excused themselves from this responsible duty be persuaded to perform it, the same to consist in reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer.

6. That this meeting instruct the traveling and local preachers of the Wetumpka district, whenever practicable and consented to by the colored people, to be diligent in endeavoring to maintain our church organizations among them, affording them such advantages as may not be prejudicial to the church.

7. That the Wetumpka district meeting recommend to the Montgomery Annual Conference, at its next session, the appointment of a suitable person or persons to the special charge of the colored members of our church, in accordance with the provisions of our Discipline.

The Committee on Church Literature offered their report, which, with the following resolutions, was adopted:

1. That our preachers and people everywhere purchase their religious and Sabbath school books from our Publishing House at Nashville.

2. That pastors and all official members of our church strive to obtain subscribers for one of the *Advocates* in every Methodist family.

3. That while we have a high appreciation of the *Southern Christian Advocate* as a family newspaper, we feel that we should promote the interest of the *Nashville Advocate* as the general organ of our church, and the New Orleans Advocate as the special organ of our Conference.

4. That we recommend all our preachers in charge of stations and circuits to comply, if possible, with the sixty dollar proposition of our book agent, that our Publishing House may be relieved of its pecuniary embarrassments.

The Committee on the Support of the Ministry was composed of Judge T. M. Williams, chairman, B. L. Landrum, A. R. Sullenburger, L. Davis, William A. Allen, W. Knight, Rev. A. B Elliot, Rev. A. J. Briggs and Dr. B. F. Davis. The report of the above committee was an able and pointed one, deprecating stingy members of the church and lazy, timid stewards. It says: "Let the preachers put away a man-fearing spirit, and boldly denounce the sin of covetousness in the church, and educate the people to their duty and obligation in this matter; and let the stewards discharge their duties faithfully, zealously and systematically. Your committee would respectfully recommend the following as a uniform plan of operations in supporting the ministry: Let the stewards, at the end of the year or at the beginning of a new Conference year, make an assessment for the adequate support of the minister, and submit their report to the church meeting at an early day for their approval. Then let that meeting appoint a judicious committee to apportion the same among the members, according to their several ability to pay neglecting no member. Then let the stewards divide the work among themselves, collecting from each member quarterly the amount assessed, passing none by, thereby interesting the whole church, and be careful not to neglect the friends of the church," etc.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools, of which Rev. A. J. Briggs was chairman, offered with their report the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. That it is the duty of our pastors and people, wherever a sufficient number of children can be obtained, to establish Methodist and not union schools, where we can teach our children the glorious doctrines of a free salvation.

2. That in order to attain the highest development of the Sunday school interest, we recommend the appointment, by the Annual Conference, of an agent to travel through our bounds to look after this interest, and to stir up our people to its support, and that it shall be the duty of the pastors to co-operate with him in this great work.

(CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.)

Theology is a science; religion a spirit. The mere theologian may prosecute his task in a logical and exact manner, but the system he erects may be as dry and lifeless as a statue or a skeleton.

We should act with as much energy as if we expected everything from ourselves; and we should pray with as much earnestness as if we expected everything from God. —*Flavel.*

It does us good to admire what is good and beautiful. But it does infinitely more good to love it. We grow like what we admire. But we become one with what we love.

The true wealth of a community lies in the integrity of its citizens, and its chief honor arises, not from the possession of great riches, but the possession of true men.

SPURGEON AND THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

During the debate in the House of Lords on the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilberforce, attempted to make a point in favor of State aid by quoting from one article of Mr. Spurgeon's in which the voluntary system was defended, and another in which the poverty of some ministers was lamented. His lordship held the two articles up to ridicule, and endeavored to excite the merriment of the peers over what he deemed a ridiculous inconsistency. But he has fallen into the hands of the Philistine, and if he, with the journals that indorsed his weak witticisms, do not smart for it, it will be because Mr. Spurgeon has more charity than his titled opponent. The reply Mr. Spurgeon published in the English papers is as follows:

Sir: I have asserted frequently the superiority of the voluntary principle to that of State support in the matter of religion, and I have also at other times lamented the poverty of many ministers whose stipends are subscribed upon the system which I prefer. The two things appear to me to be quite consistent; but several of the newspapers judge otherwise, and one or two of them have printed my two statements in parallel columns, as if they contained a self-evident contradiction. The Bishop of Oxford was evidently much amused by the now well-worn paragraph, and being in a facetious vein, felt moved to read quotations from my two letters for the delectation of the peers of the realm. I am happy to have afforded some little mirth to the grave and reverend bishop, and would willingly share in it; but I am quite unable to see the point of the joke. Perhaps a parallel case may render my obtuseness less remarkable.

If the Bishop of Oxford, after having, in such a becoming manner, with such solid reasoning, defended the union of church and State, should nevertheless be found at some future day pleading for starving curates, or even preaching for the excellent society which relieves distressed clerks in holy orders with pecuniary grants and bundles of cast-off clothing, or if we should hear him deploring that a clergyman should, according to advertisement in the *Rock*, be subsisting upon buttermilk and potatoes, would his lordship be charged with inconsistency, and would it be commendable for some humorous member of the venerable bench in tones of mimicry to make him the subject of public ridicule? The case is precisely parallel to mine; but if there were any fun in it it would surely lie in the folly of the person who should imagine the non existent inconsistency. The poverty of some dissenting ministers is an argument against the voluntary principle only as far as the extreme distress of a considerable number of the Anglican clergy is an argument against State support. The painful evil of clerical poverty exists under both forms of maintenance, and it ought not to be made the ground of mutual attack and recrimination, but should be deeply deplored and manfully grappled with. From reasons not essential to either system a great evil arises; a zealous emulation as to which shall sooner rid itself of the mischief would be most honorable, but to twit each other with sorrows is as unwise as it is ungenerous.

Every man who speaks freely what he believes, and follows truth with a confident unreserve, will be open to the charge of inconsistency, and yet there will be only an apparent ground for the accusation. Such, I am sure, is the fact in this case. If I advocate the voluntary system, must I shut my eyes to its failures, or be impeached for folly? Must I defend its workings as absolute perfection, or else be grossly unreasonable in preferring it? If I point out its shortcomings in order to amend them, am I self-convicted of inconsistency? It may seem so to the Bishop of Oxford, but I claim the right to differ from him without being ridiculous. One illustration, and I will no further occupy your space. Suppose that two farms in Ireland are put in comparison. I declare my preference for number two, and yet regret that it is much depreciated in value by an incorrigible bog. A gentleman who vehemently advocates the superiority of farm number one, hearing my two statements, resolves to make me his laughing stock at the next agricultural dinner, and being in the full sway of his oratory, exclaims: "This Mr. Spurgeon, to whom some people look up so much, has spoken in a certain letter most glowingly of the farm which he is weak enough to admire, yet I will read to you from a document in which he admits that there is a horrible and irreclaimable bog upon it. Ladies and gentlemen, the absurdity is manifest even to the blind; but what prospect is before you if his judgment is followed? What say you to universal quagmires? How would you feel if your homesteads and estates were all turned into quivering morasses, and if the fine property of his lordship should be transformed into a vast slough of despond?"

In some uncivilized rural nook there may be a benighted population sufficiently moonstruck to admire the logic and applaud the humor of such observations; but even with so congenial an audience the acclamations would soon be silenced when the conveniently forgetful orator was reminded that his own favorite farm, about which he could not utter sufficient laudation, was afflicted with a bog equally bottomless with that which he so much decried. It is probable that our imaginary orator would scarcely have sense enough to wish that he had not spoken; in this only does this case differ from that of Mr. Samuel Wilberforce. Yours truly,

C. H. Spurgeon.

Clapham, July 3, 1868.

At the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Sunday morning, Mr. Spurgeon, in preaching from "God, even our own God, shall bless us," availed himself of the occasion to give another reply to the Bishop of Oxford. He said: "It is not the instrumentality that makes the church irresistible. We heard it said the other day that the religion of Jesus Christ could not be expected to prosper unless it had a fair start given to it, and, strange to say, that observation did not, as you might suppose, come from an infidel, but it absolutely came from a bishop. A fair start, indeed! Put up the religion of Jesus Christ anywhere, and it asks for nothing. It only wants its own inherent strength to be developed, and to be let alone by the kings and princes of this world To be let alone did I say? Yes. Let these kings and princes oppose it if they like, only let them withdraw from it that deadly thing, their patronage, and the truth of God will always prevail, against every obstacle. We do not tremble, then, for the success of the church of Christ, though the servants of God be poor or comparatively weak in numbers, for we know that 'God will bless us;' and, if we be few, we remember that the twelve unlettered fishermen who first went out to plant the church were fewer still, yet that they made old Rome to shake from end to end, and leveled colossal citadels even with the ground; and so shall it ever be with Christianity if only God shall bless her with the ancient might that made her strong in days of old."

Near Basle, in Switzerland, in the Pilgrim Mission, there are some sixty or seventy brethren receiving instruction in a three years' course of study, and fitting themselves for missionary work. Mission experience is gained in the sixty neighboring towns and villages. Manual labor is combined with mental pursuits. Nearly seventy acres of land and meadows are being cultivated by their hands, and all the clothes and shoes for the institution are made upon the premises. They bake their own bread, take care of the gardens and stables, manage the kitchen, the washing, and all the rest of the household work. The missionaries who go forth from this institution have no salary, but are satisfied with the apostle's ration—"Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content." About 120 are pastors and schoolmasters among the Germans in North and South America; and they have three mission fields of their own in Palestine, Egypt and Nubia.

A Gentle Rebuke.—A lady riding in a car on the New York Central railroad was disturbed in her reading by the conversation of two gentlemen occupying the seat just before her. One of them seemed to be a student of some college, on his way home for a vacation.

He used much profane language, greatly to the annoyance of the lady.

She thought she would rebuke him, and on begging pardon for interrupting them, asked the young student if he had studied the languages.

Student—Yes, madam, I have mastered the languages quite well.

Lady—Do you read and speak Hebrew?

Student—Quite fluently.

Lady—Will you be so kind as to do your swearing in Hebrew?

We may suppose that lady was not annoyed any more by the ungentlemanly conduct of this would-be gentleman.

The Apostle Paul's Salary.—Hunger, thirst, fasting, nakedness and peril; persecution, stripes, death. Very much like the salaries of some preachers now-a-days; only Paul received more.

An editor says the only reason why his house was not blown away during the late gale was because there was a heavy mortgage upon it.

CHINESE STREET JUGGLERS.

A letter from China to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Street jugglers and mountebanks abound in Canton, and in fact in every Chinese city. They also travel from place to place throughout the country, displaying their feats and picking up a little cash here and there. As a general thing their juggling feats do not amount to a great deal, yet some of them are very clever, and would create fully as much theatrical *furore* in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword-swallowing and stone eating appear to be the commonest feats, and operators of this description can be seen in almost every street. One fellow, however, performed a number of feats in front of our hotel which demand from me more than a passing notice. He stationed himself in the centre of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugle to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chirrupping whistle, when immediately a number of rice-birds came from every direction and settled upon the boughs of the bush he balanced or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seeds, and putting one in it blew it at one of the fruit, when it opened, and out flew one of the birds, which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer. He continued to shoot his seeds at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were released. He then removed the tree from his forehead, and setting it down, took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it, then covered it over with a cover, and, giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and displayed a quantity of eggs, the shells of which he broke with a little stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was neatly performed, and defied detection from my eyes. The next trick was equally clever and difficult of detection. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of his spectators, he took an orange, and cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief into it. Giving the handkerchief to a bystander to hold, he caught up a teapot, and began to pour a cup of tea from it, when the spout became clogged. Looking into the pot apparently for the purpose of detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief, and returned it to the owner. He next took the orange from the bystander and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice. He performed a number of very pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the reader that they are equally as expert as the Japanese."

How Men Make Epochs.—Life is short and art is long. In the secular sphere it is conceded that the powerful minds are those who rigorously confine themselves to one department of thought. Newton cultivated science and neglected literature. Kant wrought in the quicksilver mines of metaphysics for fifty years, and was happy and mighty in his one work. These men made epochs, because they did not career over the whole encyclopædia. And the same is true in the sphere of religion. The giants in theology have dared to let many books go unread, that they might be profoundly versed in Revelation. And the mighty men in practical religion, the reformers, the missionaries, the preachers, have found in the distinctively evangelical elements of Christianity, and their application to the individual soul, enough, and more than enough, to employ all their powers and enthusiasm.—*Dr Shedd's Homiletics.*

The stress for funds felt by the American Board does not prevent its wise managers from sending out laborers. On the 9th inst. Rev. Thomas W. Thompson sailed for Peking, China. On the 11th Rev. Messrs. Burbank and Knapp, with their families, left New York, on their return to Central Turkey. They were accompanied by the two Misses Ely, of Cheektonaga, New York; Miss Tracy, of Andover, who goes to join her sister, Mrs. Livingston, at Sivas; and Miss N. J. Dean, of Detroit, who will assist Miss Rice at Oroomiah in her labor among the women of that region. Rev. Messrs. M. P. Parmelee and family, J. E Pierce and R. M. Cole, with their wives, and Miss Van Duzee, sailed on the 8th of August; and Rev. C. H. Wheeler and family, with Misses Parmelee and Baker, on the 15th.

Recent returns show that the Quakers number, in Great Britain, only 13,185 persons, and in Ireland 2,898. This makes the body very much smaller in the United Kingdom than in the United States, where they number about 100,000.

Interesting to Inquisitive Travelers.

The following notice, which is said to be posted in one of the Ohio river steamers, will be found of interest to all travelers who like to gather promiscuous information of matters and things by the way:

Notice.—Any person or persons desirous of obtaining information in regard to the distances to the various points along the river; the probable time of reaching them; the length of time the boat will remain; why she will not remain longer; if the passengers would have time to go to the post office; the depth of water; the geological, chronological or agricultural statistics of the country; population, wealth, crops, land, or prominent characteristics of the inhabitants; their origin, average height, complexion, color of hair, eyes and eyebrows, nature of disposition; rate of increase or decrease; number of births, marriages, deaths, or serious attacks of illness; relative proportion of male and female progeny, and probable reasons therefor; causes of decline in prosperity, and different ways in which such disasters might have been and probably would have been avoided had they been known at the time; relative proportion of mules, horses, sheep, hogs, or negroes; number of bushels of corn to the acre; quantity of cotton; average size of watermelons; breadth of beam of all steamers on or near the river and the Gulf of Mexico; how many times the boat stops between any point and any other point, and why; exact distance from Catfish Bend to Skipwith; and thence to a point where the willows project into the river between Sucker's Point and Skinny Kidink; length of time the boat will remain at Vicksburg; amount of cholera and measles prevalent, and why; medicines used for different local complaints, proportion of different ingredients thereof, and the reason for adopting such proportion; amount of freight and prudence carried each trip, the points to which it is carried, the price and whether the boat is always paid promptly; how many passengers are aboard; their names; history and destination; their probable business and their qualifications for attending to the same; whether married or not, and if not, why not; and in general all details of information as to their future hopes and prospects; whether the gentlemen playing cards are professional gamblers; if so, how much has been lost; if not, how much has been won; whether the pilot is a temperate man or not; the probable danger of fire, explosion of boilers, being sunk, or any other accident; whether the clock is exactly right or not; whether the duties of a steamboat clerk are not extremely arduous; how long each clerk has been employed; whether he has ever been blown up, sunk or burned up, and why; and, in general, all information of a geological, natural, legal, medical, theological, metaphysical, biographical, historical, anatomical, statistical, astronomical, arithmetical, grammatical, ethical or intellectual character, can be accommodated by calling upon any of the gentlemanly and courteous clerks connected with the boat; or in their absence, any information will be furnished by the pilot, engineer, mate or deck hands.

"Does the name of Grant furnish any guarantee for the future of the Radicals? The people are not ready to believe it. Grant is politically only a promise and a possibility. Respectable men are not willing to doubt his honesty or his upright purpose; but these do not always qualify for success in such a strife as he must control to save the people from his party. He may prove capable; he may not; and it is a time when the people cannot trust their future to such a chance. Therefore the doom of radicalism seems to be burned into the popular brain, and on such reasoning as we have hinted the people appear to drift toward what they regard as the least of two evils, without faith in the Republicans and little hope in the Democrats. Men on either side count for little; it is the history of the Radical party that condemns it. Democracy has a bad history, too, but its sins are trivial by comparison. If this faction ever desired to reconstruct society, it was in the interest of the white man. The word taxation hardly occurs in its history, and it never aimed a blow at the Supreme Court or sought to cripple the government in the person of the executive. It sympathized with the South in the war, and that can be forgiven by a people who are at last coming to look at the Republicans as the South looked upon them when the war began. If, therefore, the history of the Democracy were darker than it is, the history of Radicalism would be infinitely beyond it in infamy. It is upon these broad views and judgments of parties that the people move."—*New York Herald.*

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

BISHOP DOGGETT.

Bishop Doggett preached on Sunday, the 30th ult., morning and evening, at Trinity Church, in Baltimore. This was an occasion of more than ordinary interest. It will be recollected that Trinity Church recently united with the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It is one of the most beautiful and comfortable churches in our city, situated on the corner of Madison avenue and Preston street. There is not to be found in Baltimore a more eligible location for a house of worship, nor a more united, public spirited and generous people than those who compose the congregation at Trinity. The bishop's visit, after his formal and public recognition of the congregation as a member of the great family of Southern Methodism, was most opportune. His sermons on the occasion were finished compositions, massive in intellectual vigor, chaste and beautiful in conception, full of evangelical doctrine, and delivered with an unction and pathos which thrilled the hearts of his large and delighted auditory. We have heard Bishop Doggett often, but never with more heartfelt pleasure than on Sunday last at Trinity. The General Conference has done the church and the world a great service in giving this gifted son of Virginia to the episcopacy. We pay him no fulsome compliment when we pronounce Bishop Doggett the "Richard Watson of America." He, with his honored colleagues, is doing the work of an evangelist. Since May last he has attended thirteen district conferences, two camp meetings, and in a few days starts for his Annual Conference among the Choctaws in the Indian Territory.—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

WE WOULD again call the attention of our planter friends to the card of Eckford & Cage, in another column. A thorough knowledge and long experience in the factorage and commission business, together with probity and promptness, should recommend them to those who have business in their line.

WHETHER the world moves forward or backward, the movement party call the motion progress.

IF there was a dog that would trail none but rogues, honest men would not want him killed.

A PRESENT SALVATION.

Such is the salvation offered to us in the Gospel—always a present salvation. It is the privilege and duty of the ministry to proclaim it. It does not require much time for a soul to be converted. Conversion must, in the nature of things, be instantaneous. The steps which precede may be slow, and the subsequent development of the new life is gradual and progressive. But the point of transition from a state of condemnation to that of pardon cannot be otherwise than instantaneous. One moment the soul is in a state of death, the next in a state of life, and the passage from the one to the other is in the twinkling of an eye.

The act of justification must be of this nature. The moment that the sinner believes he is justified. It is not susceptible of degrees; neither are we able to conceive of it as gradual. If conversion embraces the soul's spiritual regeneration, and peace and the witness of the Spirit, these must be consentaneous and immediate. When sin is forgiven this inward work also takes place. It may not always be recognized, not always clearly and fully apprehended. To the consciousness of the pardoned soul this work and witness may at first be dim and feeble, but they are bound to be there in some degree of assurance and comfort.

What is gradual in religious experience must apply to those processes which go before. Of this character are conviction and repentance. The soul often lingers a long time in the bondage state, and by painful and slow stages reaches the point of justifying faith. And afterwards the consciousness of pardon and sanctification grow and develop from a very low degree of assurance, until the light is clear as the perfect day. Here is the gradual work—not in the fact of conversion, but in what precedes and follows. The sun travels long and slowly toward and from the equator, but there is a moment when he crosses the line.

It is this view of conversion which makes the salvation of the Gospel a present salvation. If it were necessarily gradual, thousands might be lost before they could reach it, and immediate deliverance from death and condemnation could not be offered.

Although the preliminary steps are often gradual, they certainly need not be so. If days and weeks or months and years must be spent in the sorrows and unrest of penitence, before the sinner attains to pardon, there would be really no present salvation in the Gospel, and many must be lost before reaching a saving experience. We cannot suppose that a system devised for the recovery of the lost is embarrassed by any such fatal necessity. All the processes embraced in the soul's awakening and contrition may be, and often are, pressed into a brief space of time. The conversions recorded in Scripture are generally sudden in reference to the entire work of conviction, repentance, regeneration and assurance. Doubtless there were many converted on the day of Pentecost, who never before heard of Christ; and many who, for the first time, were brought in contact with the truths of the Gospel. Within a few hours, at most, the entire experience transpired, beginning with the first serious thought and ending in regeneration and the witness of the Spirit. The jailer could have been but a part of a single night in passing from the first earnest awakening to a comfortable sense of acceptance through faith in Christ. In keeping with these illustrations are all the promises. It is always *now*. The privilege of being saved in the present moment is constantly insisted upon. "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

It is this property which makes the Gospel a gospel indeed, and stamps it as the power of God. No preacher faces an audience that may not be saved, to the last and worst man in it, before the sun goes down upon his work. Seed-time and harvest may follow closely upon each other. The fields are white to the harvest already, without waiting for the months to revolve. Immediate effect should be the preacher's aim now, and the conversion of some souls at every proclamation of his message. He has been sowing long enough; now bring the seed basket and the reaping hook, and ply them with earnest faith at once.

Let Zion's watchmen all awake to the duty of urging a present salvation home upon the consciences of sinners. Let them display the present gracious privilege of immediate deliverance to the mourners in Zion, and let them insist upon holiness amongst believers. Salvation, in all its length and breadth, is a present salvation. It is the privilege of ministers so to offer it. Our faith and effort should be directed to this end—faith in the Gospel to arrest and save the worst of sinners while they hear; and effort which, in earnestness and directness, thrusts aside every inferior object, and bears down upon the single purpose of pulling souls out of the fire. *

GOOD NEWS.

Through the church papers and private letters we learn that the week of prayer has been generally observed by our people, and that the churches are enjoying a time of unusual refreshing. A brother, writing from Shreveport, speaks of a glorious meeting in Marshall, and that gracious revivals are prevailing throughout east Texas, and at several points in north Louisiana.

The week of prayer has doubtless, in most instances, been the beginning of the good work. In many cases it has been found expedient to continue the services beyond the appointed time. Indeed, that one week of united prayer has given a wonderful impetus to the work of God, through all our borders. From Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland to Texas we hear of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. This autumn is to be a time of ingathering, and a season of abundant harvest. The church is enlarging her coasts on every hand, and the blessing already given to many sections should encourage all to put forth every effort, and to expect a visitation of mercy.

The Lord is evidently on the giving hand now. The set time to favor Zion is come. "God will help her, and that right early." The country is in a paroxysm of political excitement, but this need not prevent the progress of religion. When the public mind is agitated, and the passions of men are aroused, there is the more need of grace and its blessed fruits of peace and righteousness. Besides, when the mental action is quickened, and the people are wide awake, the Gospel is more likely to take hold of their attention. Whatever disadvantages there may be, there are some strong elements favorable to deep and powerful religious awakenings.

Under the present system of receiving members, pastors should be watchful, and carefully foster the new members. These novitiates, if we would save them, should be kept in continual contact with the ordinances of the church, instructed in the class meeting, and put into the prayer meeting harness as soon as possible. The rules should be read and explained at every appointment, and the duties of church membership carefully set forth and enforced. The fruits of a revival are largely lost for want of this care. Formerly a good number were dropped before the six months' probation expired. There is no such facility now, and if we would guard the church on the one hand, and save those who have entered it, we must nurse the young converts with the wisest care and the greatest solicitude. *

Stats and Presidential Elsotions.

The following is the list of the State elections in the order in which they occur:

Tennessee ...	Aug 13	New Jersey...	Nov 3
Vermont.....	Sept 1	Delaware	Nov 3
California.....	Sept 8	Maryland	Nov 3
Maine..:.....	Sept 14	Illinois	Nov 3
Nebraska	Oct 6	Michigan....	Nov 3
Pennsylvania..	Oct 13	Wisconsin.....	Nov 3
Ohio..... ..	Oct 13	Minnesota.....	Nov 3
Indiana	Oct 13	Missouri.....	Nov 3
Iowa.....	Oct 13	Kansas	Nov 3
West Virginia	Oct 22	Nevada.....	Nov 3
New York.....	Nov 3	Massachusetts..	Nov 3
Presidential election.....			Nov 3

WHAT ARE THEY AFTER?

A month ago the leading editorial of the *Independent* was headed "The Cry of Blood," and now we have an editorial of the *Zion's Herald*, headed "A Pool of Blood." The one is the principal organ of the Congregational Radicals, the other of the Methodist Radicals of New England. These two papers, in point of ability and circulation, are fair exponents of the ecclesiastical wing of the Radical party; and as the church element is the most pronounced of all others in that powerful organization, two such political leaders appearing in two such organs, at this present time, are of no ordinary significance. These articles are based upon the letter of Governor Warmoth to the President. His statement that one hundred and fifty loyalists had been murdered in six weeks in Louisiana is the text. This statement was enough to produce an immense Radical sensation. But since its publication it has been challenged in every possible way, and declared to be the most monstrous exaggeration ever perpetrated by one who makes the least pretension to keep within the boundaries of ascertained facts. A call for the names of the murdered, by every newspaper and by all the taxpayers of the State, remains unanswered. *It has not been yet shown that fifteen men were murdered in the said six weeks, of all colors and parties, and from all causes,* not to say one hundred and fifty. This story having been nailed to the counter, the attempt to put it into circulation again must be for mischief. The *Independent* exclaims:

"Why stands the President idle? * * What if a hundred and fifty men had been murdered in the State of New York from the 15th of June to the 31st of July, on account of their political opinions? Would not the whole land be horror-struck? And, if Andrew Johnson, on being asked by Governor Fenton to render assistance for the prevention of such butcheries, should stand as stolid as Isis, and from his heart of stone give no helpful answer for days and days, would he not be execrated by all mankind? But is not human life just as precious to men, women and children in Louisiana as in New York? Is the murder of an American citizen less a crime in the South than in the North?"

Well, all this horror seems genuine, and it is a pity that it should be wasted upon so pure a fiction. Still the thing, as a political card, is too good to lose. The *Zion's Herald* is therefore determined that the public shall be harrowed thoroughly with the ghastly creation of the Louisiana official. It begins: "General Banks lately said to a friend in Washington, 'the South will be a pool of blood.' That future has become a present. It is already a pool of blood." It seems rather unkind in us to spoil such a fine frenzy as this; but we assure the editor of that venerable church paper that he is laboring under a great mistake. There were as many men killed in any one of the Middle States during the said six weeks as in this State. And more than this, we might venture to say that no larger number of men have been killed in the Southern States, *since the war*, than have been in the Northern, making all allowance for difference in population. The *Zion's Herald* goes on to say that the blood of these Louisiana victims cries against the Senators and the Chief Justice who refused to impeach President Johnson—"cries most bitterly from the ground!" We can say for the comfort of these worthies—for why should they be left in this agony?—that the mistake about this thing has been discovered, fortunately before the event, and not after it, as in the case of Mrs. Surratt and Capt. Wirz. When Governor Warmoth answers the question of the public, and gives the names of the murdered loyalists, it will be time enough to charge the conscience of Mr. Chase with their ghosts; and we believe that he can afford to sleep soundly for some time yet.

But all this pretended horror means something. It is kept up, by solemn warnings, to the effect that if General Grant is not elected there will be war. It seems to us as if those people who were made rich by the war have made up their minds that the country shall not have peace. They wish for war, and hence call out that it is coming. They are stirring up the negroes, arming them, drilling them, and inflaming them with fresh hatred all over the South. The official men in the South, who are playing into the hands of the war-loving party in power, are themselves fresh men from the North, put in office by negro votes and bayonets, who make out as bad a case as possible, and furnish food for sensation by doing all they can to bring about bloodshed, and by reporting murders that were never committed.

The silence and inaction of the Radical leaders is another item in the present situation. It indicates to our mind that some unusual attempt is in contemplation to hold the government despite the will of the people—to take away the electoral vote from the masses, or, it may be, to depose the present chief magistrate and to elect General Grant President for four years by Congress. In other words, that a *coup d'etat* will be attempted. To demonstrate a necessity for this is now the labor of all such papers as the *Independent* and the *Zion's Herald*—that the country must be saved from blood and war by legislative violence. This would be a natural conclusion to the career of a party that has steadily destroyed every right, every law, every constitutional check, and every office which seemed to stand in its way to power; which has plunged the country in debt like an ocean—*twenty-six hundred millions;* which, *since the war*, has collected from the people, in taxes, *fifteen hundred millions of dollars, and yet has not reduced the debt one cent*, but, on the contrary, has in the same period increased it by thirteen millions.

THE SUPPORT OF OUR BISHOPS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through your paper, to request the preachers and others who have received our circular in reference to the support of our bishops, to reply as early as practicable. In making their returns they will please give the name of the Conference to which they belong, or in which they reside.

Responses are coming in rapidly.

A. H. REDFORD, *Agent.*

Time of Holding the Miss. Conference.

FAYETTE, Miss., Sept. 3, 1868.

To the Members of the Miss. Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—A letter from Bishop Kavanaugh informs me that, after hearing the opinions of all who would speak out on the subject, and maturely considering all the circumstances of the case, he has concluded to let the time of our Conference remain as appointed by the bishops, for the 18th of November. This, I think, much the best for the present. If, after a fair discussion in full Conference, the majority should hereafter prefer the first half of December, I have no doubt but the bishops will accommodate them as far as practicable.

G. JONES.

A CARD.

I have been troubled with dropsy for over four years, and have suffered under the treatment of [illegible] physicians, both in this city and New Orleans, the most [illegible] were without help in my case, and [illegible] for me. I was [illegible] condition. I had to get up [illegible] for nearly twelve months. At one time I was sitting up. I had to get up [illegible] night. My body swelled to an alarming size. My lower extremities swelled until they burst, from which [illegible] gallon of water ran [illegible] every twenty-four hours. For over three months I was given up to die, by friends, family and physicians, in this helpless condition. I fortunately fell into the hands of Dr. D. M. Dunlap, an old practitioner, who had just located in Ocean Springs, by whose medical skill, and the blessing of God, I am now cured and feel no symptoms of the disease returning. I am thankful to the doctor and to God for this miraculous deliverance from the very jaws of death.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. D. M. Dunlap to all afflicted with this dreadful disease. CHARLES WALKER,

Late Captain Steamer Creole.

P. S.—Dr. D. M. Dunlap is located at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, and will give his attention to the treatment of dropsy, old sore legs, chronic diarrhea, chlorosis and chronic diseases in general.

ONLY three deaths in Galveston in eight days.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, China, July 14, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Many of our own people may be under the impression that the Chinese are not an educated people, or that they do not regard learning as of any very great importance. But let me assure them that the Chinese value education very highly. There is not a man or woman who does not desire the education of the children, and the simple reason why many are not taught is the poverty of their parents. There is one encouragement in China for a father to have his child taught, and that is, the public government offices are open to all who study and will gain them by merit. This is an inducement paramount to everything else with the Chinese, for two reasons: the one is that it is the road to fame and honor, and the other is that it is the *sure road* to wealth, riches and influence. It is open to the poorest and to all who desire to contend for it. And some have been known to contend for it until their locks had become whitened with age, and at last, when almost ready to give over the struggle, they have gained the point of their highest ambition, and have returned home amid the praise and admiration of their friends, and the wonder of the multitude. Now, while the present government is in a state of anarchy, these public offices are purchased by many for large sums of money; but with the educated, rank and position obtained in this way is never viewed in the same light as that obtained by merit, and the preference is always given to those who obtain it by merit. The man who buys his degree never receives the praise of the people, but they respect him for his wealth, and for his wealth only. Not many days since the viceroy paid a visit to Shanghai, and before his arrival you could see a great stir among the officials and soldiers of the place. He was heralded long before his arrival, and under officials began to quake and fear, for they evidently expected to undergo a severe ordeal in the way of examination. They were examined, and one officer, quite high in office, failed to give a satisfactory account of himself as to the manner or plan adopted to obtain his degree. The consequence was, his rank was taken from him and he was degraded. The system of education which prevails in China certainly deserves the praise of all men, and has proved to be the safeguard of the country. This empire has existed for ages, under its present form of government, and is the oldest in the world, while other kingdoms and empires have flourished and fallen into decay. Egypt, Greece and Rome are gone, and are no more what they were; but China stands the same.

The mutual feeling of responsibility among the people in regard to education has no doubt been the means of keeping the country in its present united form. They need the elevating and purifying principles of the Christian religion to [illegible] regeneration and a [illegible] people. They have had many changes, one dynasty after another, war after war, but the people are the same, their laws are the same, their customs and manners are the same. Filial obedience is taught in every school, and enjoined in every family, and may be said to be the very foundation of their institutions. It may be God has blessed them for the observance of this commandment, for it is more strictly enjoined and taught in China than in any other country. I will write you again on this subject at a future day.

Your's truly,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

A GROCER in Quebec advertises "the peculiar delicacies of the far-off Ind, and the finely-flavored and humanizing leaf of the still further Cathay; the more exciting, though not less delicious, berry of Brazil, and the spices, sugars and luscious fruits of the Antilles; the sugared condiments and the blood enriching wines of the Mediterranean; and the salt cured and brain renewing ash of our own stormy gulf." What he means to say is, that he sells tea, coffee, sugar and codfish, cheap for cash.

TRINITY Independent Methodist Church, Baltimore, with its pastor, has formally gone over to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Bishop Doggett publishes the following card: "I have been officially informed, and take pleasure in publicly announcing, that the Trinity Independent Methodist Church, of the city of Baltimore, formally adheres to the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and that the Rev. Charles H. Hall will, for the present, continue to serve as its pastor."

THE *Methodist Recorder* says that "at a recent Wesleyan bazar, held in High Wycombe, England, the principal local curiosity was a drum used by the mayor of Wycombe, in 1777, to drum Mr. Wesley out of town, referred to in Mr. Wesley's Journal."

WE overlook our own faults on account of our merits, and others' merits on account of their faults.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Mr. JOHN C. BAKER, of Mobile, Alabama, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Rev. Fielding Bell, M. D., of the Louisiana Conference.

OBITUARIES.

DEATH OF REV. NATHAN COFFEE.

There are some facts solemnly admonitory and others peculiarly encouraging in the Christian and ministerial experience of this worthy brother. Nathan Coffee was born in Maury county, Tennessee, June 14, 1823. He was raised to be industrious and self-reliant, but his literary advantages were exceedingly limited. About 1840 he came to Jefferson county, Mississippi, and while overseeing the plantation of Rev. Robert Malloy was awakened and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after, while at church one day, he was so overwhelmed with a sense of his guilt as an unpardoned sinner that he feared he would lose his self-control if he remained in the house, and precipitately left it. He rode but a short distance, when he dismounted and fell on his knees to implore the forgiveness of his sins, and in a few moments Christ was revealed to his broken but trusting heart as his all-sufficient Saviour. He threw himself at full length on the ground and gave vent to the raptures of his new-born soul. Some of the congregation coming in sight, and seeing him prostrate on the roadside, supposed he had either fallen from a sudden attack of disease or had been disabled by a fall from his horse, and hastened to the place only to find him in the first raptures of the new birth. For a brief period his piety was undoubted by his fellow-Christians. But this promising start in the divine life was of short duration, and no one on earth knew why it was so but himself. He felt "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the Gospel," but such was his utter want of literary qualifications that he said in his haste he could not and would not attempt to preach, and that he would let no human being know that he had any such convictions of duty. His spiritual enjoyments declined rapidly, and, while he continued his connection with the church for several years, his membership was merely nominal.

On the 30th of June, 1847, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Melissa M. Johnson. About 1850 or 1851 he moved to Louisiana, where he lived several years, mostly at Trenton. He met with some heavy pecuniary losses, but returned to Mississippi with a competency, and purchased the plantation in Jefferson county on which he died.

After his return to Mississippi he prospered in business and soon acquired a handsome estate, but in the midst of plenty he was unhappy, because his heart was not right with God. In May, 1858, he attended a protracted meeting at Cane Ridge Church, where, after a severe struggle with an unyielding and unbelieving heart, he was fully renewed in his first love. Almost as soon as he was assured of his restoration to the favor of God he again felt called to preach. Said he: "Fifteen of the best years of my life have been irrecoverably thrown away by my disobedience to God! If I rebel again the consequences will be fearfully disastrous and fatal! I must try to preach at all hazards!" He immediately became a zealous and very useful layman in the church. He excelled in leading penitents to an immediate trust in Christ, and was instrumental in the conversion of numbers.

In the fall of 1859 he was licensed to preach and admitted on trial in the Mississippi Conference. As he had been a successful overseer—was well acquainted with the peculiar characteristics of the negro, and was the owner of slaves—he was selected for that delicate and difficult department of our work, and he did it well, acceptably and usefully. While in the regular work he was one of the most diligent students of theology I have ever known. His sermons were not showy, but remarkable for good arrangement, solidity and orthodoxy. After liberating several years, in returning home from one of his appointments, his horses ran off and threw him so violently from his buggy that he was wholly disabled for several months. At the end of that year the presence of the Federal army in our vicinity prevented any of us from attending the Annual Conference, and his presiding elder receiving no report from him, and not knowing his ability to fill any pastoral charge in his reach, thought it best to ask for him a temporary location, as he had done too little in the itinerancy to justify his superannuation. I think Brother Coffee permitted these apparently unavoidable circumstances in connection with the final disasters of the war to have a depressing effect upon his religious feelings and purposes, for he was no more the diligent student, and active, zealous preacher, he had been.

He died on the 13th of July last. During more than a week's severe illness his mind was wandering, and he said but little about his spiritual condition, except on one occasion, when he said he was not afraid to die. A few days after his death his only child—a very worthy and promising son, in his twentieth year—died of a similar disease. He was an undergraduate of the Mississippi University, and as his church membership was at Oxford, I presume his pastor will write a suitable obituary.

J. G. JONES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT MEETING.

The Natchez District Meeting will be held at Midway, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and will convene on Thursday, the 1st, and continue until the 4th of October next. Brethren attending the meeting will please call at Mr. Chapman's, in Centreville, who will direct them to their homes during the session.

Brethren from a distance would do well to reach Centreville on Wednesday evening, as the meeting will organize at eleven o'clock on Thursday.

Pastors will please prepare full written reports of all matters pertaining to the church in their several charges.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The District Meeting for Lake Providence District, Louisiana Conference, will be held at Delhi, Carroll parish, commencing on Friday, the 18th of September. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. Joel E. Daves, of Bastrop, Louisiana.

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

To the Pastors and Official Members:

DEAR BRETHREN—A letter just received from Bishop Paine requests me "to act as presiding elder" on this district until other arrangements are made. At Conference my age and bodily infirmities will make the task heavy indeed, but, by the help of God, my mind is made up to undertake it. The Conference year is so far advanced I can only make one round, in connection with some previously-made appointments which I cannot recall. As soon as you see this notice please inform me by letter, directed to Fayette, Mississippi, at what *places* your quarterly meetings will be held. I earnestly request the attendance of all the official members, that we may finish our work handsomely for Conference. According to my usual plan, when out on the district, I will be glad to have a few intervening appointments in the day time at convenient places. The preaching does not oppress me; traveling and exposure to inclement weather do. Subjoined you have the *time* of the appointments:

Port Gibson	Aug. 29, 30
District meeting at Fayette	Sept. 17, 20
Warren	26, 27
Cayuga	Oct. 3, 4
Rocky Spring	10, 11
Fayette	31
	Nov. 1
Vicksburg	7, 8
North Warren	14, 15

J. G. JONES.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sweetwater	Sept. 6
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Gallatin	12, 13
Brookhaven circuit, at Brookhaven	19, 20
Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	26, 27
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	Oct. 3, 4
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	10, 11
Summit circuit, at Summit	17, 18
Summit, at Sweetwater	Nov. 1
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst	7, 8
Hazlehurst, at Galatin	14, 15

By Rev. J. D. Cudd:

Long Creek circuit, at Bear Creek	Oct. 31
	Nov. 1
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	Oct. 10, 11

By Rev. Geo. Armstrong:

Fayette Ct., at Mt. Carmel	— —
Meadville circuit; at Beech Grove	— —

JOHN B. HOWEN, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Sept. 12, 13
North Carroll, at Black Creek	19, 20
Carrollton, at Eden	26, 27
Snoflower, at McNutt	Oct. 3, 4
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk	10, 11
Durant, at Wesley Chapel	17, 18
Richland, at Richland	24, 25
Mt. Olivet, at Mt. Olivet	31
	Nov. 1
Yazoo circuit, at Mt. Carmel	7, 8
Yazoo city station	14, 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept. 5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnstoa station	12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Unioa Church	19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard	26, 27
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct. 3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst	10, 11
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Rehobath	17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov. 14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept. 12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica	19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac	26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct. 3, 4
Amite, at Adams'	10, 11
Liberty, at Salem	17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton	24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre	31
	Nov. 1
Jackson, at Jackson	7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston	15, 16
Natchez	15, 16

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept. 19, 20
Ouachita Circuit, Downsville	26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct. 3, 4
Haynesville Ct., at Mt. Zion	10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama	17, 18
Vernon Circuit	24, 25
Mindea Circuit	31
	Nov. 1
Bossier Circuit	7, 8
Sparta Circuit	14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit	21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June 13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield	20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie	27, 28
Natchitoches	July 1
Amococo ct., at Oak Grove	11, 12
Springville, at Holly Spring	25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Zion	Aug. 7, 8
Shreveport	9, 10
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept. 12

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Lake Providence Dist.—La. Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carrol circuit, at Oak Grove	July 4
Delhi and Floyd ct., at Floyd	25
Bastrop station	Aug. 1
Bastrop circuit	8
Jefferson circuit	15, 16
Ion circuit	22, 23
Winsborough ct., at Bœuff Prairie	29, 30
Lake Providence	Sept. 5, 6
Waterproof	12, 13

The District Meeting will be held at Delhi, on the 19th and 20th of September.

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept. 19, 20
Perryville	Oct. 3, 4
Summerfield	10, 11
Tuscaloosa	17, 18
Havana	24, 25
Green	31
	Nov. 1
Eutaw	7, 8
Forkland	14, 15
Brush Creek	18, 19
Greensboro	21, 22
Marion	28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

DISTRICT MEETING.

To the Ministers and Official Members of the Vicksburg District, Mississippi Conference, of the M. E. Church South:

DEAR BRETHREN—Our District Meeting was held last year in Port Gibson, at which we appointed Fayette as the place of our next meeting, subject to the call of our presiding elder. But, unfortunately for us, we have no presiding elder to call us together. The bishop assigned to this episcopal district has been written to for advice, but at this late date no answer has been received; and as we cannot elect our lay delegates to the coming Annual Conference without a District Meeting, after due consultation we have concluded to invite you to meet at Fayette on Thursday, September 17th, at ten o'clock A. M.

We respectfully request the ministers in charge to notify their official members as soon as practicable. We expect to have a protracted meeting in progress, to be continued through the following week, and solicit as many of the brethren as can to remain with and assist us in our meeting.

W. F. GLENN
J. G. JONES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLWOOD INSTITUTE, JACKson, Louisiana.

The third Academic Year of this institution will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1868,

the first session of which will close on the last of January. The second session will commence immediately on the close of the first, and continue until the 1st of July, 1869.

TERMS OF TUITION, ETC.

Tuition in English, per session	$20 00
Tuition in French, per session	10 00
Tuition in Latin, per session	6 00
Music on Piano, with use of instrument	30 00
Ornamental Work	10 00
Board, including fuel and lights, per session	60 00
Washing, per session	12 50
Incidental fee, per session	1 00

Boarders will furnish their own rooms, unless other arrangements are made.

Course of instruction is the same adopted by the generality of Female Schools.

Discipline mild, but firm.

No deductions in prices for absence, except in illness protracted beyond three weeks.

Parents would do well to make application immediately, as it is greatly to the advantage of the pupils to be present at the opening of the session.

Board and tuition fees to be paid in advance.

For further particulars apply to the Principals,

MISS M. MCCALMONT,
MISS E. N. NORWOOD.

REFERENCES.

Rev J A Gollrey, Jackson, Louisiana.
Rev J J Miller, do do
Rev P Turner, do do
Capt S J Norwood, do do
L B Johnson, Esq, do do
David Faulk, Esq, Wachita, Louisiana.
William Marbury, Esq, do do
J H Haynes, Esq, Jackson, Louisiana.
General T F Collins, Clinton, Louisiana.
Dr W H Watkins, Natchez, Mississippi.
Dr J C Keener, Editor *New Orleans Christian Advocate*.
Rev J C Miller, Lock Box No. 538, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Colonel H M Carter, Greensburg, Louisiana.

aug22 1m

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPEtent to teach English Branches, Modern Languages, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental work, wishes an engagement. Address MRS. A. F. CARLYLE,
July25 1m Brookhaven, Miss.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

D. L. CAMPBELL.
F. M. ECKFORD.
J. F. CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a partnership, under the firm of Eckford & Cage, for the transaction of a

COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and correspondents.

Particular attention will be given to filling orders. Consignments of all kinds of Produce solicited. Strict attention will be given to all interests entrusted to our care. Liberal advances made on consignments.

F. M. ECKFORD.
GEO. ALPH. CAGE.
Office, No. 42 Union street.

New Orleans, July 1, 1868. July1 6m

$200 PER MONTH SURE, AND no money required in advance.—Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. Address the *American Wire Company*, 75 William street, New York, or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. aug29 1mr

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL Abbott's very popular LIFE OF GRANT, the only work containing accurate likenesses of the General's father and mother.

Also, for our charming engraving, entitled "From Shore to Shore."

B. B. RUSSELL,
aug22 4tr Boston, Mass.

NEW BOOKS, RECENTLY RECEIVED at the DEPOT, 112 Camp street.

	PRICE.
Rationalism: History of, by Hurst	$3 50
Gulzot's Meditations	
Pictorini Methodist Catechism, over 100 illustrations	1 00
Whedon's Commentaries	3 00
Colenso, Fallacies of	75
Jay's M. and E. Exercises, 2 vols	3 50
Agency for Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. 1	6 50
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
Philosophy of Eating, by Betlows	2 00
Pilgrim Street	75
Life Truths, Tract Society	60
Hen. Holt, Tract Society	40
Globe Edition of Dickee's, muslin, fine paper, per vol	1 50
New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dicken's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
Old Decon Days	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, Globe Edition, six engravings	1 25
Robinson Crusoe, 12mo. ed., 12 colored engravings	1 25
Esop's Fables, 12mo., Murray's Ed'n.	1 25
Imitation of Christ, by Thos. A. Kempis, Bible paper, beautifully bound	1 00
Pa...	75
...grams, 25 cts., 50 cts.,	
Sl...and	1 50
Mother of the Wesleys	2 00
Ar...ractions of the Bible, ...	1 75
Infidelity: or, The Study of the Bible	1 50
Methodism in Kentucky. Redford	2 00
Crimes of the Late Civil War, Dean, published by W. T. Smithson	2 50
Biblical Encyclopedia by McClintock and Strong, vol. I and II	5 00
Biblical Encyclopedia, by McClintock and Strong, vol. I, sheep	6 00
Love in Marriage, Gulzot	1 00
Protestant Episcopal Church (on Exclusive—Her Ministers of Priests—by Rev J W Ellis, Rector of Christ Church Nashville	25
Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jenks 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary	18 00
Sermon Paper, 10 lbs., Berkshire Mills, per ream	5 00
Sermon Paper, 5 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream	4 00

MUSIC BOOKS.

Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each	1 50
Subbath School Hozanna, per dozen	3 00
Sabbath School Bell, per dozen	4 25
Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen	4 00
Golden Chain and Censer, per dozen	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen	4 20
Glad Tidings, per dozen	4 00

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

TRUST YOUR MOTHER.

Trust your mother, little one;
In life's morning just begun
You will find some grief, some fears,
Which perhaps may cause you tears;
But a mother's kiss can heal
Many griefs that children feel;
Trust your mother; seek to prove
Grateful for her thoughtful love.

Trust your mother, noble youth;
Turn not from the paths of truth;
In temptation's evil hour
Seek her, ere it gains new power.
She will never guide you wrong;
Faith in her will make you strong;
Trust your mother; aim to prove
Worthy of her fondest love.

Trust your mother, maiden fair;
Love will guide your steps with care;
Let no cloud e'er come between—
Let no shadow e'er be seen
Hiding from your mother's heart
What may prove a poisoned dart;
Trust your mother; seek to prove
Worthy of her faithful love.

Trust your mother to the end;
She will prove your constant friend;
If 'tis gladness wings the hour,
Share with her the joyful shower;
Or if sorrow should oppress,
She will smile and she will bless.
O be trustful, loving, true,
That she may confide in you!

THE TWO RICH YOUNG MEN.

A servant of God sat in a bamboo chair in the front of a mission house in the East Indies. It was the evening of the day; the sun's heat was still very great, and not a breeze moved the lofty palm trees which grew by the wayside. He looked faint, weary and careworn; for he had sat in that chair all the long day, teaching the simple truths of the gospel to any who would hear them. Some of the Hindoos, as they stopped for a moment, only laughed at his words, and then turned away to mock. Others were too prond to listen, and passed along on the other side of the road. Before this missionary was a small table, on which lay his Testament and a bundle of tracts. From time to time he gave one of the tracts to any passing traveler who would receive it. And as he gave it, he spoke a few words of truth, and then his lips moved in prayer that God would bless the message to the soul of the poor stranger.

The sun was just going down in the sky, and the missionary turned to go into his house to rest. At this moment there stood before him a young native, with a beautiful turban on his head, and wearing a robe of yellow silk. It was plain that he was of the Brahmin class, who are the highest people of the country, and are held sacred, for they alone may wear a yellow robe. The noble stranger made a low salaam, or bow, and then sat on a low and matted stool.

"I have come to tell you," said the young Brahmin, "that I have seen the sin of idol worship, and now believe that the Christian religion is the only true one." "And what do you want me to do?" asked the missionary. "I wish you to baptize me," said he, "that I may be known as a disciple of Christ." He then went on to say that he was a rich man, for he had four large estates and fifty thousand pounds in money; that among his own people he stood in the highest rank, and that he had a mother and many friends who loved him. The missionary told him to think well of what he was about to do. "For," said he, "you have riches, honor and friends; you ride in your own carriage, and live like a prince. But all you have will be torn from you if you profess the Christian faith. Then think of what is before you."

When God the Holy Spirit enlightens the mind and changes the heart, a man is willing to give up all for the sake of Christ. To know and feel the love of Jesus is better than houses and land and gold. "I hear what you say," said the rich young man, "about my rank, my property and my friends; but I put the whole in one scale, and I put an interest in Christ in the other, and *they* are lighter than vanity."

A few months passed away, and the honors and riches of this Hindoo were gone. His mother and friends would no longer own him. The poorest servants who once fell at his feet, as though he were a god, now passed him in scorn, and were they to have seen him dying they would not have given him the smallest help. He had become a Christian; he had given up all for the sake of the gospel; and he was without an earthly portion. That he might not eat "the bread of idleness," he hired himself to a merchant as a clerk, with a salary of fifty pounds a year, and lived happy in his poverty as became a follower of Christ.

About eighteen hundred years ago there was another rich young man, who was concerned about his soul. In his day the greatest of all teachers was on earth, and to him he went; and as he stood where Jesus was speaking to the people, he heard the gracious words: "Suffer the little children to come to me, and forbid them not." As he listened he perhaps thought, "Surely, if he is so kind to children, he will not refuse to attend to me;" and he said, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" We may suppose he was a kind and hopeful youth, for when "Jesus saw him he loved him." But the Divine Teacher tried his heart by saying to him, "Sell all that thou hast, and come, follow me." The young man turned away in sorrow, for "he was very rich." He loved the world and his wealth better than the service of Christ.

Now, let us look to ourselves. Which of these two young men are we like? What are we willing to give up for Christ? The young Hindoo gave up four large estates and fifty thousand pounds; the young Jew clung to his riches. It is true, we are not tried as they were; yet we are called to give up the ways of sin, the follies of the world, and the service of Satan. Christ only requires of us that we should forsake what is hurtful and sinful, and which ends in misery. He does not ask of us anything we truly need; and he has told us that for all we now give up, from love to him, he will more than make up to us in heaven. Let us, then, look to Jesus; and, because he has loved us unto death, let us give him our hearts, and live to his praise.

PRAYING FOR THE POOR.—We are taught in the Bible to pray for the poor, but in the Scriptures a great deal more is said about giving to the poor than about praying for them. Probably no class of people are more frequently remembered in prayer than the congregation of the Lord's poor, and yet it is to be feared that most of those who pray for the poor do but little if anything to supply their wants.

A farmer whose cribs were full of corn was accustomed to pray that the wants of the needy might be supplied, but when any one in needy circumstances asked for a little of his corn, he said he had none to spare. One day, after hearing his father pray for the poor and the needy, his little son said to him: "Father, I wish I had your corn."

A NOTABLE DINNER PARTY.

When Mr. Disraeli launched his first tale, and found it to be a great success, Lord Lytton, then Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, had achieved the proud place as a novelist which he has ever since retained. The aspirant for literary distinction had long admired at a distance the renown of his senior; and, encouraged by the reception which his own maiden effort had been received, he did what young authors under similar circumstances are apt to do. He sent to Mr. Bulwer a copy of 'Vivian Grey,' writing at the same time an apologetic note, and giving reason for the liberty he had taken. The letter with its accompanying gift, were at once acknowledged, and Mr. Disraeli was requested to name a day for dining with their recipient. It happened that Mr. Disraeli had arranged for quitting England on the day but one after receiving this invitation. He wrote to say so, and the morrow was fixed for the symposium. Four gentlemen sat down at Mr. Bulwer's table on that occasion; one being, of course, the host; another, Mr. Disraeli; the third, a man shy but evidently intelligent, for though he said comparatively little, his remarks, as often as he hazarded them, were keenly to the purpose; the fourth, a private friend of the host, need not be specified. It was an evening not to be forgotten, because then, as now, both Lord Lytton and Mr. Disraeli shone in conversation. The party broke up about midnight, and the host and his friend were left alone together. After discussing Disraeli, the question was put, 'Who is your silent guest?' 'He is one of the ablest men I know,' was the reply. 'He was my cotemporary at college. He is now a barrister; and, mark my words, he will attain the highest honors of his profession. His name is Cockburn.' The climax to this little bit of domestic history or gossip is very remarkable. The two brilliant novelists and the painstaking lawyer, who dined together some forty or more years ago, comparatively obscure men, have all risen to positions of eminence in the state. Mr. Cockburn is Lord Chief Justice of England; Mr. Bulwer, after serving as Secretary of State for the colonies, has become a peer of the realm; and Mr. Disraeli, on more than one previous occasion Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, is now First Lord of the Treasury.—*Blackwood's Magazine for August.*

A GOOD CHARACTER.—The character is like white paper—if once blotted, it can hardly ever be made to appear as white as before. One wrong step often stains the character for life. It is much easier to form a good character at first than it is to do it after we have acquired a bad one; to preserve the character pure, than to purify it after it has become defiled.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Advice to Beginners in Fruit Culture.

BY A. S. FULLER.

I am in constant receipt of letters asking advice in regard to fruit culture. These requests come mainly from young men who wish to engage in the business, but have little or no capital to begin with. Many of them appear to think that to secure a fortune it is only necessary to procure a piece of land and plant it with fruit trees or bushes. But, as this is a very erroneous view of the subject, I take this opportunity to point out some of the difficulties which every successful fruit grower has had to overcome before he has been able to make the business pay a profit upon the investment.

The first thing to be decided, after procuring the land on which to grow the fruit, is what varieties are best adapted to the location and soil. We all have our preferences in regard to kinds; and we may desire to cultivate none but the very best in quality, or those of large size. But in fruit culture climate and soil are very often all-powerful; and we are compelled to grow what we can, and not what we most desire. It is just here that we find the great stumbling block of pomology. Hundreds of men have gone into fruit culture with more enthusiasm than wisdom. Consequently, they had no time to seek advice, nor to consider whether certain varieties or species were adapted to their location or not; but they planted largely of everything that was known to be good. Now, is it any wonder that such men fail in making fruit culture a profitable business? They certainly would not succeed in any other employment if they were to adopt a similar system. It is quite probable that the principal reason why beginners in fruit culture make so many blunders is that they start out with the idea that it requires but very ordinary skill to accomplish the greatest feats ever performed in horticultural science; the acorn becomes an oak without the aid of man; the wild grape vine climbs the tall tree, and this produces fruit, although never pruned or cultivated. Then why should we talk so much about the science and practice of horticulture, when it is all so very natural? Almost every novice in fruit culture takes this view of the subject; and I regret to say that there are a few men having some experience who do much toward leading beginners into the same path by recommending little or no cultivation, forgetting that nature has one aim in producing her fruits, and mankind, usually, quite another. Now, my advice on this point is, never think of planting anything that is not worthy of the best care. But the question may be asked, when is one to know what kinds are worth cultivation until they have been tried? Of course, it is only by experience that we can determine the value of the different varieties. Still it is not always necessary for every man to make separate experiments for the purpose of deciding upon the value of particular kinds of fruits; for, if it were so, then we should make very slow progress.

ADVANTAGE OF BOOKS.

A man who is about engaging in fruit culture should read a few of the best works to be found on the subject. This will give him a general idea of the business. He should then make up his mind as to what one or more families of plants he will cultivate. But, before this decision is made, it is well to know whether his soil or location is well adapted to the cultivation of these kinds; for it must not be forgotten that one section of the country, without any regard to soil, is often far better suited to certain kinds of fruit than another. In the older States a man need not go astray; for the experience of our older horticulturists is a pretty safe guide. For instance, if a young man has made up his mind to make grapes a specialty, he should then visit some of the most successful grape regions of the country, and examine the soil, location, varieties, and mode of culture; and then judge for himself whether his own location or soil is a favorable one or otherwise. If he be desirous of growing the different kinds of small fruit, let him adopt the same plan, visiting the nearest fruit grower, and learn from him which are the most profitable varieties. Supposing a man is located in West or South Jersey, and wants to grow raspberries and blackberries, would it be advisable for him to visit the great raspberry fields on the Hudson for information in regard to varieties? No, not by any means; for the very best in that section are entirely worthless a few miles further south. But, should the man visit the extensive plantations of William Parry, Collins and other fruit growers of West and South Jersey, he could acquire in one hour as much practical knowledge as he would be likely to obtain in ten years of personal experience. These men have demonstrated the fact that particular varieties are adapted to their location, and that others are not. The same information can be obtained from men of experience in all sections of the country; and young men who fail to make use of information which is so readily obtained scarcely deserve to be successful.

UNSELLABLE VARIETIES.

There may be men who will recommend certain varieties, because they have plants of the same to dispose of. Therefore, I would say, go and see the plants when in fruit, and satisfy yourself as to their value, before purchasing. A man had better travel a thousand miles, if by doing so he can decide as to the value of a fruit which he desires to cultivate extensively.

There is another point which is worthy of some consideration, which is, whether it is best to cultivate several varieties or only the best one. It is an old adage that, if a man has several irons in the fire, some of them are likely to burn. But, if we have only one iron, and that burns, our occupation is gone. I believe it better to make a specialty of certain kinds; but not to trust all upon one. If we grow nothing but pears, and a late spring frost kills the flowers, our income, for that season, is gone; but the expense of cultivation is the same, whether the trees produce fruit or not. It is just the same with other kinds of fruit. But it is seldom that all fail in any one season. I have known strawberries to be entirely destroyed, while raspberries and blackberries were uninjured. This season blackberries are exceedingly scarce; but strawberries were abundant. Consequently, the man who has both is on the safe side.

A SUCCESSION OF FRUIT.

In cultivating the small fruits, I believe it to be the best policy to make the division about equal between the strawberry, raspberry and blackberry, as a general rule. Of course, there will be exceptions; for, if a man has a suitable soil, he will not neglect the currant, gooseberry, cranberry or grape.

Early strawberries are sometimes killed by late spring frosts. Therefore, one should have at least one early and one late variety. When the strawberry is past, the black raspberry should succeed it. This is always a safe crop, and as a general thing pays a handsome profit. There are also early and late varieties of this berry. But the grower must decide for himself which one is most desirable, for markets differ. In some instances they are in greater demand at one time than another. The red raspberry and blackberry follow close upon the former, thus giving a succession for nearly or quite three months. Now the same boxes, baskets and crates used for one of these berries may be used for all; and, by growing several kinds, we are enabled to keep the capital invested in the marketing apparatus constantly employed for several months, instead of a few days, as would be the case if only one kind were cultivated.

ADVANTAGES OF CULTIVATING A SUCCESSION.

Besides the above-named advantages, a less number of hands are necessary to take care of a certain number of acres when occupied with several varieties than when but one is grown. It will require the same number of days' work in the season, but distributed over a longer period of time. A man may be able to obtain ten hands at one time, but not twenty; and it is well for a fruit grower never to place his property at the pleasure or mercy of hired help. I have always observed that the man who so arranged his plans that he was sure of a steady income was far more likely to get rich than the one who was on the lookout for large sums at one time; and this is the principal reason why I advise beginners in fruit culture to grow a few of the best known varieties and cultivate them well.—*Read at the Fruit Growers' Club.*

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—Parliamentary returns show that one third of the men of Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, who married in 1865, had to make their mark, instead of signing their names to the register; and that more than one-third of the men of Suffolk, Bedfordshire and Staffordshire were in the same discreditable predicament. In South Wales more than one-half of the women were unable to write their names when married; and in Bedfordshire the proportion of uninstructed is very little less. In Liverpool, out of 23,740 who were apprehended in 1866, only 258 could read or write well; while of 720 children dealt with under the juvenile offenders' act, not one could do so. For the 148,000 marriages in 1864, 42,000 of the men and 58,500 of the women signed with a mark. The Birmingham Education Society states in a recent report that no more than a half of the children 'educated' at the national schools of England, or belonging to the classes for which these schools are maintained, can so much as read and write.

SCIENTIFIC.

WATER.

Water and Its Domestic Uses.—All waters naturally contain the soluble elements of the soils they pass through; that is to say, they contain in variable proportions very numerous compounds. In water destined to domestic use one generally meets in certain quantities only the following substances (excepting mineral waters):—Alumina, iron, lime, magnesia, soda, potash or ammonia, silica, sulphuric, chlorhydrate, phosphoric, nitric and carbonic acids. In many waters we find, also, traces of bromine, of iodine, and several other substances which appear to exercise a powerful action on the hygienic qualities of water, and the study of which on that account must be prosecuted with much attention. To the mineral substances named above we add nearly always, in more or less considerable proportions, organic substances of extremely variable composition and properties, but the influence of which on the quality of the water is always very troublesome. Lastly, natural water contains, in a state of dissolution, more or less oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid gas, the proportions of which must be taken into serious consideration.

The chemical properties of a drinkable water are evidently the result of the whole of the substances it contains in a state of dissolution; it is also important, before studying that complicated synthesis, to study the special influence of each of the substances found in water.

It is well understood that we shall speak only of the substances in dissolution; the substances kept in suspension in the muddy waters will be studied in the article on filtration.

Before going further, let us remark that it is very difficult to say in what state of combination are found in water the elements that analysis has separated; and it is only by hypothesis that we group between each other the bases and acids. To give only one example: If we mix dissolutions of chloride of sodium and sulphate of magnesia, we shall truly obtain by evaporation chloride of sodium and sulphate of magnesia, while by another mode of separation (the action of the cold) we shall collect sulphate of soda, chloride of magnesium being left in the mother water.

We are then placed between two hypotheses, and it will be very bold to prefer one to the other.

The very dilated dissolutions present, besides, a remarkable fact; it is the dissolving action of some salts on each other. Thus, a water which contains a few grains per quart of some salts becomes a solvent more energetic for some substances than if it was pure. In the same manner nearly all the organic substances which exist in water exercise a dissolving action on the mineral substances which often deposit when the organic matter is destroyed.

Lastly, the presence of carbonic acid also modifies the state of the salts, helping to the dissolution not only of the carbonates and phosphates, but also of the sulphates.

In presence of the impossibility of giving the rational formulæ of waters, it seems to us more convenient to simply expose the elementary results of an analysis of water—that is, the quantities of bases and acids; thus we leave to each one the care to draw the relative consequences of the mode of grouping the molecules in the liquid, and in this manner the results obtained by different chemists at different epochs become more useful and more comparable.

If the arrangement of the molecules is mysterious, it is real; and it is evidently to that molecular grouping that the special taste of waters must be attributed—taste which may be weak, and which often is only perceptible to experienced palates. We shall name as example the salts of lime and magnesia, which in the diluted state in which they are met in drinkable waters present a determined taste and give by their mixture a liquid less sapid.

We know that alkalies communicate to water a sweet taste, a little flat; however, when in the same time the water contains silica, that effect is not sensible.

These principles being given, we shall examine the different compounds that water can contain; following the order in which they have been enumerated, we shall divide them into three groups: the inorganic solid principles, the organic solid principles, and the gases.

FIRST GROUP.—*Inorganic Solid Substances.*—Alumina and iron are met in small quantities in drinkable waters. Iron is accompanied with special organic substances. Waters originally ferruginous are deprived of their iron by contact with the air, and they are disagreeable to drink all the while the metal is not eliminated. *Lime* and *magnesia* exist in waters in the state of carbonate dissolved in carbonic acid or combined with the sulphuric, nitric or hydrochloric acids. A little quantity of lime—0.02 to 0.04 per quart—with an equivalent quantity of carbonic acid, appears to be one of the conditions for the good quality of water, and we can admit that good water contains lime in that proportion, which, we must say now, is contrary to the opinion that a water is better when purer.

Often the salutary influence of magnesia has been doubted. It seems difficult to attribute to that substance the inconveniences and the dangers that the water would present when it is in proportion a little sensible. More experiments are necessary to fix the opinion on that point. Whatever it is, the presence of lime and magnesia in too large a quantity renders water improper for domestic use. A water containing too much lime cannot be used to cook vegetables, and it produces on the skin a disagreeable impression. Such a water is called *hard*, and waters can be classified by reason of *their degree of hardness*, according to the *hydrotimetric* indications, (such is the name created by Boutron and Boudet to the analytical indications given by the process of Clarke that they have modified.) We must say a few words on this process.

It is known that the addition of soap water to water gives the latter the property of foaming by agitation; then the presence of a salt of lime, which destroys the alkaline soap to form a soap of lime, prevents the manifestation of a foam which appears only when the soap has been added in excess. *The hardness of the water is by reason of the soap added to produce the foam*; as that reaction of the soap is equivalent, and the liquid can be tested, the experiments can be compared with each other, and it is easy to appreciate the variations in the hardness of water.

To give an idea of that variation, it is sufficient to say that it is represented in the experiments of Belgrand in the analysis of different waters by the numbers two to one hundred and fifty-five. The waters of some granitic springs have given him two to eleven hydrotimetric degrees; that of some sands, six to twenty-two; while that of tertiary earths have given forty-six to two hundred and fifteen degrees, etc.

The discussion of the results of that analytical process explains the effect produced by the calcary salts; we understand that if with a pure water it requires, for example, to wash the hands, 1.4 of soap, it must take from three to twelve with water more hard.

In the same manner the action of hard water has its importance for the cooking of vegetables. It has been ascertained that it requires one third more time to cook vegetables with water at twenty than with water at four or five only; and we understand that the slowness of the action diminishes the taste of the vegetables and increases the expense in combustibles.

It is principally in the state of carbonate dissolved by carbonic acid that lime exists in water. Sometimes it is found in a very small proportion and with a sufficient quantity of carbonic acid to keep it in dissolution; sometimes the waters are too calcary or the carbonic acid is not abundant enough; in that case the waters produce a hard deposit; several circumstances cause the formation of that deposit—for example, the contact of the air.

These deposits that form calcary water are the most often adhesive to the vessels which receive it. They are then called *incrustations*. These deposits are found only with carbonate of lime; the most often an organic substance is met with it, which, without doubt, plays a part in the agglomeration as in the formation of the urinary calculus.

The processes to ameliorate such waters are numerous; it must avoid the contact of the air; or, better, add carbonic acid; or boil the water so as to obtain the deposit of the calcary substances; or, as Clarke has proposed, *add lime*, which saturates the excess of carbonic acid. MM. Buff and Wertsmann have proposed the use of silicate of soda. From all these processes the ebullition is the one which gives the best results, when the deposit is separated as fast as it is found.—*Prof. H. Dussauce, in American Artisan.*

DR. ARNOLD once lost all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face and said: "Why do you speak so angrily, sir? Indeed, I am doing the best I can." Years after the doctor used to tell the story to his children and say: "I never felt so ashamed in my life. That look and that speech I have never forgotten."

SIZE OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES.—There are 261 members of Congress; 54 in the Senate and 207 in the House. In England, the House of Commons numbers 558 members, making the largest legislative body in the world. In the French Corps Legislatif there are 376 members; and in the North German Parliament 280.

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For Music and Painting skilled instruction and the best facilities provided.

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For particulars apply to

R. K. HARGROVE,
jnly25 1m President, Franklin, Tennessee.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

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Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar	30 00
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Latin, French and other extras, moderate.

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For further information apply to the President. aug8 3m

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CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana, was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

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Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

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je27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

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mnr28 1y

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feb 2

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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees.
Oct. 19th, 1867.

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JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The [illegible] demand for our leading articles that characterized the latter part of last week has [illegible] your mo'ber; the generals' market has ceased for her thoughtfulness to the prevailing dullness. We notice, however, rather more animation in the execution of small orders from the country, not only in staple goods, but also in groceries and Western produce. Operations in sugar and molasses are mostly confined to the imports from Cuba, and very little has been done in tobacco. New cotton continues to come in freely, and, meeting only a limited demand, has sold at reduced rates.

The weather has been clear, and pleasant, but our accounts from the interior are no more encouraging than last week.—There can be little doubt that excessive rains and the boll worm have done serious injury to the cotton crop in some localities.

The river has fallen six inches since our last report, and is now thirteen feet below high water mark.

Cotton.—We left the market, at the time of our last report, ruling at 28 to 28½c. for Low Middling and 30c. for Middling, since which, under a slack demand, and the decline noticed above, prices have given way one cent per lb. On Saturday, although factors evinced a disposition to meet the demand more freely, yet the movement being restricted by discouraging accounts from New York, and most of the previous orders having been filled, the sales were confined to 200 bales, taken by two or three parties, at figures indicating a falling off of one-fourth of a cent, Low Middling to Strict Low Middling ruling at 25¾ to 26¼c., and Middling at 27c., with occasional small transactions at a fraction less. On Monday the demand was still less active, although there was rather more inquiry for small lots, and only 100 bales changed hands, at still easier prices, Low Middling selling at 25½ to 26c., and Middling at 26½c., Strict Middling being held at 27c. On Tuesday, with a more ample supply, additional arrivals, and a decline at New York, the market opened with a continued downward tendency; but although factors evinced a willingness to submit to a further reduction of one-half cent, there was very little movement until later in the day, when a few buyers came forward and took 351 bales, at irregular prices, from one-half to one cent below Monday's figures.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 850 bales.

The receipts proper since Friday evening amount to 2,875 bales, against 1,507 during the corresponding period last week, showing an increase of 1,368 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	—	to —
Low Middling	25	to 25½
Middling	25½	to 25¾
Strict Middling	26	to 26½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1863, bales		1360
Arrived past three days	2930	
Arrived previously	2645	5575
		6935
Exported past three days	771	
Exported previously	—	771
Stock on hand and on shipboard		6167

Sugar.—The market has shown very little animation since our last review, and the business doing is merely in a limited retail way. The principal sales were on Saturday, when 200 hexes Nos. 12 and 13 Cuba were taken for the city trade and for shipment, on private terms. The stock in first hands embraces about 5,000 boxes and 100 hogsheads. Nos. 11 and 12 are quoted at 12 to 12½c., Nos. 13 and 14 at 13 to 13½c., Nos. 15 and 16 at 14½ to 15½c., and Nos. 17 to 20 at 14¾ to 16c. per pound. The demand is principally for Nos. 11 to 16. Nos. 17 to 20 are neglected. There is some little Louisiana sugar in market, which is retailing slowly at 13½ to 15½c. per pound for fully fair to prime.

Molasses.—Cuba molasses is in good supply, but there is no demand, and in the absence of important sales for about three months we are compelled to omit quotations. We hear that there are a few barrels Louisiana molasses on hand, retailing slowly, but have not learned at what prices.

Flour.—Dullness has been the prevailing feature since our last report. Prices, however, remain unchanged. There has been some inquiry for the trade and for shipment, but without resulting in large sales. On Saturday and Monday the sales were confined to 4,000 barrels, at $7 for superfine, $7 20 to $7 25 and $7 37½ for single extra, $8 to $8 25 for double extra, and $9 to $10 for treble extra.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 8, 1863.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12	to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	—	to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25	to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15	to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	10	to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12	to 12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$—	to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½	to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	—	to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	$60	to 100
Milch cows, per head	$0	to —
Texas cows, with calves	—	to —
Yearlings, per head	8	to 10
Calves, per head	5	to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY

(Marking from Actual Sales on Day Previous)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Hoe's Plows and Scrapers	5 50	21 50
Cotton Scrapers	4 00	4 50
——— Sweeps	4 00	4 50
Cultivators	21 00	22 00
Shovels	10 00	11 00
Spades	22 00	24 00
Axes	24 00	24 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	30	35
East India	22	—
Bags, Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	4	4
Brass, ₩ 100 lbs		2 50
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		7 00
Crackers	4 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	22 00	24 00
English, Fire	22 00	25 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N. Bedford	45	45
Tallow		20
Adamantine	24	24
Star	24	25
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	25	25
Sweet and Spiced	25	27
Coke, Western ₩ ton		—
Northern	22 00	—
Coal, Cannel, ₩ ton		22 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		22 00
Western, ₩ bushel		60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	23	30
Havana	45	55
Java	35	41
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	25 00	—
Hulled, ₩ bushel	—	—
Copper, Bronzes, ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	—	—
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	25	30
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	—	22
Russia	30	—
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 60
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
——St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	3	—
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	20	22
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	20	25
Feathers, ₩ lb	50	65
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 25	—
Herrings	60	—
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	—	24 00
——— No. 2	—	20 00
——— No. 3	—	14 00
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	4
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	—	7 12½
Extra	7 25	7 50
Fine	—	—
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	—	15
Figs, Penna	25	—
Dried Apples	6½	7
Currants, Zante	5	—
Almonds, soft shell	22	24
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 40	4 60
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
——Malaga, ₩ box	—	—
Oranges, La, ₩ 1000	—	—
——Sicily ₩ box	—	—
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	7 50	—
——— 10 x 12	7 50	4 00
——— 12 x 18	4 40	4 50
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 75	2 85
——Canada	2 85	2 90
Oats	55	60
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 05	1 15
Beans, ₩ bbl	—	—
Rice, ₩ lb	20	40
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	—
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	—	24 00
Northern	—	—
Louisiana	—	—
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	14	14
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins	—	—
Dry country	18	19
Patna ₩ piece	—	—
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	—
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Rolled	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	—
Castings, American	6	—
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 45	1 50
Shell Lime	1 75	—
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	—
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	—	—
Muscovado	—	—
Refinery, Rebolled	—	—
Mess, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	—
Black do	4½	5½
Select, water rotted	6½	7½
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
——— English	15	15
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 00	—
Pitch	4 00	—
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 00
——No. 2	2 50	—
——No. 3	—	2 25
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	—	49
Varnish, bright	55	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 40	1 45
Coal Oil	41	42
——in cases	50	55
Cotton Seed, Crude	—	80
——Refined	1 00	—
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	—	—
Cotton Seed	—	35 00
——Meal	—	—
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
——" Western	—	—
——" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
——Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
——Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	30 50	—
——Prime Mess	—	—
——Hog, round, ₩ lb	—	—
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	—	—
——Do., canvassed	15	21
——Sides	15	15
——Shoulders	11	—
Green Shoulders	—	—
Lard, Prime, in tierces	—	—
——in kegs	22	22½
——Fair, in tierces	—	17
Butter, Northern	40	44
——Western	30	37½
Cheese, American	19	20
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 50	4 75
Onions	5 37½	5 50
Green Apples	—	—
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	4	9
India	10	—
Carolina	—	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 45
——from store	2 55	2 60
——coarse, cargo	—	2 50
——from warehouse	2 55	2 60
——from store	2 40	2 45
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	13½	17
Havana, White	15	15½
——Yellow	12½	14½
——Brown	12	12½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	—	—
Burry	—	—
Louisiana, Native	—	—
Texas, ₩ Merino	—	—

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamer Guiding Star has arrived, bringing the following news:

There was an earthquake on the 13th, along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby 32,000 lives and $300,000,000 of property were lost. A rumbling sound preceded the shock, and the sea was terribly agitated. Arequipa City, with 35,000 inhabitants, passed away, leaving scarcely a vestige of the place. Four hundred lives were lost here. Arica, 12,000 inhabitants, was destroyed—not a house left standing; 500 perished here. There was a tidal wave forty feet high, carrying vessels further ashore than ever before known.

The United States storeship, with $1,800,000 worth of naval stores on board, was capsized and all hands lost. The vessel rolled over and over, and smashed to atoms. The United States steamer Wateress was carried half a mile inland, and is hopelessly high and dry—one sailor drowned.

The Peruvian corvette America was carried ashore, losing 30 lives.

The American merchantman Rosa Riveria, the English ship Chancellor and the French bark Edwards were lost.

The towns of Iquique, Moyneqna, Locemba and Pesuqua were all entirely destroyed, and over 600 persons perished at Iquique. American merchants lost heavily, but they were nearly all insured.

Torcas, Ihorra, San Pablo, Atunloque and Imatna are in ruins. Where Cotocachi stood is now a lake. The population of the above last named towns were almost entirely lost. Panicho, Pnellards and Cschequsque were also destroyed. The dead are so numerous that the survivors are compelled to fly from the stench.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—At the final interview between the Tennessee legislative committee and the President, the President stated that he had given their application mature consideration, and concluded to instruct Gen. Thomas to furnish whatever troops were necessary to maintain peace and sustain the present Tennessee government. Gen. Thomas can call on the Secretary of War for additional troops when necessary. The committee afterwards visited Schofield.

The following is the dispatch of the committee to the Legislature: 'The President will sustain the civil authorities. Orders have been issued to department commander to sustain and aid the civil authorities, and sufficient force will be furnished to accomplish such purpose.'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Neither State nor Navy Department has official reports of the earthquake in South America, though its occurrence is fully confirmed by private letters. The crew of the Fredonia consisted of thirteen petty officers and fourteen hands, none of American birth. At Juquois 600 people were drowned by a tidal wave. At Arequipa the tower of the Church of Saint Cataline is the only edifice left. Nearly all the inmates of the hospitals and prisons perished. The course of the river Chili is changed, and the river emits a sulphurous smell. Mount Mistio is discharging lava and mud. No one dares to go where the city was. People living in tents. At Pancarphata hundreds were crushed by falling houses. At Arics an American bark, loaded with guano, was swallowed. At Trequin 150 lives, mostly of children returning from school, were lost. The town of Shegra was swept away, only 2,500 inhabitants escaping. The niter works at Iquique were destroyed. Loss at Iquique $200,000. Mr. Bellinghurst, British consul, was killed. The American bark Condor was lost—her crew saved. At the Chinoa Islands there was first a hurricane, then an earthquake, then a tidal wave. Several English vessels were damaged, and a Prussian bark was wrecked. Over 300,000 persons are without shelter or bread.

Valparaiso papers state that Humaits was delivered up by a traitorous general. They also state that Parsguay is in a state of revolution, and Lopez dead or a fugitive.

A bloodless revolution has occurred in Panama. President Ponce is in prison, and Col. Correoso proclaimed himself President.

Later.—The Navy Department has just received details of the earthquake.

District Attorney Courtney, Solicitor Buckley and Secretary McCulloch visited the President to-day relative to the New York investigation. It is understood that the President desires Buckley to conduct the prosecution. Though Courtney is willing to have Secretary McCulloch employ additional counsel, he insists on leading the prosecution and declines acting further with Buckley. The result of the interview has not transpired.

Buckley's report to the President reflects severely on New York officials from Courtney down.

The Navy Department's earthquake advices from South America have been anticipated in all essential particulars.

Sherman calls for another cavalry regiment to fight Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept 15.—Republican majority in Maine, 17,661. Compared with their vote in 1866 the Democrats increase their vote 14,876, Republicans 4,840. Compared with the vote of 1867 the Democrats increase their vote 10,770, Republican increase 16,827. The *Chronicle* gives the majority 22,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee telegraphs that the Republicans carried every Congressional district, and also elected all the Senators and seven-eighths of the Representatives. Majority for Chamberlain, 20,000.

THE SEPTEMBER SESSION.

The following call for a session of Congress on the 21st inst. has been issued:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1868.

The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, by resolution of Congress, adjourned their houses until the third Monday of September, and on that day, unless otherwise ordered by the two houses, they were directed to further adjourn their respective houses until the first Monday of December. In accordance with the request of the Republican members of the Fortieth Congress, the undersigned decide and respectfully recommend that there be a full attendance of both houses on the 21st day of September.

It is not expected that general legislative business will be entered upon at that time, or that the session will be longer than to provide for another adjournment. It is important that there should be such a general attendance of members as will secure the presence of a quorum in each house.

E. D. MORGAN.
ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

THE ORDER TO GEN. BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The following is the first action under the recent order to Gen. Buchanan:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1868.

Commanding General of Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:

Brevet Major Gen. Hatch, Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, reports that there is danger of an assault upon a torchlight procession in New Orleans to-night.

You will so dispose and employ the force under your command as to prevent such an assault and preserve the peace. Please acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch.

JNO. M. SCHOFIELD,
Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is doubtful whether a quorum of the Senate can reach here by 21st inst. If a quorum fails on that day Congress stands adjourned to the first Monday in December.

Rousseau has been assigned to duty under his brevet rank of major general. Buchanan resumes his rank of brevet major general on Rousseau's arrival in the Department of Louisiana.

Gen. Buchanan will command the District of Louisiana under Rousseau.

WHELAN SENTENCED.

OTTAWA, C. W., Sept. 15.—Whelan received the verdict with composure. He asserted his innocence, denied any connection with the Fenians, and attributed his conviction to his being a Catholic. The judge cautioned him against hoping for mercy, and sentenced him to be hung on December 10th.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Minister Johnson was presented to the Queen to-day by Lord Stanley.

AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

We had by telegraph some few days ago brief mention of the washing away of the bridge in course of construction across the Chattahoochee river, at Fort Gaines, Georgia. The following particulars are from the Chattahoochee *Mirror*:

This morning, (5th inst.,) about eight o'clock, the new bridge being built across the Chattahoochee river, in consequence of the rising waters, which drifted rafts of timber against the temporary structures, washed them away, and the whole came down with a tremendous crash and fatal results, taking nearly the entire second span, which reached the brick pier, a distance from the wooden one of about three hundred feet. The cries and groans of the sufferers, like a panic shock, were soon communicated to the inhabitants, and our city was in general commotion, rushing to the river to save the perishing ones. Skiffs and flatboats were procured, and the dead and the wounded were loaded along on the banks of the river from the ruins of the fallen bridge, as they drifted down the stream.

About thirty hands were employed on the bridge; many were working underneath, and a large number of spectators were also on the bridge at the time it fell. All went down together, from an altitude of about eighty feet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A Boston dispatch says Butler has lost the nomination for Congress.

The paymaster general's report for the fiscal year ending June last, shows the cost of reconstruction $1,943,000.

Nothing official from Maine.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has perfected arrangements for exchanging seeds with nearly all the governments of the world.

A quorum of the Senate on Monday is thought improbable. If no quorum, Congress stands adjourned to the first Monday in December by virtue of the terms of the resolution authorizing the September session.

FAITH IN MAN AND CHRIST.

Simple illustrations of the method by which faith may be exercised are often effective in relieving a troubled sinner from doubts and fears. The following incident shows how readily men trust in the word of their fellow-men, and how much more reason they have to trust the word of God:

It was a time of spiritual awakening in a small manufacturing town. The foreman in a department of one of the factories became anxious about his soul. He was directed to Christ, as the sinner's only refuge, by many and by his own master among the rest; but it seemed to be without result. At last his master thought of reaching his mind, and bringing him to see the sincerity of God in the Gospel, by writing a note, asking him to come to see him at six o'clock, after he left 'the work.'

He came promptly, with the letter in his hand. When ushered into his room, his master inquired:

'Do you wish to see me, James?'

James was confounded; and, holding up the note requesting him to come, said:

'The letter! the letter!'

'Oh!' said his master, 'I see—you believed that I wanted to see you; and when I sent you the message you came at once.'

'Surely, sir! surely, sir!' replied James.

'Well, see, here is another letter sending for you by one equally in earnest,' said his master, holding up a slip of paper with some texts of Scripture written on it.

James took the paper and began to read slowly:

'Come—unto—me—all—ye—that—labor,' etc. His lips quivered; his eyes filled with tears; and, like to choke with emotion, he thrust his hand into his jacket pocket, grasping his large red handkerchief, with which he covered his face; and there he stood for a few moments, not knowing what to do. At length he inquired:

'Am I just to believe that in the same way I believed your letter?'

'Just in the same way,' rejoined the master. 'If we receive the witness of men, the witness of God is greater.'

This expedient was owned of God in setting James at liberty. He was a happy believer that very night, and has continued to go on his way rejoicing in God his saviour, to point others to Calvary, and walk in the narrow way.

Reader, if anxious about your salvation, be persuaded to believe God, when he speaks to you in his word, in the same way you would credit the word of an honorable man, and you will obtain peace through the precious blood of Christ. 'He cannot deny himself.'—*Christian Treasury.*

A THOUGHT.—The best system of theology *without love* is a corpse. To make it a *power*, put life into it, glowing love to God and man.

THE English-speaking nations consume one-half of the entire cigar crop of the world, and Cuba raises one-third of it.

AN elephant whipped four lions in an English menagerie.

A Few Facts for Colored Voters.

The Democratic Central Club of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, has recently issued an address to the colored voters, so pertinent, so truthful, and so convincing, that we cannot forbear quoting a few extracts. We strongly urge every colored man in the city to read and ponder well the truths herein set forth. Actuated, as the Conservative party is, by a sincere desire to secure the well being and prosperity of the colored race, it is eminently proper that they should thoroughly understand the position now occupied in the South in relation to the white race. We believe this address will furnish the means and opportunity of their doing so—a plain, unvarnished statement, which extenuates nothing, but places the issue before the world in its actual light:

We are influenced by various considerations to address you, and, in plain and simple language, to tell you truthfully our views and purposes. They are also the views and purposes of the great Democratic party, which, for fully three-fourths of the life of our government, has governed the United States, and is soon about to resume the administration of that government. Among those considerations are the following:

First. We are naturally your friends and you are naturally our friends. Any other relations between us are unnatural and injurious to both. We have the capital and give employment. We own the lands and require labor to make them productive and profitable. You desire to be employed. By your labor alone you can live. We desire to employ you and have your labor—not because it is better, or cheaper, or more profitable to us than the white labor, which will be glad to come and take your place if we are compelled to discard yours and invite it; but we desire your labor because you know us, and we know you. We were born together here, and we have grown up together. In infancy we were nursed together, in boyhood we played together, and we do not easily forget these things for the sake of strangers. Hence it is that we intend to leave it entirely to your choice whether you will be friends with us or be our enemies, and compel us to treat you as enemies.

We know we can do without you. We think you will find it very difficult to do without us. We think it our duty to take care that you are as fully informed in making your choice between enmity and hostility to us, and friendship and peace with us, as we can inform you by telling you the whole truth. The reason that it is our duty to do this is because we are indebted to you for great fidelity in the past, and because we are the stronger, and you the weaker party. It is always the duty of the strong and powerful, besides being just, to be generous.

We have the wealth. The houses in which you live are ours; the lands upon which you must labor or starve are ours. We have education, advancement in the arts and sciences and in civilization generally. You are, for the most part, uneducated, just starting in the career in which we are so far ahead of you. We have the numbers over you; our race is thirty millions or more; yours four millions or less.

We think it our duty to use all these great advantages justly and generously for your welfare, for your advancement in education, in the acquisition of property, and in the pursuit of every good thing which is meant by, or makes up what is meant by "civilization," if you will allow us to do it.

Second. We see and know that you are hurrying on into great and immediate trouble and danger to yourselves and ours. You are proposing to bring on a conflict between yourselves and ourselves. If it comes—if you bring on that conflict—it will be a conflict between your race and our race. There are indications that you already think yourselves prepared for this conflict. You have for some time practiced aggressive and hostile conduct toward us. You have assembled as a party or class, and you have deliberately interrupted us in our meetings, insulted and assaulted individuals among us, pelted our houses with stones, insulted our families by vulgar and profane language, disturbed the night quiet by unearthly whoops and screams, threatening "death to the rebels"—meaning ourselves; assaulted and threatened the police and police stations of the city. You are arming and drilling in warlike practices, and this for aggression and attack, not for defence; because you have no cause or pretence of cause for expecting aggression or attack from us. You have never been disturbed, not even in your riotous and disorderly conduct. We, of course, know that you are urged and enticed on toward this great danger and trouble by wicked white men. We know them, who they are, and all about them; what they say, and what they are doing, and we also know better than they or you can know the sure and swift penalty which will fall upon particular men when the conflict begins. But this will not then save you. You will not then be excused because you have been deluded and cheated by these infamous men.

* * * * * *

Do you remember the events of 1861—the attack on Fort Sumter, and the commencement of the war? We are sure you do remember. There were then more people in the United States who believed we had good cause of complaint—who were opposed to the Republican party and its purposes—than there are now who approve of the political supremacy which has been given to you. The Republican party was then, as you are now, in a minority. Mr. Lincoln and his party went into power by a minority vote of the whole people. A great majority of the American people was opposed to the war. It could not have been carried on against us. Artful and designing men of the Republican party, seeing this, contrived to lead us on till they made us appear before the world as the aggressors and the authors of the war. Fort Sumter was reduced and the national flag fired on and lowered by us. And then it was at once the North, and the East, and the West were united against us. So it will be with you. You will begin the conflict. You are now beginning it. If you go on, our race, with its thirty millions, will be as one man against your race, with its three millions. Ten to one! Do you see it? Do you doubt the result, or your inevitable fate? Consider what will then be your condition which you will have accepted and chosen in exchange for your present hopes and assurance of equal laws, equal justice, peace and peaceable prosperity. Again, (third,) we know and fully understand the arts and falsehoods by which the false and infamous white men excite you into your present danger. You are arming and drilling in warlike practices to protect your freedom—to protect your being again reduced to slavery! These infamous men tell you it is the purpose of the Democratic party to restore slavery—that we intend this—that if you vote with us you will vote to make yourselves again slaves. No falsehood ever exceeded this in wickedness and audacity. If you would stop to think one moment you would see and detect it. We will expose it to you; we will not ask you to take our word for it, but we will establish what we say by public records. It is a *double* falsehood. For they know that we are not only guiltless of the charge, but we are the party which insists that your freedom is fixed and forever settled; that it is not and cannot ever be questioned or discussed; while the Republican party have made it an open question, and have left it so; if they prevail now, at some future day the lawful extinction of slavery may be denied and discussed. We will tell you how this is: On the 6th day of January, 1865, Congress agreed to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the several States for their approval, in the words following:

"ART. XIII. SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

This could not become a part of the Constitution without the consent and approval of three-fourths in number of the States. That number of States could not be had without the Southern States or several of them. The abolition of slavery, therefore, could not be made lawful and binding without our aid. We gave that aid promptly and honestly.

We who address you were parties to it. It was done by the Legislature of 1865, on the 19th day of November. Other Southern States followed, until, on the 18th day of December, 1865, a sufficient number of the Southern States, namely: South Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia, having ratified and approved of the amendment, the Secretary of State of the United States published the lawful certificates, with the great seal of the nation thereto, and from that day the amendment and the eternal abolition of slavery, and the perpetual freedom of the colored man, became the irrevocable, highest law of the land. But mark you! This is what *we* say. It is what the Democratic party says and insists upon, and is now struggling to establish. Not so the Republican Radical party.

* * * * * *

One thing is sure and inevitable—if you persist in maintaining such a government we cannot and will not maintain you. It will not be hostility to you—not a desire to oppress or compel you—but that irresistible, unwritten law of necessity, of self-preservation, which nature has made for us, and made it stronger than all human laws, because it is of divine origin. That law will compel us to call in the hardy and thrifty white man from abroad and substitute his labor for your labor. He will succeed to your peaceful homes and you will follow the path and the fortune of the Indian, who thought as you now think, and he rushed as you now blindly rush upon your inevitable fate. You have your choice now. You may never have it again. If you are true to yourselves, true to our mutual interests and welfare; if you stand by us we will stand by you, and there will be peace and prosperity and all their blessings shared between us. If you choose otherwise, and stand by your present associates; if you adhere to them, and insist that you will put them to govern us, and you submit yourselves to be governed by them, then you must go your ways and we will go our ways. We will not molest or trouble you. You may in peace run your course of wretchedness and ruin. We shall not follow you. We must and we will take care of ourselves. Think of these things sedately and calmly. They are vital to you. We know it, and for your own sake we entreat you to be guided by truth, and nothing else, in forming your judgment. It will be a judgment which will adhere to you for good or evil, and to your children, and the generations that will follow them.

LONG SERMONS.—A lawyer who consumes three hours in a question of law relating to the ownership of a barrel of apples, is indignant at his minister for exceeding twenty-five minutes in unfolding one of the great principles of morality, in the observance of which the tolerable existence of society depends. The judge who fills two hours with his "opinion" on the right of the counsel to challenge a witness, grumbles at his minister because he has prolonged the discussion of fundamental laws of human progress to thirty minutes. The physician who takes ten minutes to prepare the medicine for a headache is nervously restive if his minister spends only twice as many in attempting to relieve a chronic heartache. The belle who has spent—how long?—in adjusting the bows of her bonnet is remorseless in her criticisms on the minister who does not finish his meditations on the Fatherhood of God in fifteen minutes. The fop, who has combed, and stroked, and perfumed, and waxed his moustache for half an hour is mortified past endurance if the poor minister is not through his discussion of the immortal life "inside" of twenty minutes.

THE TRADE OF NEW YORK WITH THE SOUTH.—A few days ago the following paragraph appeared in the Brooklyn *Union*, a Radical paper:

We are assured, on what seems very good authority, that a meeting of the leading dry goods firms of New York was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was resolved that they would sell no more goods to merchants in the Southern States, except for cash, during the present season.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the above, says:

It turns out that the representation is wholly false. We have inquired personally of "the leading dry goods firms of New York," and they declare that they never heard of this meeting until this paragraph was published, and that they propose to make no change whatever in relation to their custom in the Southern States.

WHAT is eternity? A day without yesterday or to-morrow; a day without end.

BISMARCK has been ordered to England for his health.

For the Advocate.

AUTUMN.

Come with thy whispers low,
Tones which the heart doth know,
Breathing of death below,
Oh, sweet voiced autumn!

Hush to their quiet rest
On the earth-mother's breast
The browned leaves, thy bequest
To her kind bosom.

Bid thy sad music thrill
Round every vale and hill,
Till it each heart doth fill,
Æolian autumn.

Touch with thy glowing hand
All the green forest band,
And through the beauteous land,
Golden crowned autumn,

They all will change their dyes,
Like the red evening skies
Where the sun's pathway lies,
Magical autumn.

Bring quiet vesper hours,
When warm winds shut the flowers,
Bring summer's farewell showers,
O gifted autumn!

RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.

Just wealth enough to keep away
Of want the direful scene;
Just health enough to gild the day,
And make life's course serene;
Virtue enough to act that part
Which is devoid of sin;
Courage enough to ask the heart,
"Art thou secure within?"

LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

NUMBER THREE.

Mr. Editor: Doubtless my good friends, the farmers, who have read so patiently my two previous letters, will be offended with me if I do not in this one speak definitely of those matters which specially concern them. I was raised on a farm; my father, father-in-law and principal friends are farmers; I have been particular to learn all I could of farming in Alabama, and have had special commission to do the same in California. I shall confine myself within the limits of what I honestly believe the truth in all that I write, for it would be a very serious matter for me, a minister of the Gospel, to induce a family here to be disappointed.

The climate of California varies with every locality. At San Francisco it is in the highest degree peculiar. Some may not be aware that it seldom rains in summer. During the winter, from October to May, it rains probably somewhat more than in Alabama during the same months, and is cold, but scarcely ever cold enough for ice, with an occasional frost and sometimes snow. This applies to the valleys. In the mountains, of course, it is colder. From May to October, we may say, no rain falls. Grain and grasses ripen in the bright sunshine, and remain for months safe and sound, waiting to be garnered. During summer, in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, it is about as hot during the day as in Alabama; but the heat does not enervate, because it is dry and a breeze blows all the while. The nights are always cool. After the hottest day you need a little cover at night, and sleep soundly. I can speak for myself. I have not slept so soundly for seven years as since I have been here. Sunstroke is never heard of.

Along the coast, both north and south of San Francisco, the summers are cooler, on account of the direct breeze from the sea, which, in July and August, blows from the northwest, and is cool; in the winter from the southwest, and is warm. At San Francisco, during these months, this breeze comes in through the Golden Gate so powerfully as to make these the coolest months in the year. We spent ten days there in the middle of July, and speak from experience. We wore flannel and our heaviest winter clothing all the time. At sunrise it was calm, and as cool as October; at ten o'clock, the sun shining pleasantly, it was like September; at noon the breeze was up and it became sensibly colder; and so on, until by four o'clock we had regular November weather. Still there was no freezing nor frosting; but, because of the dryness of the air, it is easy to cure heavy meat during these months. This is peculiar to San Francisco, where, it may be said, they have no summer, and the climate is bracing all the time. This coast country is healthy, but does not suit those who have weak or diseased lungs. The interior suits them exactly. In the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys there are chills and fevers, but the causes are greatly relieved by the steady sea breeze which comes in daily.

The soil also varies with the locality. I have been in the valleys and among the hills, and find it rich everywhere. The great body of valley land is a deep, rich, black prairie soil, without timber, except scattering trees, and, in its natural state, heavily grown over with clover in some places and wild oats in others. I attended a burial in the country, a few days ago, and took special notice that the soil at the bottom and top of the grave was the same. These lands are all over the State, and produce from twenty-five to fifty bushels of wheat per acre, and sometimes as high as one hundred. Next in value come the "sand plains"—open, wide, level plains, of a light sandy soil, covered with a grass excellent for stock, and, until recently, thought to be worthless except for stock raising. Now they are eagerly sought for, and are found to produce from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat per acre. Their value is much enhanced by the fact that they can be plowed all winter, so that a man can put in nearly twice as much of this as of the prairie land. These lands abound in the San Joaquin valley. Next come the foot hills, or slopes of the mountains of the coast range and the Sierra Nevada. These are mainly valuable for stock raising, as they are covered over with the wild oats, which really is as thick and heavy as pretty good cultivated oats in Alabama. These are also the lands for fruits, and the place of places for grapes. The day is not distant when there will be thousands of acres of these hills on which a sheep or a mustang will not be allowed to set foot. I have been on them, and they are rich to the very top.

The price of land varies according to character and location.—Near market—that is, within a few miles of any railroad or steamboat landing—the best land is worth $50 per acre. Ten miles out the same quality can be got for $15, and fifteen or twenty miles out at from $5 to $10 per acre. The sand plains are much cheaper, and the foot hills still cheaper. In the San Joaquin valley, within twenty miles of market, there is yet plenty of public land, of the best quality, which can be entered by actual settlers. Much also, nearer to market, can be bought, at second hand, for from $2 to $5 per acre. Only yesterday I had a conversation with the agent of the United States Land Office, in this place, who assured me of these facts.—But the public lands can only be obtained by actual settlers, and are being taken very rapidly.—Whenever a settlement is made the price of the land advances rapidly.

Of productions it is difficult to speak without seeming to exaggerate. Nature has exaggerated everything in this country, and I need only tell the truth moderately. Not only is the wheat produced abundantly, but the grain is a half larger, the flour much better, and there is no weevil. On our voyage, as soon as we passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific steamer, we noticed the remarkable improvement in our bread.—California wheat commands a higher price than any other in the New York market. Barley and rye produce more abundantly than wheat. Oats, as we have already said, grows everywhere uncultivated, and is cut in great quantities for hay. As there is no rain in harvest time, these grains will wait for months for the reaper, and then lie in the fields until you are ready to haul them to market. Of course they need no extra sunning. Everything is done by machinery. Any white man, who is able to sit in a wagon and drive four horses, will do for a farm hand in California. The ground is first turned over with a four-horse gang plow, then harrowed in by a machine which does the sowing, as well as the covering. The reaping is done with a very complicated machine denominated a "header," which cuts the grain about six inches below the head, and casts it into a large, open-bodied wagon, which follows alongside. This wagon, when full, bears the heads to a thresher, stationed in the field and run by steam, which threshes, cleanses and sacks the grain. The only handling of wheat done in California is in the one hundred pound sack. I have seen all these implements, and they are wonderful realities.

Of fruits and vegetables I need say but little. I have seen young fig trees here as tall as China trees, and tomato vines seven feet high, loaded with fruit. I can see more fruit in one hour's walk around Stockton than I could see in a week's ride through Alabama. Peaches, pears, apples, figs, apricots, plums, watermelons and canteloupes are very abundant. Vegetables of every variety, Northern and Southern, are double as large and decidedly better, growing in the natural soil, than I ever saw them raised by the best gardeners in Alabama. I do not think I risk much in saying, you may believe all that you have ever heard or read of the fruits and vegetables of California. As we arrived here in mid-summer, we have had, thus early, a fine opportunity of seeing for ourselves; and our table every day testifies to a more carnal sense than that of sight.

Jesse Wood.

Stockton, Cal., Aug. 5, 1868.

WETUMPKA DISTRICT MEETING.

NUMBER TWO.—CONCLUDED.

The Committee on Church Property, composed of Rev. J. P. Jones, chairman, A. B. Elliott, S. J. Kidd, William R. Williams and J. L. Nichols, offered their report, which was adopted. It represents the church property in the district as being generally in a good condition, and is valued at $36,125. It recommends the trustees everywhere on the district to see that this property is legally secured to the church and kept in good repair, and that the houses of worship be considered as sacred to religious services, and that they be not otherwise used. The report advises that where two or more societies can unite and organize a church at some central point, that they do so. It regrets there are so few parsonages on the district, and suggests that something should be done to remedy the inconvenience, etc.

The following was reported by the Committee on Apportionment:

The Wetumpka district was assessed $800 for Conference collection, $250 for bishop's, $500 for missions and $1,500 for education, distributed as follows:

	Conf.	Bish.	Miss.	Ed'n.
Pleasant Hill	$35	$15	$25	$75
Loundeeb'g and Hayneville	125	40	85	250
Autaugaville and Ivy Creek	125	49	85	250
Prattville	150	50	100	275
Salem	40	15	25	100
Kingston	40	15	30	100
Wetumpka	80	25	50	150
Carolina	40	15	35	100
Socapatoy	40	15	35	100
Tallassee	40	20	35	100

The Committee on Denominational Education, of which C. D. Oliver was chairman, offered their report, which was adopted, with the following resolutions:

1. That we recommend to our people to encourage the thorough and practical education of the children of the church, and of the country at large, that they be prepared to fill usefully any station in after-life.

2. That we recommend the East Alabama College, at Auburn, as an institution of learning worthy of the largest patronage, and as offering facilities for acquiring a thorough and practical education second to none in the land.

3. That this district meeting will raise an amount annually sufficient to pay the board and tuition of some young man, to be selected from this district, who is called to preach the Gospel, and enable him to pursue a literary course in the college.

4. That a committee of —— be appointed to apportion this amount among the different stations and circuits, and that the pastors and official members be requested to collect and pay it over, at such times and in such proportions and to whomsoever this meeting shall order.

5. That this same committee be authorized and empowered to select the young man to receive the benefit, and they are especially instructed to look well to his gifts, graces and usefulness.

6. That we return our devout gratitude to God for the prosperity which has attended our institutions of learning during and since the war, and that we sincerely invoke him to continue his gracious providence over them.

7. That this district meeting hereby pledges itself to use its best endeavors to have raised the amount assessed by the board of trustees of East Alabama College.

8. That the sending of our children abroad to obtain an education, when they have equal advantages at home, is damaging to our institutions in depreciating them in the eyes of the public, and in withholding from them that support which is necessary to their existence and success.

The meeting appointed the following committee to carry out the provisions of the fourth and fifth resolutions: Hon. T. M. Williams, A. J. Briggs, D. M. Hudson, Hon. William A. Allen, Dr. B. F. Davis and Daniel Pratt.

Dr. Dowdell, president of East Alabama College, and Rev. Ed. J. Hamill, its agents, made effective speeches in its behalf.

Resolutions of thanks to the people of Tallassee were adopted for their hospitality, and to the Baptists for the use of their pulpit.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That this district meeting feel under obligations to Bishop Wightman for his attendance at this meeting, and for the able, kind and wise manner he has presided over it, and that we humbly beg God to go with him and bless him in the discharge of his official duties.

The bishop's sermon on Sabbath morning, on the first and great commandment, was in keeping with the magnitude of his theme. All classes seemed impressed with its power.

Rev. A. J. Briggs preached an excellent sermon on revivals. Revs. James F. Durdell, Pilley, Edwards, Stearns and others preached with profit to their hearers. R. A. Timmons, the preacher in charge of the Tallassee work, provided his brethren with comfortable homes.

The secretary, with Bishop Wightman and Hon. William A. Allen, were delightfully entertained at the residence of Dr. Ruskin. The kindness of himself and lady can never be forgotten.

The religious exercises of Sabbath night, consisting of a sermon from ——, and the sacramental services, conducted by Bish. Wightman, closed the meeting. The occasion was a solemn and spiritual one. The entire meeting was a success and a pleasure.

C. D. Oliver, *Secretary*.

P. S.—The following persons were elected representatives to the next Annual Conference: Hon. William A. Allen, Daniel Pratt, Esq., Hon. Thomas M. Williams and Hon. William Garrett. Alternates, Rev. Harris Stearns, Dr. B. F. Davis, A. R. Sullenberger and H. V. Smith.

The London post office delivers 1,730,000 letters per week.

Jerusalem has twenty-two thousand inhabitants.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor: I am somewhat reluctant to thus make public my opposition to district meetings, first, because I have but a poor talent for controversy; and second, because it attacks a very popular measure. I intend, however, to be not only respectful but even deferential, both to the General Conference and those who very highly favor the scheme.

The theory of these meetings is wrong, because it proposes to harmonize, systematize, and more perfectly concentrate the working power of the church by districts, without a proper preparation of churches and circuits. It puts the corps into the hands of the major general without sufficient company drill.

Who does not know that prayer meetings, love feasts, quarterly meetings, family prayer, etc., are lamentably neglected? How, then, are these essentials to be supplied by this wholesale effort? Again: it adds another wheel to the great itinerant machine; increasing the friction, and consequently checking its speed and power. What do you see? What? That the mill grinds more slowly, evidently.

You ask, is it not a good wheel? Well, yes, but there is not water enough to drive it. When this wheel runs, others stand still. Other meetings, which would pay more, are neglected. I would not charge the General Conference with constitutional tinkering, but really the introducing of these district meetings might indicate that the mania to improve or amend the constitution had spread from the State to the church.

If the piety, personal piety, family piety, church piety, circuit piety, shall be increased, so as to afford more power, then you can and ought to multiply the wheels. But, again, it is a popular delusion. It attributes to the district meetings what properly belongs to the bishops.

Let any of the bishops publish a string of appointments, without the district meetings, and don't you think they would have as many hearers, and likely do more good, because their time would not be employed in the secular concerns of the church. Why, it don't require a bishop to appoint a committee or hear a report. But, again, these meetings burden the columns of our excellent *Advocates* with numerous lengthy reports, which not only show us nothing but what we already know, but which reports are almost identically the same, except in style, which shows only that they are written by different men. Moreover, these meetings require more of the bishops than should be either demanded or expected.

I venture that no mountain circuit preacher will have done more hard work the present year than the bishops. At the close of their summer labors they go by home, to remain long enough, perhaps, for their little ones to become reacquainted with them, before they must be off to attend the fall and winter conferences.

I tell you, Mr. Editor, you are killing the fowl to get the golden egg.

If the bishops must circulate around through the summer, (and to this I have no objection,) let them appoint old-fashioned two days' or protracted meetings. Let their object be the conversion of sinners and sanctification of the church. Let them do like Bishop Pierce and Dr. McFerrin, viz: one preach, and the other exhort and call mourners, and if you didn't see sinners come, you would see the church bow, and hear the song again: "Lord, I want more religion." The power would be increased, and then you might add new wheels.

O, how I was rejoiced to read the advice of Bishop Pierce, where he connected revivals so closely with heart-repentance, new birth and witness of the spirit.

In conclusion, if we must have district meetings, let them be held quadrennially, viz: commencing at the close of the General Conference. It may serve to break in the new bishops and wear off the wire edge.

Your's truly, Vedette.

DULL MINISTERS.

The *Independent* offered, a few weeks since, some plain suggestions concerning petted ministers. Those views seem to have been accepted as sound doctrine. But the matter is incomplete unless a word or two upon dull ministers be also added.

No remark at the late Boston anniversaries seemed to hit the nail on the head so well as the demand made by Rev. J. F. Moors, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, for "a few dull ministers." He called for a few men who, as they say of domestic servants at intelligence offices, would be "willing to go into the country." It was evidently received as a novel, admirable and startling demand. And, though no such recruits offered themselves on the spot, yet the opportunity is still open in every religious body.

Yet it might seem hardly needful to advertise for dullness. Since Pope's "forty parson power" of that quality in the Dunciad, the trait has been thought chronic among the clergy. To invite clergymen to be dull seems to the world like inviting a broker to turn a penny or a politician to turn his coat. "It is their nature to."

Ah! but the right kind of dullness is not so common, after all. Honest, kind hearted, sensible dullness is growing rarer than it was. It is dying out with that race of country pastors, "passing rich with forty pounds a year," who farmed the parish farm, such as it was, and harvested their own apples, and sent half a dozen sons through college on the product. These men told homely truths in a very homely way. Their phrases smacked of the soil. Their applications went down into every pew. Their prayers were a weekly narrative of the events of the village. The divine grace was successively invoked on all experiences, great or small; whether this deacon had lost his wife, or that deacon his barn. No longing after pleasant city suburbs disturbed these men's souls. Their gods were gods of the hills, as Ethan Allen said; and they were satisfied. There are such men still; but we need more of them. We agree with the anniversary speaker. The race of dull ministers must not die out.

Every man knows ministers who, without a trait of brilliancy, are yet part of the vital force of their whole county. No matter if their reiteration of simple truths becomes a little fatigning; it is always to the point. No matter if their jokes at the parish tea tables are time-worn; they are hearty. These men know every child in town, because they recall its grandfather. They superintend the schools; they watch over the village morals; and their life is one long struggle against that anti-Christ, the tavern-keeper. They even cope with him in town meeting, and refuse him a license unless he behaves himself. What would any New England village be, for instance, without its dull minister?

And these men know their limitations, and have sober wishes. Their more showy neighbors ("exchanges" they are technically called) are, one by one, drafted away to city parishes. There they save souls in the best styles, with the latest improvements, regardless of expense. The dull ministers stay behind, and occasionally peruse the discourses of their old friends. Their wives perchance are indignant, and opine that some other people's sermons would read quite as well in the *Christian Thunderbolt*. We believe it. "Smart" preaching is a great deal worse than dull preaching.

But, after all, why should any preaching be dull? Any man who speaks simply from his heart, and does not go beyond his depth, can make something worth saying out of the common-places of every week. Any gossip can make these subjects attracting in her way; cannot the minister in his? The trouble lies chiefly in a false method. The dullest discourse could commonly be made interesting by shortening it one-half, chopping each sentence into two or three, striking out most of the doctrinal argument, and filling in with such simple illustrations as one would use in conversation. Let each man, in addition, make three-fourths of what he says extemporaneous, and remember that grown people are, after all, much like children, and need, like them, to have everything simplified and illustrated. With this method we should in time have a new race of country ministers, better than the old, retaining all the heartiness and escaping much of the dullness.

The St. Louis (Mo.) artesian well, the deepest in the world, has reached a depth of 3,147 feet, and no water.

Folly does not know when to hold its tongue. Wisdom does, and this shows the difference between them.

The gross revenue of Great Britain for the year ending March, 1868, was £60,600,000.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
The flower, that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?
The lips that smiled,
The eyes that wild
In flashes shone
Soft eyes upon;
Where, ah! where are lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs
That lived so long ago?

Who peopled all the city streets
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek
A hundred years ago?
The sneering tale
Of sister frail—
The plot that wark'd
A brother's hurt;
Where, ah! where are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears,
That lived so long ago?

Where are the graves where dead men slept
A hundred years ago?
Who were they that living wept
A hundred years ago?
By other men
That knew not them
Their lands are tilled—
Their graves are filled;
Yet nature then was just as gay,
And bright the sun shone as to day,
A hundred years ago.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mrs. Rachel A. W. Jones was the daughter of Rev. Heman Bangs, of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born at Warwick, Orange county, New York, November 1, 1820. She joined the church when about ten years old, and was converted in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1836. In 1841 her elder sister, then residing in Mississippi, went to visit her parents and family in New York. Rachel's health being delicate, and her sister desiring the renewed companionship of one who had been the constant and cherished companion of her childhood, she returned with her and remained until the spring of 1843. While residing at Centenary College, then located in Rankin county, Mississippi, she became acquainted with Rev. Benjamin Jones, pastor of the church at that place, to whom she was subsequently married at her father's home in New York, June 11, 1844—at the close of the eventful session of the General Conference which resulted in the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From that time she always resided within the bounds of the Mississippi Conference, of which her husband was a member, until her death, which occurred at Wesson on the 3d of June last.

Mrs. Jones was a remarkable example of a well-developed woman in her social, moral, intellectual and religious character. Fond of society, she was cheerful even to mirthfulness, yet always within the bounds of self-respect, and without incurring the slightest abatement of the respect of others. Naturally witty and sarcastic, and inclined, like all who possess them, to the exercise of these gifts, she was controlled in the indulgence of them by a delicate regard for the feelings of others. But in all the joyousness of her nature, and amid all the pleasantries that rendered her society delightful to the young and cheery to the old, the dignity and purity of her Christian character were ever conspicuous and made religion itself attractive to those who came within her influence.

Her intellectual endowments were of a high order. She enjoyed the best opportunities of education, under the judicious care of her wise father. These she improved diligently while at school, and continued in after life to build upon the foundation then laid. She was thus prepared for usefulness; and she was no idler. Few women of her age had accomplished more of good. Beside the active influence she exerted in the church and community, as a pastor's wife, she was for many years engaged in the education of young ladies—first, as the head of a large school in Jackson, Louisiana, and subsequently of the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy. For this position she possessed pre-eminent qualifications. With a wonderful faculty of imparting instruction and stimulating the efforts of her pupils by her cheerful intercourse and an ever-wakeful consideration for their happiness, she made their school life a continual holiday; and so thoroughly did she impress them with her own spirit that the intimate friends of Mrs. Jones often said they could recognize her scholars wherever they met them. All over this Southern country her memory is enshrined in the heart of many a good woman whose character was molded and developed under her care—wives and mothers and teachers silently fulfilling these sacred offices, and multiplying the good influences which had been shed upon their own lives. Her influence as a Christian teacher was not confined to the school room. She rarely omitted the opportunity, in any conversation, to let fall some "word in season," so pleasant as never to offend, and so impressive as never to be effaced. She delighted in the Sabbath school. She had the rare gift of interesting small children, and generally made it her specialty to bring together the little ones of the flock and interest them in the things of God. The infant class was always an attractive feature, in whatever school she was engaged. Her success in training them in the simple truths of the Bible, in Scripture recitations, and in singing (though herself no singer) was truly surprising. These little disciples loved her as a mother. They delighted to meet her in the class, and to group about her in her home.—Twenty-seven years ago, in Green street church, New York, I saw her surrounded by an amphitheater of little scholars—none exceeding six years old—every eye sparkling, every attention wide awake, every tongue ready with the appropriate reply, and every voice to join the sweet concert of child-music, which ever and anon interpolated the exercises of recitation. One year ago I saw her again in different circumstances, but in the same holy work. Wesson is a new place—a manufacturing town. Its population consists entirely of those connected, in the various capacities, with the business of the factory. She had gathered the small children of the community and had already given good evidence of what could be done with them. The class increased in numbers and interest until it became a chief attraction of the place. The beloved teacher is gone, but in many a young heart a seed has been planted by her loving care which will spring up and bear fruit to the honor and glory of God. *Here* was a *whole* character. With talents which, had she chosen that path, would have secured her distinction in the literary world; with ability to bear well her part with the *ripest* minds; she was equally ready, and loved as well, to watch the *buddings* of intellectual and spiritual life, and nurse them, as they unfolded, into bloom.

As a minister's wife she never hindered her husband, but always sustained, encouraged, cheered him in his work. She was his *help*. "I do not undertake," he writes, "to measure my loss or express my sadness. God is my God—he was hers. We have trusted all our lives—*together* lived, loved, trusted, hoped." Again he writes: "The light of our home is gone; the center of our family circle is blotted out. I am a child again. My self-reliance, my manhood, is gone. I am *afraid*." Such was she to him.

She was a devoted daughter, an affectionate sister, a loving and discreet mother, a kind and enduring friend—fulfilling all the duties that each relation imposed. She never wavered in her religious faith.—Firmness was manifested in every thing she undertook. She was perfectly regular in her private devotions, in reading, meditation and prayer. She knew the Bible, comprehended its teachings, and was imbued with their spirit. She missed no opportunity of attending upon the *public* services of God's house. In feebleness or health, if she was able to go, her seat in the church was always occupied. Never very demonstrative, she was often joyful in God. Fruitfulness, sincerity, justice, temperance, patience, joyfulness, humility—these traits were so distinctly exhibited in her life that they might severally be regarded as *characteristic*. She was eminently unselfish, seeking not her own, but the ease and comfort of others. She paid great respect to age and the ministerial office, and touching illustrations might be given of her tender sympathy for the humble and destitute. She was the friend of the poor. Her tastes were highly cultivated. She loved and appreciated the beauties of nature and art, of science and literature. A disciplined mind, a mature judgment and discriminating taste made her a judicious critic, and gave value to her opinions of literary works.

Always a great sufferer, living, as it were, almost in the immediate presence of death, she was familiar with the thought and had no dread. Years ago she said in a love feast: "I have no fear of death and but little anxiety about it. I am anxious to live right; for, if I can live right, I know I shall die right. God will see to that." It was this unhesitating trust in God, with the ever-present consciousness of striving to do right, that sustained her in affliction, cheered her amid discouragements, made her joyful in tribulation, and enabled her to diffuse so much of life and joy and happiness around her. She loved life, and enjoyed every day that God allowed her; but she lived and enjoyed each one as if it might be the last. For two years previous to her death her physical sufferings were much greater, the symptoms of a fatal disease which always terminates in sudden death having become too palpable to be mistaken. Through all this trying period she exhibited the same cheerful, trustful spirit. Waiting for the summons, which she knew might come at any moment, she continued her labors of love in the family, the church, the Sunday school, the community. A few days before her death, in a letter which breathes the spirit of a better world, she writes to her brother and sister: "It is *worry* that wears us out; not *work*. Live—live actively and pleasantly and smilingly, 'mid hard times, and tight times, and bereavements and sorrows and disappointments, and you will improve your own nature, and glorify God, who has left you much to enjoy." In these words of encouragement and exhortation may be seen the spirit and practice of her own life.

On the morning of her death she walked, with little assistance, to the breakfast table and ate with her usual relish. At ten o'clock her husband, coming in, found her with a flush on the cheek and an inability to collect her thoughts. But she rallied and "seemed at times as life-like as she had done for weeks—talked cheerfully to the last, more than cheerfully." She indulged in pleasantry with the doctor upon his inability to afford relief; told him if he let her die on his hands he would be the first doctor that ever did. A few minutes before her death she had her apparel changed and lay down on a lounge. Her friends moved the lounge into a current of air. As they carried her she kept up her conversation: "You are giving me a sweet ride," she said; "this is equal to a ride in Mr. Moody's carriage. I feel like you were carrying me to heaven." These were her last words, and the smile with which they were uttered remained when the spirit had departed. They were not idle words, but words of high significance.—She had neared the better land, perhaps had caught a glimpse of its beauties, and escaping the terrors of the "dark valley," passed within the gate—passed from the sunshine of her own good life into the "brightness of the Lord's glory." She had no special preparation to make—her life had been a continued course of preparation—her house was in order. She had no special message to leave—her life had been a message of good to all. Her light had shone, her good works had been seen, and others, through them, had been "constrained to glorify God."

Some of her friends have regretted that, believing—as we have certain knowledge she did—that a few hours would close her life, she had so little to say about death. But to us, who had watched her daily life for thirty years, the closing scene was as beautiful as it was *characteristic*. Had she died like any other, it would not have been like herself. To the last breath she tried to sustain the drooping spirits of the loved and loving around her. For *herself* nothing remained but to enter upon the reward of a well spent life. It was the sublime death of one who *rested* in the sublime faith of the Christian. "God will see to that."

Importance of Regular Habits.

A person visiting New York for the first time, and curious to observe the peculiarities of the metropolis, would probably immediately notice the great number of restaurants, eating houses and stands, in the markets and streets, loaded with eatables. Go where he would, by day or night, he would find accommodations for eating, and people availing themselves of them. The facilities thus afforded for obtaining meals at all hours are, without doubt, leading to great irregularities in eating, and thus exerting a deleterious influence upon the public health. It may, therefore, not be amiss to devote a brief space to the consideration of the effect of all irregularities in habits of living upon the animal economy.

It is a fact well recognized by physiologists, that the constitution of living beings possesses a recuperative power that is capable of resisting attack from external agencies, or, rather, is able to restore the damage caused by such attacks. The lower in the scale of existence an animal is found, the stronger is the power of its organism to restore parts removed by mechanical means, and the less is its susceptibility to the influences which cause disease. If, from individuals of the lower orders of animals, a limb, or even a portion of the body be removed, a new one will grow in its place; and in many cases the parts removed will supply the necessary parts which are absent, and become a complete organism. In vegetables this is almost universally the case; and the propagation of plants by slips cut from the parent stem is a process of daily occurrence in horticulture. The recuperative power is indeed so great in many plants, that they can, by the most extreme efforts, be scarcely removed from a soil where they have once obtained a foothold. The plant known to farmers as quackgrass is a good example.

The power to restore parts which have been lost extends to the highest orders of the animal creation. Teeth which have been removed by mechanical means have often grown again in the human jaw years after the second set, which takes the place of the first in the regular course of nature, had been supplied. This is, however, probably the only organ that the human recuperative energy has power to restore.

As age advances this power becomes less, so that repair takes place slowly, and in very advanced age ceases altogether. Broken bones refuse to unite, and abrasions of the skin become chronic ulcers.

There is, however, a striking characteristic of the power of recuperation, which has a most important bearing upon the health, both of men and animals. It is this: The power to restore increases with the regularity of the power and periods of attack. It is as if the constitution were a citadel, upon the reduction of which two kinds of tactics were employed. So long as the attacks are made at regular intervals, the garrison may sleep while the besieging forces are withdrawn, and rise refreshed to increased resistance; but attack it at unexpected times, and with irregular force, and unremitting vigilance must at last wear out the strength of the besieged.

Many phenomena which cannot be accounted for in any other way, at once find an explanation by the application of this truth.

The taking of proper exercise, pure air, sustenance, sleep, and recreation, may be compared to the withdrawal of the attacking forces. If the withdrawals are regular, the attacks will also be regular, and the resisting power of the vital structure will in the mean time have accumulated.

We believe that six hours of sleep per diem, begun and ended at uniform times, are as good as eight taken at irregular periods. It follows, then, that regular sleep gives two hours, at least, more time per day available for business, pleasure or study, than can be otherwise obtained.

In short, nothing is so economical as regular habits. Less food, less sleep, less clothing, less medicine is required to sustain nature; and better health, more happiness, more knowledge and longer life are obtained in their exercise.—*Scientific American.*

The post house at Anoomarco, Peru—16,000 feet above the sea—is the highest place on the globe inhabited by man.

The first house in San Francisco was built in 1845.

FAMILIAR ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCOTTISH LIFE.

We publish a few of the quaint sayings, as uttered by the people of Scotland, as we find them in Dr. Rogers' little book on Scottish character:

The blacksmith is frequently the most intelligent man in the place. His smithy is a constant resort of the villagers; and if he has limited opportunities of gleaning knowledge from books, he gathers much that is curious from the conversation of neighbors. Dr. McKnight, of Edinburg, when minister of a country parish, was asked by the parish blacksmith for the loan of a theological work. The doctor, who was afraid of finger-marks on his expensive volume, stated that he never lent books out the house, but that the smith was welcome to come to the manse and read it there.—Shortly after the reverend doctor was about to proceed to a neighboring parish to officiate for the incumbent, when it was discovered that the key of the stable was amissing. The doctor sent for the blacksmith to force open the door, but received the reply that he was welcome to the use of his tools in the smithy, but he never lent them out of the house.

A probationer of the church had been officiating in his native parish in East Lothian, and had been somewhat lengthy in his services. "I gave you good measure yesterday," said he to a farmer in the place, "and I know that you farmers like that." "Oh ay," said the farmer, "we like gude measure, but we like it weel dighted too."

A late minister of Biggar, who was a slavish reader in the pulpit, closed his discourse with the words: "I add no more." "Because ye cannn," exclaimed an old woman from her pew.

The celebrated Mr. Fletcher, of Saltoun, was possessed of a very irritable temper. His butler intimated his intention of seeking another place, when Mr. Fletcher proceeded gently to urge him to continue in his service. "I cannot bear your temper, sir," said the butler. "I am passionate, I confess," said Mr. Fletcher, "but my passion is no sooner on than it is off." "Yes," rejoined the butler, "but then it's no sooner off than it's on again!"

A country laird heard that his man servant had, in the neighboring village, been denouncing him as "no gentleman." The servant plead not guilty to the charge; adding emphatically, that when he went to the village he "aye kept his thochts to himself."

The Rev. Mr. G., of Stirling, remarked to one of his hearers that he had heard he was about to be married for the third time. The reverend gentleman added: "They say, John, you're getting money with her; you'll get rich by the wives." "Deed, sir," quietly responded John, "what wi' bringin' them in and puttin' them out, there's nae muckle made o' them."

The greatest compliment ever paid to the pathos of Christian eloquence was in the simple saying of a country wife. The late Rev. Dr. Andrew Garstairs, minister of Anstruther-Webster, was reputed for the excellence of his communion addresses. He was in the habit of exhorting tables at the celebration of the communion at Dunino. The parish minister asked an elderly widow as to her opinion of the doctor's services. "Deed, sir," said the widow, "I just begin to greet when Dr. Garstairs begins to speak, for I ken I'm sure he'll mak me greet before he's dune."

The late Rev. Dr. John Thompson, of Markinch, had been preaching on the moral depravity of man, and the evils of licentiousness. Returning to the manse through the church yard, he overheard the following colloquy between Johnny Spittal and Davie Thompson, two of his more errant parishioners: "Weel, Davie, did you hear a' yon?" "Deed did I, Johnny, man." "An' what thocht ye o't a', Davie?"—"Deed, Johnny, man, if he hadna been an awfu' child himsel, he wadna kent sae weel aboot it."

A late minister of Peebles had been discoursing on the sin of falsehood, and had portrayed the unhallowed consequences of indulging in the practice. A small trader in the place, whose conscience had been for the moment aroused, exclaimed to a neighbor on going home: "The minister needna hae been sae hard, for there's plenty o'leers in Peebles besides me!"

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers wrote very illegibly. When minister of Kilmany, he dispatched letters weekly to his parents at Anstruther. There was generally experienced considerable difficulty in deciphering his communications; but one letter proved an absolute puzzle. It was at length ruled by the divine's mother that the letter should be laid aside, "that Tam, when he cam', might read it himsel."

An eloquent preacher was discoursing in a tent. His discourse was so extremely pathethic that the audience, with the exception of a single person, was moved to tears. The stolid individual, on being asked how he could listen to the discourse unmoved, made answer: "Oh, I dinna belong to this parish."

Sir Walter Scott was in one of his walks leaning on the arm of his faithful attendant, Tom Purdie. Tom said: "Them are fine novels of yours, Sir Walter; they are juist invaluable to me." "I am glad to hear it, Tom." "Yes, sir; for when I have been out all day hard at work, and come hame very tired, and tak up one o' your novels, I'm asleep directly."

The late distinguished Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ruthwell, began early in the century a course of week-day scientific lectures in his parish, and which is understood to have been the first attempt at the establishment of mechanics' institutes in Scotland. The doctor had one evening stated and illustrated the discovery of Copernicus respecting the double motion of the earth. The lecture called forth severe strictures in regard to the doctor's orthodoxy, and an old cobbler undertook to prove not only that he was theologically unsound, but scientifically erroneous. He *proved* the latter by appealing to the fact that he had been in the habit of suspending his dried fish on a pin outside his door every evening, and that he had uniformly found them in precisely the same position next morning, which he maintained would not have happened "had the earth been flee-in' roun' like a ba'." The cobbler's reasoning was deemed conclusive, and Dr. Duncan was obliged to discontinue his lectures.

During a severe storm which occurred at night, the wife of a hill farmer in Roxburgshire was awakened by the crashing sound produced by the fall of a tree. She awoke her husband with the exclamation: "Get up, gudeman, for sure enough this is the last day!" "Lie still, woman," replied her impatient lord, "wha ever heard o' the last day comin' i' the middle 'o the nicht?"

An anecdote relating to the late Principal Taylor of the University of Glasgow is sufficiently ludicrous. A noble lord had been on a visit to Glasgow, and wishing a suit of clothes for a special purpose, requested the waiter of his hotel to send for the principal tailor in the city. In a short time a venerable-looking person was ushered into his presence. "Are you the principal tailor here?" said his lordship. "I am at your service," replied the visitor. His lordship proceeded to explain that he was desirous of procuring a well made suit of black clothes. "Ah," said the visitor, "I see there has been a mistake; you had sent for a principal tailor, and your message has been misunderstood. I am Dr. Taylor, principal of the university."

A noble lord, who was extremely vain and very parsimonious, sold the produce of his dairy and orchard to the peasantry in his neighborhood. Meeting one day a little girl, the daughter of a cottager, carrying a milk pipkin, his lordship kissed her, and said: "My dear, you can tell your grandchildren that you once received a kiss from the Earl of ——." The girl, looking archly into his lordship's face, exclaimed: "But ye took the penny for the milk, though!"—*Free Christian Commonwealth.*

Size of the Stars.—How large are the stars, and are they alike, or do they differ in size? It used to be conjectured that they are of somewhat similar magnitude, presumably about as great as our sun, and that the differences of apparent size are due to differences of distance; but when astronomers came to discover that some of the smaller stars are the nearest to our system, this idea fell to the ground. A German computer has now, however, calculated the actual dimensions of one particular star, and finds that its mass is rather more than three times that of the sun.—The star in question is less than the fourth magnitude—a comparatively small one. What then must be the size of the Sirius and Aldebaran class? The reason of its selection for this determination was that it is one of the components of what is called a binary system—two stars revolving about each other like the sun and planet—and the motions of the members of such a system afford data for the computation. The star's distance from us is a million and a quarter times that of the earth from the sun, so that light takes twenty years to travel hither from it.—*Once a Week.*

We recollect hearing of two New York ladies, one of whom was an attendant at the aristocratic Grace Church, and the other at the humbler St. Paul's; that the former one, one Sunday morning, sent a request to the latter that she would go to church with her; to which her friend replied that she would be happy to do so, only she was dressed for St. Paul's!—*Christian Era.*

Forget others' faults; remember thine own.

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by express. If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

Bishop Kavanaugh, in good health and fine spirits, passed through this city last week on his way to the Conferences.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Alabama, was in the city last week. He asked to be transferred to the St. Louis Conference.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate, 10th instant.*

North Warren Circuit Miss. Conference.

MR. EDITOR: Since the commencement of our protracted meetings on this (the North Warren) circuit, Mississippi Conference, I thank God that I can report the church graciously revived. There have been about thirty-nine additions to the church, and about the same number of conversions. Our meetings have been conducted in the old-fashioned way. Shouts of members and of new born souls have been repeatedly heard. Affectionately, your's in Christ, A. R. STEWART.

Unparalleled Railroad Progress.

The Pacific railroad hastens toward completion. No peaceful enterprise of ancient or modern times was ever prosecuted with such energy and persistence. The two mountain ranges of the continent have been successfully crossed, and within a year we shall have unbroken communication between New York and San Francisco. At the latest dates there remained only a gap of five hundred and twenty miles between the eastern and western portions. The line is being extended from both directions as fast as labor and means can grade and lay the track, the Central Pacific Company having put down six miles in a single day. By the close of this year, it is thought, the gap can be reduced to less than three hundred miles, possibly to less than two hundred.

Thus far the Central Pacific Company have sold their own first mortgage bonds as fast or faster than they received the corresponding U. S. bonds on the road built, and in some cases it has been necessary to issue certificates calling for the former, as soon as the company could deliver them. It is not improbable, therefore, that the whole of their first mortgage loan will be disposed of before the through connection is made, and perhaps before January next. The advantages of these bonds, as well as much information concerning the road, is set forth in our advertising columns of this issue.

"THIS YEAR THOU SHALT DIE."

Whatever harvests fail, that of death never does. He gathers certainly and abundantly. All the living must, sooner or later, fall beneath the sweep of the inexorable reaper. How many of those who read this article shall die this year? Yet it would require a special revelation, attested by striking miracles, to convince any one of our thousands of readers that he is so near the end of life. How would we act if it were made clear that so brief a space remains? How would the editor write? Doubtless, something that might be comfortable to think about when the shadows begin to close around the dying bed. He would aim to meet the great responsibility of his position by sending out words to awaken the careless, to stimulate and deepen the piety of believers, and, as far as possible, to arouse the church to a sense of her great and sacred mission.

With such an impression resting upon him, how would the preacher preach? We believe, for one thing, that he would never venture far from the Cross. There would be no elaborate moral essays, no *fine* sermons, none that the worldly critic would pronounce splendid or magnificent. Every sermon would be plain and practical, earnest and searching. Nothing would be sought but the approval of God and the salvation of the hearer. To declare the whole counsel of God, and to be "clear of the blood of all men," would be the constant purpose. The minister would watch for souls, "as they that must give account," "warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom," laboring to "present every man perfect in Christ Jesus." His aim would be to "feed the flock of God," to recover the wandering and straggling sheep, and to snatch sinners from the devouring fire. All self-seeking, all "itching ears," all baser ambition, love of human applause, and the passion for popularity would wither under the rebuke of higher and better motives. Why should not the preacher live and labor under this solemn possibility? If he outlives the year, it is quite certain that many who are under his ministry will not.

How would the Christian act if persuaded that this year would end his life on earth? There are not a few who would rejoice in the prospect. They would look forward to it as a long-desired deliverance. But the most would probably feel that their work was poorly and imperfectly done. They would look closely to the inward life, and begin a self-examination more thorough than for years past. Neglected duties would be entered upon; they would be stirred up to greater faithfulness and a more complete consecration.

In this nearer view of eternity they would scan more narrowly the foundation of their hope, and the meetness that is in them for heaven. How, under such circumstances, would they not pray, search the precious word, and seek the fellowship of the saints! It would be a time of alarm to those who are at ease in Zion. "The sinners in Zion are afraid." The backslider would repent and do his first works. The near approach of the Bridegroom would lead him to search and try his ways, and to fill and trim the expiring lamp. There would be mourning over broken vows, and the most grievous abuse of the mercies of God. And with all who name the name of Christ there would be the sense of misspent time, of unfruitfulness, and the urgent need of a closer walk with God. How many of all who profess to be Christians are really and consciously ready! The Lord shall judge his people, and not we. But are not some painfully sensible that greater faithfulness is required, and that a more perfect love and a more complete sanctification are needed? They expect to be better and be better before they die. To go to judgment, as they are, is not to be thought of. But how and when is this more thorough preparation to be effected?

How would the sinner act if convinced that his last year had come? The possibility of convincing a sinner of this fact is questionable. He would shrink from the revelation, pervert and distort the evidence, and, in whatever shape it came, persuade himself that it was a mere scare-crow, or illusion of the senses. But supposing such a conviction securely lodged, how would he act? Not many would continue to neglect "so great salvation;" not many would defer for another day the work of repentance. Time which now hangs heavily, and is a mere drug, would become precious, as embracing the last opportunity and hope of mercy. The long slumber of sin would be broken, and the awakened soul would begin at once to exclaim: "What must I do to be saved?" The world and its pleasures would be forgotten in the earnest and hurried pursuit of eternal life, sin would rest as a mountain weight upon the conscience, and the soul would agonize to enter in at the straight gate. For once the sinner would thank God for so mighty a Saviour, and for so present and powerful a salvation.

And yet, are people one whit the less foolish and the less guilty who live unprepared for eternity because they do not know that they shall die this year? Such an alarming revelation would appeal only to our fears, whilst all the higher and nobler motives are addressed without it. Ought not the believer to be ashamed of himself, who is less earnest and faithful because he expects to live for many years? Can the unconverted man see this principle operating in himself without feeling a deeper moral degradation? Where are love, gratitude, and even prudence, when we are waiting to be whipped into repentance and holiness by the alarming shadows of the grave? Assured length of days, and religion sought and practiced under this assurance, is something nobler and juster, and more in accordance with a true apprehension of the nature and responsibilities of the Christian life.

But we ought to pause at the thought that our probation may be so near its close. Our writing, preaching, praying, living, working, may thus soon be brought to an end. It is certain that many of us will die this year. "Lord, is it I?" Religion is not a gloomy thing, nor is its dwelling place among the tombs. It is joyous, however, not by forgetting death, but by rising above it, and by triumphing over it. Death appeals to our fears until swallowed in the victory of faith and love, when it gives place to the purified affections and the reasonable service of consecrated hearts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Mr. Jas. A. Gresham, No. 90 Camp street, we have received THE HEROES, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1868: 12mo., pp. 335. The vague notion which most persons have of the history of this most famous and most ancient order of ascetics will experience a delightful relief in the perusal of this volume. It reproduces the lives of the distinguished hermits of Egypt, Syria, Persia and Western Europe, as gathered from the writings of Rosweyde, Montalembert, Milman, Ozanam, Gibbon and other standard authorities. Mr. Kingsley has thrown around the subject the charm of his vivid conception and brilliant description of scenery and character, and has further enriched it by a most admirable chapter on the natural history of prodigies—a subject which demands more and more scientific solution. The account given of Saint Brendan, the son of Finninga, and founder of the Abb. Clonfert, County Galway, Ireland, "father of nearly three thousand monks," together with his discovery of a "delicious island" in the watery waste westward, which is carried out to be the "Land of Promise," is always the full breadth of the superstition of the Catholic Irish. This saint from the "Island of Saints," in his voyage into "the deserts of the ocean," after the style of the wanderings of Ulysses, came to "the Isle of Birds," spent Easter eve on the back of the fish Jaconins—mistaking it for an island—thence to the "Isle of Sheep," thence to the "Isle of Strong Men," and thence to a rock in mid ocean. Then the saint and his fellow voyagers saw a man "sitting on a rough and shapeless rock, and the waves beating over his head;" and when they fell back the bare rock appeared on which that wretch was sitting.—Before him was a veil, as big as a sack, hanging between two iron tongs, and rocking on the waves like a boat in a whirlwind. And the cloth which hung before him the wind moved, and beat him with it on the eyes and brow." In answer to a question, who he was and how he had earned that wretched doom, he said: "I am that most wretched Judas, who made the worst of all bargains. But I hold not this place for any merit of my own, but for the ineffable mercy of Christ. * * I have this refreshment, for it is the Lord's day now, and as I sit here I seem to myself in a paradise of delight, by reason of the pains which will be mine this evening." Then he told them how he had his refreshings there every Lord's day, and from Christmas to Epiphany, and from Easter to Pentecost, and from the Purification of the Blessed Virgin to her Assumption. Other Irish saints, with "St. Patrick at their head, shining like the sun," and "St Columbo shining like the moon," are also treated of in this novel work. The publishers have gotten it up very tastefully, in ultramarine covers, wood cuts, beautiful paper, type and presswork.

THE STATE OF THE HEART.

The whole moral condition is expressed by the heart, not only in Scripture, but in common speech. We say a hard heart, a tender heart, a kind heart, a cruel heart, a generous and a mean heart. Perhaps no one thing is more talked about than the heart, and none, perhaps, less understood. The reason for this, however, is plain enough: "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked; who can know it?" A deceitful man is as one who wears a mask. His real features are concealed, and, therefore, are not known. Such is the condition of the heart—deceitful—its true state unseen and unknown. Most impenitent men are disposed to plead that their hearts are not bad, that their continued impenitence is not the result of a wrong state of the heart, but their difficulties lie in the direction of the intellect—their difficulties are intellectual—that the Scriptures are not sufficiently proved to be the word of God; that there are mysteries in the Bible, in the plan of salvation, and insuperable difficulties in the divine government: that there are contrarieties of opinion, and inconsistencies in practice, among professed Christians. In short, it is not his heart, but intellectual difficulties that keep him from God. This view of the innocence of the heart is not only held by sinners in relation to themselves individually, but it is held in regard to sinners generally: for example, a man shall violate the third commandment by a daily and gnarly series of most shocking and disgusting profanities, yet you shall hear that he is a good-hearted man. Another shall violate, from year to year, the fourth commandment—to remember and keep holy the Sabbath—by buying and selling and doing ordinary work, and neglecting all its solemn observances, yet you will be told he is a "good-hearted man." And yet another shall violate the seventh commandment, by the grossest impurities and wrongs, and yet if he be a man of agreeable manners it will be said he is a "good-hearted man." Another gets drunk, but "poor fellow, he has a good heart," though he is beggaring and disgracing his family: and multitudes never pray, never recognize any religious obligation, and yet they are allowed to have "good hearts". Now if the [illegible] of true godliness, a [illegible] apart from the standard of the [illegible] ness. God says "[illegible] of the heart [illegible] ness is often very heavy, and to proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies; these are the things which defile a man." The heart is the main spring in the moral machinery; if it is defective the whole work will be bad, and no gold ease nor sparkling jewels can correct the evil. It lies within. The spring must be renovated and put in harmony with the watch, or there never will be correct and regular movement. Sometimes, when pressed on this point, the sinner will admit your position, with the hope that he will be able to show that, if it is true, it proves too much, and exonerates him from all blame, all responsibility. He says: "I cannot help being born with a depraved heart." Very true, a man cannot help being born ignorant; but if he has the means of education, and the possibility of knowledge in his grasp, he is greatly to blame if he remains ignorant. There can be nothing more plain than that God charges the blame upon our hearts. He says of certain sinners: "Because, that when they knew God, they glorified not as God, neither were thankful, but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened;" again, "after thy hardness and impenitent heart treasurest up unto thyself wrath;" again, "to-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." The fault is with us, and hence the Master says: "Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life." In view, then, of this state of our hearts, it becomes us to utter the prayer of the Psalmist: "Create in me a clean heart, oh God, and renew a right spirit within me."

W.

THE CONFERENCES.

The season for holding the annual sessions of our Conferences has arrived. Yesterday, the 9th instant, the Missouri Conference commenced its session at Weston, and the Kentucky Conference commenced its session at Frankfort. On the 23d instant the St. Louis Conference will open its annual session at Jefferson City; and the Illinois Conference on the same day, at Canton, Illinois. These are always seasons of great interest to the preachers and of great importance to the church. Managed rightly, they afford the preachers an opportunity, not only to renew their acquaintance with each other, and enjoy that Christian fellowship and communion always so sweet to kindred spirits, but also for a large increase of intellectual and spiritual comfort.

The Discipline of the church prescribes a general method for conducting the business of these Conferences, and also contains valuable suggestions respecting the personal improvement in piety of each member of the Conference.

These annual meetings ought to be, and might be, occasions of great profit to the people where the Conferences are held, as well as to the preachers—occasions when there should be a large increase in the knowledge of the truth and of a growth in grace on the part of all who enjoy them.

The pulpit should, at such times, be occupied by the ablest and best men the Conferences have, and the preaching be such as looked directly to the conversion of sinners and the salvation of souls then and there. Hence, every sermon should be prepared with great care and delivered in the best manner of which the preacher is capable. It would be well if more attention were paid to this matter than has heretofore been the case. As a general thing, the character of the preaching at the Conferences is below that of other times and places. There are, of course, various and plain reasons for this, but none of them so strong as that they might not be overcome with a little effort.

Then, again, there is some ground for fear that the preachers allow themselves, while at Conference, to lose sight of what should be one great object before all, that of saving souls, there and then. It is true the Conferences are assemblies for the transaction of ecclesiastical business, and the business is often very heavy, and requires not only much time and attention, but the time and attention of the most experienced and wisest men of the body. Still the direct and immediate religious interests of the people where the Conferences meet must not be overlooked, and a majority or all of the preachers might oftener attend and take greater interest in public worship during the Conferences, if they would. And with all due respect to all concerned, we think some improvement in this respect is much needed. In many cases preachers are too negleetful of public worship during the Conferences. Pity it should be so. In future let it be otherwise, and when in the house of God, listening to preaching, let the spirit of curiosity and of criticism give place to the spirit of prayer, of faith and of a sound mind.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate, Sept. 10.*

THE CLEANSING BLOOD.

A visitor among the poor was one day climbing the broken staircase which led to a garret in one of the worst parts of London, when his attention was arrested by a man of peculiarly ferocious and repulsive countenance, who stood upon the landing place leaning with folded arms against the wall. There was something about the man's appearance which made the visitor shudder, and his first impulse was to go back. He made an effort, however, to get into conversation with him, and told him that he came there with the desire to do him good, and to see him happy, and that the book he had in his hand contained the secret of all happiness. The ruffian shook him off as if he had been a viper, and bade him be gone with his nonsense, or he would kick him down stairs. While the visitor was endeavoring with gentleness and patience to argue the point with him, he was startled by hearing a feeble voice, which appeared to come from behind one of the broken doors which opened upon the landing, saying:

'Does your book tell of the blood which cleanseth from all sin?'

For a moment the visitor was too much absorbed in the case of the hardened sinner before him to answer the inquiry, and it was repeated in earnest and thrilling tones:

'Tell me, O tell me, does your book tell of the blood which cleanseth from all sin?'

The visitor pushed open the door and entered the room. It was a wretched place, wholly destitute of furniture, except a three legged stool and a bundle of straw in a corner, upon which were stretched the wasted limbs of an aged woman. When the visitor entered she raised herself upon one elbow, fixed her eyes eagerly upon him, and repeated her former question, 'Does your book tell of the blood which cleanseth from all sin?' He sat down upon the stool beside her, and inquired, 'My poor friend, what do you want to know of the blood which cleanseth from all sin?' There was something fearful in the energy of her voice and manner as she replied, 'What do I want to know of it? Man, I am dying! I am going to stand naked before God. I have been a wicked woman all my life. I shall have to answer for everything I have done,' and she groaned bitterly as the thought of a lifetime's iniquity seemed to cross her soul. 'But once,' she continued, 'once, years ago, I came by the door of a church, and I went in—I don't know what for. I was soon out again, but one word I heard there I have never forgot. It was something about blood which cleanseth from all sin. O, if I could hear of it now! Tell me, tell me, if there is anything about that blood in your book.' The visitor answered by reading the first chapter of the first epistle of St. John. The poor creature seemed to devour the words, and when he paused, she exclaimed, 'Read more, read more.' He read the second chapter—a slight noise made him look round; the savage ruffian had followed him into his mother's room, and though his face was partly turned away, the visitor could perceive tears rolling down his cheeks. The visitor read the third, fourth, fifth chapters, before he could get the poor listener to consent that he should stop, and then she would not let him go till he promised to come again the next day. He never from that time missed a day reading to her until she died, six weeks afterward; and very blessed was it to see how, almost from the first, she seemed to find peace by believing in Jesus. Every day the son followed the visitor into his mother's room, and listened in silence, but not indifference. On the day of her funeral he beckoned him to one side as they were filling up her grave, and said: 'Sir, I have been thinking there is nothing I should like so much as to spend the rest of my life in telling others of the blood which cleanseth from all sin.'

Thus the great truth of grea

pardon through the blood of Christ sinks into the soul and saves. Thus grasped, when all else is gone, it has power to sustain the drowning spirit, and lift it up above the floods that are going over it. Thus it breaks the heart of stone, which nothing else could touch, and turns the abandoned persecutor into the zealous teacher of Christianity.

State and Presidential Elections.

The following is the list of the State elections in the order in which they occur:

Nebraska	Oct 6	Maryland	Nov 3
Pennsylvania	Oct 13	Illinois	Nov 3
Ohio	Oct 13	Michigan	Nov 3
Indiana	Oct 13	Wisconsin	Nov 3
Iowa	Oct 13	Minnesota	Nov 3
West Virginia	Oct 22	Missouri	Nov 3
New York	Nov 3	Kansas	Nov 3
New Jersey	Nov 3	Nevada	Nov 3
Delaware	Nov 3	Massachusetts	Nov 3
Presidential election			Nov 3

The *Birmingham Gazette*, in speaking of a recently deceased Wesleyan preacher, says: "At a country Methodist missionary meeting, in 1832, Mr. Naylor was associated on the platform with a handsome, dashing, clever young man, who spoke effectively in behalf of Wesleyan missions. That young man is now premier. Imagine the Hon. Benjamin Disraeli at a Methodist missionary meeting! But he is versatile enough for anything. Mr. Naylor was one of the founders of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and lived to preach one of its jubilee sermons."

A CARD.

I have been afflicted with dropsy for over four years, and have been under the treatment of some of our most eminent physicians, both in Mobile and New Orleans, the most of whom said mine was a helpless case, and that there was no cure for me. I was truly in a deplorable condition. I had not been able to lie down for nearly twelve months. All the sleep I got was sitting up. I had no rest day nor night. My body swelled to an alarming size. My lower extremities swelled until they burst, from which from half to one gallon of water run out every twenty-four hours. For over three months I was given up to die, by friends, family and physicians, in this helpless condition. I fortunately fell into the hands of Dr. D. M. Dualap, an old practitioner, who had just located in Ocean Springs, by whose medical skill, and the blessing of God, I am now cured and feel no symptoms of the disease returning. I am thankful to the doctor and to God for this miraculous deliverance from the very jaws of death.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. D. M. Dualap to all afflicted with this dreadful disease. CHARLES WALKER,
Late Captain Steamer Creole.

P. S.—Dr. D. M. Dualap is located at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, and will give his attention to the treatment of dropsy, old sore legs, chronic diarrhea, chlorosis and chronic diseases in general.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. A. Powell, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. A. B. Stewart, Mr. JAMES PENDER to Miss MOLLIE J. SNYDER, all of Warren county, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

JOHN S. B., infant son of the Rev. W. and Sallie Wadsworth, of the Mississippi Conference, was born June 8, and died August 11, 1868.

Died, on Sunday morning, August 9, 1868, LOULA E. HARPER, infant daughter of Mrs. Laura J. Blanks, of bilious remittent fever, in Loachapoka, Alabama, aged five years, six months and fifteen days. Little Loula was fond of attending Sabbath school, and was present there the Sabbath before she was taken sick. At night, before retiring to rest, she would kneel and repeat her little prayer. She never knew a father's love, he having lost his life in the Confederate service. Her sufferings lasted twenty one days, and many spoke of how patiently she bore them. Often, during her illness, she would put her arms around her mother, and beg her not to weep. The dear little flower of earth has been transplanted from this to a brighter world, whither other loved ones have gone. L. J. B.

HENRIETTA BENNETT, wife of Wm. Thompson, Esq., died at the family residence, near Spearsville, Union parish, Louisiana, on the 16th of July, 1868. The house of Wm. Thompson has been always a pleasant place of rest for the Methodist itinerant. Brothers Goodwyn, Miller, Parish and many others will read, with regret, the announcement of the death of his devoutly pious wife, whose highest happiness in life was to minister to the wants of the servants of God.

Sister Thompson was born in North Carolina in 1811. She was married to Wm. Thompson, in the western district of Tennessee, in 1825. Subsequently they removed to Arkansas, but for many years have resided in Union parish, Louisiana.

She had been a patient sufferer, under great bodily affliction, for a number of years. During the past twelve months her death has been daily expected. She "held fast the profession of faith to the end." Like the "Captain of our Salvation," she was "made perfect through suffering," and, in dying, was blessed with "that peace which passeth all understanding."

One member of the family, the eldest son, went down in the struggle for Southern independence; all the others, seven in number, still live, and, with one exception, all are religious. May the bright example, the pious counsels, and triumphant death of the sainted mother win him to the fold of Christ. A FRIEND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT MEETING.

The Natchez District Meeting will be held at Midway, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and will convene on Thursday, the 1st, and continue until the 4th of October next. Brethren attending the meeting will please call at Mr. Chapman's, in Centreville, who will direct them to their homes during the session.

Brethren from a distance would do well to reach Centreville on Wednesday evening, as the meeting will organize at eleven o'clock on Thursday.

Pastors will please prepare full written reports of all matters pertaining to the church in their several charges.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Germna charches, Crap st	Sept.	27
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		25
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct.	4
Qaarterly Conference for do		3
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		11
Moreau street		18
Thibodeaux		25
Felicity street	Nov.	1
Carondelet street		8
Baton Rouge		14, 15
Plaquemine		22

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley circuit, at Blue Springs	Sept.	19, 20
Arbaccochie, at Bethlehem		26, 27
Chandler Springs, at Cold Water C. G.	Oct.	3, 4
Lineville circuit, at New Prospect		10, 11
Pinkneyville circuit, at Harmony		17, 18
Dadeville circuit, at Sardis		24, 25
Lafayette circuit, at Emory Chapel		31
	Nov.	1
Wedawee mission, at Green's Chapel		4, 5
Fredonia circuit		7, 8
Montevallo circuit, at Highland		14, 15
Isabella mission		18, 19
Montevallo station		21, 22

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

To the Pastors and Official Members:

DEAR BRETHREN—A letter just received from Bishop Paine requests me "to act as presiding elder" on this district until other arrangements are made at Conference. My age and bodily infirmities will make the task heavy indeed, but, by the help of God, my mind is made up to undertake it. The Conference year is so far advanced I can only make one round, in connection with some previously-made appointments which I cannot recall. As soon as you see this notice please inform me by letter, directed to Fayette, Mississippi, at what *places* your quarterly meetings will be held. I earnestly request the attendance of all the clerical members, that we may finish our work handsomely for Conference. According to my usual plan, when out on the district, I will be glad to have a few intervening appointments in the day-time at convenient places. The preaching does not oppress me; traveling and exposure to inclement weather do. Subjoined you have the *time* of the appointments:

Port Gibson	Aug.	29, 30
District meeting at Fayette	Sept.	17, 20
Warren		26, 27
Cayuga	Oct.	3, 4
Rocky Spring		10, 11
Fayette		31
	Nov.	1
Vicksburg		7, 8
North Warren		14, 15

J. G. JONES.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

THIRD ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Many mission, at Many	June	13, 14
Mansfield ct., at Mansfield		20, 21
Keachie ct., at Keachie		27, 28
Natchitoches	July	4, 5
Aaneoco ct., at Oak Grove		18, 19
Springville, at Holly Spring		25, 26
Greenwood, at Mt. Ziou	Aug.	15, 16
Shreveport		29, 30
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	Sept.	19, 20

The District Meeting will be held at Pleasant Hill, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Sept.	12, 13
North Carroll, at Black Creek		19, 20
Carrollton, at Edon		26, 27
Sunflower, at McNatt	Oct.	3, 4
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk		10, 11
Durant, at Wesley Chapel		17, 18
Richland, at Richland		24, 25
Mt. Olivet, at Mt. Olivet		31
	Nov.	1
Yazoo circuit, at Mt. Carmel		7, 8
Yazoo city station		14, 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept.	5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnston station		12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Union Church		19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		26, 27
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct.	3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst		10, 11
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Rehobath		17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda		24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov.	14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept.	12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica		19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac		26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct.	3, 4
Amite, at Adams'		10, 11
Liberty, at Salem		17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton		24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre		31
	Nov.	1
Jackson, at Jackson		7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston		15, 16
Natchez		15, 16

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept.	19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville		26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct.	3, 4
Haynesville Ct., at Mt. Zion		10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama		17, 18
Vernon Circuit		24, 25
Miadea Circuit		31
	Nov.	1
Bossier Circuit		7, 8
Sparta Circuit		14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit		21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sweetwater	Sept.	6
Bayan Pierre Ct., at Gallatin		12, 13
Brookhaven circuit, at Brookhaven		19, 20
Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley		26, 27
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	Oct	3, 4
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		10, 11
Summit circuit, at Summit		17, 18
Summit, at Sweetwater	Nov.	1
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst		7, 8
Hazlehurst, at Gallatin		14, 15
By Rev. J. D. Cudd:		
Long Creek circuit, at Bear Creek	Oct.	31
	Nov.	1
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	Oct.	10, 11
By Rev. Geo. Armstrong:		
Fayette Ct., at Mt. Carmel		— —
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove		— —

JOHN B BOWEN, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rudolph	Sept.	19, 20
Perryville	Oct.	3, 4
Summerfield		10, 11
Tuscaloosa		17, 18
Havana		24, 25
Green		31
	Nov.	1
Eutaw		7, 8
Forkland		14, 15
Brush Creek		18, 19
Greensboro		21, 22
Marion		28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READVILLE SEMINARY.—THIS institution will commence its next session on the 1st of OCTOBER. For circulars, expressing full particulars, address
MRS. MARY W. READ,
sep19 1m Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC Fluid.—We respectfully inform our numerous friends and customers throughout the South that we are now prepared to furnish this invaluable household article in any quantity desired, from our manufactory here, and would be pleased to have their orders. All Druggists and Country Merchants keep it for sale.
JOHN DARBY & CO.,
sept19 1m 160 William St., N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Principal to take charge of the Masonic Male Academy at Clinton, Louisiana.
None but a graduate, a thorough scholar and experienced teacher, need apply.
All applications, with testimonials inclosed, must reach the undersigned before the 25th instant. Address
J. P. MONAHAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
sept19 1t M. M. Academy, Clinton, La.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EXPERIenced in Teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation in a family. Address C. D. T., Box 141, New Orleans Post Office.
She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker. sep5

THE HOME MONTHLY HAS been enlarged to seventy-two pages. The old cover has been replaced with a new one, much more agreeable to the taste of our friends. The new style of page, modeled after the more recent and best printed English magazines, gives great satisfaction. The fifth volume, upon which it has now entered, promises to be more popular than any of its predecessors.
Subscription price, $3 per annum in advance. Address
R. J. HARP, Publisher,
sept5 3t 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR DR. William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*. The only edition published in America condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. In one large octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings. A book that is needed in every family. Over 30,000 copies sold within three months.
Agents and subscribers, see that you get the *genuine edition by Dr. Smith.*
The *Springfield Republican*, the leading secular newspaper of New England, says "this edition, published by Messrs. Burr & Co., is the genuine thing."
The *Congregationalist*, the leading religious journal of New England, says, "whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible, should buy *this.*"
Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We employ no General Agents, and offer extra inducements to Canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the publishers. For descriptive circulars, with full particulars and terms, address the publishers,
J. B. BURR & CO.,
sept19 4tp Hartford, Conn.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents.
MANSON LANG,
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$10 A DAY FOR ALL.
STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address
A. J. FULLAM,
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WHY IS THE
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGer the best?
Because it has Rowell's new double Cogs, which cannot crowd together and bind; also the Patent Stop, which prevents the cogs from ever playing out of gear. Sold everywhere.
R. C. BROWNING,
General Agent,
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MILLWOOD INSTITUTE, JACKson, Louisiana.
The third Academic Year of this Institution will open on the
FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1868,
the first session of which will close on the last of January. The second session will commence immediately on the close of the first, and continue until the 1st of July, 1869.

TERMS OF TUITION, ETC.

Tuition in English, per session	$20 00
Tuition in French, per session	10 00
Tuition in Latin, per session	6 00
Music on Piano, with use of instrument	30 00
Ornamental Work	10 00
Board, including fuel and lights, per session	60 00
Washing, per session	12 50
Incidental fee, per session	1 00

Boarders will furnish their own rooms, unless other arrangements are made.
Course of Instruction is the same adopted by the generality of Female Schools.
Discipline mild, but firm.
No deductions in prices for absence, except in illness protracted beyond three weeks.
Parents would do well to make application immediately, as it is greatly to the advantage of the pupils to be present at the opening of the session.
Board and tuition fees to be paid in advance.
For further particulars apply to the Principals,
Miss M. McCALMONT,
Miss E. N. NORWOOD.

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Rev J A Godfrey, Jackson, Louisiana.
Rev J J Miller, do do
Rev P Turner, do do
Capt S J Norwood, do do
L B Johnson, Esq, do do
David Faulk, Esq, Washita, Louisiana.
William Marbury, Esq, do do
J B Haynes, Esq, Jackson, Louisiana.
General T F Collins, Clinton, Louisiana.
Dr W H Watkins, Natchez, Mississippi.
Dr J C Keener, Editor *New Orleans Christian Advocate.*
Rev J C Miller, Lock Box No. 538, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Colonel H M Carter, Greensburg, Louisiana.
aug22 1m

RECOLLECTIONS OF REV. JOHN JOHNSON AND HIS HOME.
An Autobiography, by Mrs. SUSANNAH JOHNSON. Edited by Rev. ADAM C. JOHNSON, M. D.
The above book will be published at Nashville, September 15th, in one 12mo. volume of 310 pages. It records the varied experiences of a pioneer Methodist preacher of no small celebrity, as well as the toils and privations of his family, and forms a most entertaining and affecting biography. It contains no chapter that can be read without emotion. In short, it is a faithful picture of the men and manners of early times, and as such will have an interest far beyond the sphere of Mr. Johnson's labors, extensive as they were.
It may be ordered from
A. H REDFORD,
Agent, Nashville,
Or from P. M. PINCKARD,
Saint Louis.
Price, $1 50, with usual discount.
I offer the following

PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

1. To any one buying 50 copies, from me or my booksellers, at once or in lots, Cruden's Concordance, worth $5 00
2. To any one buying 100 copies, as above, Webster's Pictorial Unabridged Dictionary 12 00
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4. To any one buying 300 copies, as above, a fine Silver Watch and Chain 50 00
5. To the one buying the highest number up to October 1, 1869, a Cabinet Organ, Mason & Hamlin's, worth 250 00

ADAM C. JOHNSON,
aug29 1m Marion, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RECEIVING THE AID AND SUpervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful corporations to whom it was entrusted, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that New York and San Francisco will be connected by rail by the
FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.
More than two thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,
and the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor. The
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
to whom belongs the Western and principal portion of the Main Stem Line, receive from the United States Government:
1. The right of way through the Territories, with the use of timber and materials along the route.
2. An absolute grant of twenty sections per mile (12,800 acres) of the Public Lands on the line, the minimum value of which is now fixed at $2 50 per acre.
3. A special issue of United States Six per cent. Bonds, at the average rate of $35,000 per mile, delivered as the work progresses; which the Company are allowed to repay within thirty years, mainly by transportation services.
4. Authority to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, having the preferred lien—superior to that of the Government.
5. It receives, in addition, donations and subsidies from the State and Cities of California amounting to more than $3,000,000 in gold;
Or an aggregate of Cash Resources for construction of more than Sixty Millions upon 725 miles; independent of the ten millions of acres of public lands, and further subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The early completion of the enterprise is therefore beyond all doubt.
This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly exceeding the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command large revenues. The net earnings upon the completed portion are more than double the total annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon.
The undersigned offer for sale, and recommend to investors, the
FIRST MORTGAGE 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
bearing six per cent. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in "United States gold coin." These Bonds are the first lien upon one of the most productive and valuable railroad lines in the world—a line which will be finished within twelve months, and which is already earning, after paying operating expenses, more than twice the annual charges of its Bonded debt. They are already widely known and esteemed in this country and Europe, and it is believed the remainder of the Loan will speedily be taken.
A limited amount will be disposed of at
103 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest,
IN CURRENCY.
The Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.
☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually in *transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. At this time they pay
More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,
and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.
We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.
Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.
Subscriptions Received by Banks and Bankers, Agents for the Loan.
☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVT SECURITIES,
AND
Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
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NEW-ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and saves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st, New York mar7 1yr

AN ANTIDOTE FOR TOBACCO.—This great remedy invariably removes all desire for TOBACCO, and is entirely vegetable and harmless. It is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health.
Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years Cured. Price, Fifty Cents per Box, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free.
Agents wanted. Address
DR. T. R. ABBOTT,
Jersey City, N. J.
A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.—*Rev. Isaiah W. Shoemaker, Kirkley's Station, Pa.*
HEALTH AND STRENGTH GAINED.—I gained eleven pounds of flesh, and am restored to sound health, by using the Antidote.—*S. D. Bowles, Prospect Hill, Mo.*
FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Please send a supply of Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.—*O. T. Edgar.*
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BURNETT'S COCOAINE, A PERfect Hair Dressing, for preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.
For sale by all Druggists. aug22 9tr

MISS PEARCE'S FRENCH AND English
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
97 Lexington avenue, corner Twenty-seventh street, New York.
The utmost care taken to impart a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches. Especial attention given to Modern Languages, Music and Art, and every care taken to insure a useful, polite and scientific education. Physical Culture attended to, with baths, exercise in the open air and in the Gymnasium. Commencement of school year, September 17th. Circulars, with full particulars, upon application. References: Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., and Rev. S. H. Weston, New York. july25 8tr

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIfuge, the
SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE
REMEDY FOR WORMS
THAT HAS EVER BEEN DISCOVERED.
This celebrated specific for Worms is used with the utmost freedom and confidence by gentlemen who have obtained eminence in the medical profession, and many of these, throwing aside their prejudices, have cheerfully given certificates testifying to its superiority. It is used extensively, for the simple reason that
Nothing has yet been Discovered which can be Substituted in its Place.
And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over Forty Years, and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.
It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.
Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get
"*B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.*"
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburg, Pa.,
aug22 3mp Sole Proprietors.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
TAKE NOTICE!
If you want CHEAP SOAP, and at the same time the very best of Soap, use
SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
The only genuine Lye in the market. A box of it will make much more Soap than Potash or any bogus Lye.
MANUFACTURED BY
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
PITTSBURG, PA.
Importers of CRYOLITE, and manufacturers of the following standard Chemicals:

Natrona Bi Carb. Soda,	Natrona Saleratus,
Sal Soda,	Caustic Soda,
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aug29 3m

EUREKA.
EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by
ROBT. FISHER, Agent
may2 1y No. 209 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLlege, Brookhaven, Mississippi, one hundred and twenty eight miles from New Orleans, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
This Institution will reopen on the 23D OF SEPTEMBER, 1868.
The good discipline, the thoroughness of instruction, the healthiness of the location, the parental care over the pupils, the very low terms, all recommend the Institution.
In the English Department $125 will pay all the expenses for five months, including tuition, board, fuel, lights, washing and books.
For catalogue address
H. F. JOHNSON,
sep5 2m President.

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPEtent to teach English Branches, Modern Languages, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental work, wishes an engagement. Address Mrs. A. F. CARLYLE,
july25 1m Brookhaven, Miss.

$200 PER MONTH SURE, AND no money required in advance.—Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. Address the *American Wire Company*, 75 William street, New York; or 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. aug29 1mp

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

WILLIE'S SIGNAL.

BY REV. THERON BROWN.

At twilight, in old Hospital St. Luke,
The smiling eyes that watched grew wet with crying,
And kind lips kissed away, with love's rebuke,
The cruel anguish of the sick and dying.

In the fourth ward a boy with broken bones
Lay dreading what the morrow should betide him,
And sobbed and talked by turns, in faltering tones,
With little Susie in the cot beside him.

For he had borne the knife that day, and strain
On his weak limbs of surgeon's cord and splinter,
Till he had fainted with the weight of pain—
Too great for one just through his seventh winter.

And oh! to wait the rest—'twas worse, he said,
To lie and tremble at the doctor's warning—
I think 'twere better, Susie, to be dead
Than bear the hurt that's coming in the morning.

"They say that every night the loving Lord
Comes here for some of us, in watch or slumber,
And I have prayed that when he walks our ward
To-night, he'll take me, too, among his number.

"I hope he'll know I want him—and I've planned,
For fear I may be dreaming when he sees us,
Above the bed-clothes—so—to prop my hand,
And hold it there to be my sign for Jesus."

At midnight, in old Hospital St. Luke,
While lamps burned tow'ring lives yet lower burning,
And angel sleep, aloof at pain's rebuke,
Tempted pale eyelids, going and returning.

Who saw the Son of God, with countenance bland,
In pity sweet his glory all concealing,
Come at the beckoning of that lifted hand,
And smile his answer to its mute appealing?

The arm grew weak that held it—faith's good will
Stayed up the tiny sign of supplication
Full long, and when it quivered and grew still,
It pointed up from sorrow to salvation.

'Tis morn at last. The nurses come again,
And see that child-like token where it lingers,
Erect and cold, above the counterpane,
With resignation in its helpless fingers.

From sight of fear and sound of parting hope,
And curses wrung from sufferers unforgiven,
The soul of wounded Willie had gone up,
Led by that little lifted hand, to heaven!

Why wait for death, O spirit sick with sin?
Faith now may imitate the child's behavior,
And from the wounds of penitence within
Stretch forth her signal to the healing Saviour.

Watchman and Reflector.

A DOG SAVING A SHIP.

A few years ago a sea captain from Massachusetts, who was in Havre, in France, obtained there a fine little rat terrier, which he called "Neptune," to be a companion on his voyage. Little "Neptune" soon learned to like the vessel, and he would run up ladders like a little sailor, though he could not come down without help. After the vessel had been at sea some weeks or months, when they began to approach land, before it could be seen by the men, Nep. would mount high up on the forward part of the ship, and snuff, and snuff, and bark, and show signs of joy. His keen scent enabled him to smell the land before it could be seen. He would also detect the approach of another ship when he could not see it, in the same way.

When Nep. had been to sea with his master about two years, the "Hortensia"—that was the vessel's name—had been to New Orleans for a load of cotton, and was on her way out to the Gulf of Mexico, into the Atlantic ocean. For some days there had been "squally" weather, with light baffling winds, and the vessel had not sailed very rapidly, but she was in a dangerous neighborhood, and a constant watch was necessary; for along the coast of Florida are long, low reefs and islands and bars, which have caused the destruction of many vessels. It had been the captain's watch in the early part of the night—that is, the captain, with a few men, remained upon the deck while the rest slept, then the others, at the sound of the bell, came upon deck, the mate took charge of the ship, the men who had been watching went below, and the captain, after telling the mate to call him before three o'clock, went below and "turned into" his berth to sleep. Nep. lay at his master's state-room door, for that was his sleeping place. There lies in the Florida Straits a large and dangerous rock called the "Double-headed Shot Keys." A light house is built upon it, that vessels may be kept from running upon it in the night. "Be sure to call me by three o'clock," said the captain, "as by that time we shall be up with the Double-headed Shot Keys, and sooner, if there is a change of weather."

The night wore on, and all was still but the splashing of water; the mate went below to get something from his chest, sat down upon it a few minutes, and, before he knew it, was fast asleep; the men on deck receiving no orders, supposed all was right, and one by one they, too, fell asleep; no one was awake but a little Spanish boy, whose turn it was to be at the wheel—that is, the helm, where they steer the vessel. Meantime the wind changed, a stiff breeze sprung up, the sails were filled, and the "Hortensia" plowed through the ocean briskly, straight toward the Double-headed Shot Keys. The little Spanish boy, half asleep at the helm, knew not of the danger, neither could he see ahead from where he stood, for the great sails concealed the view of the light house; but Nep., the good sailor that he was, discovered that land was near—he smelt it, and he saw the light. He rushed down to his master's state-room, and barked, and jumped up to him as he lay in his berth. "Get down! be still, Nep!" said the sleepy captain. But Nep. would not be still—he only barked the louder. "Be still!" said the captain again, and he pushed the dog away. Again the faithful little fellow jumped up, pulled his master's sleeve, and took hold of his arm with his teeth. Then the captain, thoroughly roused, began to think something must be the matter. He sprang up, and Nep. run forward, barking, to the companion way; the captain's head no sooner came above the deck than he saw what was the matter. Right ahead was the fearful rock and the light house, and the ship plunging toward it at the rate of nine miles an hour! He seized the helm, the ship struggled, swung round, and when her course was shifted, she was so near the rock that in three minutes more she would have struck and been a wreck; the sleeping sailors were roused to their duty, and the astonished mate rose up from his nap on the chest, to learn that but for the faithful dog the waves might have already closed over them.

Do you wonder that the captain thinks his dog is worth his weight in gold? He has been offered large sums of money for him, but money cannot buy him. He does not go to sea now. Nep. went as long as his master did, and now he makes himself quietly useful at home by catching all the rats in the neighborhood. May he live to a good old age, the pet and admiration of all who know him!

TALK OF THE LICHENS.

Far up the side of the mountain the naked rock shot up still higher. It seemed very high as you looked upward. The rock was even on its face, and was full perpendicular. On its surface were four kinds of lichens growing—from that whose leaf was very small, to the last, which was quite coarse and large. We sometimes see such lichens on an old fence, an old tree or an old house. The face of the huge rock was almost covered with them. As I sat down under the shadow of the mountain, waiting for my friends, I gazed at the lichen, and began to wonder in my own mind what it was created for, and of what use it could be, when I seemed to hear a small, crispy voice far up the rock, calling out:

"Mother, how old am I?"

"Why, my child, you have just begun to live. You are only eighty years old yet."

"And how old are you?"

"I call myself young, for I am only five hundred and twenty years old."

I now listened with all my ears, for I knew the lichens were talking among themselves. I felt sure they would say more, and I took out my pencil to put down what they would say. Pretty soon I heard the same little voice say:

"Mother, ain't you discouraged?"

"Discouraged! at what, pray?"

"At your size! Five hundred and twenty years old, and how very small you are!"

"Not so small, either! I cover six inches square already, while there's my poor grandmother, almost eleven hundred years old, and she covers only five inches even now! Very few, I am happy to say, of the lichen family, who have worked harder or accomplished more than I have, though I do say it myself."

"Well, mother, of what use is it to cling to this great rock, and hang here summer and winter, amid storms, and cold, and wind beating upon us? Here I have clung and been trying to gnaw into this rock for eighty years, and have not yet got my roots in half an inch.—What's the use? We might as well die and drop off. Nobody would miss us or care. What do we live for?"

"To raise wheat."

"Raise *what*?"

"Raise wheat, to be sure."

"Pray, mother, what do you mean? We lichens away up here, on this cold rock, raise wheat! If that isn't funny!"

"Listen, my child. This huge mountain is a solid rock. If it was all pounded up fine it would make soil on which men would raise wheat. But it is now very hard, and there is nothing to pound and turn it into powder. And so God has created us, the lichens, to have our home here, to cling to it, to gnaw it, and with a kind of acid we have, to crumble and dissolve it. Don't you remember that the very last year you rolled down two little grains of the rock? Well, every grain we make falls down; then the rains wash it into the little brook, and the brook carries it into the river, and the river raises it up, and as it overflows its bank, drops it just where the old soil is worn out, and the wheat needs new. The Nile thus carries down little particles from the mountains, and makes Egypt so fruitful."

"O! mother, how often can I gnaw off rock enough to raise a kernel of wheat?"

"Perhaps once in thirty years."

"O! what slow work! When will what you dig out this year raise wheat?"

"Perhaps five hundred years hence. God sees that there will be old men and little children upon earth then, and they will want bread; and so he has created us and placed us here to prepare soil, and get this rock ready to raise wheat. Thus he goes before, and provides, and makes even the poor little lichens useful; and if we do our duty, his smile will cheer us; and though we can do but little, a very little, yet that will do good to somebody."

The lichens stopped talking, but I did not stop thinking. What would my young reader have thought had he been there?—*Sunday School Times.*

SCIENTIFIC.

THE COLOR OF LIGHT.—The light of the sun is white. A very simple experiment demonstrates it. If, in the interior of a dark room, the solar light be received direct on a screen of white paper, after it has passed through a hole pierced in the shutter, the image of the sun on the paper, as is well known, will be a spot round and white. But this white light is not simple. It is composed of a multitude of colors or of tints which are themselves so many simple colors. This fact has been placed beyond doubt by a series of experiments varied in every form, but which, for the most part, are due to Newton.

Let us indicate the most conclusive: A triangular prism of flint glass is placed in the course of the solar rays, after their passage through the round hole in the shutter of the dark room, in such a manner that its edges are placed horizontally, and that the luminous pencil penetrates obliquely through one of its faces. Then you perceive upon the screen, instead of the round and white image of the sun, and at a certain distance above the point where it formed before the interposition of the screen, a bright elongated streak formed of a succession of extremely bright colors. It is this streak that is called the "solar spectrum."—*American Artisan.*

SOME years ago the astronomer royal proved, by the evidence of many years' observations at Greenwich Observatory, that there was no foundation for the popular belief that the changes of the moon produce a change in the wind. But the mass of mankind, and sailors especially, are still quite sure that the wind changes when the moon changes. Perhaps they will discover a hero in Mr. Park Harrison, a painstaking meteorologist, who has made it clear to the Astronomical Society that the heat reflected from the moon's surface does affect our atmosphere, and consequently our weather. Many persons have remarked that the sky is clear about the time of full moon. The explanation is that the reflected heat, being entirely absorbed by our atmospheric vapor, raises the temperature of the air above the clouds, which then evaporate more freely. The difference of temperature between the greatest and least amount of heat reflected from the moon is two degrees and a fraction only; yet, small as it is, it appears to be sufficient to produce the effect of clearing our atmosphere. Mr. Harrison is too diligent a worker not to carry his investigation further.—*Atheneum.*

SILK, muslin or other fibrous material may be coated with copper, silver or gold by electricity, if they be first dipped in a solution of nitrate of silver with ammonia, and then dried and exposed to a current of hydrogen gas. The ammonia must be sufficiently in excess to redissolve the precipitate. The fabric treated is coated in the usual manner.—*American Artisan.*

The Pontifical military almanac has just been distributed to the diplomatic body at Rome. In the papal army there are eight generals, twenty-four chaplains, and seven hundred officers, thus divided as to nationalities: four hundred and sixty-four Italians, one hundred and twenty-nine French, fifty-nine Swiss, nineteen Germans, twenty Belgians, nine Dutchmen and four English.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HYBRIDIZING GRAPES.

The analyses of grapes show us that a few days in the fall add greatly to the specific gravity of this fruit. It is found that the cause of this specific gravity is the formation of sugar, and that this sugar is not obtained at the expense of the acid, for in some cases the acid also increases. The few days also add aroma, flavor, and richness.

The process of hybridization is interesting. The grape opens its flower by a singular process, different from most other plants. We see the cherry, peach and apple expand their petals, and retain them with their white or red colors several days, but the grape has its petals so united at the top of the flower that, as it opens, the petals are drawn off from their attachment, and cast off in a sort of hood that falls to the ground, leaving the stamens and pistils naked. If there is any difficulty in making hybrids, it is the removal of this hood, which should be done as soon as it is loose, and before it is naturally thrown off, and so to do it as not to jar down the pollen of the stamens on the top of the pistil, for pollen is often seen to fall in a cascade of yellow particles, so heavy is it. Notwithstanding the apparent difficulty, the hood is easily removed by the forceps and scissors, no more delicate nor by a hand more steady than is required by the surgeon in many cases demanding his skill.

One circumstance is often noted, that is, that as soon as the hood of the petals is off, the top of the pistils begins to be covered with a minute globe of transparent fluid, beautifully clear and highly refractive, glistening like a dew drop on the top of the pistil. It takes usually from a few moments to an hour or two, according to the weather, for this minute globule to be perfected. No impregnation can take place unless this minute drop of fluid receives the pollen; this pollen falls upon, adheres to, and sinks into this minute drop; and as soon as a sufficient quantity has thus been received by this drop of fluid, it becomes turbid or milky, losing its transparency, and is drawn into certain pores or tubes, which are seen by their months, as roughness on the stigma, which is the enlarged portion on the top of the pistil. Thus, if the pollen is abundant, and the weather favorable, a few hours may suffice; if not, a day or two, or even the third day may be required to complete the impregnation. After the third day the drops of fluid are rarely seen and the top of the pistil is dry. But a rain may wash this drop off; and hence, there may be a large failure of grapes, though the drop is often renewed, at least once or twice, after an accident.

It will be seen, therefore, that it is quite possible to artificially sprinkle this drop with pollen from another plant at the right moment, so that, although the stamens are not cut away, the hybridization is surely done, for we have merely to dust thoroughly this minute drop, and preoccupy its whole capacity, and the work is complete, and in a few hours after the whole drop of fluid is drawn in and the top of the pistil is dry even before natural impregnation would have been completed. The successful hybridist needs to study well this drop of clear fluid on the top of the pistil. Failure can only take place under the following circumstances: The pollen may not be taken up by the drop of fluid; or it may be applied too soon, or too late, when the drop is partially dried up and a little milky, with pollen already absorbed.

Another circumstance to be noticed is that in a certain selected bunch of flowers all of them do not open on the same day, and all the drops are not matured on the pistils at once.

Early in the morning of the first day of the opening of the flowers, or soon after daylight, a few of the petal hoods fall and a few drops expand, but not many until the genial warmth of nine or ten o'clock is reached, which is the most favorable hour for hybridization. The operator then taking his stand by the bunch of flowers, cuts away those that have opened and expanded the drop fully, while he watches for the loosening of a number of petal hoods; these he immediately removes, either with fine forceps or the point of a fine scissors, his eye closely watching whether any other bursts and lets fall a stream of pollen upon the somewhat expanded globule. At this stage there is fear of pollen dust; it falls heavily and quickly. If the globule of the pistil has escaped this danger, the operator allows a moment to pass, that the others may expand or bend outward on their stems when he cuts them away. These he selects, and operates on as many flowers as he desires, or which open that morning. He now watches the maturing expansion of the minute globule on the top of each pistil, and as soon as they have acquired a full soundness, curving to the smaller base by which they rest on the pistils, he knows they are ready to receive the pollen artificially. On a favorable day this takes but a short time; in less favorable weather, hours may be needed, and in bad weather a day or two. But when the right moment has arrived, dust the globule freely, sprinkle it with an excess of pollen, then wait a few hours and see if the globule has lost its transparency, and is withdrawn down into the recess of the germ to perfect the seed of the future grape vine. If so, then the hybridization is complete; if not, the globule must be redusted every few hours while it is visible.

The seed planter needs this thousands of seeds, and these he must obtain; but the hybridist needs but a few seeds; each having acquired new and wonderful powers by the foreign pollen, thus he seeks but a few fertile pistils, and hence he should cut away the rest of the flowers that are unexpanded. The next morning he must examine the pistils again, and see if there are any globules yet clear and full, as sometimes they reappear the second day, and need another dusting with pollen.

For dusting, a small camel-hair brush is recommended. Let it be one-eighth of an inch in diameter, dry and dipped in an abundance of pollen; thus the inside of the brush will appear yellow, being filled with it. Now hold the brush a quarter of an inch above the minute globule on the pistil, and with a knife-blade, or other convenient instrument, jar the brush with taps, which will cause the pollen to fall freely on the globule, an assistant catching the surplus pollen in a small paper box below. Perhaps a more perfect duster would be a tube with a small aperture at the lower end, out of which the pollen can be shaken by tapping. As to the age of the pollen, we are informed that in the use of it in Europe for crosses, a month, or even two, does not impair its power or impregnating properties.

It is customary in Europe to get it from the old vinery, and use it within ten days, keeping it in a small paper box in a moderately damp condition till the paper you wish to operate upon has opened its flowers. Sometimes the pollen has been poured on the pistils, and the surplus caught, to be again poured over the pistil, or the brush has been wet, and as much pollen taken up as possible upon it, and the globule then fairly rubbed with the heavily charged brush. Any of these methods will be quite likely to be successful.—*New York Day Book.*

Gardening in Southern Louisiana.

SEPTEMBER.

But little can be done at gardening till September.

Gardens in July and August in this country are apt to be considerably neglected, and to become grassy. But something may be done in gardens every month in the year.

Those who have not dug their Irish potatoes should dig them. They keep well till the first hard frost by spreading them out on an outhouse floor, or on the dry ground, under a building that sets up two or more feet above the ground. Any dry, cool place will do if they are spread out thin.

Cabbage seeds should be sown in August and September. Old turf, thrown in a pile and well rotted, should be used, mixed with old manure and rotten leaves and fresh vegetable mould. Scatter a little moss over the seed bed, and keep the surface moist by watering it late in the evening. Never water in the morning.

Plant squashes, and snap and pole beans in rich and mellow soil, and after they come up keep the ground stirred around them to the depth of an inch. Always stir the soil as soon after a rain as the soil will pulverize.

Plant cow peas. They run to vines less, and produce more peas when planted late in the season.

Plant tomato seeds, in seed beds like cabbage seeds, for a second crop.

If the season prove favorable watermelon and muskmelon seeds may be planted this month, and produce healthy and good melons.

Sugar corn, and even the common corn of the country, may be planted this month and next, for roasting ears.

Lady peas may now be planted, and will do well.

On every fresh, new land, where brush piles have been burned, Dutch and ruta baga turnips may be sown on the full moon of this month, but on most soils they will be hard, woody, stunted and bitter if planted before September.—*Planters' Banner.*

THE WORLD'S FRIENDSHIPS.—One morning I found him quite alone. He bade me remark this: 'Formerly,' he said, 'when I was young scarcely any one passed my door, men or women, without calling to see me. To day, from that window, I observe them all go by, as formerly, but they enter no more.'—*Guizot on Lord Holland.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

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New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

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J M BONNELL,
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The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

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Having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful to use with them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lanterns from the small Hand to the large Station. FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also EDDIE'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, heated by coal oil; with many other useful and convenient articles.

Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.

Call and examine.

HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,
nly Between Natchez street and Times Office

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Ecce Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
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Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
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Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner of Canal and Carondelet Sts.

Open day and evening the entire year.

Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages

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Clergymen's sons and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price*. Students from the country can board with the principal.

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

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Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

☞ A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

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aug24 1y

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For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

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(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.*)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the centre-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

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THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING

STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Rosster, generally knows as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus doubling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
july6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetable Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENEIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3.00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

aep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

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(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building.)

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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

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The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

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Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

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The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to
O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cato & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES!

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets,

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 *East Second Street,*
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

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RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1820.)

Warerooms, Nos. 611 and 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 11th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

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AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of those Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

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Southern Methodist Publishing House

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PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail 1 25

NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin $1 00

"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker $5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt 6 50

ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans 2 00

BILL ARP 1 50

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Catalogues sent to all who request it.

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SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

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Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board of Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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FEB.							1
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MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
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AUG.							1
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NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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	29	30					
DEC.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has shown more animation since our last report, a fair amount of business having been done by wholesale dealers in dry goods, hardware, etc., and in the execution of country orders for groceries and other staple goods, and the movement in our leading staple being on a still more liberal scale, buyers for Great Britain and France having come forward with a good deal of spirit. In other prominent articles, however, there has been very little done, the sales of sugar having been confined to retail transactions, very little having been done in tobacco, and, notwithstanding more liberal receipts, operations in Western produce have been on a moderate scale, although holders have met the demand at lower prices.

We regret to notice a continuance of the previous showery weather, with a considerable fall of rain every day since our last report. The accounts from the interior are far more discouraging with regard to the cotton crop. The unfavorable news from country papers is even less discouraging than private correspondence. A cheerful letter is, in fact, exceptional. Nearly every planter and country merchant concurring in gloomy forebodings with regard to the ultimate result. Excessive rains, boll worms and army worms, and unsatisfactory picking are the subjects of general complaint, and many parties have already reduced their crop estimates.

The river remains about the same, being now twelve feet ten inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—Arrived since the 11th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 4,407 bales; Mobile, 439; Texas, 31; together, 4,877 bales. Cleared since the 11th instant for New York, 2,288 bales.

We left the cotton market, at the time of our last report, ruling at 22½ to 23c. for Low Middling, 23¼ to 23½c. for Middling, and 24c. for Strict Middling, since which, under more liberal receipts and the marked decline at Liverpool and New York, prices have given way three-fourths of a cent, a part of which, however, was recovered on Tuesday. On Saturday, factors responding to the decline at New York and Liverpool by corresponding concessions, and the reduction in price enabling foreign buyers to come forward more freely, the demand, although not general, evinced a good deal of spirit, and 1,450 bales changed hands at a falling off of three-fourths of a cent from Friday's quotations, Low Middling ruling at 22 to 22¼c., and Middling at 22½ to 22¾c., buyers for Great Britain, France and the North participating in the business. On Monday the movement continued with increased animation, and although a further decline was reported at New York and Liverpool, yet, owing to the desire of shippers to execute their foreign orders without delay, many anticipating that rainy weather and the discouraging accounts received from the country would cause a favorable reaction, prices, which ruled at the opening at inside figures, closed decidedly stiffer, factors raising their pretensions as the demand was developed. The business, at the same time, was on a still more liberal scale, amounting to 2,150 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with an active demand, and although factors asked higher rates, and a decline in both foreign and domestic exchange combined with stiffer prices to check the movement, yet the sales summed up 2,300 bales, embracing nearly all offering, at an average improvement of one fourth of a cent.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 5,900 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	21 to 22
Low Middling	22¼ to 22½
Middling	22¾ to 23
Strict Middling	— to 23½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	4877	
Arrived previously	8283—	13160
		15119
Exported past three days	2258	
Exported previously	2012—	4300
Stock on hand and on shipboard		10819

Sugar.—The market is dull and the sales are confined to lots of 5 to 15 hogsheads.

Molasses.—Cuba molasses is in good supply, but there is no demand. In the absence of sales of any importance for some time we omit quotations. There have been no arrivals since the 11th instant.

Flour.—The market has been dull and unsettled since our last report.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 15, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lh net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lh net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	— to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12 to 12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	60 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	15 00
Axes	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	20	21
East India	21½	23½
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs		1 25
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot		7 00
Crackers	8 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	47 00	55 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	48
Tallow		20
Adamantine	18	24
Star	17½	23½
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ hhl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton		10 00
Western, ₱ barrel		60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	13	16½
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	30	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 50	4 60
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
——St. Domingo	4½	4½
Pustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	10	25
Feathers, ₱ lb	85	90
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 80	
Herrings	60	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ hhl		24 00
——— No. 2		20 00
——— No. 3		13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine		7 25
Extra	7 50	13 50
Fine	6 50	
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb		16
Figs, Drum	18	
Dried Apples	6½	7
Currants, Zante	8	
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 50	4 60
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box		
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		15 00
Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 75	2 85
Canada	2 85	2 90
Oats	62	
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	1 07	1 10
Beans, ₱ bbl		
Hops, ₱ lb	20	40
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	21	22
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	24 00	26 00
Northern	20 00	
Louisiana	15 00	
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	19
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c.	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled		
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do		
Select, water rotted	6½	
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl.:		
Tar	2 25	4 50
Pitch	4 00	
Rosin A No. 1	2 75	4 00
No. 2	2 50	
No. 3	2 15	2 25
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon		40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 40	1 45
Coal Oil	41	42
in cases	48	52
Cotton Seed, Crude		80
Refined	1 00	
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western		
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		31 00
Prime Mess		
Hog, rnnnd. ₱ lb		
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb		
Do., canvassed	20	21
Sides	17	18
Shoulders	14½	
Green Shoulders		
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	
in kegs		22
Fair, in tierces		17
Butter, Northern	40	46
Western	27	35
Cheese, American	10	20
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 50	4 00
Onions	4 00	
Green Apples	3 50	4 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	3½	10½
India	10	10¼
Carolina		
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 50	2 60
from store	2 65	2 70
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 50	2 55
from store	2 40	2 45
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	13½	15½
Havana, White	15½	16
Yellow	13	15½
Brown	13	14
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Balling	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb		
Burry		
Louisiana, Native		
Texas, (Gal.) Merino		

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 36.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 688.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Commissioner Rollins has designated the store of William Marchant, 85 Front street, New York, as an export bonded warehouse for tobacco, under section seventy-three of the new tax law.

Surratt's counsel set forth amnesty in his defense, claiming safety for Surratt under that clause pardoning all who were not then under indictment for treason or felony in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. The counsel claim that Surratt, at that time, was under indictment at common law for murder, and not for treason or felony, and consequently entitled to the benefit of the proclamation. The prosecution demur and the argument is progressing.

A full cabinet present to day, except Browning.

Gen. Howard received a report of the Camilla riot, which he communicated to the Secretary of War. Subsequently Schofield had a prolonged interview with the President on the subject; details not transpired.

Butler yesterday filed papers in the House relative to the Kimberly suit, claiming that it was a breach of his privileges as a member of the House.

The special plea in the Surratt case was argued all day and will be resumed to-morrow.

Rollins was before the Committee on Retrenchment to day, explaining the hitch in the supervisorship.

OWEN'S SOUND, Canada, Sept. 22.—John Robinson, formerly of New Orleans, and four others, started for Cooper's Island ten days ago. One of the party was found dead on White Cloud Island. The fate of the others is unknown.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The aldermen have voted a reception to Gen. McClellan, on the Governor's room, on his arrival.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 22.—The Senate to-day suspended for six months Senator Leslie, white, for alleged contempt. Leslie is Republican, but votes with the Democrats on questions of color.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The House passed a bill, by 112 to 30, appointing the first Tuesday in November for the Congressional election.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—A fearful riot occurred at Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county, Georgia, last Saturday. The following is the statement of the sheriff of Mitchell county, sworn to by himself and other prominent citizens It is addressed to the members of the Legislature: "On Saturday, 19th instant, it was made known to the citizens of Camilla that Jno. Murphy, of Albany, Georgia, had issued a circular, and secretly circulated some among colored men of this county, ordering them to bring their arms with them to a political meeting advertised for that day at this place; the information was corroborated by statements made by Robt. Cochran, sr.; Thos. Jones, and others, who came from the road in the direction of Albany, stating that armed negroes were assembling in large numbers at China Grove Church, waiting for the delegation from Albany, headed by said Murphy, and Pearce, candidate for Congress, who were to be the speakers for the occasion. At the request of the citizens, M. J. Poore, sheriff, with committee of six other citizens, went out to meet said procession, and to protest against armed negroes being marched in procession in our town, and to state to them distinctly that if they would put down their arms no objection would be made to their entering town and holding their political meeting. The sheriff delivered this message to Murphy and Pearce, leaders of the procession, and they replied that they had nothing to do with those armed men, the guns belonged to them, and they were in the habit of carrying them wherever they went. The sheriff replied that as a peace officer it was his duty under the law to forbid the assemblage of armed men at political meetings, and assured them that if they entered town with their music and banners, followed by armed men as they then were, that there would be a breach of the peace, and he would not be responsible for consequences.—Shortly afterward the column moved in town in regular order, headed by Pearce, candidate for Congress, and one Putney, white, in a buggy, armed with a double-barrel shot gun, a Spencer rifle and two pistols, with a quantity of ammunition, as was afterward ascertained; next a four-horse wagon containing a band and a number of armed negroes; next followed the column of negro men on foot, between three and four hundred, attended by about twenty mounted outsiders; at least one-half, if not two thirds, were armed with guns, and most of them with pistols; music playing, and the crowd noisy and threatening in their conduct; Murphy and one Philip Joiner, negro, in a buggy in the rear. As the head of the column approached the square one of our citizens, Jas. Johns, who was intoxicated, approached within a few feet of the column and ordered the music to stop, which was not obeyed. The column moved on, and when about twenty steps from Johns his gun was fired, whether intentionally or unintentionally is not known, but it was pointed in a different direction, and the contents struck the ground about twelve feet from him. The column thereupon fired a volley, some of the shots at Johns, but most of them in the direction of Maples' store, thirty or forty steps from the column, at which place there were a number of our citizens. Immediately about twenty of our citizens sprang to their arms and fired into the column, by which two negroes were killed and a number, unknown, wounded. The negroes immediately broke to a thick cluster of timber one hundred yards north of the court house. At this point there was an attempt made by Pearce to rally his routed forces. Our citizens, to the number of about thirty, part of them mounted, immediately made a charge and completely routed the whole force; Pearce fleeing through the woods and fields, and Murphy and Phil. Joiner escaping in a buggy up the road toward Albany. Seven negroes were killed. From the best information we have been able to procure, between thirty and forty were wounded, all of whom have been properly cared for."

It is a source of deep regret that the calamitous consequences of this affair fell exclusively upon the poor deluded negroes, led on by wicked white men, Murphy, Pearce and Putney, who made good their escape in the hour of danger with but little injury to themselves. This sad result is to be attributed more to the sharpness and shrewdness of those gallant leaders in effecting their escape than to want of intention on the part of our people. We hereby disavow any purpose or intent on the part of ourselves or our citizens to violate the law or peace of the State in what was done. We were willing, and so expressed ourselves to these leaders, for them to hold their political meeting at the court house in our town if the negroes were disarmed, but we did think and still think that it was our duty to obey orders of the sheriff as a civil officer of this State, in breaking up this unlawful assemblage. We felt that as their numbers vastly exceeded that of our citizens present, that if this meeting had taken place, that the lives of our wives and children would be at the mercy of an infuriated mob.

While the consequences are to be regretted, and we do not boast of what was done by our people, we feel that they have but discharged a painful duty imposed upon them by wicked and corrupt white men, now engaged in leading astray into acts of lawlessness the colored people of our country. We appeal to the law-making powers of Georgia, and the lawful authorities of the United States government to check the progress of these strolling criminals that are prowling about the homes and disturbing the peace and quiet of our war stricken people. The foregoing statements from military and civil authorities give full particulars of the riot. The Governor addressed a letter to the Legislature, recommending that the President be petitioned for troops. The matter is being considered to-day.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The following report is from Judge Vason and Mr Johnson, who were requested by Maj. Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to investigate the Camilla affair:

"To the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia:

"We left Camilla this day at noon; all was quiet, and no apprehension was felt of further trouble. The action of the citizens was under the orders of the sheriff. They acted as his posse in the whole affair. The negroes in the country are all quiet. No bad feeling exists between them and the whites growing out of the affair. But few negroes were present except those in the procession. No necessity exists for any additional force to protect white or black. The wounded negroes are well cared for, and have the sympathy of the whites.

"The whole difficulty originated in the right claimed by Murphy, Pearce and Putney to carry negroes into a political meeting with arms. The sheriff disputed the right, and insisted that under the proclamation of the Governor and the law, it was his duty as a civil officer to prevent it. No excitement exists in Albany.

"D. A. VASON.
"T. H. JOHNSON."

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Hon. John Quincy Adams accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church South.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1868.

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South commenced its forty-eighth annual session in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 9th inst., Bishop Pierce presiding. Rev. T. F. Vanmeter, secretary.

ALL ALIVE.

Not a single death has occurred among the ministers composing this Conference during the past year. It is rare that this record can be made, rarer yet that no case of illness or declining health is reported to require a previously effective man to be left without appointment or placed on the supernumerary or superannuated list. All, save a few who have been for years aged, and infirm or invalid, are ready to enter upon another year of effective labor.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of ministers is unusually large. Of the effective ministers all but one are present, and several of the aged superannuates are here, their venerable persons and gray hair reminding us of the times that are past, and of the host with whom they were associated in young manhood, that 'have crossed the flood,' and are with the saints.

There are also present a number of local preachers, men who have no pastoral charge or connection with the Conference, but serve the church as occasion requires in their respective neighborhoods, without fee or reward. Very many valuable men of this kind there are in Kentucky.

There are also present, as members of the Conference, a score or more of lay delegates.

Each presiding elder's district, of which there are seven in the Conference, is entitled to four delegates, elected from among the laity, one of whom may be a local preacher. This new feature of Southern Methodism seems to be generally regarded with favor. The lay delegation is composed of solid, substantial men, farmers, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, merchants, etc. They are generally quiet working men, and seem disinclined to participate in Conference discussions, though occasionally one is heard speaking with force and effect.

There are also present numerous lay visitors, men who feel an interest in Conference deliberations, and come up to spend a week or a few days on this occasion of annual interest in the church. Not a few of the visitors are ladies. Among those are a number of wives of ministers, who, after the cares and privations of a conference year, come with their husbands to enjoy the annual convocation—its social, ecclesiastical and spiritual interests.

Of clerical visitors from other Conferences there have been quite a number present. From the Louisville Conference Revs. J. H. Linn, W. H. Anderson, J. A. Henderson, A. H. Redford, J. F. Redford, D. S. Campbell, S. W. Speer, R. Deering, J. S. Malone, D Morton and J. W. Cunningham. From the Tennessee Conference Rev. R. A. Young, D. D., who came to attend to the interests of the Board of Domestic Missions, in the absence of Dr. McFerrin, its secretary. From the Georgia Conference we have Rev. L. Pierce, D. D., the father of Bishop Pierce. Dr. Pierce is eighty-four years old, and has been sixty-four years a minister of the Gospel, having joined the South Carolina Conference in Charleston, in 1804. He is a slender man, with white hair, erect form, unimpaired mind, and a clear, ringing voice, that may be heard as far and distinctly as that of the most perfect speaker in young manhood or mature years. There is such a strong resemblance between the bishop and his father, as preachers, that a person while hearing one is continually reminded of the other. The venerable preacher is now on his first visit to Kentucky. He has been somewhat an invalid during this visit to Frankfort, but has preached twice, to the delight of large audiences.

BUSINESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The business of the Conference has been conducted with dispatch and harmony. Great good feeling has prevailed throughout the session. Pending the consideration of questions and reports introduced, spicy debates have occurred, which have added interest to the proceedings, alike to visitors and members.

A CLEAR RECORD.

The names of all the ministers were called, and their character examined and passed. No accusation affecting the ministerial character of any one was heard of.

LOCATED.

Only one who has retired from the Conference by location, viz: J. T. S. Smith, who was granted a location at his own request.

ADMITTED ON TRIAL.

The following has been received into the Conference on trial: D. G. B. Demaree.

READMITTED.

The following, who were formerly members of the Conference, but have for some time sustained a local relation, were readmitted to the Conference: E. F. Buckner and Morris Evans.

TRANSFERS.

The following have been received by transfer from other Conferences to the Kentucky Conference: J. W. Cunningham, from the Louisville Conference; G. L. Staley, from the Tennessee Conference; D. P. Simpson, from the North Carolina Conference; J. H. Bruner, from the Holston Conference.

The following were transferred to other Conferences:

E. P. Buckner, to West Virginia Conference; R. A. Holland, Baltimore Conference, and stationed at Trinity Church; R. Hargreve, transferred to Tennessee Conference; P. L. Henderson to Louisville Conference.

CLOSE OF SESSION.

The session closed on Tuesday night. Below is the list of appointments for the ensuing year:

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

Lexington District.—G. W. Merritt, P. E; Lexington, S. X. Hall; Fayette Mission, to be supplied; Frankfort, H. A. M. Henderson; Versailles and Mortonsville, D. A. Beardsley; Georgetown, W. McD. Abbett; Nicholasville, J. H. Bruner; Jessamine, W. C. Campbell; Winchester and Ebenezer, W. F. Poynter; Mount Sterling, D. B. Cooper; Greenwich, T. J. Dodd; Leesburg, W. B. Kavanaugh; New Columbus, H. H. Kavanaugh, jr.; Paris, W. F. Taylor; North Middletown and Mt. Zion, J. W. Fitch; Agent American Bible Society, G. S. Savage.

Harrodsburg District.—T. P. C. Shelman, P. E; Harrodsburg, N. G. Berryman; Lawrenceburg, D. H. Marriman; Anderson Mission, to be supplied; Perryville and Standford, Morris Evans; Perryville Circuit, W. B. Godbey; Washington Mission, to be supplied; Mackville, W. F. Vaughn; Danville, J. C. Morris; Bryantsville, to be supplied; Madison, W. R. Johnson; Richmond and Providence, C. T. Widney; Lancaster, J. E. Letton; President Harmonia College, W. B. Godbey;

Shelbyville District.—D. Welburn, P. E.; Shelbyville, G. L. Staley; Shelby Circuit, I. J. Godley; Taylorsville, W. T. Benton; Bloomfield, G. T. Gould; Lagrange, T. B. Cook and J. M. Tydings; Bedford, S Strother; Milton, F. W. Noland; Carrollton, H. A. C. Walker; Newcastle, J. C. Minor and W. H. H. Ditler; Simpsonville, T. F. Vanmeter; Jacksouville, to be supplied; Lockport, to be supplied.

Covington District—C. W. Miller, P. E; Covington, H. P. Walker; Newport, J. W. Cunningham; Alexandria, B. F. Sedwick; Falmouth, R. Lancaster; Foster, J. B. Locke; Oddville, W. H. Winter; Millersburg, J. R. Deering; Bourbon, to be supplied; Cynthiana, J. W. Wightman; Warsaw, E. L. Southgate, B. F. Bristow; Williamstown, G. W. Smith; Downingville, J. C. Crow; Burlington, T. P. A. Bibb; Kenton, O. Long; Kentucky Wesleyan University, Charles Taylor, president; H. W. Abbott, professor; R. Hiner, agent.

Maysville District.—T. N. Ralston, P. E.; Maysville, J. Rand; Washington and Germantown, J. P. Simpson; Minerva and Dover, Brooksville and Augusta, H. R. Coleman and G. B. Poage, supernumerary; Shannon and Sardis, P. H. Hoffman; Mount Olivet and Mount Tabor, W. D. Power; Flemingsburg, Tilton and Cloverhill, W. H. Parker; Carlisle and Cassady, S. L. Robertson; Irvinesville, M. Mann; Sharpsburg and Bethel, Wm. Bickers; Owingsville and Mount Pleasant, N. G. Robinson; Poplar Plains and Hillsboro, P. E. Kavanaugh; Orangeburg and Mount Carmel, to be supplied; Vanceburg and Concord, D. G. B. Demaree.

West Liberty District.—E. Johnson, P. E; Stanton and Irvine, A. Minor; Campton Mission, to be supplied; West Liberty, D. G. Turner; Prestonburg, to be supplied; Piketon, to be supplied; Morehead Mission, L. C. Waters; West Liberty Academy, R. Hurt, agent.

Somerset District.—T. G. Bosley, P. E.; Somerset, W. J. Snively; Fishing Creek Mission, to be supplied; Cumberland Mission, to be supplied; London and Barbourville, L. W. Piggott; Pulaski Mission, to be supplied; Booneville and Proctor Mission, R. A. Holden.—*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

MINISTERING SPIRITS.

Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?—HEB. i, 14.

Dr. Doddridge had once a remarkable dream, in which he saw spread out before him a series of pictures, in which he recognized his own past history. Many things which had before perplexed and surprised him were now made clear by the view he had of the ministering angels and their thousand offices of love to him; now breathing on his lips, when an infant, as the little life seemed just ebbing out; now bearing him up in their arms to break a dangerous fall, which would otherwise have cost him his life. Whatever origin the dream may have had, it dwelt on his mind with peculiar sweetness ever afterward, and was no doubt part of God's plan for development and growth in grace. Ah, what a comforting assurance, in times of trouble and danger, is the thought that "the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them!"

ONIONS AND EPIDEMICS.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes that paper: "In the spring of 1849 I was in charge of one hundred men on shipboard, with the cholera among the men. We had onions, which a number of the men ate freely. Those who did so were soon attacked, and nearly all died. As soon as I made this discovery their use was forbidden. After mature reflection I came to the conclusion that onions should never be eaten during the prevalence of epidemics, for the reason that they absorb the virus and communicate the disease, and that the proper use for them is sliced and placed in the sick-room, and replaced with fresh ones every few hours. It is a well established fact that onions will extract the poison of snakes; this I personally know. Some kinds of mud will do the same. After maintaining the foregoing opinion for eighteen years, I have found the following well attested: Onions placed in the room where there is small-pox will blister, and decomposo with great rapidity; not only so, but will prevent the spread of the disease. I think as a disinfectant they have no equal, when properly used; but keep them out of the stomach."

LOST TIME.—Let any man pass an evening in vacant idleness, or even in reading some silly tale, and compare the state of his mind when he goes to sleep, or gets up next morning, with its state some other day, when he has spent a few hours in going through the proofs, by facts and reasoning, of some of the great doctrines in natural science, learning truths wholly new to him, and satisfying himself, by careful examination, of the grounds on which known truths rest, so as to be not only acquainted with the doctrines themselves, but able to show why he believes them, and to prove before others that they are true, and he will find great difference between looking back upon time unprofitably wasted and time spent in self-improvement. He will feel, in one case, listless and dissatisfied; in the other case he will enjoy a proud consciousness of having, by his own exertions, become a wiser, and therefore a more exalted nature.—*Brougham.*

MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT WALKS OF LIFE.—It is announced that in England, whilst the poor marry, the well-to-do avoid marriage to such an extent that two women in every five of the whole number of English women are unmarried, and the total of those unmarried amounts to the great number of 1,527,000. In London 41 per cent. of the women of marriageable age are spinsters, and in five English counties there are 45 per cent.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1868.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The act "to protect all persons in their civil and public rights" was read by the secretary. The bill was adopted by sections and passed without amendments or debate, and now only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law. It reads as follows:

By R. H. Isabelle, of Orleans:

"An act to protect all persons in their civil and public rights.

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That all persons, without regard to race, color or previous condition, shall enjoy equal rights and privileges in their traveling and being entertained upon any conveyance of a public character, or place of public resort, or any place of business where a license is required, in this State.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons commanding any steam or sailing vessel or water craft, plying in this State, to make any distinction on board of any of the above mentioned vessels, to refuse accommodation on account of race or color.

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons conducting or controlling any railroad company, stage line, or vehicles, to make any distinction, or refuse accommodation to any person or persons on account of race or color.

"SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred ($100) dollars, and not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, recoverable before any competent tribunal in this State, or imprisoned not less than three (3) months, and not exceeding one (1) year.

"SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all acts, parts of acts, and ordinances in force in this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed and of non effect.

"SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall go into effect from and after its passage."

This bill was reported back to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee by a tie vote favorable and unfavorable.

Mr. Campbell (Rad.) called for the reading of the first section, and then moved its adoption.

Mr. Pollard (colored) seconded the motion.

Mr. Blackman called for the ayes and nays.

The following is the vote: Yeas—Messrs. Campbell, Darrell, Francois, (colored,) Kelso, (colored,) Pollard, (colored,) Lewis, Lynch, Monnettee, (colored,) Packard, Piachback, (colored,) Pollard, (colored,) Ray, Whitney, Wilcox and Williams—15.

Nays—Messrs. Bacon, Beares, (Rep.,) Blackman, Braughn, Day, Egan, Foute and Jewell, F. L.—8.

A close observer of faces would have noticed that the Senators of all classes were voting upon no ordinary subject. Those of the Democrats were flushed with indignation, and their eyes brightened occasionally with angry flashes; those of the Radicals bore a similar resemblance, but from a different cause, known only to themselves. Those of more moderate views became by turns red and pale—in some cases pale even to ghastliness. The features of *one* were almost purple during the whole time of the passage of the bill, and when he raised his eyes they had a singularly bright and lurid glow. The face of *another* (a Radical) appeared swollen, and was covered with large red blotches. Those of the colored members were the most composed of any, and beyond the fact that Mr. Pollard seconded every motion of Mr. Campbell in a firm voice, and all voted in a similar manner, with a brightening eye, nothing further could be observed.

The President (Mr. Dunn) acted precisely as on any other occasion. Once or twice he rose from his chair and walked to and fro upon the platform. But this he often does on the reading or action of any ordinary bill.

When the bill finally passed there was a loud murmur from and swaying of the masses in the closely packed lobbies, but no sign of any trouble whatever. Four-fifths, at least, of those there were colored. The murmuring and motion in the lobbies continuing, the President used his gavel and called for order, which he instantly obtained.

DON'T open your purse too hastily or too wide—or your mouth either.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

Jesus and his church are one:
Blessed, holy union!
Strangely, mystically wed;
They the members, he the Head.

How, then, should each Christian strive
Lovingly to act and live,
So that neither deed nor word
Grieve his dear and coming Lord!

Uniformity, we know,
Is not found in aught below;
Union should, however, prove
To the world Christ's law of love:

'Twas for this the Saviour pray'd,
Ere to cruel death betray'd;
This he gave us as the sign:
Men should own his truth divine:

Dearest Lord, thy people teach
Love and union each with each;
That no strivings vex their breast,
But the strife to serve thee best.

Whatsoever name they bear,
Shepherded beneath whose care,
Gather'd in whatever fold,
In what lesser name enroll'd;

If, blest Lord, they love but thee,
Each shall be most dear to me;
Nor shall differing thoughts impart
Strangeness to my hand or heart.

Ah! from thee we live too far—
Therefore so apart we are;
Sad confession! this is why
Christians feel unbrotherly.

Draw us nearer, every one,
Lord of love and union;
Nearer to thyself—then we
Nearer each to each shall be.

LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

NUMBER FOUR.

Mr. Editor: Knowing that my farmer friends in the South are at present especially interested in this country, and being myself especially interested in them, I shall devote another letter to details pertaining to their particular calling.

The cost of living is a matter of importance. What of that? I kept house awhile in San Francisco, and am now doing the same in Stockton, living entirely from the market and grocery stores. In San Francisco house-rent is a heavy item of expense. Good houses, with from five to ten rooms, conveniently situated, can be rented at from $25 to $75 per month. A great many single persons and small families, and those who expect to remain in the city but a short time, rent rooms—one, two or three—ready furnished, and board at a restaurant, or keep house in their rooms. Rooms for this purpose can be had, all over the city, at from $10 to $15 a room. Table expenses, both in San Francisco and Stockton, are less than anywhere in Alabama. The very best flour is $8 a barrel, hams and lard the same as in Alabama, and vegetables very cheap. Fuel is cheaper than one would suppose—$10 a cord for wood, sawed as small as you please and brought to your door. Servants' hire is from $10 to $40 per month, according to the quality of the servant—the lowest price being for a Chinese boy, and the highest for an experienced cook and house servant. But Californians do not deal much in servants, and immigrants will soon learn the same lesson. I believe washing and ironing—in which business the Chinese have a monopoly, and do it beautifully—is the dearest thing I have found in California—from $1 50 to $3 per dozen. By the use of washing fluids, machines and patent wringers it is easy to save this expense, which California ladies do. In Stockton house-rent is much cheaper than in San Francisco, but other expenses are much the same.—Here good residences, with yard and garden, can be had for from $12 to $25 per month. But what of general merchandise expenses? Just a little cheaper, taken all in all, than in Alabama—only you must bear in mind that the currency here is gold and silver.

Let the farmer remember, however, that these expenses to the city resident are no expense, but profit, to him. What will be the cost of living to him in the country? I may reply: after the first year almost nothing. He raises everything, and in the most extreme abundance, with comparatively little labor—of what we have already spoken. Horses, hogs and cows cost almost nothing to keep and fatten. Such elegant blue milk and beautiful white butter as I used to eat in Alabama are unknown here. I have seen clover growing two feet high by the fence along the roadside, which becomes cured hay when the dry season sets in, and remains good all the summer. As soon as the rainy season begins the fresh green grasses come, and remain all winter. Of course the cows keep fat, and give milk quite naturally and kindly. Such beets and turnips and cabbages, such Irish potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, etc., to say nothing of the wonderful quantity of fruit, as I have seen here, growing in the natural soil. I never saw produced by the best gardeners in Alabama.

A gentleman took me through his garden, in which were Irish potatoes yielding a great quantity, corn growing as thick as millet, and various other vegetables well matured, and assured me that some of them had been worked but once, and the potatoes not at all, since they were planted. This peculiar and wonderful dry season obviates the necessity for frequent workings. But to all these vegetables, instead of work, you must give water. "Ah!" say my Alabama friends, "that is worse still." But the Californian does everything by machinery, and renders it easy. He puts down his bored well, from fifty to one hundred feet deep, in the highest spot of his garden, fixes his pump, erects his wind mill, opens little trenches, and the work is done. Every evening before sunset, while the pleasant sea breeze is coming in, he unchains his wind mill, and it waters all his yard and garden, while he looks after his stock.—The cost of these wells and mills I judge to be quite moderate, from the fact that they are on every lot—the poor as well as the rich have them—and some as many as three and four on a few acres. The supply of water is inexhaustible. Stockton is called the City of Wind Mills.

Another item of interest to the farmer is the cost of building and fencing. At this place, and I suppose at any wharf on the river, lumber is $15 a thousand, and shingles $5 a thousand. Houses are built in the new way, using very little heavy lumber, and with half the amount of carpenter work. All kinds of building is cheaper than in Alabama, as far as I am able to judge, and I have taken pains to find out.

As to fencing: My farmer friends must remember that in this valley the lands are level, and all suitable for cultivation. When a man purchases a tract he incloses it all in one fence, and has probably but one cross fence. As hogs are not allowed to run at large, fences are only made to keep off the cattle, and these are not jumpers, having no need to steal in order to get a good living. In the country, the fences I have seen were made of but three rails, the lower one placed one and a half or two feet from the ground. The rails are thick boards or slabs nailed to posts. In some districts fences are not used, as every farmer takes care of his own stock.

Fuel sometimes has to be hauled ten miles, but it is done in the summer, when the roads are hard, and, as they are level, immense loads are put on. Labor is worth from $2 to $3 a day, which seems very high. But think a moment. You pay a negro, in Alabama, fifty cents a day to plow with one mule, running one furrow. In California your hired man drives from four to six mules or horses, running as many furrows, or drawing a machine which harrows, sows and covers the seed all at once, or he labors at a machine which threshes and sacks one thousand bushels of wheat per day. Of course you can pay him well, and be well paid yourself. I have heard of nothing in California that is not done by machinery, and, what is more, these people have either invented their own machines or improved old ones.—Of all things, however, nothing has so interested me as the fine teams constantly passing my door. From ten to twenty mules, horses or oxen in one team, drawing three or four large wagons in a train, all conducted by one driver! Now how much wheat suppose you one of these trains carries to market? Remember that the country is level and the roads hard.—From forty to seventy thousand pounds! It is a daily occurrence at the Stockton wharf, for one large wagon to unload from sixteen to twenty-four thousand lbs. Think of three hundred bushels of wheat on one wagon! These are cheap California railroads.—Mules and horses used on farms are very cheap, bringing from $40 to $100 for the best native stock.

With such a soil, such a climate, and such facilities for agriculture, you can begin to understand how the farmers of California, though they constitute only about one-fifth of her population, can feed the entire population, with its constant increase by immigration, and then ship a surplus of ten millions of bushels, at rates cheap enough to compete with the New York and European markets, and supply, to a large extent, China, Chile, Australia, New Zealand, Central America, New York and England.

Jesse Wood.

Stockton, Cal., Aug. 6, 1868.

CONFERENCE LIFE INSURANCE.

IS IT RIGHT?—BEST PLAN.—OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Editor: The first question asked by a number of earnest, thinking men, when you present to an ecclesiastical body a *modus operandi* by which to secure a sum of money for any object, is: "Is it right?" Of Conference life assurance I very unhesitatingly say, *it is*. And not only right, but of such importance as to demand some very serious thinking, involving, as it does, the weal of those whom God has separated from the enriching pursuits of life, in order that they may go forth, unentangled with the cares of life, to preach his Gospel to a perishing world. Indeed, the time seems to me to have come when something of this sort must be done. Ministers must cease preaching, or bring, by neglecting the necessary provision for their families, that most unenviable curse upon themselves of being "worse than an infidel."

In order to understand this subject still further—to know whether it is right or not—it is simply necessary to ask whether or not there is something else answering to the end for which this is proposed. I answer, nothing.

1. Preachers' Aid Society.—This proposes to help them live, but not to take care of their families when they are dead. It could afford no greater help than by paying the fees of ministers in the proposed society as they became due.

2. The Conference Fund.—This is contingent on the crops, the state of religion, the *collecting* tact of the preacher, and the illiberality of the selfish nature to which you appeal. It does not mete out half a competency to its beneficiaries, and there is actual suffering among the women and children of deceased ministers on that account.

3. Endowment Societies.—These are supported by contributions, and as there is little or no return to the contributors, men only give to such enterprises "as they are moved by the Holy Ghost." Hence these cannot be worked successfully. Who is to keep up the endowment fund? All the objections above alleged are applicable here.

4. All other plans, not making it the interest of the donors to support them, are a mere farce, as observation has repeatedly demonstrated.

The primary design of life insurance companies was to benefit the assured, without enriching the stockholders.

Among the Parliamentary acts of England is one enacted in the reign of Queen Anne, from the preamble of which I make the following quotation: "It will be of singular use and relief to many families by providing for great numbers of widows and orphans who might probably be otherwise left wholly destitute of a maintainance by the death of those on whom they depend." This is a part of the charter of the oldest life insurance company in the world. It was organized A. D. 1706, and called the Perpetual Assurance Office. In this the fees were £5 per annum, and the maximum two thousand members. The £10,000 was annually divided among the nominees of the deceased members. The charter of this company further declared the society to have been gotten up "in order to provide for their wives, children and other relations, after a more easy, certain and advantageous method than any that hath hitherto been thought of;" and its success soon showed the importance of running the enterprise further than "hath hitherto been thought of," and it was followed up by the organization of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, A. D. 1720, and this by the Equitable Society in 1762. Up to 1762 the object had been one of charity, but the Equitable Society made it one of profit by introducing the groundwork of the present system—mortality tables and proportionate fees. The principles of the Equitable are much preferable to the Perpetual, if we were able to run it. There is much more gain by it, *i. e.*, to the stockholders, but no more to the assured. The Equitable took the benefits from the poor, and I now propose to give it back to them so improved as that the rich will admire it. "Is it right?" God has put his church in charge of the interests of his cause, that we may manage the affairs thereof discreetly. Do we clear our skirts of this high responsibility as long as we have one nerve unstrained? We cannot manage the church without means. This is God's plan. His plans are practical and expedient. He wills that we work all expedients when practical, and hence we argue that this is the will of the Lord, for it is a practical expedient. It is right.

Whether or not the plan proposed is the best plan remains to be seen. We say nothing of its legality. The Discipline gives to each Conference its own way about raising funds.

Having Class A, Class B, etc., the maximum in each to be $5,000, or A $1,000, B $2,000, etc., up to $5,000 in Class E, the expenses will be counted up from the "Carlisle table of mortality" at one per cent., or one death every year out of one hundred persons assured. Thus, 1,000, less 10, yearly: $1 x 10 = 10, $10 x ¼ = 2 50, and 10 = $12 50 per annum on each $1,000 assured. On 5,000, $62 50 per annum will cover the expenses, or nearly so.

Any man can afford $62 50 per annum to secure the certainty of leaving his wife and children in possession of $5,000 when he is dead. Half of us pay that much for tobacco, cigars, etc. The payments can be made, and made easily. Very respectfully,

J. A. Parker.

Milton, September 8, 1868.

What Luther Loved.—Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet—a dog he had brought from Wartburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood on the table before him. He worked at his desk for days together, without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stagnate, he took his guitar with him to the porch, and there executed some musical fantasy, (for he was a skillful musician,) when the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after a summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed, Luther did not hesitate to say that, after theology, music was the first of arts. "Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great, gnarled man had a heart tender as a woman's.

BROOKHAVEN DIST. MEETING.

Mr. Editor: The district meeting of Brookhaven district, Mississippi Conference, was held August 27th, 28th and 29th, at Crystal Springs. No bishop being present, and in the absence of the presiding elder, who was sick, Rev. B. Jones was chosen president. Rev. J. W. McNeil was appointed secretary.

The following committees were appointed: 1. Finance. 2. State of the Church. 3. Education. 4. Religious Interest of the Colored People. 5. Sunday Schools. 6. Camp Meetings. Two plans on finance were submitted—one for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased preachers, the other to insure a competency for the ministry in the regular work. As both these plans are of great importance to the church at this time, and as you have published the former, which is the same adopted at the Jackson district meeting, presented by J. C. Kitrell, I ask of you to publish the other also, hoping that, even if neither of them are adopted, they may be at least suggestive of some plan or plans which may meet the objects in view.

The following is the plan and a brief synopsis of the resolutions recommended by the various committees and adopted by the meeting:

The following plan of finance was adopted by the Brookhaven district meeting, to be reported to the ensuing session of the Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

Whereas, The Mississippi Conference, at its last session, requested the several district meetings, to be held within its bounds, to draft a financial plan to be reported to the next session of said Conference; and

Whereas, The object contemplated by said Conference is the equitable administration of the law of the church, as contained in our excellent Book of Discipline, pp. 248-9, which makes it the duty of the boards of stewards of the stations, circuits and missions respectively to estimate the salaries of those appointed to labor among them; provided that said boards of stewards shall feel themselves bound to afford them a competent support; therefore

Resolved, That the stewardship of the church be and they are hereby advised that a competency implies not only the bread and meat question, or how much is necessary to sustain animal life, but also the means of keeping up a suitable outfit for the work and social positions to which they—the preachers and their families—are divinely appointed, and of educating their children up to the standard of respectability and usefulness in the church and in the world.

Resolved, That the membership of the church be and they are hereby advised that, in voluntarily becoming such, they assumed all the moral obligations of that relation, and that to ignore them afterwards is to forfeit their rights to church privileges.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the boards of stewards, respectively, not only to estimate the sums necessary to defray expenses, but also obtain a list of the names of the entire membership within their respective divisions of the work, and assess each one according to his or her known ability to meet the demand; and subsequently to present said assessment for acceptance, modification or rejection, as the case may be, requiring, however, of those, if any, who ignore the obligation, their reason or reasons for so doing.

Resolved, That the stewards shall further be required to collect one-fourth of the amount stipulated, and pay over the same to the respective claimants at the beginning of each quarter, or as soon there-after as practicable, so that they may go about their work without embarrassment, or having to cast about for the means of a bare subsistence.

Resolved, That delinquency on the part of the stewards, or refusal on the part of the membership, without good and sufficient reasons, shall be considered ground of censure, no man having a right to ignore moral obligation without forfeiture.

Resolved, That in the event the above plan is not carried into effect within a reasonable time after the preachers reach their respective stations, they shall be at liberty to and justifiable in devoting whatever proportion of their time may be requisite to supply the church's lack of service toward them.

Respectfully submitted.

B. B. Whittington.
H. F. Johnson.

The Committee on Education offered a resolution, recommending that we both patronize and give of our means to free Whitworth College from debt and supply it with useful apparatus.

Revs. B. Jones and H. F. Johnson were appointed a committee to collect information, by correspondence and otherwise, in reference to establishing an agricultural and horticultural school within the bounds of this district.

Revs. L. R. Redding, B. Jones and H. F. Johnson were appointed a committee to receive donations, collections, etc., and to examine applicants as to their call to the ministry, and to make such appropriations to the education of young men for the ministry as they may judge proper.

Revs. A. B. Nicholson and G. F. Thomson were appointed agents to collect money for the ministerial fund in this district.

The Committee on the State of the Church presented a resolution requesting that the ministry and lay members of this district meeting will at once gird on their armor, make proof of our ministry, enter zealously upon the work of God, and pray for a mighty outpouring of the Spirit, and a revival of God's work and word throughout this district.

From the report on Sunday Schools: It was resolved that, in order to awaken a deeper feeling in this interest of the church, each preacher be requested to organize Sabbath schools at each of his appointments, and to preach at least once every six months upon the importance of Sunday schools and the religious training of children.

It was resolved that the plan of collecting twenty-five cents from each member for the purpose of paying for the publication of the Conference minutes be adopted.

Hazlehurst was appointed as the place to hold a conference for the colored people this year.

It was resolved that this district meeting unanimously request that there be no change in the time of holding the Mississippi Conference.

It was agreed upon that our next district meeting be held at the time and place appointed by the presiding elder of the district.

J. W. McNeil, *Secretary*.

September 10, 1868.

Earnest Preaching.—I have been reading an article on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, in Montauban *Revue Theologique*, written by Adolphe Monod. It is one of the best things I ever read on the subject. He makes elocution to depend on the inward conception and feeling. The work must begin from within.

The great reason why we have so little good preaching is that we have so little piety. To be eloquent one must be earnest; he must not only act as if he were in earnest, or try to be in earnest, but be in earnest, or he cannot be effective.

We have loud and vehement, we have smooth and graceful, we have splendid and elaborate preaching, but very little that is earnest. One man who so feels for the souls of his hearers as to be ready to weep over them, will assuredly make himself felt. This is what makes him effective—he really feels what he says. This made Cookman eloquent. This especially was the charm of Summerfield, above all men I ever heard. We must aim, therefore, at high degrees of warmth in our religious exercises, if we would make an impression upon the public mind. Oh! that the preachers we have were inspired with greater zeal! Without any increase of numbers, the very men we now have, if actuated with burning zeal for God, might work a mighty reformation in our country.—*J. W. Alexander.*

To hear, to understand and to bring forth fruit, are the three grand evidences of a genuine believer.—*Dr. A. Clarke.*

MEEKNESS.

When, for some little insult given,
My angry passions rise,
I'll think how Jesus came from heaven
And bore his injuries.

He was insulted every day,
Though all his words were kind;
But nothing men could do or say
Disturbed his heavenly mind.

Not all the wicked scoffs he heard
Against the truths he taught,
Excited one reviling word,
Or one revengeful thought.

And when upon the cross he bled,
With all his foes in view,
"Father, forgive them," Jesus said,
"They know not what they do."

Dear Saviour, may I learn of thee
My temper to amend;
But speak that pardoning word for me
Whenever I offend.

MY GUIDE.

I know not the way I am going,
But well do I know my Guide!
With a childlike trust do I give my hand
To the mighty Friend by my side;
And she only thing that I say to him,
As he takes it, is—"*Hold it fast;*
Suffer me not to lose the way,
And lead me home at last."

As when some helpless wanderer,
Alone in some unknown land,
Tells the guide his destined place of rest,
And leaves all else in his hand;
'Tis home, 'tis home that I wish to reach,
He who guides me may choose the way,
And little I care what path I take,
When nearer home each day.

WOODVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 12, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I believe it has grown into a custom, fixed as law, for committees appointed by Conference to attend examinations in the institutions of learning, in any way connected with the church, to report to the public through one of the journals, and I abide by the custom.

It was made my duty to attend the examination of the Woodville Seminary, at Woodville, Wilkinson county, Mississippi. This institution has been for several years under the control of Rev. W. T. J. Sullivan—has struggled and has lived. The design of building up an educational establishment in that retired and healthful village is not new to its cultivated and hospitable people. More than thirty years ago a school for female education, intended to take rank with any in the land, was inaugurated, and did a noble work. With many it was paroxysmal, and the few who steadily determined to sustain it for a time gave way.

Fortunately the great moving spirit of the enterprise has been spared beyond his four score years, and his princely Christian generosity has never abandoned the long-cherished desire to build and sustain a school worthy of the patronage of the public. Such is the Woodville Seminary.

The public quickly estimate the worth of a school by the general appearance of the pupils, and the mutual bearing of teachers and pupils. Schools are prepared for examination, and on extraordinary occasions the best appearances are expected. But art finds itself baffled in an attempt to reverse the order of a year's discipline by the industrious manipulations of a day. There will be constraint—a something unnatural. One feature of the exhibition struck me with great force—the pupils seemed at home and had some one to care for them. Whether this came of home influences, or is attributable to the discipline of the institution, I cannot say. But I had never seen it so signally displayed as here. The examinations—the compositions, the performances in music—gave signs of interest, culture and improvement.

There were two graduates, Miss Wailes and Miss Sims. Their examinations were very thorough, embracing a course of study as complete as will be found anywhere in the country; and although somewhat accustomed to these examinations, I never witnessed one which seemed to be conducted so entirely without special preparation, nor one which exhibited more of individuality in the pupil. There was an independence of thought, a force and distinctness of explanation I have never seen surpassed.

Butler's Analogy came in the course of study. They had studied it. They were examined without set questions, and the large and intelligent audience did not conceal its delight as the answers were given, each in her own language, and the processes of reasoning were followed out with an accuracy and thoroughness which demonstrated perfect familiarity with the thought of that profound work.

The compositions were in good style and good taste—clearly thought and elegantly written.

I can safely recommend this school to those having daughters or wards to be educated. Dr. Sullivan is assisted by teachers of long experience, alive to their work, and conscientious in its performance.

The location, buildings and appliances offer inducements, and the character of Dr. Sullivan and the board of trustees is an ample guarantee that pupils sent to Woodville Seminary shall be educated.

W. H. WATKINS.

JACKSONVILLE DIST. MEETING.

MR. EDITOR: The Jacksonville district meeting, Montgomery Conference, was held at Oxford, Alabama, on the 28th of August, 1868. The attendance was full, and all the stations, circuits and missions were represented by the preachers in charge, except one, who was detained by affliction. The churches were well represented by lay delegates.

The meeting was opened with appropriate religious services by Rev. F. T. J. Brandon. Rev. L. M. Wilson, presiding elder, occupied the chair. William H. Thornton and Rev. Brace Hamp were appointed secretaries. The meeting proceeded to the appointment of committees on the following subjects of interest to the church:

1. The Spiritual Condition of the Church. 2. Sabbath Schools. 3. Support of the Ministry. 4. Missions. 5. The Relation of the Colored People to the Church. 6. The Literature of the Church. 7. Temperance. 8. The Condition of Church Property and Church Extension. 9. The Bible Cause. 10. Revivals. 11. Family Religion. 12. Church Music. 13. Education.

The reports of all the committees were full of interest and Christian spirit. We can only notice them briefly:

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The committee reports the churches in a state of peace and good order, with evidences of spiritual improvement, and deplores the prevailing neglect of class meetings. Accompanying the report was a resolution, recommending that every means be used to encourage our members to attend punctually the class and other social meetings of the church, and pray earnestly around the family altar for an increase of spiritual influence.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The committee reports an increased interest in this cause, and the people are becoming alive to the importance of Sabbath schools.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

The report shows a deficiency in this important duty, and urges a greater effort on the part of stewards and members.

MISSIONS.

A greater interest is taken in this cause, and more money is being raised for it.

RELATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

This report says that our interests, in a measure, and their temporal and eternal welfare, in a still greater degree, depend upon our efforts to enlighten and instruct them. It suggests that we should not relax our efforts, but rather increase our labor for their salvation.

CHURCH LITERATURE.

The committee recommends the circulating and reading of our books and periodicals, and that every family take one of our church papers.

TEMPERANCE.

The committee regret to find a disposition in different sections to convert fruit into brandy. They presented the following resolutions:

1. That we will discourage, by precept and example, the distillation, sale and use of spirituous liquors as a beverage.

2. That the preachers be requested to preach to their congregations on the evils of intemperance.

3. That we regard the distillation and vending of ardent spirits, save for medical and mechanical purposes, as standing in the same category as the use of it as a beverage, and that pastors be required to exercise discipline on this point.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The property of the church is well secured and in good condition.

THE BIBLE.

There are four well organized Bible societies within the bounds of the district. The preachers and pastors are requested to take up collections for the benefit of these societies.

REVIVALS.

There are evidences of a revival of God's work in many parts of the district, and great reason to hope that there will be a larger measure of revival influence poured out upon the church before the close of the year.

FAMILY RELIGION.

There is great neglect of this duty, and many in the church who do not pray in their families nor converse with and advise their children upon the subject of religion, but indulge them in playing drafts, dominoes, cards, dancing, etc. The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That we do not tolerate the indulgence of any member of our church engaging in any games, such as playing at billiards, cards, dice, dominoes, and attending dancing parties, circuses and theaters.

2. That we earnestly recommend all the heads of families in our church to have prayers in the family, night and morning, and never neglect secret prayer, at least three times a day.

3. That we insist on all the preachers in the district, local and traveling, to recommend and preach on the subject of family religion often.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The report deplores the want of interest in this subject, and insists that our people cultivate vocal music.

EDUCATION.

The committee reports an increased interest in the education of the children throughout the district, and recommends that our people educate their children as far as possible.

The meeting was one of great interest and profit to all. It was characterized by great harmony and good feeling, and left a protracted meeting there of much interest and promise. Many mourners were at the altar, and there were some accessions to the church.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, for their kindness and hospitality, were adopted. Mumford is the place appointed for holding the next meeting.

WM. H. THORNTON, *Secretary.*

Baptist Fellowship in England.

"A Baptist minister" thus writes to the London *Spectator*:

"In your impression of last Saturday you ask, 'Is it, or is it not, true, that while Mr. Spurgeon could ask the Dean [of Canterbury] to preach in the Tabernacle, he could not give him the sacrament under pain of instant expulsion?' I am happy in being able to reply, in terms of your question, that 'it is not true.' The communion table at the Tabernacle, and in a multitude of Baptist churches besides, would be as open to the dean as the pulpit; and there is no authority, either secular or sacred, that would dream of visiting with 'expulsion' the Baptist minister who might so construe the rule of Christian brotherhood.

"It is not to be denied, of course, that many Baptists still hold the ritualistic theory of the necessity of baptism (by immersion on a profession of faith) as a preliminary to communion at the Lord's table; but the chief culture, intelligence and influence of the body—probably the numerical superiority—are on the other side, the belief being constantly avowed and acted upon that nothing should be imposed as a term of communion which is not also a term of salvation, and that the man who is good enough for Christ is good enough for Christ's church.

"That such opinions and practice are not incompatible with the legal status of Baptist churches was decided some years ago in the Vice Chancellor's Court, (*re* St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich,) and there are not many congregations (though Mr. Spurgeon's does not go so far) in which, while Baptist teaching is maintained, a credible profession of faith in Christ, quite irrespective of baptismal views, admits, not to the sacramental table only, but to all the rights of membership. In other words, the 'Baptist' community becomes purely and simply 'congregational;' so conforming most nearly, as some of us take leave to think, to the ideal of the holy Catholic church.

"I venture, without Mr. Spurgeon's knowledge, to trouble you with this explanation, as in the coming ecclesiastical discussions it is right that the position of every Christian community should be accurately defined and understood, and have the honor to remain, sir, etc."

NEEDLES.—Needles were first made in London by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Queen Mary. He died without imparting the secret of his art. The art was recovered in 1565. Elias Growse first taught the English to make needles, but the art was again recovered by Christopher Greening, who settled at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire. Needles are now chiefly made at Redditch, in Worcestershire, in Derbyshire, and in and near Birmingham.

IF you let trouble sit upon your soul like a hen on her nest, you may expect the hatching of a large brood.

HE who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessaries.

LIFE IN JAPAN.

Japanese books are printed from wooden blocks, metal type being unknown, on thin paper, one side of the sheet only being used. The leaf is double and the edges uncut; and the letters are arranged in vertical columns, beginning, like Hebrew, at the right hand side of the page, and, as we should call it, at the end of the book. The covers are generally very plain, made of dark colored paper, somewhat thicker than the interior sheets; and the gilding which is put on the outside, on the edges of our books, generally adorns the inside of the cover, and what may be termed the fly-leaves, in regular patches. The origin of the art of printing is lost in the obscurity of distant ages; it has been handed down from one generation to another without any trustworthy record of its discovery being preserved.

Cheap common books are often badly printed, the characters being indistinct and blurred, a defect frequently arising unless special care is taken when printing from wooden blocks. Mind your stops, an injunction so often enforced on English juveniles, cannot be needed in Japan, where punctuation is rarely used. A simple alphabet is also wanting, various systems being in use, according to the style of literature. For instance, ordinary works, romances, histories, etc., are written in characters of a comparatively easy nature, representing syllables. Songs and popular poems have these easy syllabic characters mingled with others of a more complex kind. Works of science, religious treatises, some dictionaries and prefaces, are written in ideographic characters, *i. e.*, characters representing ideas, not sounds, derived from the Chinese alphabet; and in many cases these are easily read and understood by educated Chinamen. In others only the roots of the words are given in ideographic signs, the Japanese inflections being written in the syllabic character, and the Japanese arrangement of words followed, which renders such sentences almost unintelligible to one who has studied Chinese only. When the pure Chinese character, or a modification of it, is made use of, this has often a running commentary at the side in Japanese cursive writing as an explanation of the text. There is also a system made use of only by the priests, called Bou-zi. Inscriptions on tombs and altars are engraved in these characters. Signatures and seal inscriptions are frequently written in a peculiar style of Chinese writing. All these diversities of method create difficulty and confusion, and render the printed literature very puzzling to a learner, whether native or foreign. They result chiefly from the adoption of a foreign system adapted to a language that admits of few changes or inflections, and the incorporation of it with one which possesses many grammatical variations.

The Japanese dictionaries contain more than 38,000 characters, each of which has a name derived from the corrupted pronunciation of the original Chinese; this is of one syllable, in accordance with the spirit of the Chinese language, and to this is added several words of Japanese origin which translate it into the vernacular.

Pictures cut in wood have been also used to illustrate the text for many centuries; and printing in colors, an art of late development in Europe, has been practiced in Japan during many ages. Specimens of printing in colors have been brought to England, and the colors are brilliant without being gaudy, the drawing is somewhat rude and conventional, and the perspective imperfect; but there is a certain life and animation in the figures and scenes which redeem them from being mere caricatures.

Periodicals are issued at certain intervals, giving tales and narratives in parts. As yet this system has not been extended to works of instruction or to newspapers. The power of the press is entirely undeveloped, public opinion being formed only by the interchange of ideas at the baths and other places frequented by the common people. Books and pictures are inexpensive, and booksellers' shops numerous; they appear to have plenty of customers.

Of late the habits and manners of foreigners have afforded a fertile topic for the native artist and author. Pictures of ladies in bright colored dresses, with largely developed crinolines, carrying parasols, may be seen in the shop windows; and naval captains in bright uniforms and gilt buttons are favorite subjects for representation. Sewing machines and pianos, christening, wedding and dinner parties, children playing at tip-cap and hoop, and everything European, at all strange or new, are seized upon and depicted with sufficient accuracy to render them recognizable.

Japanese writing is very free and flowing, and well deserves the term "cursive," which is usually applied to it. Like printing, it is in vertical columns, commencing at the right hand side of the page. Although this method of writing does not appear to admit of so much variety in the shape of the letters as the horizontal system, it is very rapidly done, and looks very characteristic. It is difficult for a student to decipher, as a very curious style is adopted, and the variations of handwriting always cause written characters to be less easily intelligible than printed matter. Pens and ink are, of course, not used; a brush, consisting of a nicely arranged bunch of hair, finely pointed, in a bamboo handle, is passed along a stone, on which some Indian ink has been rubbed down with water. The writing paper is porous, and easily receives and retains the character lightly and rapidly painted on it by the writer.

That which renders it difficult to speak and write Japanese correctly is, that the phraseology varies according to the position in life and relationship of the person addressed. A Japanese lady, when conversing with her female relatives, uses a different choice of words from what she would do were she speaking either to her male relatives or to her servants. To fail or to misplace these expressions betrays a want of refinement and education which is instantly discoverable by the practiced ear; and thus one may be well acquainted with the colloquial language of the common people, and yet be unable to address those of higher rank.

In reference to writing, it may be mentioned that post offices exist in all Japanese towns and cities, except Jeddo, the capital of the Tycoon. The postage of a letter from Simonosaki to Jeddo (for letters are received there, though there is no public office whence they can be dispatched) is five tempos (about seven pence half-penny.) The distance is over two hundred miles; therefore the tariff is not much higher than what our fathers used to pay. In a country where money is worth so much as it is in Japan, it is sufficiently high to prevent a very large correspondence being carried on, but this means of communication is always available.—*Leisure Hours.*

"The Horrors of Andersonville."

EVIDENCE SHOWING GRANT HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM.

We have for a few days past been making faithful inquiry into the question as to who originated and enforced the policy of leaving Federal soldiers, taken by the enemy, to starve and rot in rebel prison pens, and have at last struck upon evidence that appears to remove all doubt. The evidence, we are glad to say, is of a character and comes from a source that at once carries conviction and relieves us of any liability to suspicion of unfairness that might otherwise be entertained by our Republican friends. We find it in the documentary evidence of the immaculate authority, the "Committee on the Conduct of the War," in a report made to that body by the chief of the impeachment managers, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler. The position occupied by Gen. Butler at this time, in the eyes of the Radical party of the country, especially adds great weight to his testimony and serves to give additional importance and interest to the subject under consideration.

In his report Gen. Butler recites the facts concerning the disagreement about the exchange of prisoners existing when he was intrusted with the duties of commissioner by the Secretary of War, in December, 1863. He succeeded during the following three months, after much trouble, in arranging a basis of exchange, man for man and officer for officer, with the rebel commissioner, Mr. Ould, with whom he held conference at Fortress Monroe. He then says:

"Mr. Ould left on the 31st of March with the understanding that I would get authority and information from my government, by which all disputed points possible could be adjusted, and would then confer with him further, either meeting him at City Point or elsewhere for that purpose. In the meantime the exchanges of sick and wounded and special exchanges should go on.

"Lieut. Gen. Grant visited Fortress Monroe on the 1st of April, being the first time I had ever met him.

"To him the state of the negotiations as to exchange was verbally communicated, and most emphatic verbal directions were received from the lieutenant general not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him."

On the 14th of April Gen. Butler received a telegram from Gen. Grant at Washington, stating that the whole subject of exchange of prisoners had been referred to him, as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1864—11 P. M.

MAJ. GEN. BUTLER: Your report respecting negotiations with Commissioner Ould for the exchange of prisoners of war has been referred to me by my orders.

Until examined by me, and my orders thereon are received by you, decline all further demonstrations.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Six days later, after Gen. Grant had "examined," he sent a long telegram to Gen. Butler, stating that he had been empowered to "give such instructions, as I may deem proper," and he gave instructions, of which Gen. Butler says:

"Of course these instructions, in the then state of negotiations, rendered any further exchange impossible, and retaliation useless."

General Butler says he then made an effort to have the sick and wounded excepted, so that they might be exchanged, and he received the following telegram in reply:

WASHINGTON, 2.30 P. M., April 30, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER: Receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities will send you, but send no more in exchange.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Upon this extraordinary "instruction" General Butler remarks as follows:

"To obtain delivery of even sick and wounded prisoners without any return would be a somewhat difficult operation, save that the enemy, by giving us our sick and wounded in their hands, we retained all the rebel sick and wounded in ours, burdened us with care and cost of all the sick and wounded on both sides—an operation of which it is difficult to see the strategic value, and only to be defended because of its humanity in rescuing our wounded from the destitution and suffering permitted to them by the Confederates.

"In August the question of exchanging prisoners was again up, the rebel commissioners having renewed the offer to give up man for man and officer for officer. But General Grant, interposed, and in a telegram to General Butler, dated City Point, August 18, 1864, says:

"On the subject of exchange I differ with Gen. Hitchcock; it is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us, directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those men caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here."

Here we have a full and free avowal that the leaving of tens of thousands of poor Federal soldiers, whose patriotism and bravery carried them to the front of battle, to starve and rot and die in rebel prison pens, was a matter of studied policy—a part of the tactics by which Gen. Grant made war upon the rebellion. And the people will remember that while this inhuman policy was being mercilessly carried out they were told by the government and by the organs of the administration that the whole difficulty about the exchange was on the part of the rebels—that our government was willing and anxious to get our poor fellows out of the jaws of the terrible death that awaited them in the rebel prisons, but could not. The duplicity was in keeping with the worse than barbarity.

Gen. Butler concludes his report in these words:

"The great importance of the questions, the fearful responsibility for the many thousand lives which, by the refusal to exchange, were sacrificed by the most cruel forms of death, from cold, starvation and pestilence, of the prison pens of Raleigh and Andersonville, being more than all the British soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon; the anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, wives, to know the exigency which this terrible, and perhaps, as it may have seemed to them, useless and unnecessary destruction of those dear to them, by horrible deaths, each and all have compelled me to this exposition, so that it may be seen that these lives were spent as a part of the system of attack upon the rebellion, devised by the wisdom of the general-in-chief of the armies to depletion, depending upon our superior numbers to win the victory at last."

The loyal mourners will doubtless derive solace from this fact, and appreciate all the more highly the genius which conceived the plan and the success won at so great a cost.

It is Gen. Butler, chief manager of impeachment and leader of the Radical party, now supporting Gen. Grant for the Presidency, who states these facts and makes this criticism upon the originator and executor of the policy of sacrificing, uselessly and unnecessarily, more lives than the British lost in all their wars with Napoleon. We have nothing to add.—*Rochester Union.*

SLANDER is the revenge of a coward, and dissimulation his defence.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* **Post Office Order,** DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise*—beginning on the eleventh of July. Our losses by mail have been very heavy of late. Send the money forward, and send it in the safest way.

NOTICE.

A DISTRICT MEETING of the official members and preachers, local and traveling, of the NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT will be held in Carondelet street church, New Orleans, on the third Saturday and Sabbath in October. By the rule of the Louisiana Conference four delegates will be elected at this meeting.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Notices of District Meetings on Hand, Waiting Their Turn.

1. Ouachita district, Louisiana Conference.

2. Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference.

3. Camden district, Montgomery Conference. Correction, also explanation.

4. Montgomery district, Montgomery Conference.

Some of these documents are long, but a little delay in publication cannot materially affect their interest.

REVIVALS.

By a letter from Rev. T. Cameron we learn that the Lord is blessing his people and converting sinners on Green circuit, Mobile Conference. "About one hundred have professed religion during the present year."

Dr. Parker has just concluded an excellent meeting at Felicity street church, in this city, at which some thirty persons have professed religion. A large class meeting has been formed out of these new members, which meets in force every Monday evening, and is led by the pastor himself. Some of the members of the church have been greatly strengthened, and some soundly converted during the progress of the meeting.

Centenary College of Louisiana.

On the first Monday of October this institute begins its fall session. A letter from the president, Dr. Watkins, written half a month since, has just come to hand, and calls our attention to the fact. The promise of a fair crop is cheering up all the institutions of our church. We believe that the long night is about to break. Send the boys forward; tell them that the money may give out any day, and long before the year ends they may have to come home. We'll engage for it, the boy who lives but a day at a time will improve his college hours. Send them forward.

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE YEAR.

The Annual Conferences are at hand. With them the financial year of the circuit closes—so says the Discipline. It may be that the annual sheaf, which we have been making up, has not yet been laid upon the altar; before binding it we have been waiting to see what sort of a corn crop, or cotton, or sugar we shall be blessed with. This holding back in order to see what the Lord is going to do may be returned upon us by the "Lord of the harvest." He may hold back until it can be seen what *we* are going to do. If we were to gauge our offerings by our sins, rather than by our crops, the income of the church could be counted on with much more certainty. Unfortunately, neither the amount of our crops nor of our sins are taken as the measure of our annual tribute; but the extent of our gratitude.

And this, one would think, a very safe basis for expecting a large income to God's house. Very little may have been gathered from the field, and the flock may have yielded a small increase, but in every other direction God's mercy may have been abundant. A dear child may have escaped the jaws of death by restored health, or experienced a still greater deliverance in the pardon of sin; or the Holy Spirit may have enriched us forever, and by one life-creating touch opened in our own hearts a fountain of perpetual joy. The greatest year of a man's life may be the leanest one in his temporal affairs—his dealings with man the very opposite of his dealings with God. To have made the acquaintance of a good man, to have had an old enmity healed, to have confidence fully restored when it has been disturbed, the triumphant death of a friend, or the birth of a welcome babe—these are to be reckoned as the substantial benefits of the year, more than "the increase of corn and wine."

It must have been some such extended view of the mercies of God that moved the poor widow to "cast in all that she had." She had no glowing field of rich grain, no suddenly increased merchandise, nor secure hoard for the time of the winter. It was not for showers, or sunshine, or spring, or reaper, that she presented her gift, but for love, and faith and grace. These made her passing rich; and she sought only for some adequate method of acknowledgment. Any other harvest than that of grace is a very poor reliance for a collection. The floods of gold which wave in the valleys yield oftentimes not one drop to God. Revivals avail more than the fruits of the earth in unlocking the grasp of selfishness. The mighty Spirit of him who "gave himself," who, "though rich, became poor," can alone open the covetous bosom.

Our church has fallen into a bad habit of regulating her charities after the seasons. Every claim is pressed upon the attention and conscience, nearly at one and the same time. The missionary enterprise, the support of widows, orphans and superannuated preachers, the Bible cause—these are urged at the very time when extra efforts should be made to pay our bishops and the preachers. We have plenty of wisdom in every other direction but in that of church finances. There we are as simple as children!—"ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth"—a very Jannes and Jambres. Well, so be it, if our people will so have it; only let the preacher bring these collections all in, the great and the small, the foreign and the domestic, not forgetting, at the peril of a good conscience, the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work.

This year may determine the future ministerial career of many a good man. Worn down by his struggles for subsistence, made necessary by the events and circumstances of the past two years, it will largely depend on the stewards of the circuit whether he can ever take another appointment at the hands of the bishop. Let all the people come up to the help of the Lord, to the support of a self-sacrificing ministry!

FEARS FOR THE NEGRO.

The most intense disturbers of the country that we know of are the religious organs of the Republican party. The *Advocates*, as a matter of course, deprecate the terrible result which they are hourly trying to depict and secure. They give notice of the highly inflammatory condition of the South, and predict war, a return of rebellion, and the restoration of slavery!—if the Democratic party comes into power. The New York *Methodist* hends a startling editorial with *Rebellion Resurgent*. "What," exclaims the editor, "would be the effect of restoration of power to the leaders of the late rebellion? We answer promptly: 'In substance, slavery.'"

We think the brother should take breath after that labored opinion. A man must be driven to extremity, indeed, who finds it necessary to announce so great an absurdity. The truth is that, for political changes, he sadly misses the old issue. Alas! the negro is really free. "Free"—indeed! He is a judge, a legislator, a governor, a senator! This freedman, whom the *Methodist* thinks will go back into the Dred. Scott and Uncle Tom condition, has found his summit level in an elevation which makes one negro politically equal to ten white men. The four millions of blacks in the Southern States elect twenty United States Senators; the four millions of white people in the State of New York elect two. And yet here is a white citizen of that State professing alarm lest the negro should be reenslaved! It occurs to us that his own present political enslavement should have his first concern. He can afford to bewail the possible future of the negro hereafter.

The negro is now free. Let us rest on that awhile. So tremendous a success should rejoice in a long transport. Why mar the joy of ages with dismal forebodings of the possible or the impossible? So is it with unhappy mortals, whose fate is never to realize a present good. The long howl of the Abolitionist finally overtook its prey, and was quieted in long draughts of the blood of the slaveholder. This huge triumph of pure liberty over the "sum of all villainies" was made doubly sure in the death, North and South, of five hundred thousand white men. For every negro enfranchised one white man has perished on the field or in the hospital. Is that negro now still insecure, and is the price of his freedom so dear that the world, to secure it, is again about to lay down the precious life of another white man? We can assure the *Methodist* that the South will never spill another drop of her blood in any other interest than that of the freedom of her own sons. Negroes have become to her what we believe they have to the masses of the white men of the North—important only as they disturb and prevent the peace of the country.

The cry that the liberty of the negro is in danger will no longer rally the taxpayers of this country. Twenty-six hundred millions of dollars, the calamity of unborn generations of white men, is full enough to have paid for that boon. That much will never be paid again—no, not if it were to free all Africa. The Abolition fanatic may make the most of this triumph. Neither South nor North will ever afford him another. No amount of philanthropic alarm, pretended or real, will ever again rally the masses to bankrupt themselves for the benefit of the black man. Even New England could scarcely afford to sacrifice the bonds she has to secure any more liberty to any living thing.

We think, therefore, that the cry of this Radical editor will find little response in the people of the North. They are prepared to hear with comparative indifference, if not with approval, that the negroes have been ousted from the legislative halls of Georgia; that they have been quelled in their armed gatherings in Louisiana; and that white men are asserting, throughout the South, that pre-eminence over the black in the control of their own affairs which of right belongs to them. The great body of voting white men in the United States have fully learnt what allowance to make for the various cries of the fanatic—that he regorges his spleen daily with the two words, *rebellion* and *slavery*.

THE DEMOCRATIC DISPLAY OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

This grand welcome to the St. Louis delegation was sublime in its expression. It presented a living line of fire as far as the eye could reach. If the *working* power of these clubs bears any proportion to their numbers, or the gorgeousness of their processions, there can be but one opinion as to the vote of Louisiana in November. The *Picayune* gives an excellent notice of the affair, from which we take the following:

About seven o'clock a bomb was fired from the Clay Statue, which was the signal for the clubs to light their torches. They had previously assumed their respective positions without lights. At eight o'clock, or a little after, the signal for the advance was given, and the clubs began to wheel into line, forming as they advanced—a spectacle whose brilliancy was only equaled by the splendid display of the 29th ult.

Innumerable torchlights, blazing in the air, and casting far over street and housetop a gorgeous illumination, appeared to the unaccustomed observer a line of fire, extending as far as the eye could reach. Houses wreathed and hung with flowers, their porticos and galleries flashing with jets of gas flame, formed into many a curious design, added a picturesque effect to a pageant unsurpassed by any previous demonstration. Lighted by this illumination, club after club filed past in a line fully five miles in length. On banquette and gallery, from every available point of observation, multitudes of people watched the splendid array and cheered them as they passed. As on a former occasion, the population of the city was literally out of doors.

Every one had friends, every family a representative in that long line. A feeling, too, of patriotism was dominant among them. They recognized in this display the kindly feelings of a sister city stretching forth a hand of encouragement to a people long suffering and oppressed.

Every generous impulse of their hearts responded to it; and thus, with handkerchiefs waving and the bright smiles of the beautiful and good to cheer them, the procession commenced its march. It was such an one as did honor to the occasion, as made a fitting welcome to the representatives of their great sister city. Composed, as it was, of every organized Democratic club in our municipal limits, and exceeding one hundred and twenty five in number, white and colored, it reflected the popular sentiments and actual politics of our people.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAPE COD AND ALL ALONG SHORE STORIES. By Charles Nordhoff. New York: Harper & Bros., 1868; 12mo., pp. 235.

One of the worst attempts at story-telling we have met with. The style is vulgar and blustering. The author affects to be humorous, and presents the public—to use one of his own elegancies—"a small basket of stale eggs"—in fact, a collection of several poor pieces from *Harper's Magazine*. For sale by G. W. Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

SET RIGHT.

MILTON, September 7, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Please correct two errors in the plan for a "CONFERENCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," published in the ADVOCATE of September 5th:

At the end of Art. 5, Sec. 2, for "Art. 6, Sec. 2," insert "Art. 7, Sec. 1."

In the third paragraph from bottom, read "The maximum should be five thousand *members*," not five thousand *dollars*.

The week of prayer resulted in a considerable revival in the church.

Your's truly,

J. A. PARKER.

THE sinner can do many things which the Christian does, while the Christian does some things which the sinner cannot do.

EGOTISM is a mere burning of personal incense, in which the egotist is at once altar, priest, censor and divinity.

IT were better to perish by a violent death than to live so as to cause one of Christ's little ones to stumble.

THE CALDRON.

The Opelousas *Journal* of the 19th brings a detailed statement of the alarm in St. Landry parish:

On Sunday last greater excitement prevailed in Opelousas, and several miles around, than at any time since the war. This was the day fixed by the negroes for a meeting at Washington, six miles from here. Several hundred of them, many being armed with revolvers, formed in procession here and moved toward Washington. In this procession was one or two wagons loaded with guns. We have heard it stated that they had a large number of axes and hatchets, freshly ground and sharpened for the occasion. About 11 o'clock, while our citizens were quietly at church, a report was circulated in town that the negroes and citizens of Washington were fighting at the bridge which crosses the Bayou Carron into that place.

Considering the threats and incendiary speeches that had been made by the negroes at a meeting here the preceding Sunday, and the fact of their taking a wagon or two of guns and axes with them, it was thought this report might be true, especially as it was made by a Radical negro who went out with the crowd and had hastily returned. The churches were immediately deserted, the timid among the females frightened, and negro women sought protection from their friends among the whites. Those who were not armed immediately armed themselves, and the town was soon ready to defend itself and render assistance to Washington. The report subsequently proved to be incorrect.

During the afternoon organized bodies of armed whites arrived in town from the south, and by the close of the day the whole country for many miles south and west of Opelousas was armed and in motion. The day passed away without the shedding of blood, but we confidently believe that, owing to the excitement which prevailed, had a shot been fired by either party, it would have been the bloodiest in the history of St. Landry.

The negroes went to Washington with the evident intention of bullying and insulting the citizens of that place. Radicalism had been declining there and many negroes turned Democrats. By this meeting of five or six hundred armed men they expected to recover their lost sheep by operating on their fears, and to insult and intimidate the whites. In this large body of negroes, Republicans so-called, there was but one solitary white man—Emmerson Bently, editor of the St. Landry *Progress*.

That the negroes failed to bring about a conflict, and wind up their course in blood, was owing to the prudence and determination of the whites not to have a collision with them, except in self-defence. But where two races are living together, and one is eternally threatening to destroy the lives and property of the other, and is actually taking steps to execute these threats, it cannot be expected that peace will last forever.

The events of last Sunday have had one good effect: the whites who were not armed before are armed now.

For eight full years—yes, for twelve of them—an immense body of people have been exhorting, entreating, inciting and leading the negroes of the South to imbrue their hands in the murder of men, women and children. In this, attempt John Brown and Helper were backed by sixty Congressmen, but each failed. Afterward the policy was adopted as a war measure, and Gens. Sherman and Sheridan showed the negroes, by example, how it ought to be done. But the good sense and the good nature of these people prevailed over evil counsel, though it was presented and urged on them as the price of their freedom. During the entire war no body of slaves was to be found who ran against their master or mistress or the little children. The colored man had been too well instructed in Christianity and was by far too enlightened to be capable of such fiend-like conduct. Every principle of virtue forbade it. This persistent resistance to that unnatural hate which immersed the whole land in ruin and blood was rewarded, as it deserved to be, by a just Providence: the colored man found himself free—free without one wrong blow of his own.

Ever since the war the same demoniac counsels have pursued the freedman. He has been organized, armed, drilled and sworn in. Midnight conclaves and incendiary addresses, from the vilest creatures that could be supposed to spring from war's refuse, have added their force to excite him to some dreadful fulfillment of the long prophesied vengeance. Amid the ravings of the emissary of the Radicals the colored man has brandished his weapon, sung "John Brown," and looked wolfish; but as soon as the coast was clear he has returned to the old place, to his 'possum and his banjo—a philosopher worthy of the school of Talleyrand. We must not forget all this in our estimate of the present. The negro says more than he means, because the party in power expects him to say something, and he is too wise a politician not to catch the breeze.

It does look all around the horizon as if even the good-natured negro was about to take fire of incendiary white men. But the distress of the Radical party, just now, is immense. Something must be done, either in Tennessee, Arkansas, Georgia, the Carolinas or Louisiana, or the fire of the conflict between North and South will go out. It, therefore, stirs the caldron and heaps up the fuel. Let us, therefore, be patient toward the race which these bad men would make victims in order to retain power. Let them march and hurrah, but watch their wiley white instigators of arson and murder. The South has no quarrel with the negro. She neither despises nor blames him. She has declared him forever free, and means all that she says.

CITY NEWS.—RIOT.

About half past ten o'clock last evening a Radical negro procession moved past the confectionery at the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets. Some of the negroes in the rear took offense at the looks or remarks made by some one in the confectionery, and, regardless of the presence of ladies, rushed in. The gentlemen present and those on the gallery of course at once started to clear the store. The negroes received reinforcements, and the cry of riot was started. In the meantime the Steedman Guards and Blair Zouaves were standing in front of the St. Charles Hotel, listening to an address by the Hon. M. A. Foute. As soon as they heard the cry of negro riot, these clubs started for the scene of action, though, as afterwards proven, there was not a pistol or a knife in the whole crowd.

As they moved down Canal street a mulatto policeman, standing on the neutral ground, raised his pistol and fired two shots into the Steedman Guards. These were, we understand, the first shots fired. The Steedman Guards and Blair Zouaves then, with the sticks of their torches, attacked and drove off the negroes, many of whom were armed with knives and pistols. One negro was killed and several wounded. Two members of the Steedman Guards and several other white men were also severely wounded, but the negroes soon ran off, and the police arrived on the ground to find all quiet.

Owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable to ascertain the names of the killed and wounded.—*New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.*

ST. MARTIN'S PARISH.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Hon. E. L. Jewell, editor of the *Evening Delta*, dated St. Martinsville, September 20th, via New Iberia, September 21st, which was received last evening, contains the following exciting intelligence:

St. Martinsville was to-day very near becoming the scene of a bloody conflict in consequence of the outrageous conduct of a gathering of negroes toward the white inhabitants. About a thousand of them from various parts of the parish of St. Martin, and adjacent, had assembled for the purpose of holding a meeting. They were not interfered with, and held their meeting without interference, although most violent and incendiary speeches were made by those who addressed them.

After the meeting was over they nevertheless charged on horseback, and fully armed, through the town, discharging their firearms, yelling, insulting the citizens, and threatening to burn the town down to the ground. So great was the danger felt to be that they would massacre citizens and carry out their incendiary threats, that the mayor caused the citizens to assemble and arm themselves, and placing himself at their head, forced the infuriated mob to disperse.

As the negroes left the town they declared that they would go and get more ammunition, with which they would come back in increased numbers, overcome the citizens, and burn the town to ashes.

Under these threats the citizens remain still armed and on the watch. A heavy patrol is constantly maintained. The greatest anxiety is felt as to the result.—*New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.*

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Interesting news from Spain continues to come in. The Provinces of Corunna, Lugo, Orenz, Pontevedra, Murcia, Albocete, Huesca, Zorajaca and Ternel have pronounced for the revolutionists and appeal to the nation. The sovereignty of the people is the war cry of the insurgents. The rebels occupied Cadiz on Sunday. Seville is the headquarters of rebellion.

Prim sailed from Paris. Prim met the exiled gents at Cadiz. Malcompo, of the iron-clad Saragossa, brought his guns to bear on Cadiz barracks, compelling the loyal troops to surrender, and Cadiz declared for the rebellion. Each general then sailed to prearranged points on the coast, where each raised the standard of insurrection, and set movements on foot in his appointed theatre of operations.

THE joy, the happiness of home is won by love, and love is gained by kind words.

MARRIED.

On the 2d of September, 1868, by the Rev. B. F. Alexander, Maj. J. B. THOMPSON to Mrs. L. B. RANDLE, both of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

OBITUARIES.

JAMES GONROLT was born December, 1780, in Marion District, South Carolina At an early age he emigrated to Mississippi, and began a long and useful life in the county of Adams. He came with and was a true representative of that class of stout and stelwart men who had energy and buoyancy of soul to subdue and overcome every obstacle, physically and mentally, which opposed and depressed in the primitive days of this State. He was the last one of that industrious, fearless generation of men who filled the forests, conquered all foes, and laid the foundations of civilization, and opened the path for Christianity in the State of Mississippi. Inspired by the hope and liveliness of a warm and generous heart, they lived in the enjoyment and exercise of a large hospitality. His youthful days were spent in the companionship of the Gibsons and the Fosters, of Pine Ridge, Adams county. From these, and others of like character, he imbibed a pure and exalted idea of a profession of Christianity, and at an early day embraced it with all his soul. His repentance was genuine and true—separating life from sin—and with uncompromising zeal entering upon a war against vice.

His conversion was of the genuine Methodist stamp in primitive times. The Holy Ghost fell upon his broken and humbled soul and filled it with inexpressible joy, and shouts of praise rang from his lips and proclaimed it to all. He was born a shouting, stormy Christian—lived and died the same.

Tender-hearted, full of affection and sympathy, his heart was ever beating high in the interest of others, and longed to see men brought to a knowledge and power of that faith that enlivened and cheered his own nature. He was indeed the "salt of the earth," the "light of the world," in the circle in which he moved and acted. He removed to Franklin county, and settled upon the banks of the Homochitto river, where he brought up a large family of children, most of whom are earnestly pious and active in the service of God. He lived near Right's Church and Camp Ground, and was a chief actor in the scenes and occurrences now so sacred in the memory of hundreds living, and thousands who are dead.

His hospitality and liberality were widely known. His house was the home of all, and ever open for the entertainment of those who came to the place of worship. He fed men with physical food, while he longed for and administered to their spiritual wants. In his old age his theme was love and kindness.

Being a useful and very energetic man, he felt no sympathy for inaction and lethargy in life—placed no estimate upon a mere organization without action, and was therefore tempted to repine at his own feebleness and worn-out condition. But inspired by his warm heart, he at last overcame this with the feeling that to live to say, "children, love one another," was mission enough. This was the sentiment that filled his nature in declining years. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years, a model class leader and exhorter during most of the time, his labors had been greatly blessed. He went down to his grave full of delightful anticipation and joy in the fullness of a Christian grace. He had long waited for the voice of his Master, and the summons came to a glad and willing heart.

He has left an aged and pious companion, who in a few years will rejoin him in a more delightful land, never more to be separated by death. May his children remember his admonitions and example, and follow on to the same glorious end. His memory will ever be associated with zeal and piety, love and tenderness, among men. "Mark the perfect man; consider the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He died March 1, 1868.

W. G. MILLSAPS.

UNION CHURCH, Miss.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Brethren of the Mississippi Conference.

Opposite the words "No. of Local Preachers," on your blank statistical reports, enter the figure indicating the number of unordained local preachers; and on the same line the number of local deacons and the number of local elders, distinguishing them respectively by the letters D. and E. Thus: supposing you have 3 licentiates, 2 deacons, and 2 elders, the returns will be: "No. of Local Preachers," 3 and 2 D., and 2 E.

L. R. REDDING,
Statistical Secretary.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT MEETING.

The Natchez District Meeting will be held at Midway, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and will convene on Thursday, the 1st, and continue until the 4th of October next. Brethren attending the meeting will please call at Mr. Chapman's, in Centreville, who will direct them to their homes during the session.

Brethren from a distance would do well to reach Centreville on Wednesday evening, as the meeting will organize at eleven o'clock on Thursday.

Pastors will please prepare full written reports of all matters pertaining to the church in their several charges.

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

To the Pastors and Official Members:

DEAR BRETHREN—A letter just received from Bishop Paine requests me "to act as presiding elder" on this district until other arrangements are made at Conference My age and bodily infirmities will make the task heavy indeed, but, by the help of God, my mind is made up to undertake it. The Conference year is so far advanced I can only make one round, in connection with some previously-made appointments which I cannot recall. As soon as you see this notice please inform me by letter, directed to Fayette, Mississippi, at what *places* your quarterly meetings will be held. I earnestly request the attendance of all the official members, that we may finish our work handsomely for Conference. According to my usual plan, when out on the district, I will be glad to have a few intervening appointments in the day time at convenient places. The preaching does not oppress me; traveling and exposure to inclement weather do. Subjoined you have the *time* of the appointments:

Port Gibson	Aug. 29, 30
District meeting at Fayette	Sept. 17, 20
Warren	26, 27
Cayuga	Oct. 3, 4
Rocky Spring	10, 11
Fayette	31
	Nov. 1
Vicksburg	7, 8
North Warren	14, 15

J. G. JONES.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Whistler	Oct. 3, 4
Eastern Shore and F. River	10, 11
Citronelle	17, 18
Pascagoula and Ocean Spr'gs, at Salem Camp Ground	24, 25
Bay Shore	31
	Nov. 1
Cottage Hill	7, 8

Timely notice will be given for the remaining appointments.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley circuit, at Blue Springs	Sept. 19, 20
Arbaccochie, at Bethlehem	26, 27
Chandler Springs, at Cold Water C. G	Oct. 3, 4
Lineville circuit, at New Prospect	10, 11
Pinkneyville circuit, at Harmony	17, 18
Dadeville circuit, at Sardis	24, 25
Lafayette circuit, at Emory Chapel	31
	Nov. 1
Wedowee mission, at Green's Chapel	4, 5
Fredonia circuit	7, 8
Montevallo circuit, at Highland	14, 15
Isabella mission	18, 19
Montevallo station	21, 22

JOS T. CUNNY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept. 19, 20
Perryville	Oct. 3, 4
Summerfield	10, 11
Tuscaloosa	17, 18
Havana	24, 25
Greea	31
	Nov. 1
Eutaw	7, 8
Forkland	14, 15
Brush Creek	18, 19
Greenshoro	21, 22
Marion	28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Crap st	Sept. 27
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	25
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 4
Quarterly Conference for do	3
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.	
Jefferson City	11
Morena street	18
Thibodeaux	25
Felicity street	Nov. 1
Carondelet street	8
Baton Rouge	14, 15
Plaquemine	22

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept. 5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnston station	12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Union Church	19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard	26, 27
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct. 3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst	10, 11
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Rehobath	17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov. 14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Sept. 12, 13
North Carroll, at Black Creek	19, 20
Carrollton, at Eden	26, 27
Sunflower, at McNatt	Oct. 3, 4
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk	10, 11
Durant, at Wesley Chapel	17, 18
Richland, at Richland	24, 25
Mt. Olivet, at Mt. Olivet	31
	Nov. 1
Yazoo circuit, at Mt. Carmel	7, 8
Yazoo city station	14, 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept. 12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica	19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac	26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct. 3, 4
Amite, at Adams'	10, 11
Liberty, at Salem	17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton	24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre	31
	Nov. 1
Jackson, at Jackson	7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston	15, 16
Natchez	15, 16

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept. 19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville	26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct. 3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion	10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama	17, 18
Vernon Circuit	24, 25
Minden Circuit	31
	Nov. 1
Bossier Circuit	7, 8
Sparta Circuit	14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit	21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sweetwater	Sept. 6
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Gallatia	12, 13
Brookhaven circuit, at Brookhaven	19, 20
Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	26, 27
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	Oct 3, 4
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	10, 11
Summit circuit, at Summit	17, 18
Summit, at Sweetwater	Nov. 1
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst	7, 8
Hazlehurst, at Galatia	14, 15
By Rev. J. D. Cudd:	
Long Creek circuit, at Bear Creek	Oct. 31
	Nov. 1
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	Oct. 10, 11
By Rev. Geo. Armstrong:	
Fayette Ct., at Mt. Carmel	— —
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	— —

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

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WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH a Cash Capital of Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000.) in a Southern manufacturing enterprise, which promises to pay 500 per cent. on amount invested. Said partner allowed to withdraw at the expiration of twelve months, if he desires, and his money refunded, with interest at ten per cent. Good reference required.

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References as to character: Revs. Dr. J. C. Keener, J. H. Walker, Linus Parker, and R. J. Harp, New Orleans, or any member of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. sept26 3m

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The third Academic Year of this Institution will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1868,

the first session of which will close on the last of January. The second session will commence immediately on the close of the first, and continue until the 1st of July, 1869.

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Tuition in English, per session	$20 00
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Music on Piano, with use of instrument	30 00
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Boarders will furnish their own rooms, unless other arrangements are made.

Course of instruction is the same adopted by the generality of Female Schools.

Discipline mild, but firm.

No deductions in prices for absence, except in illness protracted beyond three weeks.

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For further particulars apply to the Principals,

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Rev P Turner, do do
Capt S J Norwood, do do
L H Johnson, Esq, do do
David Faulk, Esq, Winchita, Louisiana.
William Marbury, Esq, do do
J B Haynes, Esq, Jackson, Louisiana.
General T F Collins, Clinton, Louisiana.
Dr W H Watkins, Natchez, Mississippi.
Dr J C Keener, Editor *New Orleans Christian Advocate.*
Rev J C Miller, Lock Box No. 538, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Colonel H M Carter, Greensburg, Louisiana.
aug22 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RECEIVING THE AID AND SUpervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful corporations to whom it was entrusted, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that New York and San Francisco will be connected by rail by the

FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.

More than two thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

and the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor. The

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

to whom belongs the Western and principal portion of the Main Stem Line, receive from the United States Government:

1. The right of way through the Territories, with the use of timber and materials along the route.

2. An absolute grant of twenty sections per mile (12,800 acres) of the Public Lands on the line, the minimum value of which is now fixed at $2 50 per acre.

3. A special issue of United States Six per cent. Bonds, at the average rate of $35,000 per mile, delivered as the work progresses; which the Company are allowed to repay within thirty years, mainly by transportation services.

4. Authority to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, having the preferred lien—superior to that of the Government.

5. It receives, in addition, donations and subsidies from the State and Cities of California amounting to more than $3,000,000 in gold;

Or an aggregate of Cash Resources for construction of more than Sixty Millions upon 725 miles, independent of the ten millions of acres of public lands, and further subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The early completion of the enterprise is therefore beyond all doubt.

This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly extending the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command large revenues. The net earnings upon the completed portion are more than double the total annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon.

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OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

bearing six per cent. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in "United States gold coin." These Bonds are the first lien upon one of the most productive and valuable railroad lines in the world—a line which will be finished within twelve months, and which is already earning, after paying operating expenses, more than twice the annual charge of its Bonded debt. They are already widely known and esteemed in this country and Europe, and it is believed the remainder of the Loan will speedily be taken.

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103 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest,

IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.

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More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

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No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

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aug29 3m

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EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zan It, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

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sep5 2m President.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

TEMPTATION.

BY MRS. A. M. WELLS.

Linnet, Bird Linnet? What, not stop a minute?
Whither so fast away?
Come to the garden, dear; cherries are plenty here,
Cherries red-ripe this day.

Come, let me hear you sing; come, dip your glossy wing
Where the cool water brooks run;
Stoop for the clover seed; light on the mullen weed;
Chase the gay flies in the sun.

"No; 'neath the sunny sky, gauzy-winged dragon fly,
I cannot wait to make mine
Sport I no longer seek, nor may I dip my beak
In the red cherry's sweet wine.

"I may not stay to look ev'n at the water brook:
Yonder, my little ones three,
They whom I love the best, look from their leafy nest,
Hungry and waiting for me."

Ah, but you should not miss pleasure so great as this,
Ready and ripe for you here;
Though, from the heavy bough, hang they in plenty now,
Cherries don't last all the year.

Far away speedeth he, taking no heed of me,
Caring not here to alight;
Dear voices call to him, they who are all to him,
Why should I hinder his flight?

Go, Linnet; soar away, duty and love obey;
If to the right we hold fast
We shall find everywhere something that's good and fair,
Even though cherry time's past.

—*Merry's Museum*

THE SHEPHERD AND HIS FLOCK.

When taking a country walk it is very pleasant to see a shepherd sitting under the shadow of a tree, while his flock are feeding in the green meadow before him. It is hoped there are many kind shepherds in our land, though it is said those who keep sheep in some parts of the world are more tender with their flocks and watch over them with greater care than we do. This you know is needed, as the helpless sheep may be attacked by the wild beasts, which are not found in our country.

Some years ago a gentleman was traveling through a part of Greece, where many shepherds live. As he was on his journey he came to a place where he saw three men with their flocks. One had about six hundred sheep, another seven hundred, and a third seven hundred and fifty. These large flocks were spread all over the green valley, and were all mingled. But every shepherd knew his own sheep; and as he gave names to all, when the night came he called them together. Each flock then left the others, and followed their own shepherd, but a strange shepherd they would not follow. If called to come or go they obeyed him, for they knew his voice. When a sheep was going into a wrong place he called to it, and it came back at once. If the way was narrow or rough, he went before the sheep, and they quietly followed after him.

It was a very cold day when the gentleman saw these three flocks. Some of the lambs were quite strong and full of play; but others were very young and feeble. The cold chilled them, and they could not walk. Each shepherd wore a kind of large cloak, tied round his neck, and also fastened about his waist, while the part round his bosom was full and loose. So he took up some of the little feeble lambs, and put them in the loose part of his robe—near the bosom. He did not quite wrap them up, but let their little heads appear, so that they could breathe well. But he kept them snug and warm. It was a pleasant sight to see a kind shepherd, with his bosom filled with lambs.

Among the large number of sheep there were some old and feeble ones. They could not well get along the road when they returned home at night. A part of the way was steep and full of stones, and another part was miry and uneven. So the shepherds put their crooks just behind the sheep to help them along. This was done very gently and kindly.

We are also told by other travelers that a shepherd will take great care in finding nice green pastures to which he may lead his flocks. And should any robber or wild beast attack the sheep, the keeper will bravely defend them with his life.

Now, we will know of whom this account may remind us. It is so much like what we read in the Bible that our thoughts are at once led to Jesus. Yes; he indeed is the "Good Shepherd"—the "Chief Shepherd"—the "Great Shepherd." "The sheep hear his voice, and he calleth his own sheep by name, and he leadeth them out. He goeth before them, and the sheep follow him. And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him; for they know not the voice of strangers." He "gathers the lambs in his arms, and carries them in his bosom." "His rod and his staff they comfort" or help the weary and aged among the flock. If you read the tenth chapter of the Gospel by St. John, the twenty-third Psalm, and a part of the fortieth chapter of Isaiah, you will see how the Scriptures speak of our Lord Jesus Christ as a shepherd. You will also learn from other parts of the Bible how he "came to seek and to save those that are lost;" and that he "gave his life for the sheep." He so loved them as to die for them on the cross.

But who are his sheep? who are his lambs? We know that "all we, like sheep, have gone astray." Who then belong to Christ's "little flock?" What are the marks by which they are known? They are those who love the Shepherd, and who follow him. They keep near to him, that he may feed and protect them. They feel how weak they are, and look to him, that he may guide them. They know that he so loved them as to lay down his life for them—for the lambs as well as the sheep. They have faith in him as their only Shepherd and Saviour. They desire to be found in his fold on earth, and then to dwell with him for ever in heaven. Young reader, have you these marks of being one of Christ's lambs? This is a serious question; will you think of it?

Lord, may it be my chief delight
To yield to thee my early days;
Let every morning, noon and night,
Bear witness to my grateful praise.

A PEEP INTO A SCHOOL ROOM.

Which would cause the most surprise—for a number of little Arab boys to see a nice English school room, with the children clean and well dressed, learning their useful lessons, or for some English children to take a peep into one of the noisy schools of the olive-colored children of the East? When an Arab or a Turk hears of the care and pains given to teach the young in England, he looks on the account as one of his Eastern tales—as nothing better than a fable. He cannot make out why such care should be shown to children.

Suppose we peep into an Arab school in a village near Damascus. I need not point it out to you among those low-roofed houses, for the noise that already reaches us tells plainly what is going on within. Those openings in the old mud wall let in the hot winds of summer and the cold winds of winter. But let us step in, and see if the inside presents a better picture. At the door is a pile of old, odd-looking shoes, or slippers, which are put off by the scholars as they enter; they then sit bare-legged on the rough floor. The teacher now rises, and directs us to be seated on a mat. The noise has stopped a little, and eyes which should be on their books are gazing on our English dress. But the teacher wishes to show himself before the visitors, and begins to deal heavy blows on the young heads and shoulders around him. Good and bad share alike. The idlers now make up in noise for what they have lost in time; those reading aloud read louder, and those who have no book to read bawl with all their might, to imitate the others. There are no classes. No two boys have the same lesson; few the same book; many only part of a book, and some none at all. The scholar repeats, perhaps, the same lesson day after day. He can read a lesson in his own book; but give him the same lesson on the opposite page, in another book, and he cannot make out a line.

See the master—as he looks through his spectacles on the page a boy is reading, while his hand is thrusting at random among the scholars a cane which reaches half across the room. The idle watch the strange turns of the long cane and shun the stroke; while the poor boy, so intent on his book that he did not see it, gets a blow for his pains. There are some of the scholars learning to write, but they have neither copy books, pens, nor ink; they mark the letters with their fingers on sand spread on the floor. If they do not make less noise they will be thrown on their backs, and the soles of their feet beaten with a large stick.

But let us look into the next room. See those three girls huddled up in a corner, their faces and hands unwashed, their hair all loose and uncombed. The eldest holds in one hand the strange letters written for her on a board, while her other hand gathers up the rents of her ragged dress. It is not often that you see girls in an Arab school. What has brought these three to this place? Perhaps a mother, who feels her own dark state, has sent them. Or it may be a strong desire of the girls themselves, before they are driven out to work. Poor things! The master would think it time thrown away to take pains with them. They are left to do the best they can for themselves. No pleasant look, or kind word to cheer them, but frowns meet them on every side. They feel they are looked on with scorn and hatred. They will soon grow tired, and give up all attempts at learning. Still let us hope that their presence in this school is the dawn of better days for the poor girls of Arabia and Turkey.

What a contrast to this scene is an English Sunday school! See the children coming up the green lanes and over the fields, or from the street of the city, on their way to be taught. We hope they meet their teachers with happy hearts, and with clean faces and tidy dresses. There is no long cane to shake over their heads; no large stick to beat the soles of their feet. The same kind care is shown for the girls as the boys. They have little books with pictures, written for them. And then they have that book which makes a great difference between their condition and that of children in heathen and other lands. Without the Bible their state would be as dark and sad as that of the young Arabs. Blessed indeed are they if they believe in the Saviour it reveals, who loves them—who died on the cross that they might live in heaven. Are the young readers Sabbath school children? Let them, then, with all their hearts, praise God for their mercies and privileges in a Christian land. Or if they are not, may they know how to value the mercies of their homes—and the house of God.

While taught to read the words of truth,
May they that word receive;
And when they hear of Jesus' name,
In that blest name believe.

Letter from Daniel Webster to His Son.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writing from Exeter, New Hampshire, gives extracts from a letter written by Daniel Webster to his son Edward, about the time the latter commenced his studies at Philips' Exeter Academy, which school he himself at one time attended:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1834.

MY DEAR SON: Fletcher wrote me from Exeter the next day after your arrival, and informed me that you had been so fortunate as to be received at Col. Chadwick's, and was commencing your studies. I am glad you are so well situated, and I trust you will make progress in your studies. You are at a most important period of life, my dear son, soon growing up to be a young man, and a boy no longer, and I feel great anxiety for your success. I beseech you to be attentive to all your duties, and to fulfill every obligation with cheerfulness and punctuality. Above all, remember your moral and religious concerns. Be constant at church and prayer and every appointment for worship. There can be no solid character and no happiness which are not founded on a sense of religious duty. Avoid all evil company, and every temptation, and consider that you have now left your father's house and gone forth to improve your own character, and prepare your mind for the part you are to act in life. All that can be done for you by others will amount to nothing, unless you do much for yourself. Cherish all the good counsel which your dear mother used to give you, and let those of us who are yet alive have the pleasure of seeing you come forward as one who gives promise of virtue, usefulness and distinction. I fervently commend you to the blessings of our heavenly Father.

Your affectionate father,
DANL. WEBSTER.

EDWARD WEBSTER.

P. S.—Since writing this I have received your letter. I remember the great tree, and know exactly where your room is.

A WIFE'S INFLUENCE.—A Christian woman gave her hand to the man on whom she had already placed her tenderest affection. He possessed almost every grace, but was destitute of the grace of God. By spending the early part of his life in a foreign land, and associating with those who had the reputation of gentlemen, he had imbibed the fashionable habit in that place of using God's name in vain in common conversation. His new and much loved wife sought to reclaim him. She knew the only way to his heart. She took advantage of his love for her to win him to Christ, and she effectually succeeded.

One day as she was standing before him, in company with a few friends who were listening to his conversation, in order to give additional interest, as he supposed, to what he was relating, he added the name of Christ. He looked at his wife, and saw her in tears. He was confused. She raised her hand, and gently pressed his chin. 'O,' said she, 'if you knew how much I love that dear name you would never again pain my heart by trifling with it.'

His heart was touched. He was unable to proceed. He asked her forgiveness, and soon left the room. In this way he was saved from ruin, and is now an eminent example of piety.

TRUE courage ever dares to do right, and ever fears to do wrong.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

In the 'olden time' picking cotton was *the* work of this month. To a very great extent, it will doubtless still continue to be the chief occupation of the Southern farmer during September. Cotton and money are so nearly synonymous with our people, it is hardly necessary for us to spur them up on the subject of cotton picking. Everybody knows that the fields should be picked over rapidly, to keep the lint from becoming trashy and stained by rain. Where the cotton opens rapidly, hire as many extra hands as you can work to advantage—'twill be true economy in the end. American cotton is sought after for its *good quality*; other countries can produce inferior cottons cheaper than we can. Let every attention, therefore, be given to gathering the crop and preparing it for market in the best style. Sun well all that is damp. Buy a good gin, if you have not one, and do not spare bagging in making neat, well covered bales. Do not throw your cotton seed out of doors to rot and lose half of their value as manure. Keep them under shelter until you are ready to plow them in, (which can be done at any time in fall or winter, without danger of their germinating,) or until you are ready to kill them, in some one of the many ways suggested by articles which we have already published.

But whilst looking well after the cotton crop, let us not forget that there are other things which claim attention. Fall oats should be put in this month. Sown now, they are not apt to be 'winter-killed'—are not so liable to rust as spring oats, and will largely exceed the latter in productiveness. We would strongly urge upon our readers to devote all the land they can to this crop; if from any cause they should fail, the fact will be known soon enough next spring to allow the land to be planted in corn or some other crop. Are not two chances better than one? This also, it will be remembered, is the time for sowing grass and clover, when not mixed with a small grain crop. Plow and harrow the land well, sow seed and cover with a roller or brush. Barley, rye or oat lots should be seeded down *now*, to furnish winter grazing. Remember that the retarding effect upon growth of the winter cold can only be counteracted by having the ground *exceedingly rich*; and that no labor or expenditure pays the farmer better than such lots properly prepared.

Save all the hay you can, whether grass, pea vine or clover. Our people never have forage enough to winter stock properly. Let the picture of the poor, starved, tottering cattle to be seen every spring awaken your sympathy and stir you up 'making hay while the sun shines.' As opportunity offers, gather in corn. The sooner this is done after it is dry the better; and if you are building a crib this year, be sure to set it some distance above ground, and cover the posts on which it rests with old tin or sheet iron, upon which rats cannot climb, and see to it that there are no projections about the tops of these posts, or the lower part of the crib, upon which a rat could stand.—*Southern Cultivator.*

AIR WANTED.

The air we breathe is as needful to our plants as to ourselves. When we drown, it is not so much from too much water, as too little air; and so it is with the plants. Give the air free course, as well to the roots as the leaves, and much or little water need not trouble us.

An experienced drainer, John Johnston we believe, the Scotch farmer of western New York, asked permission of a neighbor to allow him to cut a drain through a piece of bottom land, as an outlet for his surplus water. The neighbor refused, on the ground that if the water were taken away from his meadow land it would burn up in the heats of summer. It ended in the other buying the land and draining, and the result of his first year's cropping paid for land and drainage.

This idea as to land suffering in the way suggested, is not, perhaps, an uncommon one, and it is well to have it understood how draining really works in this respect, and that well drained grounds are really better supplied with available moisture in the dryest weather than those which are undrained.

Soils have in various degrees the power of retaining water. Sands have the least power in this respect. A compact loam holds twice as much as sand; a stiff clay, three times as much. If a soil is supplied with water beyond its power of retention, as in long continued rains, the excess flows off, if no obstruction exists. It is left saturated to the extent of its capacity. When this excess has passed away, it is in its proper sound condition, not wet, solid under foot, and not liable to be poached by the treading of cattle.

During the time that the soil is full of water, as after a long rain, the air is pressed out, and then, as fast as the excess of water flows out, fresh air flows in, and fills its place. All the intervening spaces between the particles of earth give circulation to fresh air. And this makes the difference between drained and undrained land. If undrained, the excess of water remains and becomes stagnant, and poisonous to many plants; if drained, sweet, fresh air, as necessary to cultivated plants as to man, takes its place. But this air always contains more or less watery vapor, averaging, perhaps, one per cent., but capable of holding more, the more it is heated, so that it is more charged with vapor in the hottest drought than in cooler weather. When it is suddenly cooled it gives up a portion of its water to any object it comes in contact with. This we see illustrated very familiarly on the outside of a glass or pitcher of cold water in hot weather. The heated air from outside comes in, charged with vapor, and, striking the cold surface, is suddenly cooled, and deposits a portion of its water which accumulates there in great drops of sweat. The same process takes place in the soil if the air be allowed to pass freely into it. The hotter it is the more moisture it contains; when this vapor comes into contact with the cool soil below the surface it is condensed and deposited there.—That this deposit is sufficient to make a very material difference in the quantity is attested by all who see the results of their labors in drained and well plowed land during our summer droughts. Their capacity for resisting the influence of dry weather is proportioned to the freedom with which the air is allowed access to the subsoil.—*American Farmer.*

A MINISTER'S WIFE.

The English *Independent* discourses feelingly and sensibly on a topic that both ministers and their wives will appreciate:

"Must a minister never lose his heart to a bright eyed woman whose goodness and sense, and humor and grace take his fancy? Must he always inquire, first, whether she is clever at managing a Dorcas society, and can hold her own in a committee? Must he ask her to spend a month on trial among his people, and get a 'majority of two-thirds' of the ladies in her favor, before he ventures to propose? He may cordially admire and honor women who have the special faculty, as well as the religious earnestness for taking the lead in every kind of Christian work; but is he unfaithful to the church and to his Master if he take for a wife a woman of a shy and timid spirit, who would be ill for a month if she had to 'take the chair' at a ladies' meeting, but who knows how to charm him into oblivions of his anxieties, can win his wearied mind away from incessant thought about his work, and can wander with him in the pleasant path of reading and speculation, which refresh and regenerate the exhausted strength? A doctor's wife owes no duties to her husband's patients; a lawyer's wife owes no duties to her husband's clients; but a minister's wife is regarded as a kind of lady bishop, or, at least, inordinate curate, who, by virtue of her position, is bound to discharge innumerable services to the congregation. She may be a young girl, with no experience of human life and church business; but is expected to become the active president of all the benevolent institutions supported by the ladies of her husband's charge. She may have three or four little children, whom she has to teach herself, and whose dresses must be made and mended by her own hands; but she is expected to visit all the sick and poor. She has her natural sympathies, and, however warm her heart may be toward every one who likes her husband's preaching, she cannot be the intimate and confidential friend of every lady that belongs to the church; but people who themselves are far from being distinguished for universal charity are indignant if she finds one house pleasanter than another, and if she naturally associates with ladies of her own age and with kindred tastes."

THE *Times*, remarking upon the Married Woman's Property Bill, says: "This is practically a poor woman's question, though theoretically it has a larger import; for undoubtedly anything which tends to raise the functions of women, and to call forth their judgment and their self-reliance by means of responsibility, must tend to the elevation of the community."

I PREACH less and less about people's frames, and feelings, and troubles; I preach more and more about Christ. That is what all people want; they want Christ.

THERE cannot be a pleasant smile upon the face of the hopeless. The blow which crushes the life will shatter the smile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

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New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

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New Orleans, July 1, 1868. july4 6m

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TERMS.—Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5 00 in advance; $4 00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS. Monthly Parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

TICKNOR AND FIELDS,
Feb 0 Publishers, Boston.

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THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us, in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

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NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

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CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA AND

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Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

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JOHN G. PARHAM, Of New Orleans. BEVERLY BLUNT, of Miss.

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Commission Merchants.

No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug24 1y

BRITISH HONDURAS.

One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

---

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.*)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skilful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

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THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents,

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the counter-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Ed.
sep12 8 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING

STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent. as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
jaly6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans.

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia*. We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent,
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

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On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building,)

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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

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Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Colemon and A. Henners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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SUCCESSOR TO

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AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL.

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

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Nov 9 1

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Established in 1837.

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Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,

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Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

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RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)

Warerooms, Nos. 611 and 616 Broadway,

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Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Full Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

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NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTHWEST;" by J. G. Jones $1 25

AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones 50c

THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINESCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder. $1 50

PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with Instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail 1 25

NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L. Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greenshurg, La. Muslin $1 00

"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker $5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt 6 50

ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans 2 00

BILL ARP 1 50

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CENTENARY INSTITUTE. SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Apr				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
J'ne		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sep.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct					1	2

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in the general market, particularly in the supply of the country demand for dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware and other staple goods. The movement in our leading staple has shown some irregularity, having been quite animated on Saturday, extremely dull on Monday and rather more active on Tuesday. Only a limited business has been done in tobacco, and nothing of any moment in sugar and molasses, while operations in Western produce have been of about the usual extent, without any marked variations in prices.

The weather has continued clear and pleasant. The accounts from the interior are still conflicting in their tenor, but generally more favorable, and inspire renewed hopes of a yield not much, if any, below the estimates in our cotton circles at the commencement of the year. The worm, we presume, has now completed its ravages, and everything depends upon the weather and the efficiency of the laborers. We apprehend, however, that a large amount will be wasted from negligent picking, even where the freedmen have an interest in the crop. The sugar accounts continue to be highly encouraging.

The river remains about the same, being now twelve feet ten inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 18th instant:

Louisiana and Missis-ippi.....bales..	6643
Mobile:	254
Texas	32
Total	6929

We left the market, at the time of our last report, ruling at 22 to 23c. for Good Ordinary, 23¼ to 23½c. for Low Middling, 23¾ to 24c. for Middling, 24¼ to 24½c. for Strict Middling, and — to 25c. for Good Middling, since which, under a falling off in the foreign demand, a material decline in foreign exchange, and unfavorable accounts from Liverpool, prices have given way 1c. per lb. On Saturday, however, the demand was quite animated, and although there was only a moderate supply on sale, and the course of foreign exchange was calculated to check the movement, yet as there was a general desire among buyers to complete pending orders, the sales summed up 1,750 bales, which was a full business in proportion to the stock offering. On Monday the supply being limited, while foreign exchange ruled decidedly lower, many of the previous buyers withdrew, or came forward for those small lots only which factors were willing to sell at lower rates, and the sales were confined to 800 bales, at figures showing an irregular decline of one fourth and one-half cent, prices closing so unsettled as to prevent regular quotations, but Low Middling ruling at 23c., with sales to some extent at 22¾c. On Tuesday the market opened under the depressing influence of discouraging telegrams from New York and Liverpool, and there was a material increase in the supply, while the demand was languid, and foreign exchange had further declined one to one and a half per cent., factors were compelled to submit to an additional concession of one-half cent, Low Middling closing at 22¼ to 22½c., and the sales amounting to barely 1,650 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 4,200 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	21 to 22
Low Middling	22½ to 22¾
Middling	22¾ to 23
Strict Middling	— to 23½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	6929	
Arrived previously	19520—	26449
		28408
Exported past three days	2512	
Exported previously	4300—	6812
Stock on hand and on shipboard		21596

Sugar.—The sales are mostly confined to job lots of Cuba sugar, taken for the city trade and for shipment, at the following rates: Nos. 11 and 12, 12 to 12½c.; Nos. 13 and 14, 13 to 13½c.; Nos. 15 and 16, 14½ to 15½c.; Nos. 17 to 20, 15¾ to 16c. per pound. There is some little Louisiana sugar in market, which is retailing at 13½ to 15½c. per pound for fair to prime.

Molasses.—Cuba molasses is in good supply, but there is no demand, and in the absence of sales of any importance for some time we omit quotations.

Flour.—The market has not shown much activity since our last review, although there has been a moderately fair demand for the trade and for shipment at about previous prices.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 22, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	— to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12 to 12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yeel's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	19	24
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	..	1 25
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	..	7 00
Crackers	8 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	47 00	55 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	48
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	18	24
Star	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	33	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	..	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	..	60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	13	15½
Havana	45	55
Java	35	40
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	15 00	..
Hulled, ₱ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	20	..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 25	4 37
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
—St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	..	..
Feathers, ₱ lb	50	60
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 80	..
Herrings	60	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	..	24 00
—— No. 2	..	20 00
—— No. 3	..	13 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	..	7 12½
Extra	7 32	13 00
Fine	5 75	..
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	..	16
Figs, Drum	18	..
Dried Apples	6½	7
Currants, Zante	8	..
Almonds, soft shell	33	34
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 50	4 60
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	..	..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	..	15 00
Sicily ₱ box	..	..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	..
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 75	2 85
Canada	2 85	2 90
Oats	62	..
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	1 00	1 05
Beans, ₱ bbl	..	..
Hops, ₱ lb	15	40
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	21	22
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	22 00	24 00
Northern	20 00	..
Louisiana	15 00	..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₱ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	..
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	..	..
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	..	..
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	..
Black do	..	..
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 00
Pitch	4 00	..
Rosin A No. 1	2 75	4 00
No. 2	2 50	..
No. 3	..	2 40
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	..	40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 45	1 50
Coal Oil	41	42
in cases	48	52
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
Refined	1 00	..
Tanners' ₱ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	..	35 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	..	..
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	15	16
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	..	30 75
Prime Mess	..	27 00
Hog, round, ₱ lb	..	..
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	..	..
Do., canvassed	20	21
Sides	17	18
Shoulders	14	..
Green Shoulders	..	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	22
in kegs	..	22
Fair, in tierces	..	17
Butter, Northern	40	46
Western	27	33
Cheese, American	10	20
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 50	4 25
Onions	4 00	4 50
Green Apples	3 50	4 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	3½	10
Iudia	10	10½
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	13	15
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 45
from store	2 55	2 70
coarse, cargo	..	..
from warehouse	2 30	2 35
from store	2 40	2 45
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	13½	15½
Havana, White	15½	16
Yellow	13	15½
Brown	13	14
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Baling	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	30	35
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	25	27½
Texas, ₱ @ Merino	..	..

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 37.
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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—No official advices from Madrid since Friday. The following is from other sources:

The fleet joined in the revolution in consequence of having received no pay. The greater part of the army did likewise, becoming indignant because of the exile of their favorite general.

The church, bound by every tie to the Queen, resists the revolution and holds the masses in check.

The insurrection extends throughout Cadiz, Sevilla, Cordova, Huehra, Gransda, Valencia, Alicante, Algizras, Malaga, Vigo, Ferral, Corruna, Logrono, Almera and Oviedo.

Many armed hands appeared in Huesca, Saragossa, Terule and Navarra.

Gen. Prim arrived in the vicinity of Cordova, but his troops deserting him, he was compelled to halt for reinforcements.

The Province of Biscay sent troops to San Sebastian for the Queen's protection.

The journals of Paris discourage the movement, but it is generally believed that the revolution will be successful, and result in the expulsion of the Bourbons from Spain.

A dispatch from Paris says Prim, with a fleet of gunboats, was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Cable special to the *Herald* says the Madrid *Gazette* confirms the report that insurgents have appeared in the provinces of Alicante, Leon and Asturias, and that the provinces of Malaca, Bejar and Alcoy have pronounced in favor of the revolution. Insurgents have again occupied Cordova and destroyed the bridge over Guadalaquiver and cut the road. Natchlicbez had arrived within fifteen miles of Cordova and sent for reinforcements. The officers of the navy have sworn to accept no reward for serving in the revolution, declaring that they have risen to free the country of oppression and a corrupt dynasty. It is rumored that the Baleric Islands have pronounced in favor of the revolutionists.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Spanish revolution gains strength. Valladolid and both Castilea have revolted. The royal forces have been recalled from Santander to protect Madrid.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The city of Alcoy has revolted, and three ships, supposed to be part of Prim's fleet, appeared off Carthagena yesterday. It is stated that the town of Leon has pronounced for the revolutionists. It is also reported that Saragoss had rebelled, and that Comite Cheate had been killed.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Isabella remains at San Sebastian. Both the Conchas have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted. They both say the refusal of the Queen to return to Madrid destroys all hopes. The Queen has sent for the Count of Cheate to form a new cabinet and summons the Council of State at San Sebastian.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Espartero is sick. Gen. Prim, with the ironclads, expected at Barcelona. It is said that the insurrection has broken out in Madrid and that the Queen has left Spain.

The bark Tupper, from Leghorn for Boston, was abandoned. Crew safe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The *Herald* says, editorially: The Governor of Alabama is certainly not far wrong in his notion that more national troops are unnecessary in that State. The presence of 50,000 soldiers in Alabama would not be so effective in keeping the peace as the Camilla fight will prove. Now that the whole history of that event is seen, it is undoniably clear that the negroes provoked the disturbance. They marched with their Radical leaders, with music and arms, into a quiet town, comporting themselves in an offensive manner, making a bullying expedition, and the menace of their conduct was met as if it were real. Niggers will see by this example that it is not yet safe to bully white men, and that will prevent collisions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A political row occurred at Lancaster, Pa., which lasted several hours. People closed their stores; many persons were hurt.

The Catholic diocese of New York prohibits church picnics, spiritualism and animal-magnetism.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The following indorsement was made on the Alabama memorial and resolutions: By the President—"Referred to honorable Secretary of War for consideration and action." By Schofield — "Respectfully referred to Gen. Meade for his action under instructions of August 25."

"It was the purpose of these instructions to confer upon department commanders all the powers which the laws allow, and it is the President's wish that within the limits of his lawful authority Gen. Meade exercise full discretion in his action to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved. By the Adjutant General." "Respectfully transmitted to Gen. Meade for his guidance. By command of Gen. Grant."

There are 1,500 Federal troops in Virginia.

Further proceedings in the Surratt case depend upon the action of the grand jury. Further proceedings against him are improbable.

Gen. Blair is here and declines any demonstration. He departs westward to-morrow.

URBANA, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Ten cars were burned by the explosion of a car supposed to contain nitro glycerine. A house a quarter of a mile from the wreck was demolished by the concussion.

LONDON, Sept 30.—Jose and Manuel Concha have pronounced for revolution. The people of Madrid and the garrison followed. The Queen's statue was dragged through Madrid by the rebels.

The following has been received here: Paivis, of the royal army, has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the province of Cuidad Real. His army is dispersed and he himself is a fugitive. Marshal Serrano, of the rebel army, is marching on the capital unopposed. Girgenti has been captured by the insurgents. A provisional junta has been formed and order prevails everywhere among the insurgents.

THE KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

This body held its session September 9—14, Bishop Pierce presiding. The session was well attended — pleasant and profitable. Dr. Pierce was welcomed to the Conference by a suitable resolution. On being introduced he spoke in substance as follows:

"I am more than happy to meet you, my brethren. My condition is such as to make me an invalid at present. I have not felt able to enter the Conference room till this morning, and come now with great effort. Among all the friends I have in the world, I have none who have so often and earnestly solicited a visitation from me, in these my latter days. I have long desired to gratify myself and you in making this visitation, and am glad to be able now to make it. I have been in the habit of attending Conferences since 1804, when I had the happiness to be admitted in the city of Charleston, South Carolina. I have never been so much delighted as when with a Conference of Methodist preachers. My life has been a remarkable one. My health, voice and powers of endurance have been wonderfully preserved. I have had influenza of late, and preached considerably. I have been moving during the summer till now, but have suffered the past few days from the oppressive, sultry weather. I would like to say much to you, but will not occupy your time at present. I am able to preach a little yet, and if at any time during my stay with you, you should check upon me, I will, by the help of God, respond to your call."

These remarks were handsomely responded to by Dr. Ralston, in behalf of the Conference.

Dr. A. H. Redford, agent of the Publishing House at Nashville, presented his annual exhibit, showing the profits of the Publishing House the past year to be eighteen thousand dollars, and that the debt of the establishment has been reduced from $89,000 to $49,000.

Of the brethren transferred from South Carolina, Rev. C. Taylor remains at Kentucky Wesleyan University, Rev. H. A. C. Walker is at Carrollton and Rev. J. W. Wightman is at Cynthiana. Rev. R. A. Holland goes to Baltimore and is stationed at Trinity church.— *Southern Christian Advocate.*

THE following, quoted by an official authority from a semi-official statement, is the French bill of cost for war since the accession of the present Emperor:

Crimean war	£53,920,000
Italian war	13,800,000
Chinese war	6,610,000
Occupation of Rome	2,000,000
Occupation of Syria	1,120,000
Supplementary expenses	3,560,000
Total	£81,040,000

There is a trifle of £24,000,000 for the Mexican expedition not included in this statement, which raises the total to about 105 millions sterling.

Assassination of General Hindman.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 29th gives the following details of this cold-blooded murder:

A most atrocious murder has been committed on one of the noblest and bravest men of the whole South, who, in the deadliest of the fight, showing his prowess in battle, and his fearlessness in his devotion to the Southern cause, had none to excel him. We allude to the gallant Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, of Helena, Arkansas, who on Sunday night fell by the hand of the assassin. All the particulars to be obtained are embraced in the following special dispatch, received at this office last night:

HELENA, Arkansas, Sept. 28.—Gen Thomas C. Hindman was assassinated at his residence, in the midst of his family, at ten o'clock last night. He was shot through a window, near which he was sitting, with a musket loaded with buck and ball. He was smoking at the time. The left hand, in which he held his pipe, was carried away, and two balls, passed through his neck, severing the windpipe and producing copious internal bleeding. He lived eight hours, and died with sublime courage and resignation. A deep gloom has been cast upon the community.

He was a formidable enemy of Radicalism, and suspicions exist that his assassination was procured through political causes. All quiet here to-day.

Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Maxey was killed, and two of his posse wounded in attempting to arrest the notorious murderer, Lee Morsen, colored. Morsen was afterward captured and hung, whites and blacks present sanctioning it. General Hindman had no connection whatever with the affair.

M. T. SANDERS,
Editor Clarion.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday a dispatch was received at police headquarters announcing the murder. It also contained a description of a man named Robertson, who, it is said, left for St. Louis on the steamer H. M. Shreve, an hour and a half after the tragedy.

The Shreve passed up at noon. Upon reaching the levee, with Detective McCune, Col. Beaumont found the tug Nettie Jones, Capt. Ford, whose services were at once secured. She steamed away after the Shreve, overhauling her above the island, and by signaling bringing her to a halt. Once aboard, a search was instituted for Robertson, who was readily identified by the description. With him were his family and household furniture, all en route, he said, to Springfield, Missouri, where he resided.

He received his arrest with the utmost composure, and not only stoutly denied any knowledge of the horrid crime with which he stood charged, but feigned ignorance of it having been committed, although the fact was well known to everybody else aboard, and had naturally been the subject of much comment. From his own statements to the officers, he has been about Helena for the past six months, although old residents of the place, with whom we conversed last night, know nothing of him. He is pale, has black hair, is about thirty-two years old, and five feet five inches high. When arrested he had a rusty repeater, three of whose chambers contained balls. The tug returned with the prisoner, and his wife and child, about four o'clock. They were placed on the Luminary and sent back to Helena.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP MARVIN.

Bishop Marvin arrived by the steamer Constitution on Wednesday evening. We are glad to announce that his health is good. He will occupy the pulpit of the Minna street church next Sabbath, when our people will have the opportunity of enjoying the ministrations of one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers in Christendom.

The bishop reports the church in the East in a prosperous condition. His presence, and the good news he brings, will cheer our people under their trials and discouragements, while we trust his labors will result in the salvation of many souls on the Pacific coast.— *San Francisco Spectator.*

BURY your troubles, but do not linger around the grave-yard conjuring up their ghosts to haunt you

LET us go always beyond the duties marked out, and keep within the pleasures permitted.

NEGROES PUT IN.—WHITE MEN PUT OUT.

The following, from the *Crescent* of Oct. 1, will give some idea of what it is costing a man to be loyal in Louisiana:

Our model Legislature did another neat thing yesterday. In the election last April Messrs. Chaney and Huguet, two Democrats, were elected to seats in the House from the parish of East Baton Rouge. Two mulattoes, brothers, named Lange, contested the election, and the case was referred to the House elections committee. Yesterday the committee reported. The majority recommended that as Messrs. Huguet and Chaney had each been elected by a majority of over seven hundred votes, and as the two charges brought against them by their opponents of ineligibility and fraud in the conduct of the election had not been substantiated, they be confirmed in their seats. Two darkies on the committee dissented from this and recommended to the House that they unseat the Democrats and seat the mulattoes, as fraud had been allowed in the balloting, while yet another negro of the committee, Burrell, asked the House to order a new election. Now what would any reasonable man expect the House to do but to sustain the action of the majority of their committee, who after ample investigation, running over three months, had declared the charges against the Democrats unfounded? The House, by a vote of 30 to 22, adopted the report of the two darky committee men, and decided that the mulatto contestants who had been beaten, should take the seats of the men who had beaten them.

In vain McMillan, one of the shrewdest of all the members, urged them to recall their foolish action; in vain he pointed out to them the folly and criminality of their course, and showed in the strongest lights the impolicy and wickedness of thus blindly disregarding everything but temporary party expediency. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," and turning a deaf ear to McMillan's exhortations, refusing to listen to anything but the plea of the contestants that the party must be sustained, refusing to see anything but that the gentlemen elected were white men and Democrats, and the men wanting their seats were mulattoes and Radicals, the House expelled Messrs. Huguet and Chaney, and in five minutes afterward swore in the two colored men!

Serious Disturbance in Opelousas.

NEW IBERIA, Sept. 30.—On the 28th inst., at two o'clock P. M., a riot occurred at Opelousas.

Mr. Dunbar, postmaster at Grand Coteau, arrived last night and reports that the riot was caused by a personal difficulty between two white men.

The negroes threatened to burn the town, when the whites armed themselves and sent a party of nine to search a house near the town where arms and ammunition were reported to be stored.

They were allowed to search peaceably, and when they had finished, mounted their horses to return, when they were fired upon by negroes ambushed near by.

One white man was killed and four wounded. The whites returned the fire, dispersing the negroes.

Twelve M.—A dispatch just received here from Opelousas says the rioters were dispersed yesterday morning.

The number of colored dead is unknown.

After their rout the subordinate officers of the negroes claimed protection of the whites, which was granted.

The whites had one killed; number of wounded unknown.

The above is the most reliable information we can obtain.

JOHN F. WYCHE.
EDW. H. LOMBARD
A. DEVALCOURT.
WM. ROBERTSON.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This assembly met yesterday in the hall of the Deutsche Company, corner of Bienvillo street and Exchange alley. The attendance was large and the *personnel* most impressive. There were the representative men of the old Whig and Democratic parties in their palmy days. Many, whose faces were familiar in the councils and high offices of the State years ago, but who have not been seen in any public assembly since the war, were present to give the benefit of their counsel, their example and experience to the conservative party of the State in the present great crisis of our affairs.— *New Orleans Times.*

BISHOP ANDREW.

Since our last issue we have received a letter from Bishop Andrew, dated Summerfield, September 8: "I am here, by God's mercy, in feebleness of age; but still able to do a little in my Master's vineyard. I trust my gracious Saviour will accept the imperfect offering. I have attended during the summer seven district meetings, and shall, if God permit, visit another during this month. If I am able I want to visit my old friends in Nashville once more—perhaps this winter." It is needless to say that the bishop's numerous friends in Tennessee would be delighted with a visit from him. The following letter from the venerable bishop, dated August 26, and published in the *Southern Christian Advocate* of September 11, will be read with interest:

Immediately after our commencement at Summerfield I left for a trip through some portion of Georgia. I went first to Columbus, where I spent the Sabbath, and endeavored to preach twice—once in each of the churches. I sat in both cases. On Monday I left for Macon, and was there in time for the services of the Wesleyan Female College commencement. I had not, for many years, attended on a similar occasion there—I believe never since my removal to Alabama. It was a pleasant visit to me. I was warmly greeted by scores of old friends, and had, besides, the pleasure of witnessing one of the best exhibitions that I have ever witnessed anywhere. In the earlier days of the history of this institution I had witnessed with deep solicitude its struggles for existence, and had sympathized with its friends in their alternations of hope and fear. I recollect, on one occasion, during our dark days, when it seemed that we must, of necessity, be driven to the wall, I was walking, one evening, in company with the beloved Hodges, when I said to him, "Hodges, I can't see how we are ever to save this college; we have so much debt to pay and so little prospect of ever being able to pay it." I shall never forget his calm reply: "I have concluded not to distress myself any more about it. When we built this college we gave it to God, and now," said he, "it is God's property, and we must let him manage its affairs." Upon that principle we acted, and God has managed it well. The college has lived through all its dark days, and is now prospering, dispensing its blessings to hundreds of the daughters of the church, and sending out annually into society large classes of well-educated and pious young women, who are dispensing light and godly influence throughout all the land. May it continue its godly work to the end of time! —*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

BISHOP EARLY.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate*, of September 10, says: "Bishop Early was in attendance at the meeting of the Committee of Elections for Randolph Macon College. He was in comfortable health, and showed a deep interest in behalf of the college at its new location. He was emphatic in his opinions as to the great advantages to be secured by this movement. He left the city for the Danville district conference, where he will direct the deliberations of that body." The Lynchburg *Virginian*, of September 11, says that the bishop held the Danville Conference — an harmonious session.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

BISHOP PAINE.

Bishop Paine writes us that his health continues to improve, though he regains his strength but slowly. He expects, however, to hold the North Georgia Conference, which meets at Griffin, December 2, and the South Georgia, which meets at Albany, December 16. He expects Bishop Wightman, as arranged by the bishops, to preside at the Holston Conference, which meets at Knoxville, October 21.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

OLD VIRGINIA TO VOTE.—The Radicals, who are now much exercised over the letter of Mr. Pendleton to the Texans, respecting the exercise of their constitutional privilege in voting for President, will howl when they know the Virginians will vote; that election arrangements have already been perfected with that view, and that the Old Dominion will cast her ten electoral votes for Seymour and Blair.

WE go up the hill of life like a boy with his sled after him, and go down it like a boy with his sled under him.

NOTICE.

COLORED CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The Rev. Thos. Taylor, the superintendent of the colored work in the bounds of the Louisiana and Mississippi Conferences, gives notice that there will be a Conference of all colored preachers belonging to our church in these bounds, to be held at Hazlehurst on the 18th of December—to be presided over by one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

A letter just received from him requests this notice to be given. The plan adopted by the last General Conference of our church, of setting the colored preachers off in Conferences to themselves, has worked well in Tennessee under the supervision of Bishop Paine. We hope that the colored people of the South may be rescued from the hands of men who are strangers to them, and be led back into those religious associations which were instrumental in first bringing them to God. The welfare of the South and of the colored man are to be equally advanced by the formation of such a Conference.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. William E. Shutt, mayor of Springfield, Illinois, and chairman of the Committee on Invitation, has our hearty acknowledgment for an invitation to attend the laying of the corner stone of the new State House of Illinois, to take place on the 5th of October next.

The Late Rev. W. P. Ratcliffe.

The *Arkansas Christian Advocate* says:

The unexpected decease of this lamented co-laborer was recently announced by us. He fell with his harness on, suddenly summoned, but graciously prepared for the exchange of worlds. A faithful co-laborer, held in high repute by all who knew him, we mourn his loss. The following extract from a letter of his son, Mr. W. C. Ratcliffe, of Little Rock, will be read with tender interest:

My father died at his post. He seemed to be impressed deeply with a sense of his approaching end. He had felt for several weeks that his labor was too much for him, and anticipated giving it up after completing his trip then in progress. When about fifty miles from the place where he died, he felt unwell, and was asked not to proceed. He remarked that it was his duty to go, and if he thought that death awaited him there he would mount his horse and ride to it, without the least fear but that all would be well. He talked of dying frequently during the trip. Sunday evening he preached his last sermon; he was taken sick immediately afterwards, and died in a few days. His text was appropriate: 'For we know, that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' To those who knew him personally, have witnessed his faith in God in all circumstances, and seen his every action begun and ended in prayer, there is presented something more than an accidental circumstance in his selecting the above text.—*Bible Society Record.*

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* believes a general European war will be inaugurated this fall. Of the two French official papers, one talks peace, and the other, inspired from the same imperial source, prophesies war. Napoleon seems bent on extending his eastern frontier, to balance the increased power of Prussia—or, rather, of Germany, which Prussia now represents. He may have an eye also to Belgium, at least eventually. It is most unfortunate for this latter country that the only son of the king is ill beyond, we believe, all hope of recovery. The king's brother has also no heir, and the dynasty is threatened with extinction.

RECENT letters received from the northern and southern stations of Greenland, dated the last days in March, report that the missionaries and their families are well, but that much sickness prevails among the Greenlanders. The winter had been severe and stormy, and the catch of seals, etc., small. The attendance at church and school had been good,

LIFE LEAVES.

The following poem is touchingly beautiful. Many an eye will be dimmed by a tear as it reads these lines, and the thoughts go wandering away to "memory's wildwood."

The day, with its sandals dipped in dew,
Has passed through the evening's golden gates;
And a single star in the cloudless blue
For the rising moon in silence waits.
While the winds that sigh to the languid hours
A lullaby breathe o'er the folded flowers.

The lilies nod to the sound of the stream
That winds along with lulling flow;
And either awake, or half adream,
I passed through the realms of Long Ago;
While faces peer with many a smile
From the bowers of Memory's magical isle.

There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and tears,
That check the path of life's April hours;
And a long wish for the coming years,
That hope ever wreaths with the fairest flowers;
There are friendships guileless—love as bright
And pure as stars in the halls of night.

There are ashen memories, bitter pain,
And buried hopes and a broken vow,
And an aching heart by the reckless main,
And the sea breeze fanning a pallid brow;
And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore
Listening for voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong and ambition wild,
And the fierce desire to stand in the van
Of the battle of life—and the heart of the child
Is crushed in the breast of the struggling man;
But short are the regrets and few are the tears
That fall at the tomb of the banished years.

There is a quiet, and peace, and domestic love,
And joys arising from faith and truth,
And a truth unquestioning, far above
The passionate dreamings of ardent youth;
And kisses of children on lip and cheek,
And the parent's bliss which no tongue can speak.

There are loved ones lost! There are little graves
In the distant dell 'neath protecting trees,
Where the streamlet winds and the violet waves,
And the grasses sway to the sighing breeze;
And we mourn for pressure of tender lips,
And the light of eyes darkened in death's eclipse.

And thus, as the glow of the daylight dies,
And the night's first look to the earth is cast,
I gaze 'neath those beautiful summer skies,
At the pictures that hang in the halls of the past.
Oh, Sorrow and Joy, chant a mingled lay
When to memory's wildwood we wander away.

THE PASTORAL OFFICE.

MR. EDITOR: At a district meeting of the Mobile Conference, held at Dayton on the 7th of September, 1868, the accompanying report on the subject of "The Pastoral Office and Duties," presented by the Rev. Josiah Barker, was adopted and ordered to be published in the ADVOCATE:

"Every true pastor receives his vocation from the great Shepherd and Bishop of Souls; and he himself has declared that he who climbs to this high office in any other way is 'a thief and a robber.' He who appoints the shepherd of the flock designs him his place in it. 'He goeth before the sheep, calling them by name.' Being well acquainted with every member of the flock, he becomes their exemplar, as well as their guide and defender. Hence it will be conceded at once that no one should dare to take upon him this 'office and ministry' who is not versed in the deep things of God.

"Jeremiah, speaking of Gospel days, says, in the name of Jehovah: 'I will give you pastors according to my heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding.'—Jere. iii, 15.

"The ministers of the word should, then, be godly men, taking the oversight of the flock not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to their flocks.

"But as it is declared to be the duty of the pastors not only to go before the sheep as exemplars, but also to 'feed them with knowledge and understanding,' it becomes a question of vital interest how he shall divide his time between the duties of study and pastoral visitation. 'The priest's lips must keep knowledge;' and he who neglects the cultivation of his intellectual powers has no right to expect that his two talents will gain other two. He who would have the approval of heaven must be 'a minister that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth, that he may give to every man his portion in due season.' The days prophesied of are upon us when 'men run to and fro, and knowledge is increased.' And here we put in a plea, in mitigation of complaint and damages, in favor of some of the pastors and preachers of our own church.—The mantle of Elijah has fallen upon many an Elisha while he was plowing with oxen in the field. Some of our Levis, sitting at the receipt of custom, have heard the voice of the Redeemer saying: 'Follow me.' Not a few of our Simon Peters have gone into the ministry immediately from mending their nets, 'for they were fishers.' These have received no supernatural or miraculous endowment qualifying them for the ministry of the word, and they have sadly lamented their want of qualification for the high office to which they had been called. It is not surprising that these should be admonished by St. Paul to 'give attention to reading.' Nor can we fully defend the indiscriminate censure which has been visited upon this class of our ministers, especially when we remember how difficult it is for uneducated adults to acquire the habit of successful application to study. The church, however, is awakening, to some extent, to its duty in this respect, and the opportunities of education are offered to our young ministers more freely now than in former years. The economy of our church recognizes an order of sub pastors, who in former times made up, in a great measure, the lack of pastoral service of our regular ministry, who were overtaxed by study or the numerous calls from the destitute places for the bread of life. It is to be greatly lamented that in many places we may say of the class leader: his 'occupation's gone.' In this particular it would be well for us to 'stand in the way, and see and inquire for the old paths, that we may walk therein.'

"But another deficiency in pastoral service arises from the fact that so many of our ministers feel authorized to add to the scanty subsistence afforded by the church by a partial resort to secular vocations. Perhaps no class of ministers have acquired the virtue of economy to the same extent as the ministers of our church, and certainly none have had more urgent necessity for its practice. And yet it would become us, in more distressful hours than have yet fallen upon us, to maintain an unfaltering trust in God, and cherish an abiding confidence in the devout, successful men of the church, remembering what is written in the sixth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: 'Then the twelve called the multitude of the disciples unto them, and said, it is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables; wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. But we will give ourselves continually to prayer and to the ministry of the word.' We are more and more assured, by each year's experience, that the man whom God has appointed embassador for Christ should do the work that heaven assigns him, and no other. 'Fervent piety is the life and soul of the pastoral work;' and this cannot well be maintained by those who, in the pulpit, preach faith in God and in his providence, and distrust of God in their daily avocations. Our Master multiplied the loaves and fishes for the famishing multitude, and paid his taxes with money taken from the fish's mouth; and these acts of his were sermons which he intended we should repeat to ourselves as long as the church needs its ministry.

"The church of the present day would require a great accession of piety and zeal before it could endure a pastor after the apostolic model. Yet we venture to hold up the example of the greatest Apostle for our imitation, however much we may fall short of that illustrious model. Happy that pastor who, when leaving his charge, can use the language or appropriate the sentiment of St. Paul's farewell address to the Ephesian elders: 'Ye know, from the first day that I came into Asia, after what manner I have been with you at all seasons, serving the Lord with all humility of mind, and with many tears and temptations which befell me: and how I kept back nothing that was profitable to you, but have showed you, and have taught you publicly, and from house to house. Therefore, watch and remember, that by the space of three years I ceased not to warn every one of you, night and day, with tears.' Surely we may say, most solemnly, what so often we have sung unthinkingly:

"'Tis not a cause of small import
The pastor's care demands;
But what might fill an angel's heart,
And filled a Saviour's hands."

Truly yours,

LEVI W. REEVES,
Secretary.

CHINA GROVE CAMP MEETING.

MR. EDITOR: This camp ground is located in Dale county, Alabama, near the China Grove Academy, and was built by the united effort of the Geneva and Haw Ridge circuits, in the Marianna district. These two circuits are entitled to much credit for the energy displayed in erecting so large and commodious a camp ground. Everything was done upon a substantial and broad basis. The meeting commenced on Friday night, September 11th, and closed on Wednesday morning, at sunrise, September 16th. The attendance was immense, there being over three thousand persons on the ground on Sunday. Not only were all the tents on the square full—and they were large—but the cloth and wagon tents, numbering over one hundred, were also full. Although the attendance was so large, the order of the people was according to the highest rules of decorum, for there was neither drunkenness nor disorder seen. The people came to hear the Gospel preached and to worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness; and they had the gospel of the grace of God preached in purity and great power. The first sermon was preached, in the true spirit of the blessed Jesus, by the Rev. E. J. Hamill, agent of the Auburn Male College. The next day, at eleven o'clock, Bishop Wightman preached one of his master sermons. At three P. M. Dr. Ellison, of Clayton, gave us one of his spirited, stirring sermons. On Sunday, at eleven A. M., the bishop held the immense audience completely in hand for one hour and ten minutes, and closed amid the profoundest feelings, expressed by "amens" from hundreds of joyful lips, intermingled with the exultant "glory be to God," and sobs and sighs from many convicted hearts. Thus I might go on, and even return upon the preaching at this camp meeting, and speak in praise of every effort, from the first to the last; but this would occupy too much time, and might worry the patience of some. Suffice it to say that every sermon was the pure Gospel, and was accompanied by the power of the Holy Ghost; consequently the church was built up in the faith that works by love, and purifies the heart. The last night of the meeting the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to about one hundred and fifty communicants. As yet I have not learned how many conversions there were, though I think between forty and fifty, for I counted fifteen the last night.

In conclusion, allow me to say, particularly and emphatically, that the tour of Bish. Wightman through this portion of the State has already told out decidedly, upon the Methodist church in particular, and the country in general, for great good. In this section his labors were highly appreciated and abundantly fruitful, and the whole country would hail with inexpressible delight another such visit.

Another camp meeting will be held at the same place, embracing the second Sabbath in September next.

A. DOWLING.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT MEETING.

FAYETTE, Miss., Sept. 19, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: This district meeting assembled at Fayette, on Thursday, September 17th. J. G. Jones, presiding elder *ad interim*, acted as chairman, and Thomas Reed as secretary. The meeting, in committee of the whole, amply discussed the various church interests which came before it, and requested the chairman and secretary to prepare a brief synopsis of their decisions for publication in our official ADVOCATE, which is submitted, as follows:

1. In regard to the spiritual state of the church. While with thankful hearts we saw many indications of sincere and fervent piety to encourage us, we were nevertheless compelled to acknowledge a great want of spirituality in too many of our members as manifested by their neglect of family prayer, the social meetings of the church, and too often the more public means of grace. They should everywhere be earnestly exhorted to return to the "old paths."

2. Sabbath schools are indispensable auxiliaries in the religious training of our children, but were never intended to supersede parental instruction at home, nor to interfere with the attendance of the children on the regular public preaching of the Gospel. While it was admitted that there may be some neglect of our Sabbath school interests on the part of [illegible] pastors, the greatest hindrance is not in the want of children willing to attend, or in procuring suitable books, but in securing the services of the laity as regular officers and teachers in our Sabbath schools. The *Sunday School Visitor* was declared to be in every way worthy of our patronage, and we should place it in the hands of every Sabbath school scholar.

3. In the judgment of the meeting our church periodicals are not as much patronized in this district as their intrinsic merits and importance demand. While it was, with unanimity, affirmed that our members may be edified by reading any of our church periodicals, yet they were recommended, first of all, to take the New Orleans and Nashville *Christian Advocates*, not only on account of their high merit, but also on account of their official relation to our Conference. The *Home Monthly*, as a pure and elevated family magazine, was most highly commended by the few who read it in our district, and its speedy introduction into every Methodist family recommended.

4. As our Annual Conference had requested each district meeting to report a plan of finance for the better support of the ministry, Brother R. D. Howe, of Vicksburg, who had been previously appointed for that purpose, presented a plan which, after full discussion, was unanimously adopted, and its publication in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE requested. It is herewith submitted for publication.

5. The subject of education was amply discussed in committee of the whole—Rev. W. H. Watkins, president of Centenary College, and Rev. H. F. Johnson, president of Whitworth Female College, taking an active part therein. It was decided that, in view of the continued predominance and usefulness of our race over inferior races, we should aspire to a high standard of intellectual culture; that we should, both by our money and patronage, sustain our denominational institutions, and that we in this district should especially turn our favorable attention to Centenary College, Whitworth Female College, and the Port Gibson Female Collegiate Institute, on account of their proximity to this district, as well as their high merit. In connection with the subject of education it was also decided that, in view of the advanced and continually advancing literary culture of the age, our young men preparing for the ministry should be required to take a corresponding literary elevation; and that our Annual Conference should inaugurate some efficient plan to aid them in this matter.

The subject of missions was thought to be sufficiently provided for in the Discipline.

A resolution was passed requesting our ministers to preach more distinctly and frequently the doctrines of our church, and to expose those of an opposite character.

The presiding elder of the district, after consultation with the official members, is to appoint the time and place of our next meeting.

The following lay delegates, with their alternates, were elected: R. D. Howe; alternate, Thomas Hackett; George Barnes; alternate, Alexander Cameron; Wm. J. Lum; alternate, Samuel McClellan; Thos. Reed; alternate, E. S. Drake.

THOS. REED, Sec'y.
J. G. JONES, P. E.

LETTER FROM SELMA.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 15, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Enclosed I send you some resolutions, which you will please publish. We have completed our church-house. Our good friends here at home opened their great hearts, and gave us all the money necessary—$650. We have many liberal hearts in our midst. I must mention the names of Professor Chapman, a Northern gentleman, and Major C. G. Thomas, a Southerner, and the efficient superintendent of our Sunday school, as exemplars of liberality. The former, assisted by the latter, gave a course of lessons in the famous Spencerian system of writing, the proceeds of which amounted to $400. They gave $350 of this to our church. May they live long to do good, and wear the unfading crown above.

The house is very comfortable, and evidences skill and taste on the part of Brother R., the faithful workman, who is not a bit behind the most cheerful givers. If you ever pass this way, stop, look and preach. Brother Thrash is still looking heavenward—almost home. He says he sold you the first horse you ever rode, as a "circuit rider," in the cane-brake regions in this State.

There is some prosperity in the church this year. The Sunday school is doing well. The people everywhere are taking more interest in this great cause than ever before, it seems. I will never forget the remark of our dear venerable senior Bishop Andrew, in his short, sweet talk to the little folks here, last spring. The people, said he, seem to have a kind of a Sunday school mania. We regard this as a sign of better times spiritually. O, for a revival like the one the Wesleys set in motion in 1739. Let the church pray for it, for the man's hand cloud is seen by the servants while the Elijahs are praying. May Jesus be in it, and expand it rapidly, and pour it upon the land.

The weather is quite warm.—There is much sickness everywhere. The crops are good in some sections—very short in others.—Enough will be made to keep the people alive.

R. E. CARY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WATER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, SELMA.

SELMA, September 13, 1868.

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen proper, in his wisdom and mercy, to take from our midst, on last night, at eleven o'clock, our dearly loved Sabbath school scholar, George Burdick, in his twelfth year; therefore

Resolved, That while we willingly submit to this righteous dispensation of God's providence, we deeply mourn the loss of little George.

Resolved, That in his death this school has lost one of its most devoted members—a model of youthful piety.

Resolved, That we prepare to meet him in heaven.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral this evening, at three o'clock.

Resolved, That we extend the hand of sympathy to the greatly bereaved family, and furnish them with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the journal of the Sabbath school, and published in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and Selma *Times*.

THE woman who fails to reform a man of the habit of drinking while engaged to him, will have a mighty task to do so after marriage. Think of this, young women. Better remain single than marry a man that loves liquor.

LETTER FROM A VETERAN OF 1812

PARISH OF OUACHITA, Louisiana.

MR. EDITOR: I do expect and think I am the oldest man that is a subscriber to and for your useful paper. I have been a reader of the paper from its first existence, and I hope to be a reader of it as long as my eyes will see to read any paper. I admire its doctrine, and for the first time I ask you to put anything into your paper.

My brother, I am eighty-four years old. I was one of the veterans that helped the British army from our coast—yea, from New Orleans. I am one who yet lives that helped to disappoint them of their hopes to take New Orleans. I helped to fight from the 23d of December, 1814, to January, 1815; and on the 7th of January, 1815, I got a severe wound in my thigh, getting it torn and shattered almost to shreds. In consequence I have been a cripple ever since. Notwithstanding, I made out to procure, by the blessing of God, a plentiful living, for I ascribe all things as coming from him, as all is his, and he bestows on whom he pleases, for weal or for woe.

Now, my brother, I think I see an act of the Congress of the United States granting pensions quite liberally; also by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana. I ask you to observe and see if the enactments of either will reach my case, or meet it for good. The veterans of the war of 1812 are now but few. If either of the acts of Congress or of the Legislature of the State, of which I was once proud to be a citizen, can be beneficial to me, I would like to know it. I hope the pension laws will be made plain and easy to be understood. Inserting them in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will not have a tendency to decrease the circulation of your paper.

I hope you will make a large allowance for poor writing. Once, in days long since gone, I was quite a fair scribe. But those days are gone.

It may be you are curious to know my age, as I was one of the veterans who fought the British on the plains of Chalmette. I am eighty-four years of age. I have been in Louisiana sixty years last March. I have been a member of the Methodist Church sixty-nine years. I became awakened, and, I believe, converted at a camp meeting in Marlborough District, South Carolina, in my seventeenth year. I do pray the good Lord to interfere and give us better times.

Prior to the late war I had plenty, and some to spare. But during the war the acts of both parties pressed on me, and the end of the war found me penniless and dependent. But I claim to be an heir to a rich Father, who has in store for me plenty. When I get home I hope to enjoy it. I thank my God and Father that his heirs do not have to wait for his death to enter into the possession of that exhaustless fortune which is in store for you and me. If we live right and die right we shall rise triumphant, and meet the Lord in the air, and join the blood-washed throng, and sing of redeeming love.

JOHN T. FOULK.

FAILING EYES.—Persons suffering from dyspepsia, or any other malady, must take care of their eyes. Any disease impairs the strength, and the nervous system is depressed; and when laboring under this form of depression the eye is particularly liable to become weak. The reason of this is, that 'of the ten nerves which go off from the brain, six are distributed wholly, and the other four partially, to the eye.' Through the great sympathetic nerve, the disturbed stomach, or liver, or intestines, communicate with telegraphic speed with the brain, and so with the eye. The first advice to be given with reference to the comfortable use of the eyes undoubtedly is, to keep the intestines and liver and stomach in a healthy condition; in other words, do everything to confirm the general health. If this be impaired, do not read, and especially do not write long, without giving the eye rest. The great remedy for an eye whose disease depends upon the nerve, and not the muscle, is *rest! rest! rest!*

THERE is a quiet influence which, like the flame of a lamp, fills many a home with light and fragrance.

MY FIELD.

The night had come: the moonlight whitely lay
Athwart the field where I had sowed all day
Seed I should ne'er behold
Waving its harvest gold.

Nought even showed that seed was hidden there;
In pallid light lay furrows long and bare;
No blade, no leaf was seen
Signing its promise green.

And on the shore the little shallop lay
Which in the morn must bear me far away
Where I might never know
Whether the seed did grow.

And if I wept, 'twas none but God could see
How much the hope of harvest was to me.
He sent his angel down
My trembling trust to crown.

His gentle angel led me by the hand
Until we stood upon the bare, sown land,
And then he turned and smiled
With eyes serene and mild.

"Behold," he said," to still thy human fear,
In one short hour will God unfold the year."
And as he spoke the word
The barren clods were stirred.

And tiny blades crept out into the light,
And grew, and grew before my wondering sight,
And then the ears were seen,
Long-bearded, full and green.

And while I watched the waving grain, behold
The heads went down with weight of ripened gold;
The angel said, "The Lord
Shall give thee this reward.

"Fear not to get thee hence across the sea,
In harvest time I'll bind thy sheaves for thee.
Thy field may ripen late;
Fear not, but trust and wait."

A little cloud sailed by and hid the moon;
My angel comforter was gone too soon—
A tremor blurred the air;
Again my field lay bare;

Except that near me, close beside my feet,
Remained one handful of the golden wheat;
God's token that for me
Rich harvest yet should be.

And in my bosom, cherished, loved, behold
These precious ears of sacred harvest gold.
Such fruit my field shall bear—
I leave it in God's care. —*Galaxy.*

PATRONIZE CHURCH SCHOOLS.

THEY ARE THE SAFEST.

Mr. Editor: It is to be feared that many of our people do not appreciate the superior value of our well-ordered church institutions, over all others, in regard to their religious advantages and their care in guarding the morals of the pupils. On these points let me cite a case or two. The most popular private school in this State is located three miles from the nearest Methodist church, and, I think, also that distance from any church. It is not made the duty of pupils to attend church, of course, at that distance. The consequence is that many, if not most, of the boys do not attend church once in three months. What religious services they may have at the school I am not advised.

Another private school, much praised in the papers, is located further from town and church than the one alluded to above, and from its seclusion it is supposed to be a very safe place. But a friend of mine sent a son to it last year, and has since had reason to know, to his grief and horror, that he contracted the habit of swearing and drinking while at the school. The boys were in the habit of going to an adjacent town, where an illicit traffic in whisky was carried on, to buy "kerosene," and there they bought whisky by the gallon. Would not the principal of a church institution, if he had been fit for the place, have known whether the boys were in their rooms at proper hours, and whether they brought kerosene or whisky in their jugs? So I think.

But, Mr. Editor, a man who determines to have a school popular with the outside world cannot afford to watch boys too closely, or to maintain too rigid a discipline.

Brethren and parents, patronize the institutions of the church.—You will find it safest in the end. The heads of such schools are put there because they can be trusted.

WATCHMAN.

It is said that among the two million people by whom Jeddo, in Japan, is inhabited, there is not a beggar in the streets, not a ruffian. The women are beautiful, the men are robust and energetic; there is no trouble about fashions; education is universal, books are plentiful, though there are no newspapers; life is simple and easy; marriage is universal, and the children go naked.

Successful Ministerial Workers.

Some time during each annual session of the British Wesleyan Conference, one day is devoted to exercises bearing specially and directly upon the spiritual prosperity of the societies. The president calling upon members, Mr. Thomas Vasey was next called upon. The principle upon which he entered the ministry was that from that time it would be his business to save souls; and ever since then, whenever he had been any length of time without visible success, he had felt that he was wasting time, that he was useless, and he thought and felt that a useless Methodist preacher was above all things the greatest piece of lumber in the world. He had gone home many a time on a Sunday night when he had seen no results, feeling just like a tradesman who had stood all day behind his counter, and had not a single customer or taken a single penny. He supposed that a tradesman put into that position for a few weeks would soon give up his business; and that was just his feeling. Whenever he had labored as he thought in vain, he felt as if he had not got into the right line, and that he had missed his way. He had suffered more on this account than he could describe. He had never been tempted to infidelity or to doubt the doctrines of Holy Scripture; he had had singularly clear perception and apprehension of the doctrines of the Gospel; but he had been tempted to infidelity in some of its most revolting and blasphemous forms after laboring for some time without visible results. He felt then like a physician who had prescribed for his patients and yet saw them dying out of his hands on all sides, and the temptations he had had on that ground had surpassed all he had suffered in any other way whatever. He had many a time wished to die, and many a time asked to die. If he had not had a very decided call he would have given up long since. But he could not revoke the position he had received without first going to him from whom he had received it. He had gone to him and he asked him either to take him to heaven or to send him to some other post of duty where he could feel that he was doing the will of God, and was in his providential path. Two years ago the Conference had sent him to Newcastle—the last place to which he would have chosen to go, and an invitation to which he had refused; but he accepted the designation, and he went with the determination to do all the good he could. Shortly after his arrival he began to preach a course of sermons on the beatitudes. In preaching on that text, "Blessed are the poor in spirit," his sermon was applied to him as strongly as if somebody else had spoken it to him, and he felt that he must just be content to let God fill him and use him. That had been his motto and maxim during the two years he had been in Newcastle. He had been enabled, by the grace of God, to keep to that point, and when he had been the most poor in spirit he had been the most enriched with spiritual influences, and had been made the most useful in the work of God. He had endeavored to work upon two principles. He valued the conversion of a soul, under whatever circumstances that conversion might be brought about; and he liked public conversions. He liked to see people getting into classes, going to other people and inquiring about religion, and in a quiet and unobserved manner connecting themselves with the cause of God, but he thought that for all aggressive purposes a single public conversion was worth half a dozen of those private ones. He thought it had a very beneficial influence upon a congregation to see penitents, or in case there were no penitents to see that penitents were expected; in a word—if they would forgive the mercantile expression—it was a good thing to let the people see that they wanted to do business. In Newcastle they had seen some of the worst specimens of sinful humanity brought under the regenerating power of the Gospel. They had found that by securing the conversion of a few notoriously depraved and bad characters they had given people—worldly people who did not come to their chapels—an idea of the power of the Gospel such as they had never had before. On this account he went down into the lowest part of the town, gathered a small congregation together, and preached to them. Now, with him it was a maxim not to preach hell and damnation to such people, but always to take the most encouraging subject, such as the love of God, the power of the Holy Ghost, the possibility of their getting saved and elevated. He preached on that occasion from the healing of the demoniac child. There were some of the most notorious characters present—men of the worst possible type—and he tried to tell those people that if they would try to go to Christ he would help them, for Christ was stronger than the devil; the devil had taken advantage of them, and done them a great deal of mischief, but there was a chance after all of their getting to Christ. And when he had done he asked some of them who wished to get out of the grasp of the devil to come forward, and, to his surprise, some thirteen or fourteen of these fellows responded to the invitation and asked him to pray for them. He tried to get them to pray for themselves. They said: "Sir, we cannot pray. We never prayed afore. You mun tell us what to say." So he had to extemporize a little liturgy for them, and they repeated or shouted the words, crying aloud for mercy. One man, a great pugilist, whom nobody durst face, rose and said: "Friends, I sud'n't like ye ta' gang away withaught hearing me. I've gotten summat to-neet which if I nob-but keep I sal be a better man as long as I live." That man had been a very consistent character ever since.

People from miles round about went to these meetings to get converted; they had got an idea that the power of God was present, and they went back to their homes telling what great things God had done for them. That work had gone on with great steadiness, and they had now a very valuable society there that it would do anybody good to go and preach to. It was wonderful to see how those who used to be the most savage in the whole neighborhood, were now as tender, and quiet, and tractable as lambs. The way in which they would come to shake hands with him was something remarkable. A great fellow overtook him one day, as he was walking up the hill, and said: "Will yo' like ta have a lift?" and gave him his arm. (It must be explained that Mr. Vasey was at the time very much out of health.) And when they had gone a short distance the man said: "Nah, a' think y' had better stop a bit afore y' go onney farther, an' get yer breath." Now that was a man who had not a single refined idea about him before he was converted, and yet he was as tender toward him—Mr. Vasey—as a mother toward her child. Religion brought out the finer feelings and sensibilities of human nature, which they would fancy had been completely overlaid with diabolical and almost infernal passions and lusts.

For the sake of any good it might do, he would mention another thing. They had encouraged the people to do all the good they could, in their own way. He had said to them: "I expect every one of you to do all the work you can for the work of God. If you get your legs over the traces, I will pull you up directly, but till you do get wrong you must go on doing all the good you can for yourselves, every one of you." Those people, accordingly, without consulting him at all, were holding prayer meetings, and fellowship meetings, etc., and he believed that all the good that he could do was as nothing compared with what these people were doing. In every court and alley of the town they were stopping people, and talking to them about their souls.

Other members of the Conference, who were called out by the president, bore the general testimony that success came only to them as they made the ministry their only and their life work. Any turning aside to other employ, or any division of interest, operated invariably with an unfavorable influence on their efforts.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

The Chinese.—We have received a letter from an intelligent and public spirited citizen of Memphis, Tennessee, making inquiry concerning the feasibility of obtaining Chinese labor for the South. 'I see by the newspapers,' says the writer, 'that your people are, or seem to be, much disgusted with the Chinese. So be it. *We want them.* We want this steady, hard working people to put the South again on her feet. We want laborers for our *deserted* rice and sugar plantations; we want people who can and will work under our sun to make cotton, corn, etc. We can give employment to a million of men with adequate pay.'

This matter of Chinese labor for the South is destined to engage the attention of our business men and political economists. The similarity of climate and production of our Gulf States and a large portion of China is well known. Chinese laborers going to the South would reach there already acclimated, and would find in the rice and cotton fields congenial employment. The introduction of a few thousand by way of experiment might be a sensible procedure. When the great transcontinental railroad is completed, they can be sent at short notice from San Francisco; and, as our correspondent truly says, the Californians will spare them cheerfully. —*San Francisco Spectator.*

To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it; is as if a man should put off eating and drinking from one day to another till he is starved or destroyed.

A BASIN OF SOUP.

In those dark, those pitch-dark ages, before side-dishes were invented, and when the majority of the half savage chasers of the mammoth lived on fullers'-earth and cold lizard, what would not a tyrant of Central Asia have given for a French cook—a Ude, a Francatelli, or a Careme? If such a man had then lived, would not Nasopilcheaver have instantly sent wagon loads of silk, rich cloths of gold and silver, chests of cinnamon, carts full of pearls and sapphires, to lure the great beneficent genius to his kingdom? Would he not have declared war on that rival king; and with spearmen, horsemen, battering-rams and other implements of war, have instantly marched on his city, given it to sword and fire, and carried off that illustrious stranger? And having got that great master under lock and key, would he not have threatened him with the most terrible death unless he instantly invented a dish lighter, more nutritious and more savory than any he had ever before devised? Immured in the hot and strong dungeon of King Nasopileheaver, could there be any doubt what new *plat* that mighty brain in the white night-cap would have conceived. What is the lightest, most nourishing, most wholesome, most savory, of all cooked food? Soup, of course.

Blessings on the man who invented soup! For it rejoices the tired stomach, disposes it to placidly digest, encourages the noble organ, and comes as a promise of future good things. It is a gentle experiment to test if the stomach be in sound working order. It contains the greatest amount of nourishment that can be taken with the least exertion. Chemically it is a wonder, (the cooks of the future will all be taught the elements of chemistry,) for broth, which is the humble father of soup, is literally an extract of all the soluble parts of meat. The ozmazome melts first; then the albumen. To make good soup, it is chemically necessary that the water boil slowly, so that the albumen may not coagulate in the center of the meat before being extracted. And the ebullition must be slow, so that the different ingredients of the extract may unite with each other easily and thoroughly.

A French epicurean writer of eminence asserts that ten solid volumes would not contain the recipes of all the soups which have been invented in those grand schools of good eating, the kitchens of Paris. The soup is to a dinner what the portico is to a mansion; it is not merely the first thing to which you come, but it also serves to give an idea of what the architect intends to do afterward; much as the overture of an opera conveys foreshadowing and glimpses of what is to follow. A simple dinner should have the prelude of a simple soup; which, however, requires to be perfect, and demands a care, patience and waiting watchfulness which good housewives are more likely to bestow than a professed cook. It has been often noticed by epicureans that thoroughly good soups are rare in great men's houses. The reason is, that the kitchen maids keep taking the soup for their ragout and side-dishes, and filling it up with water, till the crude adulteration has infected the whole. In small houses the soup is a principal object, and receives the most religious care. The chief fault in England is, that soups are over-spiced and under-vegetabled. They are also too hurried. By quick, violent boiling all the soluble and finest parts of the ingredients pass off in puffs of indignant steam, while the coarser parts only are retained in the solution. The process of soup making is a slow chemical process, and nature will not be hurried without having her revenge.

French cooks, in their versatile invention and restless desire to please and delight, give strange and striking names to their new dishes. They have "The Soup of the Good Woman," and, above all, "The Potage a la Jamhe du Bois (The Soup of the Wooden Leg.")

But the wooden leg is an after ingredient. Like most receipts of the first class, this one is horribly expensive; but, like most other expensive receipts, it is just as good made more economically.

Take a wooden leg—no, that is afterward. Procure a shin of beef, and put it in a pot, with three dozen carrots, a dozen onions, two dozen pieces of celery, twelve turnips, a fowl and two partridges. It must simmer six hours. Then get two pounds of fillet of veal, stew it, and pour the soup over the meat. Add more celery; then mix bread; and eventually serve up the soup with the shin-bone (the real wooden leg) emerging like the bowsprit of a wreck from the sea of vegetables.—*All the Year Round.*

Do little things as if they were great, because of the majesty of the Lord Jesus Christ, who dwells in thee; and do great things as if they were little and easy, because of his omnipotence.—*Pascal.*

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

On the Fiji Islands there are forty five native missionaries and assistant missionaries; six hundred and fifty three local preachers; one thousand and twenty five native day school teachers, and twenty-two thousand persons in church fellowship. There are thirty-six thousand schools, and ninety thousand who listen to the gospel of Christ. The church in Ban accommodates one thousand persons.

A missionary on Ponape, in Micronesia, speaks of having made a tour of the island, the people everywhere flocking together to hear his teachings, and giving the most undivided attention. A large district, headed by its chief, has lately embraced Christianity. The great mass of the people have abandoned heathenism, and there is scarcely a neighborhood where there are not praying people.

At Matua, on the Samoan Islands, is a well-regulated, self-supporting native seminary, which generally numbers ninety to one hundred students, and sends out annually, on an average, thirty well trained candidates for the ministry. The natives in each village have their own teacher, whom they support, besides contributing largely to the funds of the London Missionary Society.

In June of this year the General Association of the Churches in the Sandwich Islands was held, and the brethren from various fields of labor came together to sum up the results of their work. Of course, the men who had gone first to the islands were nearly all gone. But some of their descendants were there, and others had come to join in their toil, and help in the reaping of the harvest. Native ministers, too, had so multiplied that, with the delegates from the churches, they constituted nine-tenths of the body. Missionaries who had been sent out to Marquesas Islands, and to Micronesia, were there, to tell of the triumphs of the Gospel among the men to whom they had been sent. One, born in Portugal, and reared in the Church of Rome, but wandering far away as a sailor, and, in Honolulu, finding his way to the church, and, through the preaching of the word, to Christ, was there as a pastor of a Hawaiian church. Another, born in China, and still wearing the Chinese costume, sat in the association as a lay delegate. The Gospel finds subjects everywhere, and always fills their hearts with the same desire for the upbuilding of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the extension of the church to all lands. Together these men of different races sat, consulting concerning the interests of the one precious kingdom of Jesus Christ. And then they went out again into the field, refreshed and hopeful.

ASIA.

Two young Japanese were admitted to the church in Japan recently, both married men, of an elevated class, intelligent, and formerly members of the English school. They have been industrious students of the English Bible. Five Japanese are now studying at the academy in Monson, Massachusetts, and several others are receiving private tuition in Boston.

The Punjaub government in India is decidedly Christian in its tone. Christianity is no barrier to the privileges and emolument of office. Native Christians, in common with their pagan or Mohammedan fellow-countrymen, are eligible to all appointments in the gift of the State.

The native Christians in southern India are becoming constantly more and more inclined to give one-tenth of their income to religious purposes. In connection with the Madura mission there are thirty churches, one thousand two hundred and fifty members, one hundred and sixty-two village congregations, two hundred and fifty-five villages in which Christians reside, and one hundred and seventy-five places where religious services are held with preaching every Sunday. There are eleven missionaries, fourteen female assistants, seven native pastors, and ninety-four catechists. More than three hundred girls have been taught in the female boarding school, established thirty years since, of whom many have died in faith, and many are now the wives or mothers of mission helpers. —*Methodist.*

MADAGASCAR.

One of the English missionaries in Madagascar addressed the following interesting letter to the editor of the *Christian World*, of London:

"Bloomfield Street, Finsbury,
London, August 17th.

"Sir: The last mail has brought us most gladdening news from Madagascar. God has been graciously pleased to overrule events, so that the things which have happened have all turned out 'for the furtherance of the Gospel.' We are informed that the work of the mission is being blessed in a marvelous manner. Since the cessation of the mourning for the late Queen, the places of Christian worship, both in town and country, have been crowded to excess. Such is the wonderful eagerness to hear the word of God, that on the Sunday previous to the departure of the last mail two thousand four hundred and fifty persons were counted out at Mr. Toy's church, while two hundred and thirty were listening outside during the service. At another place, on the same day, the whole of the usual congregation turned out to make room for the crowd of people outside, that as heathens they might thus see the Christians were anxious that they should *all* hear 'the joyful sound.' *The Queen and government have publicly renounced idolatry;* the great national idol has been sent away, and the Queen sends her household to attend Mr. Toy's ministry. Believe me, your's truly,

"ROBERT ROBINSON,
"Home Sec'y of London Miss. Society."

The new Queen of Madagascar has sent word to the missionaries to trust her, as she would be to them the same as her predecessors. In connection with the London Society's mission in the Island of Madagascar there are ninety churches, with five thousand two hundred and fifty-five members and four hundred and sixty-two candidates for admission; thirteen thousand six hundred regular attendants of public worship, and about twenty thousand nominal Christians; one hundred and one pastors, and nearly one hundred chapels, erected by the people, within the last five years, at their own cost. It is proposed by the committee of the society to provide hereafter for the support of the English missionaries, but to leave the other expenses of evangelization to be borne by the people themselves.

Blind Hohannes, one of the native pastors in the Eastern Turkey Mission—a poor, half-educated, rough-looking man—has begun an influence upon the world that promises to be second to that of scarce any other Christian of the age. He is the father of the movement for *tithes*, which is becoming so general in Turkey, and has already been introduced with the best results in India, and will no doubt extend to our own and all Christian lands. A very interesting letter by Miss West to the editor of the *Missionary Herald* describes the man, and the effect of a sermon which she heard him preach on the subject of tithes. In that sermon he gave an account of the history of his own connection with the movement. After finishing his course of study he went to settle as pastor in a village where considerable labor and money had been expended by the board, but with little development of the spirit of liberality on the part of the people; in fact, it had never been called out. The missionaries promised him a salary of one thousand five hundred piasters, equal to $60. They told him that the people would pay six hundred piasters of this amount. He found that they had had with great difficulty subscribed five hundred piasters, and could do no more. While considering the matter and praying over it, it seemed as if an intuition from God impressed on his mind the thought. Let them give the tenth. He asked himself if he could spare one hundred and fifty piasters from his scanty salary. It seemed too much; but, when he thought of distributing the amount through the year, he determined to devote twelve and a half piasters each month to the cause of Christ. He immediately presented the matter to his people. They received it as a word from God. They subscribed their tenths; and, to their surprise, the sum amounted to more than his entire salary. From that time the movement has gathered strength, and is the most interesting feature of the mission work. Blind Hohannes is remarkable for his devoted piety; and his marvelous knowledge of the Bible, notwithstanding his blindness, has gained him the surname of "Concordance."

An English clergyman writes to the *Bristol Mercury*, asserting that colonial bishoprics are marketable commodities, being bought and sold like presentations to ordinary benefices. He says that he can prove one bishopric to have been bought for £3,500, and that he was offered another for £2,500, and refused it because, though he could see no simony in the act of purchasing a benefice when the purchaser is already in priests' orders, it is the identical sin of Simon Magus, to purchase "the *office* by which the Holy Ghost is ministerially imparted," whatever that may mean. He adds: "Any man thirty years old, in priests' orders, with a decent character, and £3,000 to spare, can get himself dubbed the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ——; and thus the country is filled with men who go out to their "sees," deliver a "charge" or two, and then come home and become great *swells*.—Bishop Staley, of Honolulu, is now traveling on the Continent, consecrating chapels in Switzerland, and other places where fashionable ourists resort.

The Christian Advocate.

Social Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

N. B.—Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a Post Office Order, *draft, or by express. If this cannot be done, remember the latter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the official members and preachers, local and traveling, of the New Orleans District will be held in Carondelet street church, New Orleans, on the third Saturday and Sabbath in October. By the rule of the Louisiana Conference four delegates will be elected at this meeting.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

COL. RICHARD SPENCER.

At Cottage Hill, Alabama, on the 20th of September, after a long and painful sickness, this true servant of his Lord departed this life in great peace, and full of years. A more accurate and extended notice of him will be given hereafter.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution, located at Brookhaven, ought to receive a large patronage from this city, because of the convenience of access, and because it is in a high degree flourishing. The president, Rev. H. F. Johnson, is in every way fitted for his responsible position, and such a person and instructor as we should select to educate a daughter.

ACCIDENTS.

Guns go off by accident sometimes, even when in experienced hands, and do damage. And so communications occasionally get into Advocates. One of these sorts of explosions produces a half a dozen echoes in the shape of replies which do but increase the surprise and horror of the editor at what has happened. Let him that readeth understand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. Beirne & Co., general steamboat agents, No. 90 Common street. This is a long established and excellent agency.

Messrs. C. L. Walmsley & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, No. 31 Perdido street.

Messrs. Parham & Street, cotton factors and commission merchants, No. 75 Carondelet street. These firms are old friends whom we can recommend to our people as thoroughly conversant with the cotton business, prompt, accommodating and honest.

THE CORNER STONE of a Southern Methodist Church was recently laid at Shepherdstown, Virginia. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Rennett and Pond. A collection was taken up. The net proceeds were one thousand dollars.

IN MEMORIAM.

We were pained to receive the following note from the Rev. Joseph T. Curry, of the Montgomery Conference, giving the sad intelligence of the death of his wife. We tender our dear brother a most prayerful sympathy in this deep, the deepest, affliction of his life:

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Sept. 21, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: This has been a year of misfortune and deep affliction to me. Overwhelming me in more than usual distress, on the 15th of February last my house, with their more contents, were consumed by fire; but this I could endure without a sigh; but the stroke that has fallen upon me within a few days past is heavier than my groaning.

After a protracted attack of typhoid fever, my dear wife was taken from me on the 1st instant. As nature was sinking, and her tongue refusing to perform its office, she looked me in the face and repeated:

"Streams of mercy, never ceasing
Call the songs of loudest praise."

Surely, "clouds and darkness are round about" the movings of Providence; but "righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne."

Yours, in deep affliction,

JOS. T. CURRY.

The Rev. James M. Franklin, in charge of the Anacoco work in the Louisiana Conference, also mourns the death of his beloved wife, after a short illness. An obituary notice will be found elsewhere. We have imagined that there is no greater loss than that the itinerant preacher suffers in the death of a faithful wife—the one who has cheered him and shared with him the changes and privations incident to such a life of sacrifice. The departure of so dear a companion is to him as dreadful as was the thought to Moses of journeying without the angel.

In this connection we notice the death of another dear friend, the Rev. Jno. D. Fisher, of the Mobile Conference. He was admitted to the Alabama Conference very nearly at the same time with ourself, and we were in the same class. His conversion in mature life, and his call to the ministry, were wonderful instances of the creative power of the Spirit. There never was a newer man than he was, when, for the first time, he came back to Linden—a preacher on the circuit! No doubt, for years, those who had known him in his old days kept their eyes upon him to see if this marvelous transformation could last. It did to the day of his death—for more than twenty-five years—and now it will forever.

Called, like the apostles were, right out from among the people, in his manhood, well acquainted with men and the world, he was after the true type a preacher—not a mere student or a lecturer. He had a healthy mind, full of good sense. His manner was in keeping with the natural and hearty conception he had of life; it was singularly open and pleasing. The very tones of his voice indicated the ingenuousness of his nature, and the volume of Christian love which the comfort of the Holy Spirit had evoked. His deliberate thoughtfulness never forsook him, and one can imagine that even down to the margin and in the end, he knew on what promises he was trusting. Another excellent trait was his moderation—he was decided but not expressive in any degree. Such a balance seemed him many friends; indeed, we suppose he had no enemies. The easy dignity of his address was as marked in private as in the pulpit. So natural and pleasant a companion, it may be supposed, was always welcome to the homes of the people; every station or circuit was ready to receive him again that had ever been favored with his services. Both a pastor and a friend, he was a great favorite with the young.

Since 1845 we have not had opportunity to know of his development as a preacher; as a Christian, we doubt not that he was gathered a "shock of corn fully ripe." His death brings the invisible world nearer to us. Where such men go we all wish to go. As they have made up the best company of earth, so they increase the attractiveness of heaven. The whole career of this godly man is a most triumphant vindication of the doctrines of Methodism, and a moan more than re-

many demonstrations of their saving power. He fought a good fight.

Our sincerest sympathy we tender to the widow of our deceased friend.

NEWS FROM SOUTH MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. Harmon, just from southern Mississippi, reports that many excellent meetings have been recently held at Centre, Brandon, Hillsborough and various other places, at which there were large numbers of conversions and accessions to the church. In some circuits the meetings are still in progress. We shall be glad to hear of this work of the Lord from the pastors themselves.

He reports a good deal of sickness.

He thinks that fully one-half of the cotton crop has been destroyed by the caterpillar and boll worms. Many of the fields are as bare of leaves as in the month of December.

Politically, all things are as calm as a summer's eve.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the publishers, through Mr. George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite the post office, several recent publications:

MISCELLANEOUS PROSE WORKS. By Edward Bulwer, (Lord Lytton.) Two volumes, 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868.

The contributions of this polished writer to the English Quarterlies are collected in these volumes, and are supplemented by one or two essays not heretofore published. The works of fiction, by which Mr. Bulwer is so well known, had their basis of substance in the reflections, studies and opinions which now appear in the Prose Works. The more impassioned and imaginative period of his youth is fairly represented in this collection: so that the growth of his wonderful powers can be marked during the time he has been before the public. We never open one of his books without being impressed with his extensive and thorough scholarship. Those who have followed him in his works of fiction, say that they perceive a great improvement in the moral tone of his later novels. For our part, we know of no sadder thing than the struggles of a great mind after truth when the search is persistently made outside of the inspired word.

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Jno. William Draper, M.D., LL.D. In three volumes, 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868.

This is the *second* volume; octavo, pp. 614. (By the by, where are the other two?) A ponderous book. The publishers must have a considerable sum to the credit of the author from his other works, else we can conceive of no greater courage in a house than to publish such a work upon its own chances and merits. The events of the war are stated with an air of composure and much appearance of philosophic analysis and estimate. The only difficulty is that the historian cannot conceal his hatred of the Democratic party, and of the "conspiracy," as he calls the secession of the States. His admiration for Mr. Lincoln is fully up to his antipathy for Mr. Davis. After giving a dream which greatly impressed the "rustic President"—that of a ship sailing very fast—he ventures the reflection that "it is better to have the child-like, innocent dreams of Lincoln, than the guilty and appalling midnight visions of the conscience-stricken Davis." One can hardly feel sure, after meeting such a silly sentence, on the fortieth page, that even the figures of the books are trustworthy.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF POPULAR EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. By S. S. Randall, superintendent of public schools of the city of New York. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868. 12mo., pp. 355.

A work of rare merit. The suggestions and theories of the author are such as influence a large experience in the art of teaching, and a sound philosophy of its true object. He nominates that he is interested to an association, for many years, with some of the ablest instructors this country has produced, the due matter and impressions which he reflects are the public. The central point of all proper development of the child is squarely stated—that is, a sound recognition of his relation to God and the Saviour. The true force of family training is impressively described. The early practice of accurate observation, and the right use of the senses, is made to precede the introduction of the child to the purely intellectual processes of mathematics. The sciences are given their proper place and quantity, and the importance of the study of languages fully vindicated. The latter part of the work presents some of the best general hints we have yet seen as to the best way of controlling a school and keeping it up to its full working power.

THE OPIUM HABIT, with Suggestions as to its Remedy. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868. 12mo., 328 pages.

We had a very feeble conception of the chains with which this drug binds its victim. The reading of this book enlarges human sympathy for the opium eater. His is not a moral disease, so much as it is the most terrible of all morbid physical conditions. The writer describes his abandonment of its use. Beginning with eighty grains, equal to two thousand drops of laudanum, per day, he gradually descends to three drops, occupying in all a period of six weeks. The sharp pains of knives forced under the shoulder blades, of liquid flame poured over the arms, the mental irritation, the restlessness of the nerves, their "hot needles and myriad fingers of fire," the conscious and real inability to exert the will, and many other horrors, are set forth as attending this great struggle to "unwind to its last link" this habit of death. The experiences of De Quincey, of Coleridge, of William Blair, of Robert Hall, John Randolph and William Wilberforce, are also given, with many remarks and reflections which seem admirably suited to strengthen and encourage the unfortunate wretch who may be compared to one trying to get out of purgatory—without a priest.

Port Gibson Collegiate Academy.

This institution is doing excellent service to the country. Mr. A. J. Wright is its president—a thoroughly competent instructor of youth. He is aided by Mrs. A. A. Wright, principal; Mr. R. Scott Ricketts, preceptor; Miss C. A. Murphy, instructress in music and ornamentals. The academy comprises a college for young ladies, a preparatory and a primary school. The course of study includes algebra, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, physiology, mental and moral science, Latin, and the higher mathematics; in fact, all that a high school offers anywhere.

Boarders are under the special charge of the lady principal. Every care is taken of the health, the morals and manners of students. The session is divided into four quarters, commencing severally September 9, November 18, February 3 and April 13. Charges for board, $16 a month, in advance. English tuition, $5 to $7. Music, $8. Address Professor A. J. Wright, Port Gibson. We can heartily indorse and recommend this institution.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

A letter from Brother F. Hall, dated Gaston, September 22d, speaks most favorably of the prosperity of the Gaston circuit, Mobile Conference. Protracted meetings have been held in various parts of it with success—some fifty accessions to the church. The presiding elder, Rev. Joshua Heard, and the Rev. J. M. Thames, have both done effective work. The Sabbath schools of the circuit are in good condition. Now to fill up the measure, let every head of a family, that claims to be a Methodist, hand three dollars to the preacher and become a subscriber to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Why should not we see this fruit?

PERMANENT FOOD.—This fluid is an excellent preparation of chlorodyne. It is deservedly popular. We notice that President W. H. Cologne and Professor Darby are associated with manufacturers in New York. They cannot but be successful in the sale of this excellent disinfectant.

NEGRO SOCIAL STATUS.

The veto of the Governor has defeated the Civil Rights Bill in the State Legislature. The chagrin of the leading colored members was intense. Isabelle, the author of the bill, made the closing speech. His disgust and despair at this new turn in the affairs of the colored man may be seen in his estimate of the Governor:

Judge Warmoth, the pet and idol of the colored people of the State of Louisiana; the man whom we looked up to as Radicalism personified; the man who occupied the advanced position upon the outer bastion; the man whose command was: "Stand firm, colored men, and never take one jot of your just demands, and we will see that you are made the peer of the proudest Anglo-Saxon on the continent of America."

But the Governor tells us "the means, however, proposed in the fourth section of the bill for enforcing these rights are, in my judgment, not merely novel and unprecedented, but impracticable and pernicious. It seeks to make that a crime which has never to my knowledge been so considered in those communities where the highest regard is paid to the personal rights of all men."

Why did he not use that language before his own election. I have heard him use a practice more pernicious, more incendiary than I have ever heard from the lips of a colored man yet. Why does he prate to us about his knowledge of those communities where the highest regard is paid to the personal rights of all men?

I believe you will all agree with me that had he stayed in that community, or those communities, this community would have been benefited by his absence.

Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, made a very sensible speech on the other side:

If there is any one question that the white people of this State are a unit upon, it is upon resistance to every aggression upon their social rights, and the inevitable result of an attempt to enforce the provisions of this bill is, that most direful of all evils, a war of races; and wherever it does occur, mark my prediction, the white carpet bagger and scalawag will make Bull Run time for a colder climate, leaving the deluded negro to be the innocent victim of their rascality.

That the result of such a struggle will be the annihilation of the negro, no one can doubt. That will be a woeful day for men, women and children, (both white and black.) I admit; but that the result of war of races is the death knell to the African race is as certain as the sun rises in the east. I know that many of the colored men expect the people of the North to come to their rescue, but there never was a greater mistake made upon earth. Whenever the conflict comes, and race is pitted against race, I care not how strong a white man's predilections may be in favor of giving the negro his civil and political rights, I care not if that man hails from the North, the South, the East, or the West, whenever he hears the wails of virtue as it succumbs to overpowering lust, whenever he sees the Caucasian mother and her little babe fleeing the flames that have enwrapt the dwelling that has sheltered her for years, if that man is worthy of his nativity and his Caucasian blood, if he ever honored a mother, loved a sister, or felt the warm embraces of a virtuous wife, he will raise his arm in defence of the Anglo-Saxon mother and the babe at her breast.

The veto of the Governor was sustained. That the people at the North, and everywhere else, may know the complexion of our Legislature, we give the yeas and the nays, and the color of the vote:

The roll was then called and the Governor's veto sustained by the following vote. The letter c. after a name means colored, the letters w.r. white Radical, the letter d. Democrat.

For the bill and against sustaining the veto: Alexander c., Antoine c., Adolphe c., Belot c., Carr w. r., Downes w. r., Simmes c., Dupart c., Renard c., Guignet w. r., Garlick w. r., Hill c., Hogans c., Harpin w. r., Holland c., Isabelle c., Le Roy c., Lott c., Morris c., Mahler c., McVean w. r., Johnson c., Pearce c., Raymond c., Ross w. r., Roy c., Hall c., Taylor c., Turenne c., Washington c., William C. Williams c., Henderson Williams c., Young c.—27.

Against the bill and for sustaining the veto: Abbott w. r., Batrell c. r., Coates w. r., Curtis d., DeGrange d., Demarest w. r., Evans c. r., Faulkner w. r., Foote d., Gair c. r., Crawford w. r., Kent d., L'Hoste d., McCullen d., Morrell c. r., Melvin w. r., Morey w. r., May d., Matthews w. r., Magee d., Noble d., Pratt d., Page w. r., W. H. Pierce d., Slaton d., Sterrett c. r., Walsh w. r., Wise w. r., Waters d., Yorke w. r., Hedenburg w. r., Zeully d.—32.

About twenty white men have been put out of this Legislature, upon various pretexts, by the negroes and whites who compose the majority. It was, therefore, by a considerable defection in the Radical lines that this result was secured.

The expulsion of black men from the Georgia Legislature has given great offense to the philanthropists of the bond holding end of the Union. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago, states the case as one who takes it much to heart:

On the 31 inst. the Georgia House of Representatives voted that twenty-five of its sitting members were ineligible because their veins contain more than one-sixth of negro blood, and those excluded members were not allowed to vote on the vote. Both acts were illegal, unjust and indefensible, even as a few considerations show.

The editor then goes on in a heated way, to speak of "peace:"

We must have peace, and one of the prerequisites to justice to the innocent cause of the late war, and of all this turmoil. That race is the nation's ward, and we must and yet will discharge our sacred duty by the strong arm of the law! The angel has not yet sanctioned our bloody atonement, and we must remain before the altar, even at the cost of more treasure, more blood and more precious life. Better that we have more dead in the battle array, than that we permit that greater holocaust of the innocent now daily offered to the Moloch of Southern anarchy or misrule.

In all this he evidently forgets that the country is quite too large, at present, for every man to have his own way. The "strong arm of the law" will, we suppose, never be employed to establish social equality between the negro and the white man, either in Ohio or Louisiana. All this, and the "dead in battle array," we consider as merely figures of speech. We cannot believe that he is willing to offer himself on any altar that purposes to degrade his race; or not if by so doing he could elevate the whole of the lower half of Africa. And if his philanthropy has really carried him beyond this point, we are glad to believe that there is in Ohio an overwhelming majority of sensible white men who do not stand with him.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

SUMMERVILLE, September 21, 1868.

DEAR BRETHREN: Although I am old and pretty well worn out, and incapable of much service, yet dear to my heart is the church of my early choice, and I like to throw in my mite as opportunity and strength will allow me; so I have not been idle during the past summer. I have had the pleasure of visiting many portions of the work which I had not visited for many years past. I attended two district meetings in Tennessee, one at Shelbura, in Mississippi, and three in Georgia.—These were all seasons of much spiritual refreshment, and I had ample opportunity of observing the working of this new appendage to our system of operations, and I must say that I believe they are susceptible of being made greatly useful. They bring the brethren of the different districts into closer acquaintance and fellowship with each other, and the various plans of operation of the preachers and officers of the different circuits; and the kindly intercourse which we usually cultivate at these meetings tends greatly to promote the communion of saints, and to promote unity of plan and action in the various departments of the church's work. Prior to these meetings our people knew comparatively little of the economy and workings of the system of Methodism. We learn from the representatives of the different circuits and stations whether our people are living as they ought, and may learn from our discussions some important means of good. The visits of our bishops to the different portions of the work are greatly desired by our people, and always produce a good effect on the church. Now the district meetings afford to the bishops the opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with thousands of our people who, but for the district meetings, would never have the privilege of communing with their chief pastors. At these meetings the bishops have an admirable opportunity of learning the mind of the churches in reference to the pastors, and their qualifications for the pastorate in the different fields of labor. I should regard this as a very important advantage if I were now charged with the duties of the chief pastorate of the church. I love the district meetings, too, because they bring the people in official relations to the preachers, especially now that the people are represented in the Annual and General Conferences. Upon the whole, I think they will be of incalculable service to the church if they can be kept true to their proper work. It will be of great importance to guard against the introduction of improper matter in their discussions. Don't let us dream that we are *legislators*, and act as though that dream were a reality. Avoid long speeches, and when we do speak let love control our words and tempers, and let the end of all our labors be to promote *purity and Christian love*. It will be well for the laity to do the most of the speaking: at any rate,

let them have their full share. Let no speakor affect the high-falutin style in speech. There are some other things which I may say at another time. I purpose to visit you in New Orleans, this winter, if God will spare my life. Many bleesings attend you.

Your's affectionately,

JAS. O. ANDREW.

OBITUARIES.

Died, on the twelfth day of August last, after an illness of three days, at Anacoco, Sabine parish, Mrs. MALISSA ANN FRANKLIN, the wife of the Rev. James M. Franklin. She was born in Mississippi, on the 24th of February, 1839; but came to this State when quite young. In the fifteenth year of her age she joined the church, and ever after continued to be a consistent Methodist Christian. At the family altar, in the Sunday school, and in the class meeting she was earnest and faithful, aiding her husband and the church in the work of the Lord. She was in good health and sound mind up to the fatal attack, and was sensible to the very last of life. Only an hour before she died, she called all her friends and relations to her bedside, and exherted them in many tender and suitable words upon their spiritual welfare. After directing how and where she was to be buried, she exclaimed: "Come, Lord Jesus, and receive my spirit." To those around: "Do not weep for me." Now with clear voice she sang:

"When I am called to die,
O, sing to me of heaven!"

Afterward she sang:

"O, glorious hope of perfect love,
It lifts me up to things above,
It bears on eagle's wings."

She then sweetly exhorted the physician. Her dying breath was spent in supporting and kissing her husband and her dear only boy of eleven years. It was a noble exit, that of this young Christian mother. With what longing will she await all the appointed time, until the change comes, when she and husband and son shall be forever restored to each other.

J. C. K.

DEATH OF MRS. A. B. HILL.

Suddenly, at midnight of the 25th ult., Mrs. ARTHIA BUSHROD HILL, wife of Dr. George Hill, of this place, was summoned to eternity. She had been afflicted with heart disease for many years, and of late her natural strength was visibly abating; but there was no particular indication of the nearness of her departure from this life. She was in her usual health during the day of the 25th, but a couple of hours after retiring she began to suffer with great difficulty of breathing, and called instantly for her husband and son. As soon as they were at her bedside she said: "I am dying!" Her son told her not to be alarmed, to which she replied firmly: "I am not alarmed, Doddridge. I am resigned to the will of God." She again said, as her husband lifted her in his arms: "I hope that God will pardon my sins through"—here her voice failed, and without another word her spirit passed away. She died in the well grounded hope of everlasting life through Christ Jesus, our Lord. There was no terror in death to her, sudden as was the summons. Her mind had too often contemplated this certain event, and for years she had lived each day as though it were her last. She was a worthy member of our church at Opelousas, and delighted in all the services of the sanctuary.

Sister Hill was born in June, 1800, in Stafford county, Virginia. She was the daughter of Robert H. Hove, Esq., one of those princely planters of the olden time for which Virginia has been so celebrated. She was married to Dr. George Hill in November, 1824; was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1826; and herself and husband settled in this place in February, 1832, since which time she has been a member of this charge, and favorably known for her piety and hospitality to all the preachers who have served here during that period. Of the eight children born to her, six passed through the valley of the shadow of death in advance of herself. She had the utmost confidence that each of them had died in the faith of Jesus Christ, and that she and they should be reunited in glory. For her two living sons and husband the sincerest wish of her heart was that they, too, might be saved. For this she prayed constantly, and she often expressed the comfortable assurance she felt that the Lord would answer her prayers in their behalf. Indeed her son Doddridge has, within a few days, resolved to enter upon a Christian life, and take the place in our church made vacant by the decease of that sainted mother whom he loved so devotedly.—What encouragement this to faithfulness in Christian mothers!

Sister Hill had a bright religious experience. Her testimony in class meeting was ever redolent of strong faith and well-grounded hope. "I do not feel," said she, on one of these occasions, "that unbounded ecstacy that I did when I was first converted, but I feel more determined, calm and serene. Scarcely a cloud ever passes between me and my Master." Writing to a dear friend concerning the death of her children, just after the burial of a lovely daughter, she was able to say: "I hope in God. Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." These were noble words to be uttered at a time when the heart was overwhelmed with sorrow. Our deceased sister was firmly persuaded that the blessing of sanctification was the privilege of every Christian, and I have every reason to believe that she lived in its enjoyment for several years past. In a letter to a pious friend many years ago, in which she relates the triumphant death of Mrs. Serasey, of this place, who had lived in the exalted experience of sanctification, Sister Hill writes: "I look forward with delight to such a death. It is the glory of the religion of our blessed Jesus that it grows better as we grew older—the more we know of it the more we enjoy it. With my whole heart I believe it is our privilege to be sanctified. This is a subject on which I love to dwell."

May the memory of her unwavering piety and patient submissiveness to the will of God long live in our church as an example for emulation, that she, "being dead, yet speaketh." J. W.

OPELOUSAS, Sept. 14, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mississippi Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the 18th of November; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

GEO. H. CLINTON.

To the Brethren of the Mississippi Conference.

Opposite the words "No. of Local Preachers," on your blank statistical reports, enter the figure indicating the number of unordained local preachers; and on the same line the number of local deacons and the number of local elders, distinguishing them respectively by the letters D. and E. Thus: supposing you have 3 licentiates, 2 deacons, and 2 elders, the returns will be: "No. of Local Preachers," 3 and 2 D., and 2 E.

L. R. REDDING,
Statistical Secretary.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

To the Pastors and Official Members:

DEAR BRETHREN—A letter just received from Bishop Paine requests me "to act as presiding elder" on this district until other arrangements are made at Conference. My age and bodily infirmities will make the task heavy indeed, but, by the help of God, my mind is made up to undertake it. The Conference year is so far advanced I can only make one round, in connection with some previously-made appointments which I cannot recall. As soon as you see this notice please inform me by letter, directed to Fayette, Mississippi, at what *places* your quarterly meetings will be held. I earnestly request the attendance of all the official members, that we may finish our work handsomely for Conference. According to my usual plan, when out on the district, I will be glad to have a few intervening appointments in the day-time at convenient places. The preaching does not oppress me; traveling and exposure to inclement weather do. Subjoined you have the *time* of the appointments:

Port Gibson	Aug.	29, 30
District meeting at Fayette	Sept.	17, 20
Warren		26, 27
Cayuga	Oct.	3, 4
Rocky Spring		10, 11
Fayette		31
	Nov.	1
Vicksburg		7, 8
North Warren		14, 15

J. G. JONES.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Whistler	Oct.	3, 4
Eastern Shore and F. River		10, 11
Citronelle		17, 18
Pascagoula and Ocean Spr'gs, at Salem Camp Ground		24, 25
Bay Shore		31
	Nov.	1
Cottage Hill		7, 8

Timely notice will be given for the remaining appointments.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept.	19, 20
Perryville	Oct.	3, 4
Summerfield		10, 11
Tuscaloosa		17, 18
Havana		24, 25
Green		31
	Nov.	1
Eutaw		7, 8
Forkland		14, 15
Brush Creek		18, 19
Greensboro		21, 22
Marion		28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Crop st.	Sept.	27
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		25
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct.	4
Quarterly Conference for de		3
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		11
Moreau street		18
Felicity street		25
Thibodeaux, at Honma	Nov.	1
Carondelet street		8
Baton Rouge		14, 15
Plaquemine		22

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept.	5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnston station		12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Union Church		19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		26, 27
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct.	3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst		10, 11
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Rehobath		17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda		24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov.	14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Sept.	12, 13
North Carroll, at Black Creek		19, 20
Carrollton, at Eden		26, 27
Sunflower, at McNutt	Oct.	3, 4
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk		10, 11
Durant, at Wesley Chapel		17, 18
Richland, at Richland		24, 25
Mt. Olivet, at Mt. Ollvet		31
	Nov.	1
Yazoo circuit, at Mt. Carmel		7, 8
Yazoo city station		14, 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept.	12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica		19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac		26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct.	3, 4
Amite, at Adams'		10, 11
Liberty, at Salem		17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton		24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre		31
	Nov.	1
Jackson, at Jackson		7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston		15, 16
Natchez		15, 16

JAS. A. GONDEY, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept.	19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville		26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct.	3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion		10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama		17, 18
Vernon Circuit		24, 25
Minden Circuit		31
	Nov.	1
Bossier Circuit		7, 8
Sparta Circuit		14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit		21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sweetwater	Sept.	6
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Gallatia		12, 13
Brookhaven circuit, at Brookhaven		19, 20
Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley		26, 27
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	Oct.	3, 4
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		10, 11
Summit circuit, at Summit		17, 18
Summit, at Sweetwater	Nov.	1
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst		7, 8
Hazlehurst, at Galatin		14, 15
By Rev. J. D. Cudd:		
Long Creek circuit, at Bear Creek	Oct.	31
	Nov.	1
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	Oct.	10, 11
By Rev. Geo. Armstrong:		
Fayette Ct., at Mt. Carmel		— —
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove		— —

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley circuit, at Blue Springs	Sept.	19, 20
Arbacoochie, at Bethlehem		26, 27
Chandler Springs, at Cold Water C. G.	Oct.	3, 4
Lineville circuit, at New Prospect		10, 11
Piakaeyville circuit, at Harmony		17, 18
Dadeville circuit, at Sordis		24, 25
Lafayette circuit, at Emory Chapel		31
	Nov.	1
Wedowee mission, at Green's Chapel		4, 5
Fredonia circuit		7, 8
Montevallo circuit, at Highland		14, 15
Isabella mission		18, 19
Montevallo station		21, 22

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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References as to character: Revs. Dr. J. C. Keener, J. B. Walker, Linus Parker, and R. J. Harp, New Orleans, or any member of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. sept26 3m

READVILLE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution will commence its next session on the 1st OF OCTOBER. For circulars, expressing full particulars, address

MRS. MARY W. READ,
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DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC Fluid.—We respectfully inform our numerous friends and customers throughout the South that we are now prepared to furnish this invaluable household article in any quantity desired, from our manufactory here, and would be pleased to have their orders. All Druggists and Country Merchants keep it for sale.

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The third Academic Year of this Institution will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1868,

the first session of which will close on the last of January. The second session will commence immediately on the close of the first, and continue until the 1st of July, 1869.

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Tuition in English, per session	$20 00
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Course of Instruction is the same adopted by the generality of Female Schools.

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Rev P Turner, do do
Capt S J Norwood, do do
H B Johnson, Esq, do do
David Faulk, Esq, Wachita, Louisiana.
William Marbury, Esq, do do
J B Haynes, Esq, Jackson, Louisiana.
General T F Collins, Clinton, Louisiana.
Dr W H Watkins, Natchez, Mississippi.
Dr J C Keener, Editor *New Orleans Christian Advocate.*
Rev J C Miller, Lock Box No. 538, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Colonel H M Carter, Greensburg, Louisiana.

aug22 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RECEIVING THE AID AND SUpervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful corporations to whom it was entrusted, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that New York and San Francisco will be connected by rail by the

FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.

More than two thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

and the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor. The

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

to whom belongs the Western and principal portion of the Main Stem Line, receive from the United States Government:

1. The right of way through the Territories, with the use of timber and materials along the route.

2. An absolute grant of twenty sections per mile (12,800 acres) of the Public Lands on the line, the minimum value of which is now fixed at $2 50 per acre.

3. A special issue of United States Six per cent. Bonds, at the average rate of $35,000 per mile, delivered as the work progresses; which the Company are allowed to repay within thirty years, mainly by transportation services.

4. Authority to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, having the preferred lien—superior to that of the Government.

5. It receives, in addition, donations and subsidies from the State and Cities of California amounting to more than $3,000,000 in gold;

Or an aggregate of Cash Resources for construction of more than Sixty Millions upon 725 miles, independent of the ten millions of acres of public lands, and further subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The early completion of the enterprise is therefore beyond all doubt.

This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly extending the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command large revenues. The net earnings upon the completed portion are more than double the total annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon.

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bearing six per cent. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in "United States gold coin." These Bonds are the first lien upon one of the most productive and valuable railroad lines in the world—a line which will be finished within twelve months, and which is already earning, after paying operating expenses, more than twice the annual charge of its Bonded debt. They are already widely known and esteemed in this country and Europe, and it is believed the remainder of the Loan will speedily be taken.

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The Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.

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More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

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☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

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THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st, New York mar7 1yr

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And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over Forty Years, and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.

Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

"*B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.*"

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Agents wanted. Address

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FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Please send a supply of Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.—*O. T. Edgar.*

[*Trade Mark X Copyrighted.*] aug22 3mp

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, A PERfect Hair Dressing, for preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

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aug29 3m

EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

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STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address

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THE CHILD'S CORNER

LITTLE BROWN HANDS.

BY M. H. E.

They drive home the cows from the pasture,
Up through the long shady lane,
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat fields
That are yellow with ripening grain.
They find, in thick waving grasses,
Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows,
They gather the earliest snow drops
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the new hay in the meadow;
They gather the elder-bloom white;
They find where the dusky grapes purple
In the soft-tinted October light.
They know where the apples hang ripest,
And are sweeter than Italy wines;
They know where the fruit hangs the thickest
On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea weeds,
And build tiny castles of sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea shells—
Fairy barks that have drifted to land.
They wave from the tall, rocking tree-tops
Where the oriole's hammock-nest swings,
And at night-time are lulled in slumber
By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;
The humble and poor become great;
And from these brown-handed children
Shall grow mighty rulers of state.
The pen of the author and statesman—
The noble and wise of the land—
The sword and the chisel and palette
Shall be held by the little brown hand.

—*Our Young Folks.*

THE BIRD THAT RINGS A BELL.

'Oh, here's the *Children's Hour* for September!' cried little Harry. 'I wonder if the editor has put in our picture of the fish with a blow-gun? Yes, here it is. Just see, Uncle Rea!'

'Sure enough,' said Uncle Rea, as he looked over the page that Harry held up. 'How nicely the artist has drawn the fish! though I think he's put him a little too close to the fly. But that doesn't matter.'

'Pop goes the water-bullet, and down goes the fly! Poor fly!' said Harry. 'I wonder what animals can't do? There are climbing and flying and shooting fish, and birds that sew, and spiders that make rafts and go out a sailing on them, and animals that cut down trees and build dams, and I don't know what all. I guess I never heard of half the things birds and beasts and fishes can do.'

'I guess not, nor a quarter of them, either. I don't believe you ever heard of a bird that rings a bell.'

'Rings a bell, Uncle Rea?'

'Yes.'

'Have you?'

'Yes, and what's more, I've heard him ring his bell.'

'Oh, Uncle Rea, please tell me all about it, won't you? It must have been away off in India, for there are no birds with bells in this country that I ever heard of,' said Harry.

'It was in South America,' replied Uncle Rea, 'and the first time I heard the *Campanero* ring his bell you may be sure I was astonished.'

'Tell me about it, Uncle Rea,' urged Harry, all impatient to hear.

'I was in one of the great forests of Guyana—'

'All alone, Uncle Rea?' asked Harry.

'No. There were three of us in company.'

'Oh, I'm glad you wasn't all alone; you might have got lost, or met some wicked Indians or dreadful wild beasts. And it was there you heard the—the—what?'

'Campanero.'

'Oh, yes; the Campanero ring his bell?'

'Yes. Birds were singing in the forest as we walked along. The day was hot, and the air heavy with the odor of hundreds of rare and lovely flowers. Toward noon the voices of our feathered friends grew silent, and all seemed strangely still. Suddenly there rang out on the still air the clear, sweet notes of a bell, loud enough to be heard for the distance of a league, as we sailors say. It was not like a church bell, but finer in tone. You may be sure we all started and listened in silent astonishment. What was it? Where did it come from? For about a minute all was again still. Birds, insects, animals, everything seemed to listen. Then out rang the clear bell again, not in one stroke, but many, flinging through the forest its sweet and silvery chimes. A pause of another minute followed, and the bell rang again. Another pause, this time of nearly ten minutes, when the bell filled the air with its music once more.

'It is the Campanero,' said our guide. 'See!' and he pointed to a snow-white bird, about the size of a pigeon, high up on a limb a few hundred yards away from the place where we stood. I could not believe it possible those bell-like sounds were made by this bird; but, even while we looked at him, he rang out his wonderful chimes again, then lifted his wings and flew away.'

'It seems like a fairy story,' said Harry.

'And I seemed to be in fairy land for a little while,' answered Uncle Rea. 'But I soon got used to the bell-bird, and to his strange notes, that were tinkling and jangling all around us, in a day or two, as we went deeper into the forest.'

'How I should like to see a bell-bird,' said Harry.

'I've never heard of one being brought from South America,' replied his uncle.

'What kind of a looking bird is it? I wonder if there is a picture in any of the books, uncle?'

'Most likely. Bring that large natural history from the library. Now let us turn to the index. Yes, here it is, "*The Bell bird, or Campanero.*" And here is its picture to the very life, looking just as I saw it in the forest.'

'Why, it's got a horn on its head!' exclaimed Harry.

'Yes, and I think this horn has something to do with the sound the bird makes. It is a hollow black tube sprinkled over with little tufts of white feathers; not of bony hardness, but firm and tough like rubber, and has an opening into the mouth. When the Campanero sings, or rings his bell, just as you please to say, this horn fills out and stands up very straight and firm, looking something like an ear of corn.'

'I don't believe,' said Harry, after gazing for a long time at the picture, 'that one in twenty of the children who take the "*Hour*" ever heard of this bell-bird; so I'll get sister to make a copy, just as she did of the fish with a blow-gun, and send it to Mr. Arthur. I'm sure he'll put it in.'—*Children's Hour.*

SCIENTIFIC.

ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES.

Electricity is a wizard's power. With it and a little mechanical skill a man may turn his house into a magician's castle. The late ingenious Mr. Appold—of 'centrifugal pump' notoriety—indeed did this without it: his room doors opened as you approached them, and shut behind you; his stable gates did the same; upon touching a spring the window shutters closed, and the gas was turned on; his apartments maintained themselves at a uniform temperature, and at a proper hygrometric state, by regulating thermometers and atmospheric damping apparatus; in short, his house was full of surprising devices, created and worked out by his wonderful inventive and executive skill. Had he but pressed electricity into his service, there is no saying into what a palace of enchantment his dwelling would have been transformed. But what he did not do has been done by the famous Robert Houdin, who has made electricity do the work of a retinue of servants and a watchman to boot. The ex-conjurer lives at a country seat called the Priory, near to his native town of Blois, and there it is that these wonderful applications have been effected. A visitor presenting himself at the portal finds the name of 'Robert Houdin' upon a door plate, above which is a little knocker; operating upon the latter, a great bell sounds within the house.

In a few moments the lock is thrown back, and the name on the plate changes, like a pantomime trick, to 'Entrez.' The visitor obeys, and the door automatically closes behind him. If more than one person enters, the invisible and inanimate 'concierge' makes known the fact by tinkling a small bell, which keeps up its tintinnabulum so long as the door is held open. The carriage gates, some distance off, announce themselves open or shut in the hall, where an inscription exhibits the words, 'The gates are open,' or 'The gates are shut,' as the case may be. The letter box on the gate tells in the house how many letters have been put into it, and, by an arrangement with the postman, which are letters and which book parcels or newspapers; and if the postman is wanted at the house to carry correspondence to the village, he is apprised of the fact by a bell, of the ringing of which he knows the meaning. The horse, in a stable more than forty yards from the house, is fed at regular intervals by electrical intervention. At stated times a clock sends a current, which opens the orifice of a shoot or hopper, and allows the due proportion of provender to fall into the manger. This same clock is charged with the transmission of time to two large external dials, and to several smaller ones about the domicile, all of which go together in sympathy, so that Father Time has here a company of subalterns that march step by step with irrefragable order. Then it rings bells at the proper times for meals and other regular household duties, calls up the servants by alarums in the morning, and at night puts a galvanic current in connection with a wire that communicates with all the doors and windows, so that if any of these are attempted by burglars an alarm is instantly given. Lastly, the greenhouse telegraphs its temperature to the conjurer's study; if the gardener allows the thermometer to rise above or fall below certain limits, his master is apprised of the irregularity, and he is called to account next morning. The poor man knows when he has been at fault, but does not know who or what tells the tale, and he thinks he has a sorcerer to serve; and so, in the only sense in which we can now-a-days regard the word, he has.

Such are a few of the domestic functions of the most ubiquitous slave that science has entrapped for man. Of its public services we need hardly speak; telegraphs have become too familiar to be longer regarded as curiosities, even those that send the message in fac-simile of the hand in which it is written, or reproduce a drawing a hundred miles away. Electric lights, too, have ceased to be surprising, though they are far from having been used to their full powers. There have been difficulties in the way of getting a good and cheap source of electricity, which have barred the way to their extensive introduction; but some of these are removed, and we may entertain better hopes for the future. One of the great doctrines, perhaps the greatest, of the present era of science, is that of the convertibility of forces one into another. Heat is turned into mechanical force, and mechanical force into heat; mechanical force is turned into electricity and *vice versa*, and heat and electricity are similarly interconverted. A celebrated London photographer has erected a magneto-electric machine for conducting some of his operations which require an intensely bright illumination, and has thus apparently become independent of the sun; in reality, he is using the solar rays which came to our planet thousands of years ago, for what is coal but 'bottled sunshine?' A Birmingham electro-plating firm also set up a similar machine for depositing their precious metals, and a sugar refinery another for generating ozone to bleach sugar. But the principal use of such an apparatus is for light house illumination. A French company bought the patent for France to this end, and the light was to be tried at Cape Grisnez. It was not only to illuminate the Channel 'a giorno,' but to shed a mild twilight over our own southern counties. We have not heard of the trial—perhaps it has yet to come off.

From light houses the transition to buoys and beacons is easy. These an ingenious inventor has proposed to illuminate by electricity. Those who attend scientific lectures, or look into instrument makers' shops, will have come to know something of coils called 'induction coils,' for producing in effect a very powerful current of electricity from a very weak one, and of certain glass tubes and globes for exhibiting the passage of the electric spark through a partial vacuum. Well, the inventor aforesaid proposes to place a battery and a coil in the hollow body of a buoy, and to lead the current to one or more of these vacuum tubes inclosed in a lantern on the top. A steady light, glimmering like a glow worm on the sea, would thus be secured, and neither wind nor wave could readily extinguish it. Some one else invented a lamp for miners on the same principle; a knapsack was to hold the battery and coil, and wires were to lead to a lamp composed of a vacuum tube carried in the hand. There could be no doubt of the safety of this light—in this respect it would rival the immortal Davy's invention; but portability is a rather necessary feature in any tool a pitman has to use, and the knapsack and entangling wires might prove rather worse than an inconvenience to him, especially when, as happens occasionally, he has to pick and wriggle his way, worm fashion, through a one-foot seam.—*English Paper.*

War.—Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud. I will build a school house on every hill-side and in every valley over the earth; I will build an academy in every town and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship, consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of Peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another around the earth's wide circumference; and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven.—*Rufus Stevens.*

Assurance.—Happy is he who, having given his heart and life to Jesus, can look over his title, and read it clear to a mansion in the skies. Happy is he who in self-sinking humility and in Christ-exalting assurance can sing:

"Through the love of Christ, my Saviour,
All will be well;
Firm, unchanging in his favor,
All—all is well!
Precious is the blood that sealed us,
Perfect is the grace that sealed us,
Strong the Hand stretched forth to shield us!
All *must* be well!"

FARM AND GARDEN.

ACREAGE OF CROPS.

The following is an abstract from "Condition of the Crops" in the Monthly Report of Agriculture for July:

Corn.—The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop of the present year is the great increase of its acreage in the South, the difference in number of acres, between the present and preceding year, being more than two millions and a half. A slight decrease is apparent in the eastern sea board States, resulting from the unpropitious character of the cold, wet and backward spring, which sadly interfered with planting. A careful estimate of the acreage shows a decrease of 49,609 acres in eight States, and an increase of 3,108,215 acres in the remaining States, as follows:

DECREASE.	ACRES
Maine	3,300
New Hampshire	3,184
Massachusetts	1,985
Rhode Island	1,719
Connecticut	9,511
New York	12,888
New Jersey	8,818
Maryland	8,204
INCREASE.	
Vermont	1,679
Pennsylvania	57,106
Delaware	6,697
Virginia	70,775
North Carolina	216,927
South Carolina	89,764
Georgia	255,987
Florida	48,728
Alabama	43,827
Mississippi	313,109
Louisiana	397,291
Texas	132,229
Arkansas	376,762
Tennessee	127,215
West Virginia	13,131
Kentucky	207,307
Missouri	407,942
Nebraska	16,145
Kansas	63,411
Iowa	236,683
Minnesota	25,500
Wisconsin	32,361
Michigan	18,146
Ohio	178,397
Indiana	100,626
Illinois	366,692

These figures show an increase of over 3,000,000 of acres in corn, making about 36,000,000 in the United States, an advance of nine per cent. The per centage of Louisiana reaches 65, that of Arkansas 47, that of Kansas 30, Mississippi 25, Nebraska 15, Missouri 22, Texas 18, Minnesota 17, Iowa 15, Illinois and Ohio 8, and Indiana 4.

The drought in the South has retarded somewhat the growth of corn, but its condition, in that section, is generally good. In the West the average is high, with the exception of Ohio and Indiana, where the weather has been somewhat unpropitious, and storms destructive. In the East, on the last of June, the growth was small, but the hot weather of July has brought a large portion of the crop into splendid condition.

Cotton.—Returns from the cotton district indicate everywhere a reduction of the acreage in that crop with the exception of Texas, which shows an increase of 33 per cent. over last year, and Alabama, where there appears to be no material change in the figures. The falling off in Mississippi appears to be 18 per cent., 24 in Louisiana, 12 in Georgia, 13 in Arkansas, 18 in South Carolina, 20 in Tennessee and 32 in North Carolina. The average reduction in acreage is about ten per cent. With this diminished breadth there is cleaner and better culture and a more general use of fertilizers, so that the yield may be quite equal to last year, the season being equally favorable, with a like experience as to insects and other causes of injury. It is yet too early to predict the result, but the present status of the crop is fairly shown in this statement.

One county in Arkansas (Desha) reports less than a third of the acreage of last year, while the area in corn is three times as large. Such indications are hopeful. The correspondent, as might be expected, declares that the crops are in splendid condition, and if not injured by a drought, the finest yield, for many years, will be the result. A want of rain has been apparent in the Gulf States, and a severe drought has afflicted western Tennessee, but few complaints upon cotton are made. So far the plant enjoys a very general exemption from casualties and injuries.—*Southern Cultivator.*

A New Silk and a New Silk Worm.—Mr. F. S. Johnson, of Jones county, has submitted to our inspection an entomological novelty which is equally new and surprising to us. He brings several small branches or sprigs of the arbor vitæ, from which are pendant, at intervals of half to three quarters of an inch, cocoons, covered with the dead leaf of the tree, in length about two inches, and in diameter say three-quarters of an inch. Underneath the layer of dead arbor vitæ leaf is a tough sack of the color and consistency of fine parchment, but of such extraordinary strength that we believe it would suspend a hundred pound weight. Inside the sack is a deposit of beautiful silky fiber of lighter color and higher luster than the raw silk, and we think the fiber is finer. In strength it beats anything we have ever seen. It surpasses the raw silk in all these qualities, so far as we can remember from tests made years ago. Mr. Johnson says his arbor vitæ trees are all covered with these cocoons and are all dead or dying. The worm which does the mischief is a small black worm, which, after depositing its larvæ perforates the lower end of the cocoon and lets itself down to the earth by this spider-like filament, and disappears, leaving its shell in the sack, enveloped in the beautiful fiber we have described. This is something new to us. Has any one about Macon observed the same phenomenon? We have a little twig with six cocoons upon it for the inspection of the curious. We should have mentioned the way the cocoon is attached to the twig, which is by a loop passed around it, but so loosely as to turn. This is itself a marvel of strength and ingenuity.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

ARABIAN MODE FOR TAMING HORSES.

The following is said to be the mode of taming Arabian horses. This sketch is in reply to an inquiry made to the editor of the *American Stock Journal*, and this plan might be adopted with our high spirited California mustangs; this would bring down a little of their "vim." The following prescription has been sold through the country at from $1 to $5. The horse castor is a wart or excrescence which grows on the hind legs. It has a peculiar, rank, musty smell, and is easily pulled off. The ammoniacal effluvia of the horse seems peculiarly to concentrate in this part, and its very strong odor has a very great attraction for all animals—especially canine, and the horse himself. For the oil of cumin the horse has an instinctive passion—both are original natives of Arabia, and when the horse scents the odor he is instinctively drawn toward it. The oil of rhodium possesses peculiar properties. All animals seem to cherish a fondness for it, and it exercises a kind of subduing influence over them. The directions given for taming horses are as follows: Procure some horse castor and grate fine. Also get some oil of rhodium and oil of cumin, and keep the three separate in air-tight bottles. Rub a little of the oil of cumin upon your hands, and approach the horse on the wind-part side, so that he can smell the cumin. The horse will let you come up to him without any trouble. Immediately rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little of the oil on it. You can then lead him anywhere. Give him a little of the castor on a piece of loaf sugar, apple or potato. Put nine drops of the oil of rhodium into a lady's silver thimble, between the thumb and middle finger of your right hand, with the fore finger stopping the thimble, to prevent the oil from running out whilst you are opening the mouth of the horse. As soon as you have opened the horse's mouth, tip the thimble over upon his tongue, and he is your servant. He will follow you like a pet dog. Ride fearlessly and promptly, with your knees pressed to the horse's side, and your toes turned in and heels out; then you will be always on the alert from a shy or sheer from the horse, and he can never throw you. Then, if you want to teach him to lie down, stand on his right or left side; have a couple of leather straps, about six feet long; string up his left leg with one of them round his neck; strap the end of it over his shoulders; hold it in your hand, and when you are ready tell him to lie down, at the same time gently, firmly and steadily pulling on the strap, touching him lightly on the knee with a switch. The horse will immediately lie down without the straps. He is now your pupil and your friend. You can teach him anything; only be kind to him, be gentle. Love him and he will love you. Feed him before you do yourself, shelter him well, groom him yourself, keep him clean; and at night always give him a good bed, at least a foot deep. In the winter season don't let him stand out a long time in the cold, without shelter or covering; for remember that the horse is a native of a warm climate, and in many respects his constitution is as tender as a man's.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

Modesty.—Nothing is more admirable than true modesty, and nothing more contemptible than that which is false; the one guards virtue, the other betrays it. True modesty is ashamed to do anything that is repugnant to right reason; false modesty is ashamed to do anything that is opposite to the humor of those with whom the party converses.

Fashions of thought succeed each other like fashions of dress, and appear as absurd after they have passed by.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

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Among the Periodicals from which selections are frequently made are Once a Week, Chamber's Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenæum, The Examiner; The London, Saturday, and Fortnightly Reviews; Fraser's, Blackwoods, Macmillan's, the Victoria, Argosy, New Monthly, and London Society Magazines; Revue des Deux Moudes, L'evenement, Le Soleil.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant, J. Ruffini, Alexander Smith, A. C. Swinehurne, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and Miss Thackeray.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
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The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

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NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

The great number of points to which

Is sent in the States of

ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA AND
TEXAS,

Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
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Three.....	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four.....	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

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Address

REV. J. C. KEENER, D. D.,
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PARHAM & BLUNT,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Commission Merchants.
No. 75 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
aug24 1y

BRITISH HONDURAS.

One Million Acres of Land for Sale.

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.*)

Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27-1y

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty eight pages of reading matter; printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents,

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Enquirer
sept'28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as to means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent. as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally knows as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
july6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia*. We consider your Vegetable Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HENSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....$2 00	
6 " " 2 50	
8 " " 3 00	
12 " " 5 00	

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

sep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building,)

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For farther information apply for circular to
O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cate & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 *East Second Street*,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)

Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piann Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College.....$30 00
Contingent Fee..... 3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School.....$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee..... 2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.
C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

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BRANCH

Southern Methodist Publishing House

112 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTHWEST;" by J. G. Jones $1 25
AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones 50c
THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder. $1 50
PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00
SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with Instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail 1 25
NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin $1 00
"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker.....$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt..... 6 50
ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans.. 2 00
BILL ARP..... 1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES; Quarto; Roan, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Psalms in Rhyme; Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS..... 10 00
KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully Illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth..... 25 00
Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.

Catalogues sent to all who request it.
Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80 00
Incidental Fee..... 5 00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75 00
Incidental Fee..... 5 00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20 00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees
Oct. 19th, 1867

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	26	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in the general market from an increasing country demand for staple goods, including dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware and groceries, and increased activity in our leading staple, the demand for which has absorbed most of the supplies as rapidly as placed on sale, while prices have improved under the combined influence of favorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, and increased competition among buyers. Only a moderate business has been done in tobacco, and nothing worth special notice in sugar and molasses. The movement in Western produce has been of about the usual extent, without any material variation in prices, except an improvement in pork and a decline in corn.

The weather has been reasonably cool and more settled. The accounts from the country differ but little from those previously noticed. In some localities planters anticipate a full crop of cotton in proportion to the amount planted; in others they expect from a half to two thirds of a crop; while in others again the prospect is still more unfavorable. Upon the whole, nothing decisive has as yet been developed to satisfactorily show the probable extent of the yield, which can hardly exceed last year's, and may be materially less.

The river has risen ten inches since our last report, and is now eleven feet below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 25th instant:

Louisiana and Missis-ippi	bales..	7653
Lake		27
Mobile		336
Texas		11
Total		8227

We left the market, at the time of our last report, ruling at 21 to 21¼c. for Good Ordinary, 21½ to 22c. for Low Middling, 22¼ to — for Middling, 22¾ to — for Strict Middling, and 23¼ for Good Middling, since which, after a further falling off of about one-fourth of a cent on Saturday, prices have responded to favorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, and increased competition among buyers, by an advance of fully one-half cent. On Saturday, owing to the increased supply on sale, factors were compelled to meet the demand more freely, and the business during the early part of the day was mostly at a reduction of one fourth of a cent, but the additional scope offered to buyers having subsequently stimulated the movement, the closing rates showed renewed firmness, while the sales summed up 4,700 bales, which is much the largest business reported this season. On Monday, the extensive operations of the previous day having cleared factors' tables of nearly all ready for sale, the supply at the commencement of business was limited, but additional lots having been opened during the day, the sales were again on a very liberal scale, amounting to fully 3,700 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with a very good inquiry and only a limited supply; but when, later in the day, the opening of additional samples offered wider scope to buyers, the demand became much more active, and 3,300 bales changed hands, at prices showing an improvement of one-half cent. The advance was stimulated by increased competition among buyers and the comparatively limited supply.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 11,700 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 41,766 bales, against 7,367 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 34,691 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 5,796 bales to Great Britain, of 3,082 to France, and of 81 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	—	to —
Ordinary	—	to —
Good Ordinary	21½	to 22
Low Middling	22¼	to 22½
Middling	22¾	to 23
Strict Middling	23½	to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	8227	
Arrived previously	35726—	43953
		45912
Exported past three days	8078	
Exported previously	6812—	15790
Stock on hand and on shipboard		30122

Sugar.—On Monday a lot of 119 hogsheads Cuba sold on private terms. Louisiana sugar is retailing at 13½ to 15½c. per pound for fair to prime.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 29, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	— to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12 to12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	19 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	19	24
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₩ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs		1 15
Bread ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot		7 00
Crackers	6 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	13 00	14 00
English Fire	47 00	55 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		20
Adamantine	18	24
Star	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl		
Northern	13 00	
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton		10 00
Western, ₩ barrel		60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	13	17
Havana	45	55
Java		
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	
Hulled, ₩ bushel		
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing		
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	20	
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 25	4 37
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
——St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	20	22
Feathers, ₩ lb	60	90
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 80	
Herrings	60	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl		22 50
——— No. 2		13 50
——— No. 3	13 00	13 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine		7 00
Extra	7 32	13 00
Fine	5 75	6 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb		
Figs, Drum		
Dried Apples	10	
Currants, Zante	8	
Almonds, soft shell		31
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 75	5 00
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box		
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000		20 00
——Sicily ₩ box		
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 75	2 85
Canada	2 85	2 90
Oats	88	
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	92	94
Beans, ₩ bbl		
Hops, ₩ lb	15	40
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	21	22
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	22 00	25 00
Northern	20 00	
Louisiana	15 00	
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece		
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 80
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana		
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled		
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do		
Select, water rotted	6½	
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 00
Pitch	4 00	
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 00
No. 2	2 00	
No. 3		2 50
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon		40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 45	1 50
Coal Oil	38	40
in cases	48	52
Cotton Seed, Crude		80
Refined	1 00	
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton		
Cotton Seed		35 00
Meal		
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western		
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		39 50
Prime Mess		27 00
Hog, round, ₩ lb		
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb		
Do., canvassed	18	20
Sides	16	17
Shoolders	12½	13
Green Shoulders		
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	
in kegs	21½	22
Fair, in tierces		17
Butter, Northern	40	46
Western	27	33
Cheese, American	10	20
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 00	4 00
Onions		
Green Apples	5 00	5 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	3	9
India		
Carolina		
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	8	10
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 30	2 35
from store	2 45	2 50
coarse, cargo		
from warehouse	2 30	2 35
from store	2 40	2 45
Turks island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	13½	15½
Havana, White	15½	16
Yellow	13½	15
Brown	12	13
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Baiers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	30	35
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	25	27½
Texas, ½@¼ Merino		

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Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18 1 m

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 38.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 700.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Madrid quiet. Madaz is president of the provisional junta. No measnres have been taken looking to the future beyond denunciation of a plan for a republic. Nothing will be doae until Prim and Serrano arrive. The battle between Pavia and Serrano was short, losses few.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Speculations regarding Isabella's successor are rife. It is believed that Napoleon's dislike to the Orleans family will be fatal to Montpenciens, and the choice of an Orleanist is regarded as improbable. The Duke of Oasta, second son of Victor Emanuel, is talked of as an available candidate.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—*La France* predicts that violent civil war will follow the present revolution. Queen Isabella crossed the frontier yesterday. After an interview with Napoleon and Eugenie, Isabella left for Castle Pon, which has been assigned her as a residence in France.

MADRID, October 1.—To-day, Prim and Serrano arrived.

PARIS, October 1.—It is reported that Manuel Concha has fled from Spain for France.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is announced to-day that the great powers will allow their diplomatic relations with Spain to remain in statu quo.

Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents. Alluding to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, he said it meant severing the church and State; it also involved stirring up of additional rancor and bitterness in Ireland; it would unsettle property, make confiscation contagious, and, worse than all, give England to popery, and practically to the rule of a foreign power.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven generals of the army, entered Madrid to-day in triumph.

Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets and buildings were superbly decorated, and a large civic and military procession escorted them through the city, wild with enthusiasm.

The procession was followed by a parade and review of the National Guard, which was made the occasion of striking manifestations of the popular will.

The troops carried, side by side with their flags, banners on which were inscribed, "Down with the Bourbons," "Sovereignty of the People," "Religious Liberty," "Free Education," and other mottoes of similar character. At the termination of the review Serrano made an address announcing he had united with Gen. Prim in calling Espartero to the head of the State. The formation of the new cabinet has been completed, as follows: Serrano, President; Castello, Minister of Commerce; Topete, Marine; Agnerre, Justice; Gen. Prim, War; Olozaga, Foreign Affairs; Madoa, Minister of Finance. Manuel Concha has been arrested.

Evening.—It is said the successful revolutionary movements in Spain had the effect of inducing the Emperor Napoleon to make certain concessions to Italy, and that Massena is expected to arrive in Paris for the purpose of conducting negotiations.

Isabella has protested against concessions being made to the revolutionary junta at Madrid, contending that her forcible exclusion, for the time being, from the Spanish throne does not affect her legitimate rights as Queen of Spain, and she asserts the acts of the junta are forced upon the people against their will.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—The provisional junta has requested Serrano to take charge of affairs until the meeting of the Cortes, and he has consented to act with Prim and Olozaga as colleagues. The formation of the new cabinet is not yet completed. Escalanta, Democrat, is in command of the National Guard. It is evident that a great majority of the people are in favor of a republican government. The Duke of Vittoria and Count Cheste support the provisional junta.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—Prim has arrived, and was enthusiastically received.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—Ten P. M.—The definative provisional constitution and the provisional government, with Prim and Serrano at its head, is considered an accomplished fact.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The provisional junta will free the children of blacks, in anticipation of the abolition of slavery by the cortes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Our minister to Spain having notified the Secretary of State of the flight of Queen Isabella and the formation of the new provisional junta, various statements have been made as to the action taken thereon.

It is believed that the subject has been considered but briefly in the cabinet and by the President and Mr. Seward, but the matter will probably receive more careful consideration during the cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Meantime it is understood to be the opinion of the administration that our minister, Mr. Hale, should recognize the new junta as being in fact the only existing government of Spain, and none disputing its right with force, or pretense of opposing it successfully.

As to the course that shall be pursued by our administration toward the Spanish minister sent here by the fugacious Queen, and heretofore recognized by our government, it is not necessary that any action be taken until some official intercourse or recognition shall be demanded by the exigencies of the case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. — Several New York papers denounce the assistant treasurer for secret sales of gold.

All the cavalry recruits at Carlisle barracks have been ordered to Gen. Sherman to fight Indians.

Col. D. S. Goodloe has been appointed revenue supervisor for Kentucky. No appointment has yet been made for New York.

Gen. Custar has been ordered to his regiment, which is to act immediately against the Indians.

Treasure in the treasury vaults, $80,000,000; $30,000,000 will be required on the first proximo for interest on the 5-20s.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—In connection with the sudden stringency of the money market all the New York papers have elaborate articles, and the following from this morning's *World* is selected to show the situation:

"The management of the assistant treasurer here continues to be the subject of sharp criticisms among business men. It is asserted that the assistant treasurer has sold since Friday last about $40,000,000 in gold and holds $5,000,000 in checks against banks, which have not yet been presented for payment. The selection of this week, when all the banks are preparing to make quarterly statements as the time for the Treasury Department to sell gold and drain the banks of currency is not calculated to satisfy the public.

"The government sales of gold and the draw on the banks for currency work into the hands of stock jobbing bears, and the coincidence causes comments unfavorable to the reputation of the department. Why was the government not a seller of gold at 144 or even higher, when money was easy at 3 to 4, instead of pressing sales now at about 141, when money is tightening?

"The sharp demand for money and the advance in the rate of call loans to 7, with exceptions on governments at 6, has not taken Wall street by surprise. The *World* warned its readers of the intended movement of the bear clique to lock up greenbacks simultaneously with preparations of the banks for quarterly statements. Many accordingly have provided themselves with all the money they will require until the end of October, so that the stock market was not much affected by money stringency.

"Leading government dealers have provided themselves with all the money they will require for some time to come, and are lenders of money."

HAMBURG, Oct. 1.—The brig Germania, of the north pole expedition, is at Bergin, Norway.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The following is Gen. McClellan's letter read at the Democratic meeting last night:

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1868.

Douglas Taylor, Esq., Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to preside over the Democratic meeting of Monday next.

I have long since determined to abstain from further participation in political life, and therefore feel myself compelled to decline the honor you proffer me. I should, however, be glad to attend the meeting as a private citizen, did not engagements of a domestic nature, rendered imperative by my long absence from the country, detain me from the city upon the day in question.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my continued hearty sympathy with the Democratic cause, [loud cheers,] and my ardent wishes for the success of those constitutional principles for which the recent war was undertaken by the North.

Separated as I thus am from the distinguished soldier who has been chosen as the leader of our opponents, I know that you will agree with me in the highest respect for the service he has rendered our country, but it is my conviction that the measures of the party which has placed him in nomination are but continuations of strife, and can never restore peace or constitutional supremacy, and thus complete the work which he and other brave soldiers so ably commenced.

The war was only the first epoch in the history of the struggle in which we have been so long engaged. The work of the soldier is, I trust, forever ended, and it remains for the people to fulfill the great objects for which they, or their sons and brothers, were called to the field—a restored Union of States and hearts; an invigorated Constitution, to be firmly and faithfully supported; the maintenance of the national credit inviolate; a re-establishment of national and State rights in all their integrity—and thus, true harmony and a lasting peace.

These are the objects for which every citizen should now strive, and believing these to rest in the success of the Democratic cause, by the election of the eminent statesmen selected to represent the party, it is my intention to sustain that cause as a private citizen. [Renewed applause.]

With the request that you will convey to the gentlemen of the committee and my other friends, for whom you act, my sincere thanks for the compliment they have paid me, I am, most truly your's,

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The meeting last night was the greatest ever held in this city.

An experienced police captain estimated that ninety thousand persons were in the torchlight procession.

After the procession was joined by the delegations from adjoining counties it extended ten miles.

The scene in Union Square was grand. The main stand represented the Temple of Liberty.

The square was brilliantly illuminated by a string of lights stretched to Tammany Hall.

The streets in the vicinity seemed literally on fire with calcium lights, rockets, fire paintings and balloons.

The main stand facing Broadway was the center of attraction outside of Tammany Hall, although there were six other stands at which speeches were made to the immense throng.

The crowd, which was roughly estimated at half a million of men, women and children, stretched compactly down Broadway to Eleventh street, while the cross streets were alive with citizens. General Baldy Smith presided.

He said he represented hundreds of thousands of soldiers who thought that the results of the war would be lost without an entire change of policy.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6.—Four thousand stand of arms arrived here, consigned to Little Rock, supposed to be to arm the negroes. No steamboat would take them as freight to Little Rock on any terms.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—This city has contributed $13,000 in gold to the earthquake sufferers.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 6.—The Governor has signed the registration bill passed by the Legislature. Both houses have passed bills providing for an election. The Senate bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to challenge a voter, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The probate judge of each county is to designate any number of voting places he desires. This is done to have all the voting at the court house. The Democrats denounce the registration and election bills as frauds. It took five days last February, by General Meade's orders, for the negroes to vote at the court houses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Republicans have eighty-three Connecticut towns; Democrats fifty-nine; divided six; unheard from thirteen.

The vote is small. Both parties claim gains on the aggregate vote.

Forty-two bishops and one hundred and fifty lay delegates are at the Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention at New York to-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Governor English was in this city to day, and called upon the President.

Governor English says the vote in Connecticut on Monday last, as understood in that State, is favorable to the Democrats, and that Connecticut will certainly give a large majority for Seymour and Blair.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.—Noon.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Sales, ten thousand bales.

Democratic Convention of Louisiana.

This convention adopted with applause the following sensible report, which was read by Mr. Fuqua, chairman of the Committee on the Condition of the State:

To the President and Members of the Democratic State Convention:

Your Committee on Resolutions and the Condition of the State have given the subject that serious consideration which its importance demands.

There is much in the present condition and future prospects of Louisiana to excite the most serious apprehensions in the mind of every patriot.

The Republican convention, which assembled in Chicago in May last, adopted the following resolution:

"We congratulate the country upon the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as indicated by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all."

Never was a sadder misstatement solemnly proclaimed to the world by any respectable body of men. So far from securing equal civil and political rights to all, the very foundation upon which all of these constitutions rest is proscriptive. By the present Constitution of Louisiana seven distinct classes, composed of the most wealthy, the most intelligent and the most experienced in affairs of government, are disfranchised for imaginary political offenses, made offenses for the first time by that Constitution, and of which, it is needless to say, the parties have never been convicted. And by the interpretation placed upon that Constitution by the present registrars of voters, a large number of naturalized citizens, many of whom were soldiers in the Federal army, have also been denied the right to register and vote.

At the last election in this State twenty thousand, one third of the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority was, by the same authority, conferred upon more than eighty thousand negroes, originally imported from the wilds of Africa, and just emerged from two hundred years of slavery. Thus we have seen established among us, not universal suffrage and negro equality, but restricted suffrage and negro supremacy.

What has been the result of this most reckless and wicked experiment? Has it been in any sense a success? This depends upon what Congress intended to accomplish by adopting this policy. If it was their purpose to prostrate all our material interests, to array one half of our people against the other half; and to use the strong but not exaggerated language of Senator Doolittle, to "inaugurate hells" in every one of these States, then have they achieved a complete success, and well may they congratulate themselves upon the result. But if it was really their object to establish governments capable of securing the rights of all, and affording protection in life, liberty and property to every citizen, never was there a more disastrous failure.

Our present State government presents a spectacle calculated to excite no other feelings than those of shame and disgust. The ascendancy of the negroes at the ballot box has enabled them to elect the lieutenant governor and about one-half of the Legislature of their own race, and a large number of reckless and unprincipled adventurers from other States, who have no home or interest here, and are entire strangers to our laws, manners and customs. These two classes have obtained the absolute control of the State government in all its departments, and have inaugurated a system of profligacy, bribery and open and shameless corruption that we hope, for the honor of human nature, is without a parallel.

These men seem to labor for but two objects: to perpetuate their own power, and to devise new and hitherto unheard of schemes for plundering the State. They have created about two hundred new offices, with enormous salaries, and have increased and, in most instances, doubled the salaries of the old ones. Under this profligate legislation the public debt is daily increasing at a fearful rate; the public credit is utterly ruined, and the ability of the people to support the enormous taxation levied upon them by men who pay no portion of it, constantly diminishing. Nor is this all. The white people of the State, smarting under a sense of wrong, groaning under an almost intolerable load of taxation, seeing their money daily squandered to enrich needy adventurers, while they are in the same proportion impoverished and ruined, are becoming hourly more restless, discontented, and hopeless of the future.

On the other hand a great number of the negroes, though naturally a quiet and peaceable race, excited by inflammatory appeals to their worst passions, from white men of the most depraved and abandoned character, and elated by their sudden elevation to power, have become idle, turbulent and lawless; impatient of contradiction, tolerating no discussion of their newly-acquired rights, with no idea of strength except in its physical development, and no conception of power except as displayed in brute force, they are ever ready to resort to the club and the torch as the readiest means of convincing their opponents. Is it surprising that the white man often answers these arguments in the only way suited to the capacity of those who offer them? Thus almost daily we hear of collisions, of bloodshed, of riots actually occurring, and of still greater dangers threatened. Doubtless these reports are often greatly exaggerated, but it is not to be denied that there are frequent collisions between the races, and that the public mind is in such a condition as constantly to endanger public peace. In this state of things the Governor of the State proclaims to the world his inability to preserve order and enforce the laws, and calls upon the President for a large military force to be placed at his disposal. Is this the assumed success boasted of by the Chicago convention, and is there anything here upon which to congratulate the American people? What is the cause of this confessed and proclaimed inability to accomplish the only results for which governments ought ever to be instituted or sustained among men? It is to be found in the fact that this government has not the confidence and cannot command the support of the white people of the State, and it demonstrates, what was perfectly obvious before to all but crazy political zealots, that white men will not quietly submit to slavery, and that the negro is totally unfit for a ruler.

In the meantime, while we shall not cease to struggle against the tide that is sweeping us to destruction, we feel that we must mainly rely upon the good and true men of the North; and we can but appeal to them by all the ties which once bound us together, by all the traditions of the past, and all the hopes of the future, to take from us the intolerable burden which has been imposed upon us by Congress at the point of the bayonet. And in the language of our revolutionary fathers, when addressing their British brethren, we solemnly warn them that if they remain "deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity," and permit the shackles to be riveted upon us, we may at no distant day become "the example, and fit instruments for enslaving them."

J. O. FUQUA, Chairman.

THE great solar eclipse has been successfully observed in India. Quite a number of photographs were taken by Major Tennant's party. M. Jansen writes that the French expedition obtained very satisfactory spectrum analyses of the protuberances, which extended far beyond the edge of the sun, and which have caused so much discussion. These observations prove the protuberances to be composed of gaseous matter, and not of floating liquid globules of metallic or other substance. These enormous masses are many times larger than our earth, and had been erroneously supposed to be caused by condensation, like our own clouds. This can hardly be the case, unless the fierce heat of the sun is sufficient to turn, not merely liquids into vapors, but even vapors into some still more subtle form, allowing them to condense, in the upper regions of the sun's photosphere, into the condition of ordinary gas.

A PARISIAN artist has discovered a process for taking photographs by which the glazing of the paper with the white of eggs is dispensed with. The photograph has a much greater softness upon the dull paper, and photographs taken from engravings are undistinguishable from the originals. The glaze that hitherto always betrayed the photograph is completely displaced.

THE daughters of the late General Scott have just erected a simple monument over his remains at West Point.

LETTER FROM BISHOP PAINE.

All our readers will be delighted with the following letter from Bishop Paine. Thank God for his restoration to health. May he long live to bless the church with his labors:

ABERDEEN, Miss., Sept. 24, 1868.

I have had a strong desire to write you a long letter ever since my recovery from my illness, but, from one cause and another, have deferred it until now. The sympathy manifested for me in my affliction by brethren and friends throughout the country has deeply impressed me, and I desire to express my heartfelt gratitude for it.

My illness and recovery were alike strange. The doctors attribute the former to exhaustion, caused by overtaxing my strength; and they may be right. I had labored almost constantly since our last General Conference. On horseback, in stages and hacks, as well as by railroads, I had been attending district meetings—losing rest and sleep, and on several occasions riding on horseback through drenching rains, many miles. Last summer and fall my health gave way, yet I still persisted to meet my engagements. In April I suffered a sudden and violent attack while riding alone to fill an appointment. I became entirely oblivious, and found myself lying on the road, having fallen precipitately. I, however, got up, stunned and bruised, resumed my trip, and filled my appointment. This was followed with considerable debility, and an incessant pain in my head. In this condition I started to Louisville, Kentucky, to attend the meeting of the bishops. My indisposition increased, and I reached Winchester, Tennessee, in great pain. Here I was constrained to preach, which greatly aggravated my sufferings. At Nashville I found myself utterly unable to proceed, and but for the very kind hospitality of Brother Fite and his wife, and the medical skill of Drs. Martin and Maddin, must have had the attack which ensued immediately upon getting back home.

At midnight of May 12 I reached home, and from that time until July 26 there is a perfect blank in my memory. When I became conscious of my condition, I was utterly prostrated in strength, my nervous system in great disorder, and my mind in some degree sympathizing with my physical system. My restoration to consciousness was nearly as sudden as the attack. Friends and physicians gave me up. Some came from a distance to attend my burial, and my death was currently reported.

God raised me up in answer to the prayers of the church. His agents were the tenderest and best of nurses, who never left my bedside, and the most skillful medical attention—by Dr. Lowe. To God be all honor and praise. To them, and to all who felt and prayed for me, I hereby tender my earnest gratitude. Throughout this whole affliction I have suffered no uneasiness nor doubts as to my eternal destiny. All was calm and peaceful. My large and helpless family, and security responsibilities, alone gave me anxiety. And in addition to these, the apprehension that I would never be able to preach the Gospel, or write a line again, caused the keenest and most depressing agony I ever felt; for I was told my work was done, and that if my life should be prolonged, I could never labor again. What a privilege to preach and do good.

I am now recovering health and strength, and do most devoutly reconsecrate myself, my all, to him "who loved me and gave himself for me." I am told that my illness was typhoid fever of a severe form. Whatever it was, I thank God he has brought me off without any permanent physical or mental deprivation.

I think I have learned some important lessons. One is, that preachers, as well as others, should take care of their health, and not tax mind or body too heavily.

I am anxious to resume my labors—tried to preach a little last Sunday, but my physician and friends say I must not yet fatigue mind or body. But I hope to be in the field again shortly, and do what I can for the souls of my fellowmen. God bless the church and give her great prosperity.

R. PAINE.

P. S.—During my sickness and convalescence a great many letters were received, which I could not answer, and my correspondents will please accept this explanation.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

BY ALICE CARY.

When the elms are growing warm and bright,
And in the woodland bowers
The spring time in her pale, faint robes
Is calling up the flowers;
When all with naked little feet
The children in the morn,
Go forth, and in the furrows drop
The seeds of yellow corn;
What a beautiful embodiment
Of one devoid of pride,
Is the good old-fashioned homestead,
With doors set open wide!

But when the happiest time has come
That to the year belongs,
When all the vales are filled with gold,
And all the air with songs;
When fields of yet unripened grain
And yet ungarnered stores
Remind the thrifty husbandmen
Of ample threshing floors,
How pleasant from the din and dust
Of the thoroughfare aloof
Stands the old-fashioned homestead,
With sleep and many roof!

When home the woodman plods with axe
Upon his shoulder swung,
And in the knotted apple tree
Are scythe and sickle hung;
When low about her clay-built nest
The mother swallow trills,
And decorously slow the oxen
Are wending down the hills,
What a blessed picture of comfort,
In the evening shadows red,
Is the good old-fashioned homestead,
With its boundless table spread.

And when the winds moan lowly,
When the woods are bare and brown,
And when the swallows' clay-built nest
From the rafter crumbles down,
When all the untrod garden paths
Are heaped with golden leaves,
And icicles, like silver spikes,
Are set along the eaves;
Then when the book from the shelf is brought
And the fire lights shine and play,
In the good old-fashioned homestead,
Is the farmer's holiday.

But whether the brooks be fringed with flowers
Or whether the dead leaves fall,
And whether the air be full of songs,
Or never song at all,
And whether the vine of the strawberries
Or frosts through the grasses run,
And whether it rain or whether it shine,
It all to me as one;
For bright as the brightest sunshine
The light of memory streams
Around the old fashioned homestead,
Where I dreamed my dream of dreams.

LETTER FROM NORTH LOUISIANA

Mr. Lebanon, Bienville Parish.

Mr. Editor: I have long wanted to look in upon this Mecca of the immersionists. Finding that the Ouachita District Conference was to convene at this place on the 7th ultimo, this "Pilgrim" determined to take advantage of this particular time to gratify a wish so long entertained. Arriving here on Saturday, the 5th, I found the Vernon circuit Quarterly Conference in session, Rev. Samuel Armstrong presiding. I have seldom witnessed such a scene as that which began with the opening exercises. The presiding elder read the lessons, sang, and offered a prayer of deep fervency. Much feeling was manifest in the congregation while the prayer was being offered; but in the singing of the second hymn this feeling seemed involuntarily to burst out in a blaze of delightful religious enjoyment. Shout after shout went up from preachers and people, and the attempt to preach was useless. The great Head of the Church was the preacher for that day.

The Conference sermon was preached on Sunday, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. N. A. Cravens, of Homer. It was a discourse distinguished by all the excellencies that should characterize a pure Gospel sermon—calm, dignified, yet sufficiently impassioned. He was listened to with respectful and earnest attention. Brother Cravens seems to have "renewed his youth like the eagles," and works with a degree of activity, earnestness and zeal most wonderful. In the pulpit and at the altar he is a workman "that needeth not to be ashamed."

On Sunday night we had a sermon from Rev. Thomas White, followed by such songs and shouts as your correspondent hath not heard since the days of the good old ante-bellum camp meetings. There were a number of conversions. Until a late hour the church resounded with praises to God.

On Monday, at eight A. M., the District Conference was organized, with Rev. Samuel Armstrong as president, and ex-Governor Pierce as secretary. Eighteen or twenty ministers were present, and perhaps as many laymen.

The secretary will doubtless furnish you with a full account of the proceedings, with reports, etc.

Among the visitors present I noticed the portly form and pleasant face of Professor Stuart, the popular president of that popular institution, Mansfield Female College. Taking the professor's looks as prima facie evidence of the fact, I conclude that the people at Mansfield live well. If this "Pilgrim" should ever enter the ranks of the itinerants, he hopes the appointing power will locate him permanently in Mansfield. I should be glad to see our north Louisiana friends more zealous in the support of this school—satisfied that there is not a better one in any country. I would earnestly commend it to the patronage of our people everywhere; and so long as the present accomplished scholar and true-hearted Christian gentleman presides over the college success must attend it.

But I began this letter with the intention of saying something of the rise and progress of Methodism here.

This town of Mount Lebanon is the "hub" of the Baptist church in Louisiana—the "head-center" of the immersionists throughout the State. For twenty-five years after the place was settled there was never a sermon preached by a Methodist in this region. The immersionists were "monarchs of all they surveyed—their right there was none to dispute." No wonder, then, that the efforts to plant Methodism here should meet with stern opposition. What right could "baby sprinklers" have to invade this territory consecrated to the use of the "successors" of "John the immersionist?" Had they pursued a different course, results would have been different, and more satisfactory to them.—But the opposition served only to increase the zeal of the few scattered sheep of the Methodist flock. They worshiped in an old grocery and in the woods. One good woman, who has lived here during all, says that for eighteen years she prayed for the establishment of a Methodist church at Mount Lebanon. At length God sent Brother Upton, and by a long and earnest effort a church was built. To-day Methodism is a power in Mount Lebanon. You would think thus, Mr. Editor, could you see all that I have seen since my arrival here. With nearly one hundred communicants at the sacramental board on the Sabbath, the large congregations, the deep devotional spirit pervading the people, the happy conversions witnessed within the last three days, the flaming zeal of the preachers—all these things tell of the growing power of Methodism at the "hub."

Most interesting revivals have taken place in nearly every part of this district within the last few weeks. Of those I hope the several preachers will write you.

The preachers and people rejoice greatly over the fact that Homer College, on which so much labor and money have been expended, is again the property of the Louisiana Conference. With unanimity and a spirit of determination never before manifested, the people now rise up and rally to its support. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Bro. Cravens for his earnest efforts to wrest this property from the hands of the "dippers."

Prospects grow gloomy for the Radicals in north Louisiana. The negroes have gone over en masse to the Democracy. Judge Haliburton says that it takes puppies about nine days to get their eyes open. It has taken the negroes a little longer; but they begin to see very clearly. The Radicals will find that they have supplied a stick to break their own heads. The negroes say they have been duped, humbugged, swindled and outraged by these carpet baggers. So embittered have they now become toward these cormorant adventurers that they are ready to rise up and drive the last Bureau agent from the land. I was highly amused at the views expressed by a negro orator in this parish on the subject of equality. "De Lord," said he, "made de black man a black man. He made de white man a white man. Nobody can't make 'em nothin' else. A turkey roosts on de fence: de goose he roosts on de ground.—You pull de turkey down, he git up agin. You crop his wings, but somehow or nuther he's gwine to git on de fence agin. You put a goose on de fence, and he fall off; he don't blong dar. Now dat's nigger and white man,—white man's place on de fence; nigger on de ground. Bleeged to be so."

The people in this country have made plenty of corn, and gather more than double the quantity of cotton gathered last year.

From the "hub" I go to Homer. From there I may find time to write you again.

Pilgrim.

MONTGOMERY DIST. MEETING.

Mr. Editor: The Montgomery district meeting was held at Tuskegee on the morning of the 20th of August. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. James F. Dowdell, D. D.

Bishop Wightman was present, and presided. The organization was perfected by the appointment of Brothers William Lowther and J. H. Swearingen as secretaries, and the usual committees.

There was a full attendance both of preachers and lay delegates, every circuit and station being represented. The preachers in charge were all present, except Rev. J. H. Lockhart, who was detained by a revival in his charge. Not only was a lively interest exhibited among the members of the meeting in its business operations, but there was evidently a deep spiritual influence pervading the whole body, making their labor a labor of love. Nor should the social influences be unnoticed. Harmony and brotherly love prevailed, and the hearts of the members, baptized by the spirit, were sensibly drawn together. In short, it was a good meeting, and the good seed sown during its session will doubtless spring up and bring forth an abundant harvest to the Lord during the ensuing year.

The reports of the committees were full, and gave evidence of thought and labor. The discussions were marked with earnestness, power and practical sense. The great aim was to devise plans for effective work.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the meeting, I submit a synopsis of the reports and resolutions for publication.

The preachers in charge made written reports of the condition of the work in their several charges.

The churches of the district were represented as in a healthy condition. During the past year there has been a gradual but decided advance of the Lord's work, evinced by a steady increase in the number and spirituality of the membership of the various churches. A number of revivals were reported, resulting in accessions to the church, and in an increase of vital piety, as evidenced by profession and practice

The report on Sunday schools was presented by Brother J. W. Glenn. The paramount importance of this great auxiliary of the church was clearly and forcibly presented, together with the necessity of keeping pace with other churches in this field of labor, if we would, as a church, maintain the position we already occupy. It was replete with practical suggestions for making available all the appliances for effective teaching. It especially urged upon teachers and superintendents the importance and duty of thoroughly qualifying themselves, intellectually and spiritually, for their great and responsible work, and cautions them to keep the conversion of the children under their instruction as the primary object, to which everything else is subsidiary. Their suggestions are embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we all work more earnestly in this cause—the preacher by lecturing, the laity by laboring in the schools.

Resolved, That we recommend the institute, teachers' meetings and normal classes for the preparation of teachers.

Resolved, That we request the quarterly conferences, at their first annual meeting, to appoint some one in each charge to lecture and labor especially for the efficiency and extension of this cause.

Resolved, That we recommend in all schools the formation of Bible classes for the adult members of the charge.

Resolved, That the great end of Sunday school teaching is the salvation of the pupils.

Resolved, That we work for and encourage the circulation of the *Sunday School Visitor*.

Reports in writing were received and read from each Sunday school delegate, giving a most cheering account of the state of the Sunday school work, showing that much new ground has been occupied. A number of new schools are reported as organized by individual effort. So pertinent are the remarks of the delegates on this point that we extract them: "Here is the great field for lay effort. The Sunday school leaven is in the lump, and is being slowly diffused throughout the whole; but progress is slow, and will be until individual effort is everywhere engaged in the church Experience and observation teach that organizations and resolutions, as a rule, amount to almost nothing. There must be individual action.—The Sunday school cause is missionary, and there are side doors to almost any church, open to individual effort, inviting the laborer to enter and reap the ripe harvest. This course has been pursued in several churches in this district, and children have been brought in who had never been in a church or heard a sermon."

Ninety-two conversions were reported in the Sunday schools since the last meeting. This was not a full report of conversions.

The Committee on Missions reported, through their chairman, Rev. E. J. Hamill, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recommend regular missionary collections to be taken up in all our Sabbath schools, and that in every church a missionary committee be raised, whose duty it shall be to devise plans for taking up, as regularly as possible, in the churches, such collections as are necessary for the extension of this great work.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our itinerant and local preachers to gather colored congregations, whenever practicable, and preach to them as often as possible; and that we recommend the laity to promote among them the organization of Sunday schools, the establishment of prayer meetings, and the adoption of all other aids to piety.

At the conclusion of an earnest discussion by a large number of the members of the meeting, the bishop publicly returned thanks to God for the deep missionary spirit pervading the meeting and the entire congregation.

The Committee on Church Extension, through its chairman, Rev. John Mathews, concluded an able report with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recommend to our preachers and people the importance of entering upon the unoccupied portions of our territory for the purpose of extending and building up the kingdom of Christ.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this district meeting that the time has come in the history of our denomination to agitate the necessity of organizing a Church Extension Aid Society.

Brother Mathews was requested, by a vote of the meeting, to prepare his report for publication We forbear, therefore, to make even a synopsis of this able report.

The report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals showed that there is a lamentable want of interest and effort in the support and circulation of our church literature. *It is clearly proved that poverty is not a legitimate or tenable excuse, for the houses of our members are frequently found well supplied with secular literature, and that too of a questionable moral character, to the exclusion of our church publications.* [These italics are our own.—Ed.] The evil lies in the want of a proper appreciation of the intellectual and religious influence of the sanctified literature of our church, and of the tremendous evil influence of the irreligious and semi-infidel publications which are falling from our secular press, thick as "the autumnal leaves which strew the vales of Vallambrosa." The church must arouse from its lethargy on this subject. It must be made to feel its responsibility and its duty, to sustain and diffuse the clear, logical, sanctified issues of the religious press—this powerful adjunct to the Christian ministry, the appointed instrumentality for the evangelizing of the world, and building up the Christian church. It was

Resolved, That it is the duty of our ministers and laymen to interest themselves energetically in the circulation of the *Advocates*, especially of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, the organ of this district meeting, which is edited with such distinguished ability by Dr. Keener.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every effort to introduce the new Discipline, and the publications of our Publishing House, into every family of our membership.

Resolved, That the preachers in charge of stations and circuits, belonging to this district conference, be required to report in writing, to the next meeting of this body, the efforts which they have made personally to extend the circulation of our church literature.

The Committee on Quarterly Conferences reported a series of resolutions looking to greater efficiency in our quarterly conferences. They especially recommend the strict observance of quarterly fast days—the requiring of fuller and written reports of the operations of the church—that *three* days be devoted to such meetings, and especially urges the punctual attendance of all the official members, and a general attendance of the members of the church within the circuits or stations.

The Committee on the State of the Church submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Worship announce that the members of this body, together with others, convene at the church at four P. M on Sunday, to engage in prayer for an outpouring of God's spirit upon this district.

This meeting was held with gracious results.

The Committee on Education reported, through its chairman, Rev. J. F. Dowdell, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we encourage our people, to the extent of their ability, to educate their children, and thus qualify them to fill usefully any station in life.

Resolved, That we recommend the East Alabama Male College as an institution of learning, belonging to the church, worthy of the largest patronage, and affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical education second to no other in the land.

Resolved, That this district meeting will raise annually an amount sufficient to keep at the college one young man preparing for the ministry, and that a committee of five be appointed to apportion the sum among the respective stations and churches, and to collect and pay over the same to the presiding elder for the benefit of said student.

Resolved, That the amount of three thousand dollars, proposed by the board of trustees to be raised by the district, and deemed indispensable to the relief of the college, be apportioned among the different stations and circuits, and that the respective ministers are hereby solemnly enjoined to use their best endeavors, in the fear of God, for its collection.

Resolved, That the committee of five mentioned in the third resolution be empowered, when a vacancy shall from any cause occur in the representation of the district in the college, to fill such vacancy by some other worthy young man who may be preparing for the ministry.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the plan adopted by the board of trustees to afford the benefits of a collegiate education, at a small cost, to poor young men.

Rev. G. W. F. Price presented a report of the condition and prospects of the Tuskegee Female College. This institution is under his charge, assisted by four other teachers. The exercises of the past year have been characterized by quiet diligence and earnest application. A good moral and religious influence has pervaded the school, and the church has been constantly recruited from its pupils. Since the opening of the institution, in 1856, there have been nearly a thousand students under its tuition. A large number of its graduates are steady and consistent members of the church, exerting a wholesome influence in their several spheres of activity.

There is strong reason for believing these institutions will eventually become unembarrassed. They are recommended to the support and confidence of the church, particularly within the bounds of this Conference.

On motion of Brother William Lowther, a committee was appointed to ascertain the expense of maintaining the present beneficiary of the district at college, and to assess the amount to the several stations and circuits.

The pastors of the district are requested to nominate a layman in their respective charges to collect the amounts assessed, and forward them to the presiding elder, under the third resolution of the Committee on Education.

The following delegates to the Annual Conference were appointed: Rev. G. W. F. Price, D. Clopton, William Lowther, J. Hill. Alternates: R. H. Howard, E B. Wilkerson, Rev. J. F. Dowdell, Jos. R. Green.

The next meeting was appointed to be held at Salem.

Resolutions of thanks were adopted to the M. and W. P. R. R. for its courtesy in extending the privilege of half fare to delegates; and to the citizens of Tuskegee for their generous hospitality.

The preaching was simple, direct, evangelical, and attended by the power of the Spirit. Bishop Wightman preached to a very large congregation on Sunday, in the college chapel, with his usual power and unction. The administration of the sacrament followed, when about thirty preachers and a large number of members partook.

W. Lowther, *Secretary*.

We published last week an account of the adhesion given by the new Queen of Madagascar to Christianity. Later news is of the most favorable character. Since the cessation of the official mourning the chapels have been crowded; and at one, which had just been enlarged, there were counted 2,680 attendants at an evening service. The prime minister's sister has just been baptized. The same eagerness to hear the Gospel is manifested in the country as in the city, and is confined to no class or locality, but seems universal. Mr. Cousins, in a letter to the *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society, mentions as a sign of progress the rescinding of an old law which prohibited the erection of stone or brick houses within the walls of the city. "The richer people are all intent upon building brick houses, and a few years will probably make a great change in the appearance of the place. As an addendum to the permission to build brick or stone houses, it was also enjoined that all houses within the town shall be roofed with tiles." So that, if the Gospel is allowed free course, and the civilization which it originates and fosters receives no check, in a few years we may see a new and civilized Madagascar. Though separated by but a narrow strait from Africa, the Madagascans belong not to the negro race; but to the same Malay or Polynesian race which has shown in the Sandwich, Feejee and Tahitian Islands such a gregarious adoption of Christianity and civilization. In this they also resemble the aborigines of India and Burmah, among whom all our marked success has taken place.—*New York Independent*.

A Basle paper states that the keeper of the buffet at the railway station charged Queen Victoria and a suite of thirty persons 700 francs for a breakfast of coffee, eggs and cold meat, being at the rate of 23 francs ($5 60 gold) a head. The Basle people are very indignant at this extortion; but the *restaurateur* would probably justify himself as the English innkeeper did who presented George III. with a bill of one guinea for a slice of bread and one egg. The king, while paying the money, observed that eggs must be very scarce in that part of the country. "No, your majesty," was the reply; "eggs are plentiful enough, but king's visits are rare."

Professor Davis, of West Point, has an income of $20,000 from his arithmetics

CHRISTIAN LIGHT IN CLASSIC DARKNESS.

BY REV. EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, D. D.

In comparison with their ancestors, the modern Greeks are intellectual dwarfs; and yet, as in ancient Greece, the intellect is greatly in advance of the affections. There are some noble exceptions; but many of them are lazy, lying, marauding and revengeful—claiming all the importance of their fathers, with little of their wisdom, or virtue, or valor. To the influence of a bigoted and corrupt hierarchy, and their long bondage to the Turks, this sad state of things is mostly to be ascribed.

The government is a constitutional monarchy, consisting of a king, senate and chamber of deputies. My visit to the latter gave me a view of the Greek manner of transacting parliamentary business. Some of the members were in Grecian costume, some in the Frank, and some partly in both. All kept on their hats or caps, even while the chamber was being addressed, and sometimes even when addressing it. Of parliamentary rule there was next to none; for, although no exciting topic of debate was before them, yet, like Elihu the Buzite, they all seemed "full of matter," and were making speeches, two or three at a time; not, as it seemed to me, for reasons of state, but for their own amusement or relief. Nor was there much inconvenience in this parliamentary disorder, as each addressed some other member, and the president was thereby relieved from the necessity of attending to the several arguments at once; and the weight of all together did not seem burdensome to the house, although it was evidently a feeble one.

Nearly every member had a string of beads, with which he was giving employment to his fingers; not, as with the Romanists, for devotion, but for diversion. This twirling of beads is a fancy and a fashion among the Greeks. Some of their best speakers would lose the thread of their discourse if they dropped that of their beads; and, judging from the specimens I observed, some have no other thread to drop.

The king, Otho, who at the time of my visit was on the throne, was a Bavarian Roman Catholic, and a despot. His queen was a Protestant, and the people were of the Greek church. The constitution, which was wrested from him in 1843, by the people, while surrounding his palace twenty thousand strong, and holding him prisoner, grants toleration to all religions, but does not allow of proselytism from the established one.

In October, 1862, the people rose again, dethroned Otho, expelled him, with his Bavarian minion, from the palace and the country, and selected to take his place Prince Alfred of England. In this they were checkmated, and George I., son of Christian IX, of Denmark, brother-in-law to the Prince of Wales, was placed upon the throne. He is a Protestant, simple in his tastes, and quite democratic in his bearing for a sovereign. He was only eighteen when he assumed the government, but he was of a mature judgment, and wise and winning in his policy. Otho came to Greece attended by nearly four thousand Bavarian soldiers. George, Cincinnatus-like, was accompanied by only two friends and the minister accredited to Greece from Denmark. Otho rode in state to the cathedral; George walks, that his coachman may worship when and where *he* does. Otho built a throne in the house of God, and sat above the priests and people. George had it removed, and stands before the Lord on the same level with his subjects. Otho never recognized our veteran missionary, Dr. Jonas King, as a minister of God. George invited him to officiate in the royal chapel, and to administer the Lord's Supper to him and his court, sending his coachman for him and to carry him home again. What more becoming than that *such a king*, should ride in the king's carriage?

Otho commenced his reign with a loan of sixty millions for the poor Greeks to pay, which was mostly squandered in the extravagance and vanities of royalty. Until within the last year we read of no loan by the government under George; and then it was the sum of five millions to give bread to the exiled and starving Cretans who had taken refuge among them. The ancient Athenians would not deliver up a political refugee, even at the demand of Alexander the Great, nor would they let him starve. The old spirit still lives in modern Athens.

In his proclamation on ascending the throne, King George modestly says to the "Hellenes:"

"I bring to you neither ability nor an experienced mind; these are qualifications which you could not have expected from my age. Nevertheless, I bring to you a conviction and an earnest devotion, with strong faith in the oneness of our destiny in the future. I promise to consecrate my whole life to your prosperity.

"I request the best and ablest among you to rally around me, without regard to past political differences; and by their intelligent and enlightened assistance I shall attempt to develop the various good elements and material resources which your beautiful country possesses, and which is, henceforth, to be my country too.

"May the Almighty God, who shows himself strong in our weakness, guide me in my endeavors, and never allow me to forget these public promises I make to you this day!

"Besides, I beseech our God to cover you under his holy and saving shadow. GEORGE."

A proclamation of such rare beauty and Christian simplicity in her youthful monarch bodes better days for hitherto troubled and oppressed Greece. But while in this favorable change of rulers the country makes a decided advance, yet, on account of the opposition of the priests, the new constitution, framed by the chamber of deputies, does not give her entire freedom. She simply *tolerates* other religions, on condition of their not proselyting from the holy Oriental Greek church.

This church is as corrupt as the Romish, while the conduct of some of its higher functionaries is scarcely exceeded in licentiousness by that of the cardinals at Rome; indeed, common rumor makes them even more intemperate. Its theology, being mostly made up from the first five Councils, and the Lives of the Saints, leaves its adherents at liberty to live very much like sinners.

The ecclesiastical constitution in Greece, until recently, was that of an independent synod. In 1850 it came into subjection to the Patriarchate at Constantinople, in the hope that the Russians were about to take possession of that city, and make it the center of a consolidated Greek empire. In this they have been, as yet, disappointed.

The Greek church has fewer pictures of the saints than the Romish, and these are ugly and repulsive as works of art. In the service there is a great deal of intoned or mumble prayer, but very little preaching, although as a simple Bible Christianity works itself among the people this latter becomes more common, and one or two monks have recently attained a kind of celebrity by their pulpit powers.

Public service is a work performed by the priests for the people, and, for the most part, behind a screen which separates the actors from the auditors. The part of the latter consists in bendings, bowings and crossings, now on the forehead and now on the breast; then on the right shoulder and then on the left. These crossings are a kind of ecclesiastical art, and a theological symbol. The first finger is pressed closely upon the thumb, the second is placed on the top of the first, the two remaining ones being shut together in the palm. The three united denote the trinity in unity; and the crossing, the crucifixion.

A little girl, some five years old, who was standing at my feet one day in the cathedral, was slow in learning the art. A gray-bearded, benevolent old priest bent over to assist her, but she could not make her fingers come right. Again he stooped to his young charge, and again she failed. Taking her little hand in his, and placing thumb and fingers each and all in exact theological position, he carried her skillfully through all the manipulations. How exact, how careful in these fingerings, as if divine worship were a performance on the polished keys of some instrument of music!

The women—where all ought to be equal before the great King—are turned into an outer court, like goats into a pen, separated from the sheep, or are shut off into the side galleries, as only semi-worshipers; while the men—man is everything in the East, and woman next to nothing—occupy the body of the church and all the best positions.

The priests are allowed to marry once, but, by so doing, can never rise above simple presbyters. They believe in God, in his Son, and in the Holy Ghost; in the first five Councils, and transubstantiation. But their chief object of worship is the Virgin Mary. They kiss her image, they pray to her, they adore her, they defy her. And to dissuade from this worship of a creature is proselytism, is impious, and almost as bad as atheism. The priests are watchful over their people in eternals, even to the placing of a finger in making the signs of the cross, yet how careless of the state of the heart and of the life! They cumber them with burdensome forms, yet how zealously they misinterpret to them the vital substance of the divine word! In their own ignorance and vices lies, in a great degree, the secret of their urgency to prolong the reign of ignorance. They lock up the temple of knowledge, and hang the key upon their filthy girdles as a badge of sanctity. Still, there are some honest priests.

But, notwithstanding the moral darkness which has so long brooded over this classic land, there are many encouraging signs. Forty years ago, when Dr. King first went to Athens as a missionary, Greece had just emerged from the caves of Turkish bondage. The allied sovereigns frowned on her noble struggle. Everything was chaotic, and everything had to be learned by experience and from our example. There were no public schools, and but few private ones. Nor was there a single woman in Athens qualified to become the teacher of such a school. Now, through the influence of Drs. King and Hill, with other conspiring causes, there exists a system of public and private instruction unsurpassed by any in Europe, from primary schools up to the university, with its fifty professors and six or eight hundred students—a system which brings one-sixth part of the whole population of Athens into the processes of thorough mental training.

In all these schools, despite the influence of the church, the Bible may be freely read and studied. Their text books consist, in part, of their ancient historians, orators and poets, whose spirit of freedom is doing much to emancipate the young from their bondage to an ignorant, intolerant, licentious priesthood. Literary men are beginning to be ashamed of the vile calumnies and persecutions which narrow minded ecclesiastics have heaped upon Dr. King, as a disgrace to the nation.

When he commenced his mission at Athens it was at the close of the Greek revolution. The city was in ruins, and the Turks, in great numbers, were leaving. For two or three hundred dollars he made a purchase of a plot of land, which has since increased to the value of some thousands. This land, lying in the heart of the city, was appropriated by the government without rendering any remuneration or account. This injustice, together with Dr. King's personal rights as an American citizen, was the occasion of a diplomatic correspondence between the government of Greece and our own, which led, finally, to a satisfactory settlement of his claims.

His second persecution had commenced just before my arrival. The petition to the Holy Synod, in which he was characterized as "of an utterly wicked and devilish spirit," "as a false apostle, a mad dog of impiety," and by other kindred epithets, had been published in the Church Journal only three days before. It originated in the intense bigotry of the ecclesiastics, who dread all mental and moral illumination, as owls the rising sun.

Dr King had violated no constitutional principle—had infringed no legal authority. As a citizen of the United States, using the rights secured to him in common with all other dissenters from the established religion, he preached the pure Gospel in his own house to all those who wished to hear it, and circulated the Scriptures and other religious books to as many as were willing to receive them. But the seed was taking root. God had blessed the springing thereof. The field was giving promise of a golden harvest. It was this that provoked persecution. Satan came down in great wrath, as was most natural when the foundations of his kingdom were beginning to shake. The tool made use of in this case was one who styled himself "the pious Leonidas Kyriakoulis," who, as a spy on Dr. King's Sabbath services, sought the materials of the false and scandalous accusation which he laid before the synod in the form of a petition.

On the Sabbath morning following the appearance of these charges in the public journal, I threaded my way across the city from the Hotel d'Orient, and, turning from Mercury street into a narrow lane, came to a strong gate. I applied my hand to the heavy iron knocker, and in a moment was admitted into a yard inclosed by a high stone wall, with a moderate sized stone house at one end, and a small shop for the sale of books on the other, which fronted on the main street. It was the residence of our faithful missionary. His gate was watched by spies to report whoever should pass through it.

It was the hour of service as I entered the chapel, a room on the basement story. Two soldiers were stationed within, and about forty persons were present, under circumstances in which hardly any were expected. Some thirty of these were members of the university. Dr. King read in modern Greek, with free explanations and comments, the eighth chapter of John. Then he preached from the last clause of the forty-sixth verse: "If I say the truth, why do ye not believe me?" His manner was simple, earnest and forcible; and his mild blue eye, expressive of his well-known benevolence, and his calm and dignified composure, were such as to give force to the peculiarly appropriate and beautiful words of his text. With no art, he was rhetorical, and without effort he was eloquent. But his rhetoric and eloquence, like Paul's on Mars Hill consisted in going directly to his subject. He felt deeply, he spoke earnestly; and I never beheld an assembly of more eager listeners.

Many of the most intelligent men in Athens, some of them connected with the university and the government, privately sustained and encouraged Dr. King; not from religious interest, but because they were persuaded that the only hope of mental and moral emancipation for Greece is in an open Bible, and a free, bold preaching of the Gospel. Twelve of the most learned lawyers protested, in a public document, against the decision of the court, by which Dr. King was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, and to exile. These men regarded him as an apostle of freedom as well as a teacher of religion. They perceived that *there* is the most intelligence, the most freedom, the most social comfort and national prosperity, precisely where the Bible is most attentively studied, and the Gospel preached without let or hindrance. For such reasons discerning statesmen secretly countenanced that to which they lacked and still lack the courage for giving their open advocacy.

But I believe the morning dawns on Greece. She has an open Bible, and the priesthood cannot shut it. And the light will shine, for the church cannot long fence it out; and the darkness will flee away, for the Lord God hath spoken it. Three native Greeks are now laboring as missionaries in Athens, with the patriarchal Dr. King as a co-worker and counselor. And the three were in part or altogether educated in this country. The Rev. Mr. Kalopothakes is acting in the fourfold capacity of editor, physician, teacher and preacher. "The Star in the East," issued by him, is most appropriately named, from being the first religious newspaper ever published in Athens. It is the most ably conducted journal in Greece, and gives the people more of true light than all others. He has been chosen president of the Athens association of editors, and is fast coming to be, morally and politically, one of the *archons* of the city. He is a thorough scholar, having passed through their university course, and received his theological and medical instruction in this country. Shrewd, yet he is practical; bold, yet wise and prudent. His wife, one of the noble Marblehead women, is a true companion and a real helper and worker. She was a lamb of the flock which the great Shepherd gave me to watch and to feed. As Timothy was the genuine son of Paul, so was she one of my own dear children, in whom I had great confidence, and now have great comfort as "a crown of rejoicing."

Mr. Kalopothakes and his friend, Mr. Paionides, were university students at Athens, and through Dr. King's preaching had become converts to the Gospel when I first met them. One dark, drizzly night in January these two students and young Christians accompanied me and my nephew from Dr. King's, where we had passed a delightful evening, to our room at the hotel. We could not be very communicative, as they did not understand much of our language, nor we much of theirs. For a while, therefore, we sat rather demure. Then, remembering that God could understand both Greek and English, I proposed a little prayer meeting. We all knelt and prayed, and we soon felt the presence of a fifth, whose Spirit is the golden chain that binds both Greek and Jew, both bond and free, in sweet and holy communion.

I also met at Dr. King's another Greek youth, George Constantine, who afterwards, from a spirit of enterprise and a desire to know more of the world, found his way in a Danish vessel to this country. His only introduction was a card to "Professor Sophocles, *near Boston*." Not being acquainted with our language, he wandered over the city in search of this indefinite location; and it was after no little difficulty that he made his way to Cambridge, and to the house of the Greek professor. Not long after he was led on the Sabbath to Dr. Albro's church, where the preacher was the venerable Dr. Goodell, of whom he had heard as a missionary at Constantinople. Calling upon him in the evening, he met with my nephew and traveling companion—now the Rev. Samuel D. Hosmer, of Nantucket, Massachusetts—with whom, on the following day, he sought me in my Marblehead home.

I found him with an ardent thirst for knowledge, and a degree of religious interest that soon resulted in the new Christian life. From this time I became particularly interested in his education, and with the earlier part of it was quite closely connected, so that he was for some time an inmate of my family, and, as it were, a son to us.

A genuine Greek Yankee, he is now a missionary in his native land, under the auspices of the American Foreign and Christian Union. With the assistance of his excellent and cultivated American wife, from Charlestown, Massachusetts, he is occupied in preaching, teaching, translating, exploring destitutions and distributing Bibles and other religious books, with an earnestness that makes him a growing power for good in Greece.

These men and women are true missionaries in classic Greece, right under the Parthenon-crowned Acropolis, in full view of Mars Hill, and near the old Bema, where Attic eloquence and oratory so often thrilled the people, and almost ruled the world. They know what the pure Gospel is, and will do what they can to make Athens and all Greece know it too. In connection with Mr. Sakellarius and wife, and Dr. and Mrs. Hill, they have gathered twelve or fifteen hundreds of Cretan refugee children into schools, and are teaching them to read and sing, and the girls to sew and knit.

The three American wives of these Greek laborers are all musical, and add the charms of melody to the rhythm of our own sweet Sabbath school hymns, "Come to Jesus," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," and others, which have been translated into modern Greek as a means of elevating these degraded and destitute outcasts whom God has sent to their doors.

The days of Greece, for three hundred years of Turkish vassalage, were dark as midnight. From 1820 to 1828—the period of revolutionary struggle—the first rays of light began to tinge its hill-tops, and to strike into its valleys. From 1828 to 1863 the great powers, England, France and Russia—termed the Holy Alliance, but, better, *unholy*—forcing their vile nostrums upon the invalid patient, doctored her well-nigh to death. Thanks to a silently working and invigorating Gospel, the medicines did not quite kill her; and she has thrown away the prescriptions, is dismissing the doctors, and has every prospect of a steady and permanent convalescence, through the "healing medicines" of the great Physician.—*Sabbath at Home.*

BIOGRAPHICAL.

EUTAW, Ala., Sept. 18, 1868.

Died, near Romulus, Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, on the 29th of August, 1868, in the 39th year of her age, Sister MARY E. GREGORY, wife of Dr. C. C. Gregory, and daughter of William and Jane McKee.

The deceased was born in Kershaw district, South Carolina, and in early infancy, with the rest of the family, removed to Pickens county, Alabama. Here she was brought up under religious influences. In early life she sought and obtained religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1846 she was married to Mr. (afterward Dr.) C. C. Gregory, and subsequently became a resident of Tuscaloosa Co., where she died.

The limits of an ordinary obituary notice will not suffice to give an adequate idea of the real worth of this Christian woman. We may be permitted to say, however, that in all things she "adorned the doctrine of God, her Saviour;" was an ornament to society. As a mother she was tender and affectionate, as a wife amiable and devoted, and as a neighbor kind and obliging. She was devoted to the church of her choice, and her house was the home of the preacher.

In her death all who knew her have sustained a great loss, and to the afflicted husband and children the loss is irreparable. But we are not left without hope. Aside from a life of piety, her death was a calm, quiet, peaceful, and yet remarkable transition from earth to heaven. So triumphant was that death that one could feel that he was standing hard by the entrance to the world of glory. She delivered dying messages to her husband and children. She said she cheerfully resigned them into the hands of the good Lord. She repeated a stanza of the beautiful hymn, "Rock of Ages," and then sang:

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

She then quietly breathed her life away. Thus passed into a bright eternity this good and noble woman. T. C.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

THE Great Eastern is now being rapidly refitted for the construction of tanks to carry the new Franco-American telegraph cable. She will leave the Mersey in a few weeks.

OUR BISHOPS.

JACKSON, La., Sept. 23, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Why is there so much writing—and printing too—about our bishops? Is it necessary or best for the church, or the people generally? We doubt it. Nor can it be pleasant to the bishops themselves.

It would seem that one class of writers are called to watch and praise, and yet another class to "watch for" and complain of the same "holy men." The first, faithful to their calling, praise the bishop's personal, his reading, praying and sermonizing—praise all as men of wonderful power, toil, etc., all of which is true; but that is not the question, for I suppose none doubt the "fine appearance," the moral worth, the "erudition" or the eloquence of the "Rt. Rev. College," which, as a church, we justly revere. But why should our church organs, in almost every week's issue, sound out in descriptions or praise of these holy men by letter-writers, whether they write of colleges, church dedications, district meetings, Sunday school celebrations, revivals, or railroad and steamboat rides? Is it the more excellent way?

The second class sing on the same key and by the same organ, but in different sentiment—about thus: "We never see or hear a bishop in this region," "Our people want to see a bishop," "We had a good district meeting without a bishop," "All were sadly disappointed at the absence of the bishop, but the business of the meeting was well conducted by the presiding elder; the preaching was excellent, and the Holy Ghost was present in power," "The bishops ought to travel through the districts," "We ought to have more bishops," etc.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is supposed that the foregoing rather hackneyed deliverances are in doubtful taste, to say the least of them, and may not tend to the edification or even the amusement of the people.

An occasional notice of any good man, and his work, power and success, it is thought, may be just and proper, and pleasant to the subject of commendation and praise; but such continual harping upon the character and doings or non-doings of an already highly honored class of brethren might be enjoyed, one would think, by members of an "admiration society," by a political jungle; but strangely, if at all, by grave ministers of the Gospel, or by Christian communities generally.

Your brother in the church,

JAS. A. GODFREY.

JUSTICE AS DISPENSED BY A NEGRO MAGISTRATE.—A little incident of the result of Radical rule has just been related to us. It occurred in our sister State of Louisiana, which in its late election elected a number of negroes to office. In the parish of Madison, among others, a negro was elected justice of the peace. He was duly installed, and for months past has been playing magistrate. In his neighborhood lived a very worthy old negro named Billy Hoagh. Billy owned two mules, and last year, to enable him to plant, he gave a bill of sale of the mules to Col. B., who supplied him with a stipulated amount of supplies. Billy, with every one who engaged in planting last year, met with total failure. His employes were to a great extent unpaid, and the claim of Col. B. was unsatisfied; but knowing Billy to be perfectly honest, the colonel permitted him to use the mules in making a crop this year. A few days ago our colored Solon of a magistrate attached the mules in favor of Billy's hands, and the mules were sold. Col. B. being apprised of this, recovered the mules by the usual legal process. This so incensed the ebony dispenser of justice that he arrested Billy, chained him for two days and nights in front of his door to a tree, and refused to give him for that period either food or water. He finally released his prisoner on condition that Billy pay him twenty-five dollars in cash. This was readily performed, when the prisoner was released. A few days after he had Billy rearrested, forced him, through fear of being again chained, to pay him five dollars and a pledge for one hundred pounds of cotton, to be paid as soon as picked. All this action, it will be remembered, was in the collection of a debt in a civil case. No use for military commission where this negro magistrate rules.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE.

A DISTRICT MEETING of the official members and preachers, local and traveling, of the NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT will be held in Carondelet street church, New Orleans, on the third Saturday and Sabbath in October. By the rule of the Louisiana Conference four delegates will be elected at this meeting.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

TO OUR AGENTS.

"What thy hand findeth to do," etc. Put off nothing until Conference—not even the payment of moneys for the ADVOCATE. Money can be sent safely by post if the letter be *registered*—at any rate we take the risk. How is it that so many people are being added to the church, and none of them can be got to take the ADVOCATE? Something wrong somewhere. "By their fruits ye shall know them." We suppose that returns for cotton are already supplying the country with cash enough for indispensables, and a family paper of some sort should be reckoned among them. Going, as this paper goes, to five hundred stations and circuits, it will require but a feeble canvass of each to yield us directly one thousand new subscribers. This is the auspicious time—in the month of October—and we earnestly request our agents to avail themselves of it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We refer our readers to a number of New York advertisements which they will find recently inserted in the ADVOCATE, especially to that of Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., of 37 Park Row, New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston. We have done a good deal of business with the firm, and find it prompt, correct and reliable in everything.

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 80 Camp street. In addition to the usual advantages of such institutions, Mr. Soule has in his college a model bank and a business establishment, so that students learn not so much from books as from practical operations and entries. His continuance here and his success entitle him to the patronage of all who wish to acquire a commercial education. The specimens of his penmanship seem to us to be about perfect.

NOT satisfied with the rate of speed attained by their velocipedes, the French have invented a locomotive with four wheels, which is said to be safer, swifter and less fatiguing to the rider than any road vehicle known.

THE MEMORANDUM BOOK.

Bishop Asbury was famous for the small packages of sugar and tea which he had neatly put up and placed in his saddlebags when about to start upon one of his half-continent Episcopal circuits. He went prepared in small matters as well as large ones. It is a good example. Go to Conference: 1. Expecting to stay patiently to the end—leave word at home that you are not to be looked for until back. 2. Take your newest sermon with you, not your best. That "best" sermon has probably lost somewhat of its life, and life is what you will need, and they will wish for most at Conference. 3. Take your razor, your coat-broom, your toothbrush, and if you smoke—which is not impossible—your own pipe. These things are not essential to you, but they will add to the comfort of others. We, of course, do not mention Discipline and hymn book, because they as much belong to the person of an itinerant as his parson's coat; but that very full and invariable blank book of memoranda, upon the yearly presence of which depends our entire general statistics of membership. Do not come without it. It is to that book we mainly look for new subscribers, and "complaints" from old ones, and "charges," and the "balance" due. Strange to say, the thought of that book at once sets our fancy at work, more than all else we have mentioned. The debt and credit account with the circuit, the "allowance" and the "collections," and the "quarterage" and "traveling expenses" of the year—they are all there. The memorandum book of the soldier, the farmer, the merchant, each has its individuality; it contains the essentials of the history of each calling; so that of the Methodist preacher. We could wish no better elements for realizing the itinerant past than these leaves full of entries, in most accidental style, of places, sermons, deaths, meetings, appointments, names of members, and moneys received. Occasionally a "diary" in ink is kept up, in true Wesleyan style, upon which rains and creeks have left a blurring. A preacher without his blank book at Conference is a very blank personage, and walks about as if he had left his memory behind him. The secretary, the bishop, the presiding elder and his own brethren look at him in silent sorrow.

SPAIN.

The revolution in Spain seems to be an accomplished fact. Prim and Serrano are in Madrid, and the junta in complete, quiet possession. Queen Isabella has passed over into France with the crown jewels and a considerable sum of gold. Great enthusiasm has been displayed in Madrid, and banners are carried about bearing the significant mottoes, "Down with the Bourbons," and "Religious Liberty." This hoary tyranny has gone down in an hour. Its iniquities must have been full, for it has been the stronghold of the Dominicans for generations. This daughter of Rome is now no longer able to comfort the "holy father."

One cannot but be impressed with that silent working of the truth and the Spirit of God, which are steadily undermining all parts of the empire of Satan. The Bible in Spanish has been excluded from the Spanish people by the highest authority of the Romish church.—Protestant missionaries and Bible agents have found no place there; yet these people have felt a divine influence which cries out for "religious liberty!" Truly, the truth of God is the light of the world, the Pharos of the floods—"it cannot be hid."

This political change affects the situation of Italy, and by that much leaves the pope suspended upon Napoleon. He has, meanwhile, just as much as he can attend to in maintaining his own throne, in the presence of Prussia and Russia. His cities and towns are full of troops, his arsenals full of war material, and France has the satisfaction of being consumed by her own soldiery rather than by those of a foreign power. How long this state of things can be kept up is a question. The probability is that Napoleon looks wistfully upon the chance which now presents itself for controlling, if not for possessing Spain; but he has no power to spare in that or any other direction.

These events will put new life into Garibaldi and the Italian patriots, it will fix beyond dispute the present boundaries of the kingdom of Sardinia, and will probably terminate the career of Cardinal Antonelli. The Austrian ministry will complete the great deliverance of that empire from the Concordat and the Allocution, the chains and the anathema of Pio Nino.

These forces are from without as well as from within. When Austria moved spontaneously and threw off the burden of three centuries, Spain, doubtless, felt that to be possible to her which was possible to the German, and, therefore, has asserted her inalienable right to worship God, to be married or buried without the intervention of a foreign political prince, though he vaunts himself as God's "vicegerent."

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Joseph A. Lano writes, September 10, from the Pleasant Hill circuit: "We have just closed a good meeting at Bulah. More than thirty were converted; twenty-two added to the church."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

The Rev. W. J. Glenn writes from Fayette circuit, September 30: "We have had some excellent revival meetings on our circuit, besides a revival spirit in some communities. Forty-five have joined the church; between fifty and sixty have been converted. A very general reawakening of the church has greatly advanced our cause."

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

BRUSH CREEK CIRCUIT, Sept. 28, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through your paper, to inform the friends of our church that the Lord has been pouring out his spirit on this work. At Mount Zion, Nebo and Hamburg we have had precious seasons of revival. Forty-eight were received into the church, and others converted that will join other churches. The district meeting for the Tuscaloosa district was held in this circuit, at the Providence church, commencing on the 24th and closing on the 26th of this month. All the appointments were represented but Eutaw and Franklin. We were favored with the presence and fatherly counsel of Bishop Andrew, who gave us a plain and practical sermon, on Sabbath, which was listened to attentively by a large audience. Brother E. V. Lavert preached two good sermons, with as much zeal as he preached fifteen years ago. May they both live long to bless the church with their presence and counsel. We agreed to send a young preacher to the Southern University. The young man was selected, and part of the money raised.

Your's,
J. W. MCCANN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, FOR SEPTEMBER.—Contents: Bartolomeo de Las Casas, The Greek Gnomic Poets, On the Education of the Imbecile, Zwingli the Reformer, France in Europe and in Africa, The Four Ancient Books of Wales, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Positivism. The article on France will amply repay the reader for the year's subscription to this quarterly. A student, merchant or minister needs just such reading as these English quarterlies bring to relieve and enlarge his faculties and fit them for their more regular and laborious employment. Schoolmasters, artisans, farmers, and all hard-working people should leave the track at least once in twenty-four hours to get a little fresh air and energy. The way to do that is to take one of these masterly articles and follow its leadings to the outside world, and take in its length and breadth. L. Scott & Co., No. 140 Fulton street, New York, publishers. Price, $4

THE religion which the Holy Ghost teacheth is the only religion that enables a sinner to give all the glory to God.

THE OPELOUSAS OUTBREAK.

From the raid of John Brown until now the most enlightened Abolitionists of the North have supposed that nearly every negro in the South was prepared to murder his white master and family. But let it be recorded in vindication of the slaveholders of the South that *no such negro was ever found.* Let all those who have been busy in plans for the extermination of the white inhabitants of the South lay that to heart. As Mr. Webster says, the past, at least, is secure. Nearly four years have now passed since the South, by its legislatures, declared the slaves free. Since that time we have been denied all management of the freedman. He has been in the hands of his professed Northern friends. It is not likely that we should at this day have awakened in him passions for evil which were not engendered either during his enslavement or during a conflict which was avowedly waged against us in his behalf.

But from the hour when the Rev. H. W. Brecher, in Brooklyn, New York, carried into the house of God a cannon ball and a Sharpe's rifle, and displayed them while urging a crusade in behalf of the slave against the South, from that time until this there have been large numbers of men in the North who religiously desire to see our cities and homes burnt and our throats cut. They write, preach, argue, plan, raise collections and send out agents to accomplish that end. This Opelousas affair will bring them some comfort, as "drops before the mighty shower." Not that the town was burned or many whites killed, but they will see in this thing an opening which looks that way. In this case the negro was the greater sufferer—no thanks, however, to those bloody-minded fanatics that it was not the white man. It must be remembered that negroes in many parts of the State greatly outnumber the whites; that they are fully as well if not better armed; and that it is impressed upon them by traveling agents, religious and other, that they have an immense Northern backing. The temptation, then, to be insolent or quarrelsome, under the constant urgings of those whom they regard in some sort as the authors of their deliverance from slavery, is very great. The wonder is that they have not yielded to these bad counsels in a hundred instances in which they have resisted them.

We are not madmen, that we wish to stir up trouble with the people upon whose labor we of necessity must depend. Nor are the negroes so foolish as not to understand their best interests to consist with living in peace side by side with those whose enterprise and skill are absolutely necessary to keep them from starving. What, then, is the difficulty? Simply this, that we and the country are in the hands of men who are crazed upon one idea—men who are without reason in this direction; who are borne forward by passions which they believe to be principles; who are ready to hate and destroy whatever may seem in the way of the gratification of their intense lust for money and power.

It is the duty of every white man in the South to try and rescue the negro from the hands and the influence of these desperate, it may be sincere, lunatics. By maintaining a moderate and patient treatment of our colored people we believe it can be done. We may not yield to maniacs, however bloodthirsty. We have reason to believe that what our correspondent states is true—that the most prudent and sensible men of Opelousas labored to avert the disaster, but could not.

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.

On Friday and Saturday last the rain fell without intermission, and the wind blew a gale from the North for forty-eight hours. The waters of the Gulf were consequently banked up on the side of Pontchartrain next to the city, and all the streets in the back part of it were flooded several feet deep. No lives were lost, but much property, and there is a great deal of suffering among the poor of that district. Fortunately the wind blew steadily from one direction, so that but little damage is reported from the lake shores or shipping.

THE SPECIAL FULCRUM.

We find the following "call" in the *Republican* of this city, under the head of "Political Notices:"

A CALL TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND LIBERTY.—The friends of freedom and liberty, especially ministers, are requested to attend a meeting on Monday, October 5, 1868, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Free Mission Baptist Church, on Common street, near Claiborne, to take into consideration the propriety of setting apart a day of fasting and prayer for the progress of the great cause for which our fathers fought and suffered. Also for the divine direction in the choice of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, to be elected on the third of November next.

Signatures for the call:

REV. CHAS. SATCHELL, REV. JOHN TURNER,
REV. GEO. W. STEPTOE, REV. M. ALLEN,
REV. J. F. WINSTON, REV. ISAAC LANGON,
REV. CHAS. BRADLEY, REV. B. BUCHANAN,
REV. WM. MOODY, ELDER E. GREEN,
ELDER T. PETERSON, ELDER D. BURRELL,
REV. J. P. NEWMAN.

It is not improbable that the foremost party in this search for "divine direction" is the one whose name appears as the last. This whole company of divines we suppose to be colored—all that we recognize are, excepting the Rev. Dr. himself. If so, he is leading this gentle flock into new pastures. The attitude is not without interest. Returning from the turbulent scenes and religious masses of the North, where he has been for months past declaiming inflammatory periods against the South to excitable audiences, he now reappears in our midst, and proposes to subside into the central figure of a company at prayer. The politician at prayer is certainly a sight to see; and not the less interesting when it is added that he is praying for the candidates! But a company of divines, consisting of twelve conservatively constituted negroes and one white firebrand, entering the canvass on their knees, is a very different affair. Not content with the responsibility of their own strange position before the majesty of heaven, they collect together large numbers of ignorant colored people, in places set apart to the worship of God, and there make *them* a party to their own sacrilege. As individuals these men can pray for whom they please and what; but as ministers, professing to be sent of Christ, they have no right to stand in the house of God and prostitute their high calling to the low purposes of a political campaign.

This attempt at carrying a point, by calling everybody to take position at prayer, was illustrated on a large scale by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Chicago. Special services were instituted in aid of the Radical party in Congress, in behalf of the impeachment trial. But there must have been a defect in the faith or the prayer of that body of Northern divines, at least on that occasion, for Mr. Johnson was *not* impeached. Possibly they lost sight of an important item in the Apostle's direction how to pray for kings and people in authority: they did not "lift up holy hands without wrath and doubting." The "wrath" and the "doubting" go together, so that if they had entertained a more kindly feeling toward the President perhaps they might have gotten rid of him. We say "perhaps," because this political praying is rather a nice business, and if neither "wrath" nor "doubting" be in the way, yet the prerequisite of "holy hands" is no small obstacle, especially to those who have been for any time in favor with the party in power. And it is quite possible that this very condition will prove fatal to Dr. Newman's prayer meeting. We see that his hands have been filled with the public plunder, that three entire sides and an extra of his *Advocate* are taken up in publishing laws which are already published sufficiently by another official organ in this city. The printing bill passed by this Legislature is regarded by the people of Louisiana as the most barefaced instance of corrupt legislation which has yet transpired. So that by just as much as this taste of public affairs may serve to intensify his petitions for the election of Grant and Colfax, by just so much it may unfit him for advancing "the cause for which our fathers fought and suffered." In this particular exigency the "suffering" which the "fathers" have endured will not answer; it is his own peculiar suffering and the thought of the suffering taxpayer that will constitute the fatal ingredient in his prayer meeting.

Alas! it is the old story. The secret wedge of gold and Babylonish garment have arrested many a victory, and have often overwhelmed the fortunes of an entire campaign. If, then, the Radicals, native or exotic, in their desperation, are counting upon this new fulcrum which the doctor has rigged out of the colored brethren for raising the party from its present depressed condition, they are destined to sore disappointment—unless they can persuade him to disgorge incontinently all that he has shared of the public plunder.

THE CONFLICT AT OPELOUSAS.

OPELOUSAS, Sept. 29, 1868.

MR EDITOR: A state of excitement has existed here, for a few days, such as I have not seen for many months. On Monday morning there was a personal rencounter between some gentlemen of Opelousas and a notorious scoundrel by the name of Bently, a teacher of a "nigger" school in town. He had for some time been writing in the *Progress*, a Radical paper of this place, vile and slanderous articles about citizens of the parish, and evidently seeking by them to stir up bitter feelings between the blacks and whites. Several men had told him they would not stand such attacks any longer, and in every case he would promise to set the matter right, but in doing this *he always made it worse!* At last an article appeared that caused two or three to resolve on making him take it back, if they had to cause him to do so. They went to him and demanded retraction and instant apology. He made use of some insulting language, and they gave him about twenty five blows with a ratan. He at once sent runners into the country, and so did the Radical leaders in town; ordering the negroes to come in town with their arms. I was here at the time. The citizens were attending to their usual business. Directly a man came running in and said there were about one hundred negroes near his house, armed and apparently very much excited. In another portion I had passed near fifteen or twenty with guns. Now, at this time I did not see five armed white men on the streets. But very soon all who could do so got guns and loaded them. In the meantime Drs. Ray and Littell, Colonel Thompson, and others of the prominent citizens of town, went to Donato and others of the Radical leaders to know what it meant, and why they had, contrary to agreement, made a political affair out of a personal rencounter. They (some of them) promised to countermand the order. Now I was witness to the efforts made by the citizens to avoid collision, and can testify that they most earnestly sought peace. Yet after all this, and the promises made, couriers were caught, by men called in from the country, *two hours after*, going out *with fresh orders for the negroes to appear armed!* Plainly, they intended war. The citizens of Opelousas having sent for help, were soon joined by men from the country. Still, however, efforts were made to preserve the peace, and with this purpose several gentlemen went, about noon, to a certain Radical leader to urge upon him prompt efforts to stop the matter. While going they *were fired upon* by a party of negroes, and several wounded. They then fired, and there was a general rush to the battle ground. The white men then gave up trying to keep peace and arranged for battle. They sent strong parties out into suburbs, and placed guards at suitable places. During that evening and the night there were skirmishes about in the vicinity, and some on both sides were killed. To-day scouting parties are out after a band or two of negroes in the surrounding country, and to prevent attack upon the town, but it is generally believed that temporarily there is a cessation of hostilities.

During the night, in a skirmish near the *Progress* office, some of the men became so excited that the

destroyed the press, which had been the unconscious instrument of fomenting discord and bringing death into the community. I have heard that the French editor of the *Progress* got killed in the melee. Bently has run off. He is a low beast, a vile incendiary, and yet will, doubtless, be elevated into a saint and martyr by the Radical party.

The whole country is armed, and waiting in perfect readiness for any attack the negroes may make; but we hope for quiet.

I have written this in haste, but you may rely upon it as a correct outline of the affair. Do not think that "the boys" are the leaders in this matter. Old citizens, gray-haired men, are conducting matters, and though blood may yet be shed, it will not be the result of hot-headedness and youthful indiscretion. The people have borne until they can bear no longer, and if the government won't protect their wives, children and homes from these demons, they will. Your's truly,

F. T. RAWSON.

MARRIED.

In Amite county, Mississippi, on the 27th of September, 1868, by Reverend R. A. Sibley, Reverend ALEXANDER GIVENS to Miss MARTHA L. CROSSLEY, all of Amite county, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

WASHINGTON STATION,
Louisiana Conference, Sept. 25, 1868.

Miss FRANCIS M. GILLET was born February 1, 1852; united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Pleasant Park, Missouri Conference, in the fall of 1863, and died September 15, 1868.

She was the daughter of John and Harriet Gillet, the latter of whom preceded her to heaven not quite one year ago. Like her Saviour, she was meek and lowly in heart, pure and faithful in life. An humble Christian here, she is a shining saint in heaven.

B. F. WHITE, Pastor.

St. Louis *Christian Advocate* please copy.

Died, in Amite county, Mississippi, on the morning of September 21, 1868, WILLIAM JOHNSON, son of the Rev. R. A. and E. J. Sibley, of the Mississippi Conference, aged six years and twenty-five days.

Thus sprang the plant,
Thus budded the flowor,
Nipped and withered in an hour—
It is no more exient.

Far removed from earthly sorrow,
Transplanted into Eden's bowers,
Forever lives with God in glory.

Rev. JOHN D. FISHER was born at Newbern, North Carolina, July 31, 1802, and died in Dayton, Alabama, September 7, 1868.

Of the last thirty years of Brother Fisher's life there can be but one testimony—"he was a good man." He joined the Methodist church shortly after his second marriage, in 1837. His previous life had been one of continuous dissipation, of such character that all were astonished at his reformation, and feared a return to his former evil associations and habits. But such was his decision of character that, having gone forward, he never made one step backward. Shortly after connecting himself with the church he felt it incumbent upon him to preach. He was licensed to exhort in 1839, licensed as a local preacher in 1840, was admitted into the Alabama Conference in 1843, was ordained deacon by Bishop Andrew in 1845, and elder by Bishop Soule in 1847. Through all his ministerial life he was pronounced, in every work he served, an acceptable preacher. Wherever he preached one year the Conference was petitioned by the people to send him back the next year. The three stations of Demopolis, Prattville and Wetumpka each enjoyed his ministrations for a number of years. During the year 1866 he served on his last work—Demopolis—with his customary zeal and acceptability, though his health was quite feeble. When the Conference met that year he was placed on the superannuated list.—During the two past years he has been residing in Dayton, where his declining health was a source of great anxiety to his many friends.

Just two weeks before his death he became an inmate of my house, and we thought his health improving. He attended the district meeting, and enjoyed the presence of his brethren very much, every one remarking his cheerfulness and apparent return of health and spirits. On the day of his death he remarked to me that he felt much better than usual. About nine o'clock at night, after having spent a cheerful evening with our family, and several of the members of the district meeting who had not yet left for their homes, he, with the remainder of the household, retired to rest. He had just lain down on his bed, when he was seized with a hemorrhage of blood from the lungs. The alarm was immediately given by his companion, and though we ran to him in all haste, I reached him only in time to receive his fainting form and to watch his last dying gasp. So great was the flow of blood that there was not five minutes of time between the attack and his death. He was not able to speak a word. A glance of the eye was the only communication made to us in his dying moments.

Thus died the kind father, the loving husband, the acceptable preacher, the good pastor, the genial friend, the Christian gentleman. The remembrance of him is as a sweet perfume. His funeral sermon was preached in the Methodist church by Brother Mitchell, and he was buried with Masonic honors. The church and his brethren of the mystic tie will long remember him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mississippi Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the 18th of November; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

GEO. H. CLINTON.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

To the Pastors and Official Members:

DEAR BRETHREN—A letter just received from Bishop Paine requests me "to act as presiding elder" on this district until other arrangements are made at Conference. My age and bodily infirmities will make the task heavy indeed, but, by the help of God, my mind is made up to undertake it. The Conference year is so far advanced I can only make one round, in connection with some previously-made appointments which I cannot recall. As soon as you see this notice please inform me by letter, directed to Fayette, Mississippi, at what *places* your quarterly meetings will be held. I earnestly request the attendance of all the official members, that we may finish our work handsomely for Conference. According to my usual plan, when out on the district, I will be glad to have a few intervening appointments in the day-time at convenient places. The preaching does not oppress me; traveling and exposure to inclement weather do. Subjoined you have the *time* of the appointments:

Port Gibson	Aug. 29, 30
District meeting at Fayette	Sept. 17, 20
Warren	26, 27
Cayuga	Oct. 3, 4
Rocky Spring	10, 11
Fayette	31
	Nov. 1
Vicksburg	7, 8
North Warren	14, 15

J. G. JONES.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley circuit, at Blue Springs	Sept. 19, 20
Arbaccochie, at Bethlehem	26, 27
Chandler Springs, at Cold Water C. G.	Oct. 3, 4
Lineville circuit, at New Prospect	10, 11
Pinkneyville circuit, at Harmony	17, 18
Dudeville circuit, at Sardis	24, 25
Lafayette circuit, at Emory Chapel	31
	Nov. 1
Wedowee mission, at Green's Chapel	4, 5
Fredonia circuit	7, 8
Montevallo circuit, at Highland	14, 15
Isabella mission	18, 19
Montevallo station	21, 22

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Whistler	Oct. 3, 4
Eastern Shore and Fish River	10, 11
Citronelle	17, 18
Pascagoula and Ocean Spr'gs, at Salem Camp Ground	24, 25
Bay Shore	31
	Nov. 1
Cottage Hill	7, 8

Timely notice will be given for the remaining appointments.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept. 19, 20
Perryville	Oct. 3, 4
Summerfield	10, 11
Tuscaloosa	17, 18
Havana	24, 25
Greca	31
	Nov. 1
Eutaw	7, 8
Forkland	14, 15
Brush Creek	18, 19
Greensboro	21, 22
Marion	28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Crap st	Sept. 27
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	25
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 4
Quarterly Conference for do	3
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.	
Jefferson City	11
Moreau street	18
Felicity street	25
Thibodeaux, at Houma	Nov. 1
Carondelet street	8
Baton Rouge	14, 15
Plaquemine	22

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept. 5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnston station	12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Union Church	19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard	26, 27
Mendville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct. 3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst	10, 11
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Rehobath	17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov. 14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Sept. 12, 13
North Carroll, at Black Creek	19, 20
Carrollton, at Eden	26, 27
Sunflower, at McNutt	Oct. 3, 4
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk	10, 11
Durant, at Wesley Chapel	17, 18
Richland, at Richland	24, 25
Mt. Olivet, at Mt. Olivet	31
	Nov. 1
Yazoo circuit, at Mt. Carmel	7, 8
Yazoo city station	14, 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept. 12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica	19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac	26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct. 3, 4
Amite, at Adams'	10, 11
Liberty, at Salem	17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton	24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre	31
	Nov. 1
Jackson, at Jackson	7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston	15, 16
Natchez	15, 16

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept. 19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville	26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct. 3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion	10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama	17, 18
Vernon Circuit	24, 25
Minden Circuit	31
	Nov. 1
Bossier Circuit	7, 8
Sparta Circuit	14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit	21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sweetwater	Sept. 6
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Gallatin	12, 13
Brookhaven circuit, at Brookhaven	19, 20
Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	26, 27
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	Oct. 3, 4
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	10, 11
Summit circuit, at Summit	17, 18
Summit, at Sweetwater	Nov. 1
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst	7, 8
Hazlehurst, at Galatia	14, 15
By Rev. J. D. Cudd:	
Long Creek circuit, at Bear Creek	Oct. 31
	Nov. 1
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	Oct. 10, 11
By Rev. Geo. Armstrong:	
Fayette Ct., at Mt. Carmel	— —
Meadville circuit, at Peach Grove	— —

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1868,

the first session of which will close on the last of January. The second session will commence immediately on the close of the first, and continue until the 1st of July, 1869.

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aug22 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RECEIVING THE AID AND SUpervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful corporations to whom it was entrusted, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that New York and San Francisco will be connected by rail by the

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More than two thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

and the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor. The

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This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly extending the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command large revenues. The net earnings upon the completed portion are more than double the total annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon.

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THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and eaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York mar7 1yr

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SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE
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THAT HAS EVER BEEN DISCOVERED.

This celebrated specific for Worms is used with the utmost freedom and confidence by gentlemen who have obtained eminence in the medical profession, and many of these, throwing aside their prejudices, have cheerfully given certificates testifying to its superiority. It is used extensively, for the simple reason that

Nothing has yet been Discovered which can be Substituted in its Place.

And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over Forty Years, and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

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Agents wanted.—Address
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A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.—*Rev. Isaiah W. Shoemaker, Kelley's Station, Pa.*

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FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Please send a supply of Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.—*O. T. Edgar.*

[*Trade Mark N Copyrighted.*] aug22 3mr

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, A PERfect Hair Dressing, for preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

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The only genuine Lye in the market. A box of it will make much more Soap than Potash or any bogus Lye.

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EUREKA.

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

BABY BLESSINGS.

BY MRS. E. D. HARRINGTON.

Ho! ho! the sunshine!
Baby loves the sunshine!
Softly coos with happy glee,
All its elfin pranks to see;
Up the crib it slowly creeps;
Underneath her eyelids peeps.
Now it lights on pussy's tail,
Decks her with a brilliant veil—
Stealing slyly all about,
Finds the fire and puts it out;
Kindly visits caged canary,
Cheers her like a pitying fairy.
Baby never can repine,
Lying in the bright sunshine.

Ho! ho! the water!
Baby loves the water!
See her toss it all about
With a merry laugh and shout.
Now from off her golden curls
Drop a thousand shining pearls;
Filling mouth and eyes and ears—
But my darling never fears.
Dimpled palm the silvery rain
Tries to catch, but tries in vain.
Now the dripping sponge she squeezes
On her nose, and now—she sneezes!
In her arms mamma has caught her—
O, the sparkling, shining water!

Ho! ho! the blazing fire!
Baby loves the fire!
Hear it crackle, roar and snap,
While she takes her morning nap.
See! she smiles and softly crows,
As it warms her tiny toes.
Now the little head sinks down,
Every infant woe has flown—
Cradled warm upon my breast,
Rosy sweet, she lies at rest.
"Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber,"
All my joy what words can number!
While the flames rise high and higher,
Blessings on the blazing fire!

Ho! ho! the fresh, pure air!
Baby loves the air!
How she springs with wild delight—
Softly! I must hold her tight!
Breezes meet her as we come,
Tell her of their ocean home;
Whisper of the blooming May,
Budding flowers and the scented bay;
Kiss each dimpled, baby grace;
Fling blush roses in her face;
By their wooing she's beguiled;
She is nature's foster-child!
Ah! what nectar can compare
With the fresh, life-giving air!

Light and water, fire and air,
Each to baby lends a share—
Makes her healthy, pure and fair.

—*Little Corporal.*

THE YOUNG SOLDIERS.

Every Saturday afternoon a few boys in the town of Grunan were in the habit of playing soldier. The schoolmaster used to be the instructor, and he had the boys go through their military exercises in his own orchard. In a short time they became quite skilled in soldier-life, and understood all the orders that were given to them. But only the sons of rich merchants, the two sons of the pastor, and Constantine, the school teacher's son, were able to take part in this pleasant instruction. The most that the rest of the boys could do was to stand and see the company drilled.

All the young soldiers wore three-cornered paper hats, blue or red, ornamented with gilded letters and rosettes. They also had swords, which were fastened to their bodies by leathern girdles. Now, this little military company were se in the habit of seeing the poorer boys come to look at them, that they began to think that nobody else was of any importance except themselves, and, consequently, looked upon all the poor boys in the town as far inferior to them.

If any of the little soldiers met one of the poor boys during the week, and the latter did not get out of his way, he would speak very harshly to him, and tell him that soldiers must have the path given to them.

By and by, when the yearly fair came on, the young soldiers resolved to make a public parade, so that all the people of the little town and the surrounding country might have an opportunity of seeing what excellent soldiers they had become. The schoolmaster gave his consent to their plan, but did not intend to accompany them, which was an arrangement that they gladly submitted to.

On Saturday, the greater day of the fair, they dressed themselves up in their best soldier clothes, and marched toward the fair ground. Now, these boys marched just as if they thought themselves the greatest soldiers in the world, and as if everybody else looked upon them in the same light. A large crowd of poor children ran on the opposite street, and some came on behind them, for they all wanted to hear the music of the boy's band.

After the boys had marched around and through the fair ground two or three times, they were hardly satisfied to return to their homes without some further exhibition of their great soldierly qualities. So they halted, and decided to face about, and enter a beer saloon, and there take a glass of beer apiece. In due time they were all seated in one of the beer saloons, and called for their beer with as important an air as if they had been experienced topers.

Somehow or other the beer seemed to affect them a little, for they had no sooner drank one glass than they became excited, and, without scarcely knowing what they were doing, called for another glass apiece. So they all drank around again. They finally took another glass, and it was now very plain that they hardly knew whether they were soldiers or not. They found their way out of the saloon after a while, and formed a military line as best they could. The captain then ordered them to make an attack with their swords on a certain stand belonging to a dealer in cake and confectionery.

If the captain and his men had been perfectly sober, they would never have dreamed of such an undertaking; for there was the proprietor of the establishment himself, and two or three clerks, and many grown people were standing around. But the boys wanted to be brave, so they made a violent attack upon the cake store, and knocked over several jars containing candies and preserves, and a great pile of Brunswick honey-cake.

But the truth is, they injured themselves as much as they did the confectionery dealer, for they cut their faces against the glass jars, and the counter on which they stood and the cake was piled. Moreover, it did not take long for a half dozen men to arrest all the boys and tie them. The confectionery dealer said that he thought military law ought to be inflicted on the boys; so he had their hands tied, and they were all led into the middle of the market place, when he got upon a high chair and invited all the people to come to see them, for that was the brave company which had displayed its military skill by marching around and through the fair ground several times, and wound up its great campaign by going into a beer saloon and becoming intoxicated, and then making war upon his shop.

I will not tell you how much the people laughed at the prisoners, who stood with their hands tied in the presence of a great crowd of people; but of all the showmen at the fair, there was nobody who presented such an amusing scene as these boys did. The severe treatment which they received at the hands of the confectioner seemed to bring them somewhat to their senses, and it was two hours before they were taken to their homes. After the confectioner had amused himself and the many visitors at the fair as long as he desired, he then gave the boys into the hands of policemen, one of whom took charge of each boy, and led him to his home. In addition to this, the boys' parents were required to pay for all the damage which they had inflicted upon the confectioner's stand.

But the greatest punishment was what the boys had to endure for months and even years after this. All the poor boys in the place, whom they had been in the habit of taunting and making give way to them in the streets, now gained courage, and the military company was disbanded. The great mass of the people of the town were heartily glad that the boys who put on such airs, and made themselves so important, had at last some of their self-importance taken out of them.—*New York Methodist.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Fossils in the Sierra Nevadas.

The fresh water tertiary of the Sierra Nevadas have not yielded many fossils. It is covered with lava, and the method of working in the mines and elsewhere destroys all delicate matter. If the bones escape the pickax, they are destroyed to amuse the finder. Professor Whitney spoke of fossils on the table identified by Dr. Leydy. There were the teeth of the horse and the elephant, a jaw from an extinct bison and a rhinoceros, and a curious tooth of a sort of hog—"sole tenant that is known" of his kind. One of the horses must have been four times the size of the living animal. Now the Calaveras skull was found in the gravel, within the "rim-rock," as it is called by miners, and this needs explanation. Over the Sierra are scattered what are called table mountains; these consist of a plateau of basalt covering in the bed of an ancient stream at the bottom of a rocky valley. This rocky bottom or "rim rock" is shaped like a cup, and its rim rises on each side into visible mountains of still older structure. The cup is filled with sedimentary gravel and fossils, and covered safely with a volcanic rock, as if God meant that man should some day read the record of his work, and so shut it in safe from profane fingers. At the very bottom of the cup the gravel is rich in nuggets of gold, and the miners tap through the "rim-rock" to get at it by a vertical shaft. These gravel beds, whose fossils are of extinct species, Professor Whitney believes to be of a miocene age. They are covered with heavy deposits of fossils, elephant, camel and rhinoceros bones being mixed with living species in a bed which he calls pliocene. This is followed by another which he calls pliocene, in which the fossils are chiefly of living species. In September, 1864, the bones of man, the mastodon and the elephant were found together, and it is to be presumed that they lived on the earth together. In France the miocene man evidently spent his time in hunting the mastodon, for he carved its bones into ornaments; we may at least he allowed a pliocene man, and if any of your readers want to know how long ago he appeared, I must answer that it is very uncertain. That bad habit of "putting your foot in it" must be of remote antiquity, for the "hilarious member" further relates that the tertiary is like the "Gulf Stream, very wide in some places, and very narrow in others!"—in short, that our friend, Bowers Calaveras, (or cadaverous, as you will,) must have been born at least seventeen thousand years ago, or possibly seventy ——, to which you must add, to be exact, the three score and ten years, to which his attenuated molar bears witness! Whenever and wherever he lived, he was buried in the lowest of four grand beds, each of which had been covered in its turn by a bed of lava, one hundred and thirty-one feet below the surface, and in a pyramidal security that the oldest Pharaoh could not attain. Here Professor W. exhibited most interesting relics of the period, and a fortunate excavation made a few days ago at Mount Holyoke, in cutting for the railway, made the table, for the moment, so interesting that I could hardly turn away from it. Years ago I saw at Lake Superior the soft pure copper still bearing traces of the dusky miners who found a way to drag it from its bed long before a white man trod these shores. Long did I wonder then, and often have I wondered since, whether all that copper went by some ancient Adams' Express to Peru and Mexico, to be wrought by the fingers of the same races and guilds that wear to-day in Peru, and Milan and among the Parsee ghauts, the sinuous threads of gold and silver lotuses! On the table before him Professor Whitney showed the stone spindle, mortar, dish and kettle of ancient California, looking so like things dug up from Mount Holyoke, that it would seem as if the same fingers must have fashioned them. There were stone tubes too of unknown use, a prism-shaped stone that might have served to sharpen razors, if our friend "Cadaverous" had worn a whisker, but rarer than all, and touching me with strange pathos, were some large beads of pure copper—spherical and three sided—and two long needles or hodkins of the same metal. It is not likely that these were buried at Mount Holyoke more than three hundred years ago. The ancient express must have opened an express office in the Connecticut valley, and the old squaws of that day invested their dowry in copper, as the peasants of Dalmatia still invest theirs in gold! These are the first copper utensils ever found. I felt very near to the past as I looked at them. Professor Whitney stated that the gravel of the rim-rock is always consolidated by cement—and it was a cement of that tertiary that he painfully chiseled away from the bone.

Professor Lesly and Professor Guyot then testified to the interesting fact that one skeleton had been found in France under precisely the same circumstances as this skull. In the central southern portion of France, in an extinct volcanic district, there are many masses of basalt, left by denudation, like the table mountains of California. Upon one of those the petty city of Le Puy was built in the department of the Haute Loire. There was discovered, and there is still preserved, a skeleton found in the gravel beneath, and partially involved in the flaid basalt. Its genuineness, long doubted, has never been explained. Professor Guyot followed with some interesting remarks, intended to show that the progress of time had not so much brought new species of creatures into existence as deprived us of the unwieldy giants, which stalked through the first forests or made their lairs in the gigantic bulrushes which bowed over the primeval currents. The reindeer was above the glacial deposit once. Changes in the climate of Europe, by the elevation of the Himalaya and South European mountains, were here alluded to in a manner to have delighted the heart of Bunsen. I thought of him yesterday when Count Pourtales told us of the immense quantities of walrus bones bedded fast on the coast of Florida—indeed, I never attended a scientific meeting without being struck with the unconscious confirmation often given to what scholars think his most fantastic views. But you will not give me space, Mr. Editor, for half of this discussion, which, in the magnificent human power brought out, just showed in what likeness man was originally made, and challenged the keenest of us to keep its lines distinct.—*Correspondence of Boston Advertiser.*

The Italians have an ungracious proverb: "So good that he is good for nothing."

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO RAISE CARROTS.

I have my ground manured and worked at least fifteen inches deep. The deeper the better, and the longer the carrots will be. As soon as the ground is well dried, I stretch a line, and without any dragging, rake the ground smoothly under the lines; then, with the handle of the rake, make a drill about half an inch deep, and having sowed the seeds, cover with a single raking, and it is planted. In seven or eight days I see my plants, and I then, with a light and sharp plow, turn the soil away from the carrots; and as soon as the weeds appear in the rows I weed them, and do it thoroughly. I don't mind having the carrots grow thick, as long and small roots save cutting up for cattle. I use the cultivator and subsoil plow (lifter) through the season, especially it the weather is dry, as stirring the ground wet is injurious. I prefer a dry rather than a wet season, for this reason: I can, by thorough cultivation, keep them growing in a dry time, but in a wet season the seeds are apt to get the start of the crop. About the first week in November I pull—not dig—the roots out of the ground, and cut the tops; put them in a cellar, and feed them all winter. The tops I feed to my stock, and they are valuable, especially for milch cows. And I often feed the roots to horses, instead of corn, with good results. Where water is hard to be obtained, as in some places in the West, cattle will do well on carrots with much less water. I can easily grow one thousand bushels per acre. If I cannot pull carrots without digging, I am sure my ground is not properly cultivated. I have raised carrots for stock a good many years, have done the work myself, and can raise them at a cost of five cents a bushel. I always grow my own seed and some of my neighbors', and have never had the slightest trouble about the seed sprouting when sowed. I have often planted seed four years old, which, if properly grown and cared for, is just as good as any. I planted four-year old seed last year, and sold my new seeds. There is one thing about carrot growing upon which the success of the crop depends. The ground must be rich, light and fine, so that you can pull the roots out of the ground without breaking the tops. The carrot is the most certain crop I ever cultivated. Like the currant, there is no ingratitude about them. They never fail to appreciate thorough cultivation.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

Staking Fruit Trees.—We have for years practiced but one method of supporting young fruit trees, and like the way so well we shall continue it until we see something better than has yet come to our notice. We drive a stake, which we usually make of a strip of board or plank, strong enough to support the tree, but elastic, to allow it considerable motion, about six or eight inches from the tree, on the south or west side, and fasten the tree to it by a strip of waste leather, forming a single loop, so as to allow the tree to move a little in the wind, fastening the ends of the leather on the top of the stake by a shingle nail. By this method the young tree has sufficient play to induce it to throw down its roots, which it will very soon, and stand erect without any support. This never mars or prevents the growth of the tree by stopping the circulation of the sap, and is the cheapest manner a tree can be staked up. During the summer months it is well to cast off this leather, letting the tree depend upon its own energies.—*New England Homestead.*

An Easy Method to have Healthy Fruit Trees.—An experienced fruit grower, who possesses a beautiful orchard near the Niagara river, western New York, has used one simple method with great success. He takes ley from *leached ashes*, mixes a little grease with it, heats it quite warm, and with a syringe throws it up into all parts of the trees, branches and trunk. It will effectually kill all caterpillars, all kinds of worms that are either infesting the tree in nests or running over the bark. Trees treated in this manner were exceedingly healthy, beautiful and vigorous in appearance, possessed a smooth, glossy bark, and bore the best apples of the country. The remedy is easy and cheap.

Hay Required for Cows.—After an experience of seventy years, a writer in the *New England Farmer* says that good cows will eat, on an average, twenty pounds of hay per day when giving milk, and fifteen pounds when dry. Not by guesswork, but tested by actual weighing for months at a time. They will pay well for their keeping by yielding an average of six quarts of milk per day throughout the year. He estimates summer pasture at fifty cents per week, and milk at three and a half cents per quart.

INVENT A SOUP.

People brag of croquet as a successful new amusement: "It brings young people together, you know." But what of the old people? For these waifs and strays of the busy world, who have dropped out of the ranks and have got out of sight of the flags, and out of hearing of the band, there is eno source of amusement still open; let them cook, let them invent a soup.

See, my Lord Fitzfidget, what a delightful old age this notion offers to your notice! Make Binns turn all those dusty deed boxes and iron safes out of your den; remove those county histories you only pretend to consult, that Clarendon's Rebellion you never read, and put the room in fighting order for newer and more intellectual pleasures. This done, ring for the gardener, and order in small bundles, carefully sorted, of potatoes, mushrooms, champignons, (the nankeen-colored, generally thought poisonous, and mind there is no mistake about them,) parsnips, carrots, beet root, turnips, peas, garlic, onions, cucumbers, celery, celery seed, parsely, leeks, common thyme, lemon thyme, orange thyme, knotted marjoram, sage, mint, water savory, sweet basil, borage, bay leaves, tarragon, chervil and burnet. Then send to the cook (who will, no doubt, smile, but not disrespectfully,) for cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, cloves, mace, black and white pepper, lemon peel, Seville oranges, salt, anchovies, garlic and cayenne. Tell Mrs. Redburn to send you in some lean juicy beef, mutton and veal, some chickens, and, if it be the game season, a partridge or two, a snipe and a woodcock. Some truffles and morells, fresh, black and fine, and two or three bottles of Madeira will then be all your remaining wants for a pleasant morning's amusement. Of course we presume you have a neat steam kitchen range already fitted up on a small scale, and a shelf of bright stew pans.

The disjointed elements of a feast lie before you. You are like Euclid with his floor covered with isosceles triangles and circles, and with a problem to solve. As a beginner, first try a "soup without water;" you will make less mess, and if you fail, the materials thrown away will not be costly.

Come, then, my lord, tuck up your sleeves, take courage, and fall to work. Cut three pounds of beef and veal into thin slices, put them into a stone jar with a dozen sliced turnips, two onions and a little salt; cover the jar close in a sauce-pan of boiling water. There is no coloring or variety in that.

Take two quarts of water, my lord, and boil a fowl; then add to it a white onion, a chili, two teaspoonfuls of pounded ginger, two of curry powder, one teaspoonful of turmeric, and half a spoonful of black pepper; boil these for half an hour; then fry some small onions and add to the soup; season with salt, and serve up.

Who has not seen with admiration, mingled with pity, a huge turtle fresh from its azure bath in sweet Indian seas, fresh from gales off the storm-vexed Bermoothes or calms off Trinidad, cowering in a London eating house window, its feeble flappers vainly fumbling about the straw, and a large placard upon the shell of the mute and bewildered martyr informing us that "this turtle will be killed to-morrow." That turtle will require arms full of sweet herbs, three bottles of Madeira, some forcemeat balls, and the juice of many lemons. Only a professional man dare touch that precious creature. But mock turtle, my Lord Fitzfidget, is within your grasp, though Milton may not be.

First, my lord, take your calf's head, remove the brains, wash it, and boil it for an hour. Then cut up some ham and a knuckle of veal, and stew with vegetables of all sorts, cloves, lemon peel and sweet herbs. Let it stew for two hours. Then thicken it with butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour, and strain and cut the head and tongue into square mouthfuls, to simulate the real head and tongue. Season with browning, lemon juice, catsup and wine. There is now left for you, my lord, the crowning pleasure of making the forcemeat balls, and adding to the haut gout (if you wish to add perfume to the violet) anchovies, mushrooms, truffles, curry powder, artichoke bottoms, salmons' livers, lobsters cut into mouthfuls, a bottle of Madeira, salted neat's tongue cut into pieces, and brain-balls fried in crumbs. A passionate desire of excellence has led the English cook to make this soup a Thesaurus, nay a very Gaza, of good things, hoping to transcend the great fish soup of the luxurious West Indian Islands.

The Egyptians make a delicious soup of lentils. The Scotch leek-soup is very palatable; indeed, in the world of soups both rich and poor may find an endless choice—from the asparagus soups to water soup, from the costly Bisque to soup maigre, from mock mutton broth (only gruel and catsup) to the gorgeous and imperial turtle.—*All the Year Round.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—F. M. ECKFORD, BY mutual consent, has this day withdrawn from the firm of D. L. Campbell & Co. Either party will sign in liquidation.

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New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

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Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Part I	75
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New and beautiful Globe Edition of Dicken's, half calf, 13 vols., illustrated	39 00
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FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

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For further information apply to the President. aug8 3m

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Has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

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DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC Fluid.—We respectfully inform our numerous friends and customers throughout the South that we are now prepared to furnish this invaluable household article in any quantity desired, from our manufactory here, and would be pleased to have their orders. All Druggists and Country Merchants keep it for sale.

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
sept10 1m 160 William St., N. Y.

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents.

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars; ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O, En'g
sept28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING

STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as a means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally knows as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted is such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn.)
62 Camp street,
inly6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLAN, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co.
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

sep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building,)

Is constantly in session under nine Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Bennars.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C E Cate & Co.'

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES!

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES!

—AT—

Hammond Station."

Nov9 1y

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. COFFIN & CO.,

102 & 104 *East Second Street,*

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc,

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

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NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)

Warerooms, Nos. 614 and 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect and purchasers will have not only our own guarantees as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

NEW BOOKS.

BRANCH

of

Southern Methodist Publishing House

114 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH-WEST;" by J. G. Jones $1 25

AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones 50c

THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder. $1 50

PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with Instructions for using. In PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail 1 25

NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L'Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greenshurg, La. Muslin $1 00

"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker $5 00

Superior Muslin, Gilt 6 50

ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans 2 00

BILL ARP 1 50

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Catalogues sent to all who request it.

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feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE. SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trustees
Oct. 10th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPT.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The storm which prevailed throughout Saturday partially suspended outdoor business and materially restricted the movement of the general market; but since the return of fine weather most branches of trade have shown a fair degree of animation. The demand for our leading staples, however, has not been very active. There has been some little movement in Cuba sugar and molasses. Very little has been done in tobacco. In Western produce we notice that there has been some shipping demand for flour, and that pork has been in better request at fuller prices, but most other articles have continued dull at previous rates.

The heavy storm which prevailed toward the close of last week continued with but little abatement throughout Saturday, and on Sunday it was still cloudy and threatening, but toward night it cleared up, and has since been bright and cool. Thus far we have not heard of the ruin causing much injury to the growing crops, but our accounts from the country indicate a poor prospect of any general excess in the cotton yield over that of last year.

The river has risen nine inches since our last report, and is now nine feet three inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 2d instant:

Louisiana and Missis.ippi	bales..	9110
Lake		37
Mobile		347
Texas		53
Total		9547

On Saturday, notwithstanding the dark and rainy weather, and the limited supply offering in consequence of the storm preventing sampling, as well as the enhanced pretensions of factors, predicated on the New York and Liverpool telegrams, the demand continued fair, but the sales were restricted by scanty offerings to 1,200 bales, while factors realized an improvement of fully ¼c., Low Middling closing at 24½ to 24¾c., and Middling at 25 to 25¼c. On Monday the movement was encouraged by fine weather, a further rise at Liverpool and New York, and increased firmness in foreign exchange, under the combined influences of which 2,600 bales changed hands, at an additional improvement of ¼ to ⅜c., Low Middling closing at 24¾ to 25¼c., and Middling at 25½ to 25¾c. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair supply but only a moderate inquiry, buyers awaiting the receipt of the Liverpool telegrams, which did not come to hand until the afternoon. The few sales made during the early part of the day were at about Monday's figures; but after the receipt of the Liverpool news, and under the influence of a marked falling off in the demand, prices gave way ¼ to ½c. In fact, at the close the market was quite unsettled, and sales could hardly have been made to any extent unless at further concessions.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 5,200 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 60,152 bales, against 9,361 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 57,781 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 9,926 bales to Great Britain, of 8,412 to France, and of 51 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	23¾ to 24
Low Middling	24½ to 24¾
Middling	25¼ to 25½
Strict Middling	25½ to 26

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	9547	
Arrived previously	53517	63064
		65023
Exported past three days	13595	
Exported previously	18106	31701
Stock on hand and on shipboard		33322

SUGAR.—Better grades are more in demand and prices are firmer, though without any quotable change. A fair jobbing business is doing at 12¾ to 13¼c. per pound for grocery grades of Cuba, in boxes, and 11¾ to 13¾c. in hogsheads. There have been sales reported during the past three days of 80 boxes No. 12, and 30 hogsheads, on private terms. Louisiana sugar is retailing slowly at 13½ to 15½c. per pound for fair to prime.

MOLASSES.—We have heard of a sale of a cargo of choice Cienfuegos at 45c. per gallon. Cuba sugar is quoted at 31½ to 45c. per gallon, as in quality.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 6, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	— to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12 to 12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	26 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
" Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	19	24
East India	23½	24
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8½	0
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	..	1 20
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	..	7 00
Crackers	8 00	..
Bricks, Laka, ₩ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	47 00	55 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	18	24
Star	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton	..	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel	..	60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	13	17
Havana	..	..
Java	..	..
St. Domingo	uono	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	15 00	..
Hulled, ₩ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	30
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 25	4 37
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4¼
—St. Domingo	4¼	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ dnz. Western	24	20
Feathers, ₩ lb	85	90
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 80	..
Herrings	60	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	..	22 50
—— No. 2	..	18 50
—— No. 3	13 00	13 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	0 50	6 62
Extra	7 50	12 75
Fine	5 50	5 75
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	..	..
Figs, Drum	..	..
Dried Apples	10	..
Currants, Zante	8	..
Almonds, soft shell	..	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
——Layer	4 75	5 00
Lem'a Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	..	..
Orangea, La. ₩ 1000	..	20 00
....Sicily ₩ box	..	..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	..
..... 10 x 12	3 90	4 00
..... 12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 25	2 90
.... Canada	2 85	3 00
Oats	60	..
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	1 05	1 12
Beans, ₩ bbl	..	..
Hops, ₩ lb	15	40
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	21	22
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	25 00	26 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₩ lb:		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	0
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	7	..
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	..	..
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	..	..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	..
Black do	..	..
Select, water rotted	0½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
..... English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	4 00
Pitch	4 00	..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 00
.....No. 2	2 60	..
.....No. 3	..	2 50
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	..	40
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 45	1 50
Coal Oil	38	40
.....in cases	48	52
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
.....Refined	1 00	..
Tanners' ₩ gallon	90	1 15
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	..	35 00
.....Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
.... " Western	..	..
.... " North half bbl	15 00	15 50
....Dried, ₩ lb	15	16
....Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	..	31 00
.... Prime Mess	..	27 50
.... Hog, round, ₩ lb	..	12
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	..	18
....Do., canvassed	19	20
....Sides	16	17
....Shoulders	12½	13
Green Shoulders	..	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	..
..... in kegs	21½	22
....Fair, in tierces	..	17
Butter, Northern	40	45
.....Western	25	32
Cheese, American	10	20
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	5 00	5 50
Onions	3 00	5 50
Green Apples	5 00	7 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	3	9
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	8	10
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 30	2 35
.....from store	2 45	2 50
.....coarse, cargo	2 00	2 10
.....from warehouse	2 30	2 35
.....from store	2 15	2 20
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	8	10
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	13½	15½
Havana, White	15½	16
.....Yellow	13½	15
.....Brown	11½	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	16½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	60	80
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	30	35
Burry	10	15
Louisiana, Native	25	27½
Texas,]@[Merino	28	31

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 30.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 701.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The provisional junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms, including administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, the right of public assemblages, radical changes in the educational system, jury trials, and equality before the law.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The leaders of the junta have monarchical preference, but will yield to the demands of the people if they pronounce for a republic.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The junta has issued a circular, invoking all officials and citizens to join in preserving order, and thus prove that revolution is not anarchy or violence, but peace and justice. Elections for members of the cortes have been fixed for the 15th of November.

Mr. Hale, the American minister, waited upon General Serrano and congratulated him. Gonzales, secretary, was mobbed yesterday and badly hurt. Prim came upon the ground and made a speech to the rioters. He deplored acts of violence, and said the people could now afford to forget the wrongs of former servants of the crown.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Reports having been received here of lawlessness and disquiet in Cuba, the merchants in various German cities united in a request to the government to send ships of war to that island, in order to guard the interests of German traders.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Lersundi has not declared for the provisional government, but will maintain law and order. He says he is a loyal Spaniard, and only retains and governs the island as a portion of the Spanish dominion, irrespective of parties governing in the mother country. The island is perfectly tranquil.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Lersundi has issued a proclamation enjoining tranquility.

Rich gold mines have been discovered in Guadalajara.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Later Mexican advices state that Colonel Podilla, Santa Anna's agent, has been captured with papers showing that he inteaded to excite revolution.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The junta is sure of the adhesion of the Captain General of Cuba. Dispatches sent him by steamer, which left Cadiz on the 2d instant, will, it is believed, remove all doubts as to his course.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The junta offered a loan of ten million reals, which was taken immediately.

General Dulce has been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

PARIS, Oct. 13—General Prim publishes a letter urging the formation of a kingdom in Spain immediately. It is said Prim himself aspires to be king.

MADRID, Oct. 13—Great interest is manifested in Cuba regarding representation in the new government and the abolition of slavery.

Action of the constitnent cortes on these subjects is waited with great anxiety. The ministers promise Cuba equal liberties with Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The junta has issued another circular urging the extinction of all religious corporations. Internal taxes on home or foreign ware have been abolished.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Prim has written the emperor stating that the junta desires close relations with France; they prefer a ruler who will be acceptable to France and Europe.

The provinces of Barcelona and Valencia being strongly protectionist, hesitate to recognize the junta.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The junta has seized the property of the Jesuits and abolished the order.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Yesterday moruing Colonel Williams, of Florida, accompanied by a Baptist clergyman, called on Governor Cobb. An animated conversation had occurred between the minister and Governor Cobb; the governor and Mrs. Cobb were taking leave of their guests on the stairs leading from the parlor to the office; the governor sat down on the stairs, when Mrs. Cobb observed a tremor of the body and contraction of the muscles of the face. Attending physicians at the hotel were called, but before medical remedies could be administered the general was carried into the reception room and in a few minutes was a corpse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The President has prepared an order, which will be sent to the department and district military commanders on Monday next, calling attention to the provisions of the Constitution and the acts of Congress relative to the appointment of Presidential electors, and to the act of Congress providing a punishment for military officers who shall interfere, or attempt to interfere, with the free exercise of the suffrage franchise.

This order is suggested by the announcement that General Reynolds, the officer in command in Texas, has issued an order forbidding the people of the State from voting for President in November.

The conduct of General Reynolds, if the report be true, is regarded as a high-handed outrage, and it is hoped that the citizens of Texas will immediately see that the proclamation of the sheriffs or other officers, whose duty it may be to issue it, at once give notice to the voters to meet at their respective polls and deposit their votes for Presidential electors.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The emperor defers his return to Biarritz.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Evening.—The ship Sorrento, from New Orleans for Liverpool, is at Cork, having lost her masts.

NAPLES, Oct. 10.—Another eruption of Mount Vesuvius is threatened.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Preliminaries of a naturalization treaty, similar to that recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, have been arranged between Lord Stanley and the American minister.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Brigham Young is among the bidders to carry the mails between the termini of the Pacific railroad.

Senor J. M. Vele presented his credentials to-day as charge d'affairs from Guatemala and San Salvador.

The Commissioner of Pensions estimates the requirements of his bureau for the next year at twenty three and a half millions. On June 13 there were over one hundred and sixty nine thousand names on the pension rolls.

The President proclaims the 26th of November as a day for praise, thanksgiving and prayer. The proclamation says:

"We are permitted to hope that long-protracted political and sectional dissentions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic."

The New York *Evening Express* gives vague particulars of a plot to murder Mr. Johnson, and promises explicit details to-morrow.

Bureau changes: Major John R. Lewis, of the 44th Infantry, relieves General Sibley in Georgia; Captain George W. Gile, brevet lieutenant colonel, 45th Infantry, relieves Colonel Sprague in Florida. General Miles has been relieved in North Carolina; his successor not named.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A meeting for the relief of the earthquake sufferers was held to-day. The lord mayor presided. Among the prominent persons participating were the governor of the bank of England, the Rothschilds and the Barings. Nearly seven thousand pounds sterling were raised.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The reported coronation of Gabazze as emperor of Abyssinia is confirmed. He is opposed by the oldest son of Theodorus.

Dispatches from India report that the civil war in northern Afghanistan has ended; the opponents to Emir have fled to Bokhara.

THE ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following summary is gained from various sources:

Ohio.—Strader, Democrat, is elected to Congress from first district by two hundred majority.

Indiana.—The State ticket is close, but Baker's election is conceded. The third congressional district is doubtful. Kerr and Niblack are elected. The rest of the delegation are Radical.

The Pennsylvania press estimates the Republican majority at eighteen thousand; Moffett, Democrat, carries the third district by ninety-one majority; Covode, in the twenty-first district, is probably defeated; Reading, Democrat, carries the fifth district.

Nebraska returns indicate two thousand Republican majority, with the Legislature strongly Republican.

The Republicans elect the entire State ticket in Ohio, Nebraska, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 14. — Schenck beat Vallandigham five hundred votes.

Republicans estimate their majorities as follows: Pennsylvania, eighteen thousand; Ohio, twenty-two thousand; Indiana, two thousand five hundred; Nebraska, two thousand.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—Thirty-seven counties show Democratic gains of nearly seven thousand—unheard from forty-one. The Democrats claim the State by one thousand five hundred; Republicans by two thousand four hundred. The third district still doubtful.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—Democratic congressmen are elected in the first, fifth, ninth, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth districts. Republicans get the balance.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It is with much pleasure that I attempt to furnish the readers of our beloved *Advocate* with a few thoughts in regard to our holy religion in Illinois. There are about twenty preachers at this place, on the way to their fields of labor, from Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, where our Annual Conference has just ended.

We have had a very pleasant session. Love, harmony and prosperity pervaded. According to our statistics, we had about forty per cent. increase of membership—also in the other interests of the church.

Among our late transfers were Revs. F. M. English and J. B. Harris, of the Memphis Conference, who were gladly received. Among those admitted on trial was Rev. Robert Tucker, a local preacher who came from Arkansas about three months ago, of whom, and his kind wife, many of their old Arkansas friends will rejoice to hear.

Bishop Pierce presided with becoming dignity, and gained for himself a great name by so doing, and by preaching two of the finest sermons that many of the kind citizens of this prairie State ever heard. He is still with us. We love him greatly We want him another year. I send a list of the appointments.

EL PASO, Illinois, Sept. 25, 1868.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS.

CAIRO DISTRICT.—J. W. Westcott, presiding elder; Cairo, F. M. English; Jonesboro, W. P. Nance, A. L. Davis, sup; Murphysboro, Robt. Tucker; Chester, M. R. Gohagan; Ashley, B. R. Hester; Nashville, T. B. Harben; Benton mission, to be supplied; Marion, W. Finley; McLeansboro, to be supplied; Equality, T. L. Foster; Bolen mission, S. Brown; Metropolis mission, to be supplied; Grayville mission, to be supplied; Big Hill mission, J. Campbell.

SALEM DISTRICT.—M. R. Jones, presiding elder; Salem, S. J. Catlin; Clay city, T. L. D. Proctor; Fairfield, to be supplied; Marshall, to be supplied; Lawrenceville, to be supplied; Carrolville, to be supplied; Xenia, B. T. Pearson; Rome, N. L. Holsey; Effingham, J. A Beagle; Landen city, W. B. Beagle; Vandalia, to be supplied; Atoka, J. B. Gray, E. B. Sapp; New Douglas, J. R. Prichett.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.—R. Smithson, presiding elder; Springfield, W. R. Howard; Bloomington, R. H. Read; Clinton, J. H. Davidson; Taylorville, J. B. Harris; Waverly, to be supplied; Peterburg, to be supplied; Baring, to be supplied; Detroit, B. T. Zumault; Mt. Sterling, T. L. Cox; Rushville, to be supplied; Grand mission, T. L Duke; Litchfield, T. B. Vandevender

PEORIA DISTRICT.—D. T. Sherman, presiding elder; Canton, H. G. Carden; Canton mission, O. Smithson; Lewiston, C. Merlead; Cola, S. Myers; Marietta mission, D. Rose; Ottawa, T. R. Kendle; Rochester mission, G. O. Hilton; Lancaster, to be supplied; Midway, R. P. Holt; Louisiana Prairie, J H. Posey.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

CLARKSBURG DISTRICT.—W. Kennedy, presiding elder; Clarksburg, T. S. Wade; Milford, Joseph Crowder; St. George, J. D. Halstend; Beverly, to be supplied by R. L Upton; Phillippi and Buchanan, J. E. Williamson; Glennville, to be supplied by J. K. Hedges; Braxton, to be supplied by J. S. Pullen; Jacksonville and Weston, J. W. Lambert; Marion, T. M. Williams; Webster, to be supplied by Adam Given; Monongolia, to be supplied; Green, W. F. Claughton; Calhoun mission, to be supplied by A. N. Elliaon.

BORDEN DISTRICT.—J. C. Tinsley, presiding elder; Buffington Place, J. T. Johnson; Jackson, to be supplied; Caves of Carter, to be supplied; Morgan, R. A. Claughton; Swann Creek, R. Bias, sup; Indian Guyan, B. Spurlock; Lick Run, to be supplied by S. G. Boren.

PARKERSBURG DIST.—S. K. Vaught, presiding elder; Parkersburg, E. P. Buckner, B. G. Hull, sup.; Little Kanawha, K. Fox; Ripley, W. S. May; Ravenswood, G. J. Conner; New Martinsville and Middlebourn, to be supplied; Spencer, Wm Downtain; Point Pleasant, S. T. Mallory; West Union and Ellenboro, to be supplied; Parkersburg circuit, L. G. Chonvronn.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—W. Briscoe, presiding elder; Charleston circuit, B. S. Chambers; Coal's Month, W. Shearer; Brownstown and Newport, E. Kendall; Logan and Wyoming, to be supplied by —— Thompson; Fayette, R. C. Wiseman, S. Black; Summerville, J. S. Jonkins; Fayette and Raleigh, to be supplied; Pocatalico mission, to be supplied by William Leech; Cedar Grove and Cannelton, S. Hargiss; Elk mission, G. W. Young.

GUYANDOTTE DISTRICT.—S. H. Mullen, presiding elder; Guyandotte and Barboursville, William Gaines Miller; Greenup circuit, Joseph F. Bean; North Liberty, C. F. Crooks; Greenupsburg and Ashland, J. M. Lanck; Grayson, S. F. Burgess; Big Sandy, J. C. Crooks; Louisa, W. R. Chambers; Wayne, to be supplied by Clifton Dean; Green and Mercer's Bottom, H. Moore; Catlettsburg, F. B. Carroll; Paintsville, John Martin.

C. W. Miller transferred to Kentucky Conference.

S. S. Rider transferred to Baltimore Conference.

J. Farmer, John F. Medley and Richard Stevens were located at their own request.

NEGRO RIOT IN JEFFERSON.

We are pained to lay before our readers another evidence of the results of Radical incendiarism, which they in their fanaticism and partisan blindness call "progress." G. W. Smith, a delegate to the Austin (Texas) convention, had been in the habit of inflaming the negro population by speeches of the most incendiary character. His influence and conduct among the negroes of the Coy was dangerous in the extreme to the public peace. Hence, feeling their danger from civil outbreak on the part of the negroes under Smith's teachings, the citizens notified him on his departure to the Austin convention that his absence would be preferred to his presence in Jefferson. He, however, returned to Jefferson, and seemed more determined than ever to inflame the blacks against the whites, and did all he could to create a local war of races. At length he called a meeting, at which he and Judge Caldwell, of the Supreme Court of Texas, were to be the chief managers. The meeting was called for Saturday, October 3, 1868, Smith being the leading spirit. During a discussion as to the arrangements of the meeting, Smith insisted to Judge Caldwell that the negroes and whites should be compelled to sit together. Caldwell reasoned with him, and argued against the policy of this proceeding, but Smith was determined, and a quarrel ensued between them, which prevented the taking place of the meeting.

The same evening, Saturday, October 3, Mr. Philip Crump, a prominent citizen of Jefferson, was riding along the public thoroughfares with some friends, when the party was fired upon from a negro groggery; two of those with Mr. Crump were wounded.

The building was surrounded, and the whole party captured and turned over to the civil authorities. Smith acknowledged that he had fired, and said that he was "d—d sorry he didn't kill Crump." They were imprisoned in the county jail, and a military guard was set over them. The citizens, learning the circumstances, became very much excited, and a party of them, representing the citizens of Jefferson, called upon the military guard at the jail and stated to them that there was not the slightest ill-feeling between the citizens of Jefferson and the military, but that this outrage was so shocking that they demanded forthwith the custody of the prisoners. The major in command made objection to this, but notwithstanding, in the face of the excited popular feeling, and the force which presented itself, he could not prevent the citizens from taking possession of the jail, when the prisoners were shot in their cells.

Such are the facts as furnished to us. We publish them for the information of our readers, but hope further intelligence may put another face on the affair.—*Times.*

The Galveston *Bulletin* (Republican) of the 11th says:

We spoke on Friday of a report from Jefferson that the Hon. Gen. W. Smith, delegate to the Austin convention from Waco, had been assaulted, and was then under the protection of the military. It seems that for safe keeping he was placed in the jail, as were also several freedmen who were objects of popular vengeance. It now appears that on the next night a mob of disguised men overpowered the military guard, broke open the jail, and took out Smith and the freedmen. Smith seems to have fought the mob to the last; he died fighting, at least this was the report at Austin. A volley was fired into the freedmen, two of whom were killed, while a third was badly wounded. We cannot understand how it was that Major Curtis, who commanded the guard, suffered his men to be disarmed before any were killed. Smith was a young man of but twenty-five years, and had served in the Federal army. As a member of the convention he was a Radical of the most extreme school. The Rev. Mr. Grisby, one of his colleagues, has fled to Missouri. The whereabouts of Judge Caldwell and others is unknown. Possibly he is at the Supreme Court at Tyler.

We understand that Judge Caldwell arrived here yesterday.

More Trouble in Bossier Parish.

The Shreveport *News* of the 3d says:

On Sunday another encounter ensued between the races in Bossier parish, about four miles from this place. It had its origin in the shooting of a white man, a citizen of Arkansas, by a negro. A number of Arkansians came down to avenge his death, but the citizens of Shreveport and the military went over and restored peace. Two white and several negroes were killed. Considerable excitement prevailed here on first report, but all is quiet at present, though the troops have not returned.

The Monroe *Intelligencer* (Radical) of the 7th says:

We learn that trouble has again broken out in Bossier parish. The facts, as we heard them, are as follows: "About ten days ago a man returning from Shreveport got into a difficulty with some colored people about five miles above Shreveport, in the course of which he fired his pistol at them, but without injuring any one. The colored men tied him and were about punishing him, when two young men whom they knew interceded with them and promised to see justice done. The white man was taken before a magistrate, but as the colored people had not been informed of the time of trial, no witness appeared against him and he was discharged The colored men then, in hunting up the man from Arkansas, came across the two young men and shot them.

In the meantime a portion of Baker's gang came down from Arkansas to revenge the tying of their friend, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the colored people in the neighborhood where the first difficulty occurred. A company of troops had left Shreveport for the protection of the remaining colored people.

We learn from Mr. A. L. Hay, editor of the Shreveport *News*, who arrived here Sunday by the Lizzie Hopkins, that that steamer brought down to Baton Rouge thirty-eight colored men, who had been convicted of participating in the recent riot in Bossier parish, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Of the jurymen who brought in the verdict *eight* were colored.

'MOBILE,' writing to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, says:

Continue your protest against the practice of patronizing Romish schools by Protestants; make it as loud as thunder; wake up the church, and the Protestant country, on this subject. Any Protestant father who, with the facts before him, will send a child to a Romish school, ought to be dealt with by his church as guilty of one of the greatest of crimes, viz., that of conspiring with the agents of Satan to ruin the soul of his child. Two instances of the kind have come to my knowledge within the last twenty-four hours. In one case the parents are both Methodists; they sent a daughter, some fifteen or sixteen years of age, to the Catholic school at Pascagoula, taught by 'Sisters of Charity,' I think. In the course of a few months they received a letter from the daughter, expressing a desire to join the Romish church! This opened their eyes, and the father hurried off for his daughter forthwith. In all probability her return home will be followed by letters from the 'Sisters,' to papists in this city, putting them on her track, and the efforts to Romanize her will still be continued. In the other case, only the mother is a member of our church. Having a rather wayward son of fifteen, who had not been indneed to study by any of the teachers in the city, the parents thought they would try the 'Brothers' School,' also at Pascagoula. The mother accompanied him, gave him a Bible, with a mother's charge to read it—notified the 'Brothers' that she did not wish her son taught the Catholic religion, but his books; and received the fullest assurance that her wishes should be strictly observed, etc. But certain things coming to her knowledge after a while, she became dissatisfied and went for her son before the scholastic year expired. Now for the result. She found that her son had been taught almost nothing in his proper studies—that his Bible had been kept from him, and that he had not been allowed to read it—that he had been thoroughly drilled in the Romish faith and usages, had been required to be up and in the chapel for their peculiar services before six in the morning, had had history perverted and falsified to him, and his young mind so worked upon that the boy can now hardly shake off the idea that he must be in the Romish church in order to be saved! Nor was this all; she learned, to her great grief, that her son had not been required to observe the Sabbath, only long enough to get through with the Romish ceremonies in the morning—say until about nine o'clock—that the rest of the day was devoted to fishing, sailing, or any other amusement that the 'Brothers' and priests felt like engaging in. Such is *Romish faith*—such are the hands in which Protestants place their children to learn *piety*—such are Romish *schools*—and such is the 'Brothers school at Pascagoula. Send on your children, Protestants, if you wish them sent to perdition, and their arrival there will be insured.

CAMP MEETINGS.

Lying on our table we have an interesting sketch entitled "A Camp Meeting Forty Years Ago," for which we are indebted to the Rev. J. T. Neblett, an aged and useful local preacher of the Wesley circuit, and the father of the Rev. R. A. Neblett, of the Memphis Conference. This sketch was published some time since in the Clarksville *Chronicle*, from which it was clipped and forwarded to us. In 1827 "Observer," as the writer of the sketch signs himself, arrived in Clarksville, then a village with only two hundred and forty white inhabitants. In August of that year the whole community of the village and surrounding country was much excited in anticipation of the camp meeting at Antioch, eight miles from Clarksville—it was all the talk. The time having arrived, old and young, great and small, white and black, were in motion for Antioch, with every horse and every vehicle—the latter being only wagons and ox-carts. "Observer," with many others, wended his way on foot. Arriving Sunday morning, he surveyed the scene—a camp ground of rough tents, and a wide-spread arbor in the center, all surrounded by a dense forest of native trees, shady and cool, with great throngs of people of every age, character and condition in life, many seated, and others moving here and there, while they waited the hour of service. The campers were "Parson Neblett" and other Nebletts, John, William, Edward, Henry and Sterling; and besides, there were the Lairds, the Ramseys, the Orgains, and the Allens. Food for man and beast abounded—free for all. The tables were filled with the substantials, and also with the luxuries afforded by the country, which were few. At the hour of eleven "Observer" heard the shrill noise of an old cow's horn, the signal for preaching. The preacher was the Rev. Robert Paine, now Bishop Paine—his subject, the Last Judgment. The sermon was eloquent and thrilling; the preacher's soul was breathed into it, his face beamed with light, his eyes flashed lightning, and his voice sounded peals of thunder. The sermon struck terror in many hearts—a death-like silence prevailed throughout the vast crowd of eager listeners. Finally, the preacher depicted the closing scenes of the last judgment, the righteous approved, and the wicked condemned—turned into hell, and the door shut, while upon it was written by the hand of God: "Eternity! Eternity!! Eternity!!!" "Observer" adds that many times since he has visited Antioch, and always the preacher of that day stands before him, and he hears the word "Eternity" echoing among the hills and valleys surrounding the camp ground.—*Memphis Christian Advocate*

THE CLEAR VISION.

I did not dream. I never knew
What charms oor sternest season wore,
Was never yet the sky so hioe,
Was never earth so white before.
Till now I never saw the glow
Of sunset on yon hills of snow,
And never learned the bough's designs
Of beauty in its leafless lines.

Did ever such a morniog break
As that my eastern windows see?
Did ever soch a moonlight take
Weird photographs of shrub aod tree?
Rang ever bells so wild and fleet
The music of the winter sweet?
Was ever yet a sound by half
So merry as yon schoolboy's langh?

O earth! with gladness overfraoght,
No added charm thy face hath found;
Within my heart the change is wrought,
My footsteps make enchanted ground.
From couch of palo and cortaioed room
Forth to thy light and air I come,
To find in all that meets my oyes
The freshness of a glad sorprise.

Fair seem these winter days, and soon
Shall blow the warm sooth winds of spriog
To set the unbound rills in tune,
And hither orge the hine bird's wing.
The vales shall langh in flowers, the woods
Grow misty green with leafing buds,
And violets and wild flowers away
Against the throbbing heart of May.

Break forth, my lips, in praise, and own
The wiser love severely kiod;
Since, richer for its chasteniog grown,
I see, whereas I once was blind.
The world, O Father! hath oot wronged
With loss the life by thee prolonged;
Bnt still, with every added year,
More beautiful thy works appear!

As thou hast made the world without,
Make thou more fair my world within;
Shine through its llogering clouds of doubt;
Rebnke its hauntiog shapes of sio;
Fill, brief or long, my graoted span
Of life with love to thee and mao;
Strike when thou wilt the hoor of rest,
Bnt let my last days be my best!

—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR THE MINISTRY.

Mr. Editor: I have noticed for some time a tendency in our church authorities toward fixing upon us training schools for young ministers. This question will, doubtless, continue to agitate the Methodist public until some definite plan is adopted to secure a learned ministry.

Yonr hnmble correspondent differs fundamentally from some of these high authorities in Methodism; not that he stands opposed to a learned ministry, but he doubts the eligibility of the means for securing the end. In the first place, I cannot see that it is absolutely essential for every Methodist minister to be a learned man. In the second place, if it be admitted that such a dire necessity exists, it does not follow, as a logical consequence, that training schools for young ministers are the best means of attaining that result. In the next place, I am firmly persuaded that this system, if generally adopted, will bring with it evils tenfold more deplorable than ignorance in the ministry. The tendency of the system is to ignore the doctrine of a divine call to the ministry. If that important truth is lost sight of, in our haste to have a learned ministry, then farewell to efficiency and spirituality in both the ministry and laity. We will all be landed in the dead sea of formalism.

The Holy Ghost moves upon the hearts of ministers to take upon them the office and work of the ministry. The church recognizes and indorses this divine call by licensing them to preach the Gospel. It would seem inconsistent with the doctrine of a divine call for the church first to select a certain class of men for the work of the ministry, and then present them to God for his approval. Indeed it would be a virtual denial of his right to select his own embassadors. But it may be said that the advocates of the training system do not contemplate admitting any to those schools but those who profess such a divine call, and therefore my objection does not apply. These schools and colleges will either be sustained by the tuition fees of the students or by the volnntary contributions of the whole church. In the first case supposed none but men of some means can avail themselves of the benefits of the system, and consequently none but men of means can be admitted to the ministry. In that case my objection lies with its full weight against the system, for it is tantamount to saying to the great Head of the Church: You must select your agents from among men of wealth. It is restricting the Holy Ghost to a certain class—a denial of his rights and prerogatives; in fact a giving up of the doctrine of a divine call to the ministry. But if, to evade these consequences, it be said, these training schools will be sustained by the contributions of the whole church, and thereby made accessible to the very poorest of the poor, even in that case my objection is applicable. It will be a standing bid to the worldly-minded aspirant to enter these schools as the surest and speediest means of attaining to distinction and ease at other people's expense; and though every one admitted be required to profess a divine call, it will not secure the church against an enervated, spiritless and godless ministry. Make the ministry attractive, and thousands will be ready to assume the garb of piety for the sake of the perquisites and worldly advantages of this holy vocation. The safeguards to a holy ministry will be removed. Besides, we might urge against these charity schools that the church is not in a condition to bear this enormous tax, especially if the outlay does not promise valuable returns.—But for the present we waive this objection.

Again, if the Holy Ghost calls one to the work of the ministry, the question will arise: When must this work be commenced—now, or three, four or five years hence? God calls to-day, and is answered with a promise of obedience hereafter. If the church can wait for all this preparation, why cannot the Holy Ghost delay his calls until the manipulations of the professor have fitted these embryo ministers for their work?

Does the Holy Ghost make any mistakes in selecting his agents, either in respect to the persons employed or the time they should engage in the work? I cannot be convinced that God's call to the ministry means a call to enter a college. Again, if a young man of good parts, with a tolerable English education, cannot make a respectable preacher by assiduous application, while engaged in the regular work, it is folly to expect him to succeed with the aid of theological schools. If one enters college a fool or a drone, he will leave as he entered. No human contrivance can impart what nature has denied. I have never known a young preacher to leave the regular work, in order to go to college, who was improved by the process in efficiency and spirituality; but I have known some whom I thought were pretty nearly spoiled by the operation. They almost invariably contract an artificial manner of delivery, and a florid, high-falutin style that disgusts sensible people. They suppose, now that they are learned men, it is absolutely essential that the world should be impressed with the fact. Hence, in too many instances they preach themselves, instead of Christ Jesus—not "in words which the Holy Ghost teacheth," but "in enticing words of man's wisdom."

The best way to attain perfection in any art is to practice as you learn. In this way some of our ablest ministers worked their way to their present exalted positions. If a young man begins preaching on a small capital stock of ideas he will, if not an imbecile or drone, add to his capital daily, and this addition will continue indefinitely. The opposite plan, of accumulating a vast capital before learning the art of investing, is a serious embarrassment. It is clothing the youthful David in Saul's armor. It is a ponderous, unwieldy instrument, that cannot be employed efficiently. Let science and art go hand in hand. As capital increases let it be prudently invested. Why should the stock already on hand lie idle? Why not put it out, that it may be returned with usury? Why should the one talent lie buried because it is not five?

If a few ignorant preachers in our church be regarded by the good and wise as a blot upon the fair proportions of our beloved Methodism, a recurrence of the disgrace can be prevented by adopting a plan that will effectually bar the door of the ministry in our quarterly conferences. Let none be licensed to preach who have not a fair English education, and an acquaintance with the Bible and our standard theological authors. Let the next General Conference fix the standard and provide for the appointment of an examining committee in each circuit and station, and the stain may be wiped out, and leave our brethren, so jealous for the honor of the church, to breathe freely.

This plan is not open to the objections that lie against theological schools. It guards the door of the ministry at the right place. Instead of licensing ignorance to teach, and then attempting to rectify the mistake by placing the licentiates under tutors and governors, that they may, after a few years' labor and toil, be qualified for the work which we have already authorized them to do, we will only license those who are competent for the task. This plan, if generally or universally adopted, would obviate the necessity for theological schools, and at the same time be encumbered with no expense.

Then I would say, in conclusion, spare the church and the world the infliction of these preacher factories. Better, infinitely better, suffer from a ministry partially ignorant than to have thrust upon us a man-made ministry, however learned in worldly wisdom.

D. G. W. Ellis.

Big Oak, Miss., Sept., 1868.

Lake Providence District Meeting, Louisiana Conference.

Bastrop, September 29, 1868.

Mr. Editor: I send you the reports of the different committees upon the various subjects brought before us in our district meeting, held at Delhi, Louisiana, from September 19 to 23.

We had a pleasant meeting and a good revival, for these times.—There were several conversions, and twelve accessions to our membership. The attendance of official members was slim—eleven, I believe, in all. Our business was done too hurriedly, as you will discover by these reports. The next district meeting is to be held at Bastrop. The following brethren were elected lay delegates to our next Annual Conference: Major E. K. W. Ross, J. Harvey Brigham, John W. Cazey and Alexander S. Pipes. Alternates: J. L. Cheatem and H. P. Wells.

Your's in Christ,

James S. Wright, Sec'y.

Origin of Old Hundred.—The New York *Sun* says:

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, says that 'Luther took the grand measure we know as Old Hundred from the ballad music of the peasants of his time.' As this idea respecting that magnificent piece of music, though very common, is erroneous, it may be worth while to state the truth respectiug it. It was not derived from ballad music, but appears to have been compiled from the Gregorian chants. There are four of these old chants in existence, from which the whole of Old Hundred may be made up. Its compiler was not Luther, but most probably William Franc, who furnished the music to the Geneva Psalms, published in 1564. In that publication the tune in question was contained. It was originally known as the One Hnndredth Psalm. Thence its present title.

Rice, the great staple of South Carolina, the culture of which was once confined to the river swamp lands, is now grown on the uplands. The seed of the swamp rice is used, and the grain raised compares favorably with that from the old rice fields.

THE DEATH OF ST. PAUL.

From Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of Paul.

The privileges of Roman citizenship exempted St. Paul from the ignominious death of lingering torture, which had been lately inflicted on so many of his brethren. He was to die by decapitation; and he was led out to execution beyond the city walls, upon the road to Ostia, the port of Rome. As he issued forth from the gate his eyes must have rested for a moment on that sepulchral pyramid which stood beside the road, and still stands unshattered, amid the wreck of so many centuries, upon the same spot. That spot was then only the burial place of a single Roman; it is now the burial place of many Britons. The mausoleum of Cains Cestus rises conspicuously amongst humbler graves, and marks the site where papal Rome suffers her Protestant sojourners to bury their dead. In England and in Germany, Scandinavia and in America, there are hearts which turn to that lofty cenotaph as the sacred point of this whole horizon; even as the English villager turns to the gray church tower which overlooks the gravestones of his kindred. Among the works of man, that pyramid is the only surviving witness of the martyrdom of St. Paul; and we may thus regard it with yet deeper interest, as a monument unconsciously erected by a pagan to the memory of a martyr. Nor let us think that they who lie beneath its shadow are indeed resting, as degenerate Italians fancy, in unconsecrated ground. Rather let us say that a spot where the disciples of Paul's faith now sleep in Christ, so near the soil once watered by his blood, is doubly hallowed; and that their resting place is mostly identified with the last earthly journey and the dying glance of their own patron saint, the apostle to the Gentiles.

As the martyr and his executioners passed on, their way was crowded with a motley multitude of goers and comers between the metropolis and its harbor—merchants hastening to superintend the unloading of their cargoes; sailors eager to squander the profits of their last voyage in the dissipations of the capital; officials of the government, charged with the administration of the provinces, or the command of the legions on the Euphrates or the Rhine; Chaldean astrologers; Phrygian eunuchs; dancing girls from Syria, with their painted turbans; mendicant priests from Egypt, howling for Osiris; Greek adventurers eager to coin their national cunning into Roman gold; representatives of the avarice and ambition, the fraud and lust, the superstition and intelligence of the imperial world. Through the dust and tumult of that busy throng the small troop of soldiers threaded their way silently, under the bright sky of an Italian mid-summer. They were marching, though they knew it not, in a procession more truly triumphal than any they had ever followed, in the train of general or emperor, along the sacred way. Their prisoner, now at last and forever delivered from his captivity, rejoiced to follow his Lord "without the gate." The place of execution was not far distant; and there the sword of the headsman ended his long course of sufferings, and released that heroic soul from that feeble body. Weeping friends took up his corpse, and carried it for burial to those subterranean labyrinths, where, through many ages of oppression, the persecuted church found refuge for the living and sepulchres for the dead.

Thus died the apostle, the prophet and the martyr; bequeathing to the church, in her government and her discipline, the legacy of his apostolic labors; leaving his prophetic words to be her living oracles; pouring forth his blood to be the seed of a thousand martyrdoms. Thenceforth, among the glorious company of the apostles, among the goodly fellowship of the prophets, among the noble army of the martyrs, his name has stood pre-eminent. And wheresoever the holy church, throughout all the world, doth acknowledge God, there Paul of Tarsus is revered as the great teacher of universal redemption and a catholic religion—the herald of glad tidings to all mankind. W.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

Education in China.

Shanghai, August 12, 1868.

Mr. Editor: The opportunity to be educated is to be found all over China, in every city, town and village. If a man wishes respectability he must be educated. The true knowledge to be gained by the study of the Chinese classics is but little. There is one advantage in the study of their books according to their prescribed method, and that is, the faculty of the memory is strengthened and cultivated to a wonderful extent. It is in reality the only faculty of the mind put in requisition in a Chinese school. And it is necessary, in preparing for an examination, to have the mind well stored with the text and comment of their standard works, for on such an occasion each student is confined in his cell, and no access can be allowed to any work or manuscript. There is no doubt about the cultivation of the memory being of great advantage to the literary class, and of course an advantage to the people generally. Schoolmasters are to be found everywhere. Many are deterred from proceeding in these examinations on account of the expense which attends it. At the present day, in China, if a young man has the wherewith to pave his way by means of bribery, it is comparatively an easy task to get the desired degrees. If he is not able to do this he opens a school and thus obtains a sufficient amount (say eight or ten dollars per month) to support himself and family. I say family, because many hundreds and thousands attend these examinations who are husbands and fathers. It is often the case that son and father attend the same examination, and continue to do so for many years, until one or the other gains the palm, on which occasion there is always great rejoicing in the village.

There is one dark feature in the educational system of China, and that is, they neglect the education of the women. The consequence is they grow up in ignorance, without any cultivation of the mind, and are thus easily influenced by the priests of the various religions of the land, and become exceedingly superstitious, so that the action of the mother in idolatrous exercises is enough to convince the child, and often has great weight with the father. Occasionally you will see a girl of some wealthy family being taught to read. But such cases, I am sorry to say, are but few when compared to the great mass of untaught females. A mother's influence in China is perhaps as great as in any other country, and thus, being uneducated and superstitious, her influence for evil tells fearfully in the early training of the child. Out of one hundred women you will find at least ninety regular in their devotional exercises at the temples; while of one hundred men you will find but about ten who really feel it a duty to prostrate themselves before the idols, or believe there is any efficacy in doing so. Just now the officials of the city refuse to allow the female portion of the city to worship at any of the temples in this city. The consequence is the women are today flocking to all the temples outside of the city, worshiping their goddess of mercy, an idol, this being the birthday of that goddess. The officials state that as many bad women go to the temples to be seen and praised of men for their good looks, it will lead to evil, and, therefore, for that reason they wish to put a stop to it. Their husbands are exhorted to do all they can to prevent their wives and daughters from frequenting the temples.—From our long stay among this people we have seen the absolute necessity of the education of the women of China. At the present time there are several schools in which girls are taught to read the Scriptures. These schools are superintended by foreign missionaries. Where there are day schools the girls are paid each ten cash or one cent per day as an inducement for their mothers to allow them to leave home. At least I am not aware of any change being made in this system. I remember well, in 1854, when I first came to China, that was one thing which rather astonished me—the paying of little girls to come to school. I will write you again.

Your's in the love of Christ,

J. W. Lambuth.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

New Iberia, Louisiana Conference.

Mr. Emror: We have had a very interesting meeting at New Iberia; which was continued for eight days, morning and evening, and resulted in eighteen persons joining the church and twenty-two professing conversion. It is hardly necessary to add that the members of the church were greatly revived by these services, and rejoiced at their results.

Brother Wilkinson, of Opelousas, was with us, and was abundant and efficient in labors. He is, indeed, a chosen vessel of God, who has not only the seal of an apostolic bishop upon his parchments, but that which is far better—the seal of the Holy Ghost to his ministry. May the Lord of the harvest send forth many more such laborers into his vineyard!

Our meeting was one of peculiar interest. There was more than one direct test of the promise of the blessed Saviour "that if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." There were several instances of such agreement and earnest asking for the conversion of friends, and it was done according to the promise. While some among the most substantial of the community laid themselves upon the altar and consecrated their lives to the service of God and the church, perhaps the most impressive and affecting scene of the meeting was that of several children giving their young hearts to God and their hands to the church, with such an evident sense of the solemnity and sacredness of the engagement as to overwhelm with emotion all who witnessed the scene. May the good Shepherd ever have these precious lambs in his holy keeping!

The closing service of this delightful meeting was a love feast on Sunday evening, at which forty-two persons bore witness for Christ, several being constrained to speak a second time—one newly born of God to ask the church to warn or rebuke him if they saw him going astray; another to ask prayer for a sick mother, another for an aged father, another for wayward brothers, and yet another for an afflicted neighbor and veteran of the cross, whose feet, for more than eighteen months, have not been permitted to tread the courts of the Lord's house. These special cases were then borne before the Lord, together with the general interests of his church, by our dear Brother Wilkinson, in the spirit of earnest and faithful prayer, in which every heart present seemed joined with his in asking these petitions. Thus ended one of the most interesting meetings it has ever been my good fortune to attend.

A. E. Goodwyn.

How to Hear the Gospel.—Rowland Hill paid a visit to an old friend a few years before his death, who said to him, "Mr. Hill, it is just sixty five years since I first heard you preach, and I remember your text and part of your sermon. You told us that some people were very squeamish about the delivery of different ministers who preached the same Gospel. You said, supposing you were attending to hear a will read where you expected a legacy to be left to you, would you employ the time when it was reading in criticising the manner in which the lawyer read it? No, you would be giving all ears to hear if anything was left to you, and how much it was. That is the way I would advise you to hear the Gospel."

A Traveler to the Island of St. Thomas describes it as the nest of yellow fever, difficult and dangerous of access, swarming with sharks, fearfully depressing to the spirits, liable to storms and earthquakes, and wholly destitute of fresh water. We hope this traveler adheres more closely to the truth than travelers usually do.

OUACHITA DISTRICT MEETING,
LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: The Ouachita district meeting of the Louisiana Conference was held in Mount Lebanon.

The meeting convened at eight o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 7th of September, the Rev. Samuel Armstrong, presiding elder, in the chair. The meeting was harmonious in all its deliberations, and left an impress on the minds of all in attendance for good in the future.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Rev. W. C. Haislip, from the Committee on the State of the Church, reports an evident improvement in the spiritual condition throughout the district. Revivals are taking place almost everywhere. People are looking to the church as truly the "salt of the earth."

COLORED MEMBERSHIP.

Rev. S. S. Scott, chairman, says that Minden circuit has two large colored congregations, with a membership of two hundred, and one church house, all in charge of the pastor of the Minden circuit. They have enjoyed several fine revivals during the past year, and are easily controlled by the pastor, and are willing to pay something of their earnings for the Gospel.

Homer circuit has three colored congregations and over one hundred members. They are not so easily controlled, and very much inclined to superstitious forms of worship.

Haynesville circuit has one organized church of seventy five members, entirely under the supervision of the pastor of the circuit.

Mount Lebanon has one colored congregation and twenty-five members, supervised by the pastor of Mount Lebanon circuit.

Ouachita circuit has no colored charge. They prefer their own color The other circuits represent nothing good. The colored people of Ouachita circuit do not stand alone in wanting preachers of their own color to serve them; but it is the unanimous desire of all the negroes.

It is the opinion of this committee that to grant this desire would be but to work their own ruin, and be an instrument of great injury to the country. It is the experience of our people that so long as the white man holds on to the negro and guides the helm of State and church, he can elevate the negro; but so soon as he turns him loose he begins to sink into greater superstition, and finally into barbarism—the "hole of the pit from which he was dug." We therefore recommend that the Annual Conference continue the colored membership under its direct supervision, and to appoint white preachers to them wherever it is practicable, and where that cannot be done, require the preachers who have charge of the white congregations to take charge of the colored congregations in their bounds, so far as they can control them.

MISSIONS.

The committee says that no collections have been made. "The heathens are at our doors."

EDUCATION.

Rev. N. A. Cravens, chairman.—Denominational education, at the present time, assumes great importance. At no time in the past history of our country has this subject pressed itself upon our attention and appealed to our liberality by motives so high and holy. And as Homer College is the only institution in this portion of the State with any claims upon us, we feel that in presenting it to you for support we appeal both to your interest and denominational pride.

The whole debt of the college is only $1,006 39 in coin, while the property is worth from $5,000 to $7,000.

We have succeeded in securing the services of the Rev. H. T. Lewis as president, with a complete corps of teachers. The college will open on the second Monday in October. Here our sons may receive a thorough collegiate education in our own State, under teachers educated in our own sunny South, and at a reasonable cost.

Resolutions were then adopted co-operating with the agent, in dorsing the action of the board of trustees, and pledging influence for patronage.

FINANCE.

Rev. N. A. Cravens, chairman, reports: One of two evils is unavoidable—either a secular ministry, or destitution, which amounts to suffering. Although we are fully aware of the stringency of the times, yet we are satisfied that there has been great error somewhere. In the first place, on many of the circuits the amounts assessed will not furnish the absolute necessaries of life. This is calculated to drive men of liberal minds from any participation in the collection of such sums for such purposes; and secondly, with destitution provided for, a minister would have to be more than *man* to labor cheerfully and faithfully among a people that placed such an estimate upon his services. No other man would work for such compensation, and an enlightened public will always look with contempt upon a calling that pays so poorly.

Again, the amounts collected upon the assessments up to the tenth month of the Conference year suggests the inquiry: How can your preachers live under a cash system and preach on a credit? The merchants and planters are all adopting the cash system, and provisions especially cannot be bought on time. It may do for a man to be without means in his pocket if he has corn in his crib, meat in his smoke-house, pigs in his pen, and cows in his pastures; but an itinerant, who changes his home at the will of the church, cannot surround himself with these conveniences of life. We are painfully impressed with the belief that in many instances the men who make the assessments, instead of taking into account the necessities of the preachers and their families, and educating the people up to the point of raising it, regard themselves as the guardians of the people's purses.

The following resolutions from the committee were then adopted:

Resolved, That the stewards take into account the necessary amount to make the preacher and family comfortable, and keep him out of debt, and not the ability of the work to pay.

Resolved, That they take up their subscription, or make their assessment, at the beginning of the year, and to be collected quarterly.

Resolved, That they collect their supplies for preachers when they can be bought at the lowest prices.

PERIODICALS.

Rev. T. J. Upton reports the New Orleans Christian Advocate altogether worthy of our patronage, and regrets that from a variety of circumstances its circulation is no greater within the bounds of this district. It is not one-fifth what its merits deserve.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power, under the circumstances, to facilitate the circulation of the Advocate in the bounds of our respective works.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Rev. W. P. Kimball, chairman, reported encouragingly on Sabbath schools. The changes in boundaries were suggested for the action of the next Annual Conference, and many other matters discussed, and complimentary resolutions passed.

Rev. Charles B. Stuart, president of the Mansfield Female College, was present, addressed the meeting, and urged the claims of the college.

The next annual district meeting will be at Haynesville, Claiborne parish, commencing on the Wednesday before the third Sabbath in August, 1869.

The lay delegates elected to the Annual Conference are: W. F. Moreland, R. Raual, E P. Harris and J. S. Williams.

B. W. Pearce, Secretary.

A singular fish is found in great numbers in the coast rivers of Alaska. It is about eight inches long, transparent, and the fattest of all the finny tribes. This fat, however, has not the oily, rancid taste of other fish, but is like fresh lard. When these fish are dried the Indians often turn them to a novel and practical account—burn them in the place of candles. They give a clear brilliant light, and are not liable to be blown out by the wind. Mr. Manson, the superintendent at Fort Simpson, says the tail should be lighted instead of the head, and that each fish will last about fifteen minutes!

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Died, September 11, 1868, at his residence on Deer Creek, Washington county, Mississippi, Dr. George W. Vaughn, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

Dr. Vaughn was born and raised in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. When grown to manhood he removed to Columbus, Mississippi, in which place and vicinity he practiced medicine until the beginning of the war. During the war he was in the Confederate army, part of the time as lieutenant of a battery and part as surgeon of a regiment.

While residing about Columbus he was married to Miss Alberta Sykes, a lady of fine endowments and great piety. She lived five years after their marriage, and left him two sons, one of whom (a boy ten or eleven years old) is still living—an orphan indeed.

In November, 1864, he was married, near Union Springs, Alabama, to Mrs. Carrie Andrews, widow of Mr. James Andrews, of Madison county, Mississippi, and daughter of Dr. David Thomas, long known and revered as a minister of our church in this State.

His parents were both pious, but he did not embrace religion in early life. While residing in Columbus he joined the Methodist church on probation, but afterward went back to the world. The strong religious influences with which he was brought in contact by his last alliance—the near view he obtained of living Christianity—revived the holy impressions of other days, and inclined his heart toward the path of wisdom. In the summer of 1867, while visiting his place on Deer Creek, he was powerfully awakened by a severe spell of sickness, and promised, if his life was spared, that he would thenceforth devote it to God. He recovered and remembered his vow. In November of the same year he joined the Methodist church at Vernon. Soon afterward he moved his family to Deer Creek. There being no house of worship in the neighborhood, Mrs. Vaughn, with two or three other ladies, began to exert themselves to build a church. In this movement she was heartily supported by Dr. Vaughn, who subscribed liberally, and promised that if she could not collect the requisite sum he would supply the deficit. He exhibited much interest in the accomplishment of the design, and expressed an intention to take a Sabbath school class, and thus aid the cause of Christ. My last meeting with him was at the communion table of the Lord. His view had been that none should partake of the Lord's supper but those who were converted, and in partaking of it we suppose he expressed a saving faith in Christ. A few hours before he was taken sick, in conversing with a minister, he declared his purpose to keep the service and glory of God in view in all his business plans. His death was very sudden. At nine o'clock on Thursday night he was taken with a congestive chill, and at seven on Friday evening he died. He was rational almost to the last, and aware that he would die. He talked freely and calmly about dying, without fear, but not with full assurance. Triumphant deaths are rare. It is enough that the sting is taken away. The vision of glory seldom floods the eyes until they are too much blurred to reflect it to their living friends.

As a citizen and neighbor Dr. Vaughn was much esteemed and beloved. He filled up the character of a good husband, and had gained a large place in the hearts of his mother-in-law and her family.

Besides his orphan boy, he leaves two sweet little girls, a daughter and a stepdaughter, bereaved of a father's care and support; but they have a Father in heaven. The tears of the little orphans, and the deep sorrow of the desolate wife and mother, told of the curse. But I saw there a faith in God which the strong blasts of grief could not shake. This spake of him who takes away the curse.

Alabama and Columbus (Mississippi) papers will please copy.

English residents in India, men who are anxiously saving every penny, that they may speedily return to England, yet contribute no less than $100,000 each year to missions. Nor is money the only thing that they give. Time, trouble, hard work, all contributed, in large measure, by Christian officers in the civil and military services, from the young ensign up to the governor general, and by Christian merchants. They evidently do not believe missions to be a failure.

For twenty months the army expenses are $214,253,031; navy $44,995,971; Interior, $48,042,924; in all about $304,690,926. This is at the rate of 15½ millions per month or more than half a million per day.

Nine Christian churches of the primitive Byzantine style of architecture have been discovered at Lallibala, the holy city of Abyssinia, which have not been visited by Europeans for over three centuries.

Faith is as necessary to the soul as the sun is to the world; were it not for these bright, prolific lights, both the one and the other must remain dark and fruitless.—*Charles Howe.*

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

We extract from interesting letters in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, from its editor, accounts of the proceedings of this Conference:

I am at Jefferson city. The annual session of the St. Louis Conference commenced here on Wednesday, the 23d instant, Bishop Kavanaugh presiding. The members of the Conference generally are in attendance, in good health and fine spirits; grateful for the past and hopeful for the future.

The past ecclesiastical year has been one of considerable prosperity in the way of erecting and repairing churches, gathering up our scattered members in the more remote parts of our territory, reorganizing churches and receiving fresh accessions to our membership. But the financial operations during the year have been very unsatisfactory. The support given the preachers has in most cases been very inadequate, while the collections for missionary and other general purposes have fallen far short of what it was desired and hoped for. In respect to these the Conference cannot boast.

The opening sermon of the present session was delivered by Dr. W. A. Smith, and from the well known ability of the doctor, the reader will be ready at once to admit the sermon was one of more than ordinary interest. It was not my privilege to be present on the occasion, but hear the sermon spoken of in most favorable terms.

The bishop is in fair health and as much as ever devoted to the work of the Divine Master. Fourteen years ago he held a Conference in this city and in the same house. Then, however, the Conference met in the Senate chamber; now it meets in the Hall of Representatives. Of course this hall is in the State capitol, a magnificent and beautiful structure, most admirably located.

Perhaps I may here be indulged in a few remarks of a personal character, and to begin with the older members:

Rev. John Monroe is sixty two years old; joined the church in 1828; entered the traveling connection in the Missouri Conference in 1833, and has been a member of the Conference ever since. Last year he traveled the Vienna mission, with some twenty-eight or thirty preaching places. When he went there only about twenty five members were found. During the Conference year just passed he preached *three hundred and twenty* sermons, *forty-five* of them during the hot month of July, and in the end returned a membership of *one hundred and twenty-three!* Who of our young men have done more or done it better? * * * * *

FOURTH DAY.

The business of the Conference is being carried on in the ordinary way, and I will give a little further attention to the *personale* of the Conference.

Two of the older, most useful and most honored members of the Conference, Rev. W. Browning and Dr. Boyle, are not present at this session. Their absence is much regretted by their brethren Few men of any Conference were ever more respected or beloved by their brethren than they, and their presence and counsels here would be highly appreciated.

But here is Rev. J. C. Berrymnn, who, after nearly two score years of labor in the Christian ministry, is hale, hearty, strong, active, and in good report among his brethren In excellent health and fine spirits, he appears as though he might perform active and efficient labor for twenty years to come. He has lately been married, and I can but admire the good taste manifested in the selection he made.

Here, also, as a lay member, is Honorable Trusten Polk, assisting in conducting the business of a Conference in the very hall where, a few years since, he was inaugurated Governor of the State. Here, too, is R. A. Hatcher, Esquire, another man of note both in the State and in the church, active and faithful as a member of the Conference, sitting in a hall where, in times past, he has served the State as a member of its Legislature and of a convention to revise its Constitution.—Here, too, are other leading and influential men from various parts of the State. Such men as T. R. E. Harvey, of Saline county; J. L. D. Blevans, of Veraou county; Dr. M. M. Robinson, of Lafayette county; and various others from other parts of the State, all united in hand and heart in trying to do their Master's work, and advance the interests of the church.

One thing in particular is noticeable in the conduct of these lay members of the Conference: they seldom occupy the floor as speakers, but when they do they always speak directly to the point—say what they have to say and quit when they are done; which is more than can be said for all the other members. They are also remarkable for the brevity and pointed character of the reports they draw up and present to the Conference.

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

Parkersburg, Sept. 22, 1868.

The West Virginia Conference met in Clarksburg, Virginia, September 16, 1868, Bishop McTyeire in the chair. There was a very full attendance of clerical members, and it was one of the most harmonious and agreeable sessions I ever attended. Bishop McTyeire presided with consummate dignity and ability, and won his way to the confidence and esteem of the Conference as promptly as the sweet-spirited Doggett did in the two preceding sessions.

We had the pleasure and benefit of the presence of Drs. Sehon, R. A. Young and A. H. Redford. The presence of these distinguished brethren was very gratifying.—They rendered us great service in the pulpit and on the Conference floor.

The writer presented the claims of your excellent paper, and is assured that it will speedily gain that patronage in this Conference which it so justly deserves.

The result of this year's labor is highly gratifying and encouraging. The fact considered that three years ago the entire church in this Conference was in a state of disorganization, its property held by vandal hands, and political and ecclesiastical fanaticism "breathing out threatenings and slaughter" against us, and our exhibit at the present session must be an amazement to every man. *Then* we were truly "the least among the tribes of Israel." *Now* we report as follows: Members, eight thousand nine hundred and forty nine, an increase over last year of two thousand two hundred and sixty-five; one hundred and thirty-two Sunday schools; eight hundred and ninety-four officers and teachers; three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one children in Sabbath schools; five hundred and one adults baptized; two hundred and seventy infants baptized; eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven volumes in library; ninety churches, worth $106,500, affording twenty thousand sittings. We have raised during the year the following amounts: $11,958 for building, repairing, etc; for the support of the ministry, $11,879, an increase of $1,437 over last year; $149 for bishops' support; Conference collection, $105; domestic missions, $214; foreign missions, $108; Bible cause, $221; Sunday schools, $665.

As compared with the older Conferences these figures seem small. But let it be remembered that nearly every foot of ground in this Conference is properly missionary ground, and that under the blessing of God we have *wrung* the above results out of the most antagonistic surroundings, and it must furnish ground for congratulation to the whole church. Does this look like disintegration? like decay? No, sir! The West Virginia Conference will be standing here flushed with victory and full of youthful vigor when Gabriel blows his trumpet at the close of time. It is composed of a body of men who have endured every hardship and privation known in the annals of martyrdom, and who would die, *inch by inch*, before they would yield to the foe.

The following additional particulars may be of interest to you: G. W. Young was admitted on trial; J. W. Lambert, G. J. Conner, F. B. Carroll, R. C. Wiseman, S. F. Burgiss and John Martin remain on trial.

Joseph A. Crowder and L. G. Chenront were readmitted; R. C. Wiseman was ordained deacon; J. F. Medly, R. Stevens and J. Farmer were located.

The next Conference is to be held at Point Pleasant.—*Correspondence of Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

The South American Convulsions.

According to the *Comercio* of Lima all the data so far gathered lead to the belief that the center of this terrific convulsion was the volcanic zone between Arequipa and Tanun. In this zone are to be found the snow-clad volcano of Cailloma, the Misti, the Ubinas, the Huainaputina, the Tutupacu and the Candarave. The dates on which the shocks were felt at the different places along the coast and in the Pacific islands would seem to bear this out, as the earliest shock felt was in the above volcanic zone on the afternoon of Thursday, August 13, the shock making itself felt at varying later dates both north and south of the said zone. It will be interesting to know in what direction the shock was felt at the different points on the coast.

The area over which the phenomenon was noticed in Peru covers one thousand six hundred and seventy miles of latitude and six hundred of longitude.

On the night of August 13 a brilliant light was observed in the northeast. It was a flash light, and caused the observers to suspect a large conflagration at a great distance. It filled the space for about one-half mile. We afterward thought it might be due to the activity of some volcano, but thus far we have no knowledge of any neighboring volcano being in eruption, but judging from the nature of the damage done at Hocumbia, we are inclined to think that Mount Tutupaca or some of the peaks around Candarave are at work. Some of my neighbors think the light was due entirely to electric causes.

A letter from Tanna asserts that during the earthquake the light was visible there. The Governor of Moquequa confirms the same. A letter from the latter place adds this fact—that an enormous development of electric fluid filled the atmosphere, and that on passing the hands through one's hair, or on shaking one's coat, electric sparks were struck off in abundance.

The crater of Mount Apo broke, and a portion fell out; the same was the case with Mount Orqueta and some others of the Chachuni.

Northern and Southern Methodism.—Again.

Our article on 'Northern and Southern Methodism,' published two weeks ago, seems to have made a strong impression upon the mind of the editor of the *California Christian Advocate*. Last week he referred to it in three different articles. But his remarks are weak and pointless. He does not attempt a denial of the facts cited in our article; *they are undeniable*. And while he cannot deny them, he cannot defend them. He knows they are indefensible. His own instincts revolt against the policy of his church. He takes no pleasure in the reflection that the Northern Methodist church is the most hostile and relentless in its spirit toward the South of all existing organizations. He is humiliated at the thought, that while the Baptists, the Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians, North and South, are burying their differences and coming together, the Northern Methodist church still holds aloft the red flag of strife, and approaches the Southern church not to forgive, forget and fraternize, but avowedly to divide and destroy. He is humiliated to know that the Masons and Odd Fellows are in advance of the Methodists in the path of reconciliation. His good sense and Christian feeling protest against the propriety of the present relations between Northern and Southern Methodists. He knows that as the last fraternal advance was made by the Southern church and rejected by the Northern church, that the overture for peace and fraternity should now come from the latter. He knows that with all its wealth, numbers and power, the Northern Methodist church is in a position to make such an overture appropriately and gracefully. He knows that there are many good people in that church who think it is time that the sword were sheathed, and who disapprove its policy of 'disintegration and absorption.' In the depths of his soul the editor of the *Advocate* feels that this is not the better way to advance the cause of religion, North and South, and fears that the Master will not smile upon the proposed attempt to destroy a sister church. Knowing all this, and feeling thus, it is no marvel that the editor of the *Advocate* is weak and pointless in his discussion of this subject. The facts are against him, and he knows it. His conscience is on the other side, and he cannot silence its whispers.

As to what the editor of the *Advocate* says about 'rebels,' 'the Democratic party,' 'disunion,' and such like, we discover no necessity that we should take much space to answer. Epithets are very useful in partisan warfare of a certain kind, but facts have more weight with thinking people. The interests involved in this matter are too momentous to be dismissed with mere clap-trap or vituperation. We have heard those epithets too often to be alarmed by them now. Our good will for the editor of the *Advocate* is too sincere, and of too long standing, to allow us to reciprocate in the use of unkindly words. We are concerned for the interests of Christ's cause.

The fact that we deplore is, that instead of a policy of conciliation, the Northern Methodist church has determined on a policy which means the destruction of the Southern Methodist church, or perpetual war. The announcement that we would make to Northern Methodists and to all the world is that while we have an open hand and heart to all who approach us as friends and brethren, we shall resist and by the help of God defeat all attempts to 'disintegrate,' 'absorb,' or destroy, let them come from whatsoever quarter and in whatsoever guise they may.—*San Francisco Spectator.*

The various Methodist missionaries in China—British and American—are about to join in preparing a Chinese commentary on the New Testament. They also propose to publish a selection of Wesley's sermons.

New York city expended $3,020,832 for school purposes last year.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

THE OBITUARY NOTICES will be found on the eighth page.

NOTICE.

A DISTRICT MEETING of the official members and preachers, local and traveling, of the NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT will be held in Carondelet street church, New Orleans, on the third Saturday and Sabbath in October. By the rule of the Louisiana Conference four delegates will be elected at this meeting.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

TO OUR AGENTS.

"What thy hand findeth to do," etc. Put off nothing until Conference—not even the payment of moneys for the ADVOCATE. Money can be sent safely by post if the letter be *registered*—at any rate we take the risk. How is it that so many people are being added to the church, and none of them can be got to take the ADVOCATE? Something wrong somewhere. "By their fruits ye shall know them." We suppose that returns for cotton are already supplying the country with cash enough for indispensables, and a family paper of some sort should be reckoned among them. Going, as this paper goes, to five hundred stations and circuits, it will require but a feeble canvass of each to yield us directly one thousand new subscribers. This is the auspicious time—in the month of October—and we earnestly request our agents to avail themselves of it.

MR. PENDLETON TO THE TEXAS DEMOCRACY.—*He Urges Them to Vote.*—We find the following in the Houston *Times* of the 13th instant, of which paper Mr. Kinney is senior editor:

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 21, 1868.

Somers Kinney, Esq., Houston, Texas:

MY DEAR SIR—Yours of the 2d instant, dated at Brownsville, was forwarded to me from Cincinnati. In reply, I have only time to say that you cannot urge too strongly our brethren of Texas to stand by the national Democracy, and resist all mongrel attempts to abuse you. My heartfelt wish is that you may succeed in your new undertaking. We are making a last fight for constitutional liberty, and the signs of the times indicate a Democratic triumph hitherto unknown. Yield not a scintilla of your honor. There is no room for compromise. About your being allowed to vote, be not alarmed; we shall see that Texas is represented. Vote, by all means Send me your paper to Cincinnati. I will write more fully to-morrow or the day after.

Your's truly,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

ONE FIFTH of the Russian army officers are Poles and Catholics.

THE PEACE OF GOD.

There is a peace which follows justification and is properly termed "peace with God." It is reconciliation, and in contrast with the warfare and enmity of the unbelieving heart. This peace, and much more, embracing all inward tranquility and spiritual comfort, is the peace of God, as coming from the infinite Father. He is called "the God of peace" because the fountain of it—the giver and creator of all peace. But in a still higher and far more significant sense is this experience called the peace of God. It is so not merely because it implies agreement and union with him, and because he is the author and source of it, but because it is God's peace—such as God himself has, and such as belongs to the divine character.

In other respects the believer is privileged to be a "partaker of the divine nature," and to be renewed "after the image of him that created him." We distinctly conceive holiness to be something which is both from and like God. Our highest idea of peace is of this kind: the peace which God has, as well as the peace which he gives. In kind our peace is the same as that which dwells in him. No wonder, therefore, that it is represented as passing "all understanding." The complacency of God is not disturbed by any event—his deep tranquility is never ruffled. God's peace is something so profound, so perfect, so infinite and so comprehensive of all happiness, that nothing in the universe can affect it. Whatever men and devils may do in opposition to the plans and purposes of infinite wisdom and goodness, there is still unclouded serenity. There is no perturbation in air or water, in the land or the deep, but the same repose from everlasting to everlasting. Peace in God is, then, the peace of God, as transferred to ourselves, and felt and exhibited in us. As seen in him there is no anxiety, no confusion, no flutterings of fear, and no despondency. He is above all clouds and storms, and dwelling in light which is never dimmed.

It is this peace which the Christian must reach before his experience comes up to the standard of the inspired promises and declarations. There may be the peace of reconciliation, and a measure of spiritual comfort, at the same time that the soul is disturbed by anxious thought, and is tossed and driven by outward affairs. Where is the peace of God which passeth all understanding, when the soul is trembling amidst the perplexing and uncertain events of the times? What has become of that perfect peace which is promised to him whose mind is stayed on Jehovah? God is declared to be "a very present help in trouble;" but how hard to practically realize this description? How does God regard the things which trouble us? They may be matters of vast importance to ourselves, to others, to the nation or the whole world; but God is calm, whilst we are thrown into the utmost distress. It is this peace of God we must attain, or there is no rest for the soul. If God is not anxious and disturbed about the government of the world, and other matters, it is certainly foolish for us to be so. Faith in him ought to dispel fear, and end all anxious and tormenting care. Such peace as fills the divine mind will then fill ours. We shall become accustomed to look at things from his point of view—a view so much higher and broader than our own as to sweep away all disturbing elements. God is not anxious about the future. We cannot think of him as in painful suspense. No matter why this is so; it is one aspect of God's peace, and may be ours possibly. It becomes ours if we have faith in him, and if this faith makes us like him. The good man "shall not be afraid of evil tidings," and in this respect he is like God, and has the divine peace. Faith in God makes us partakers in all that constitutes this divine tranquility. God's peace admits of no fear and of no uncertainty. To the believing there is no tormenting fear, because "if God be for us who can be against us?" God is not afraid, and this aspect of his peace is felt by the believing soul. With God all is certainty. Substantially it is so with his children. It is certain "that all things work together for good to them that love God," and that Christ's grace is sufficient for us. Beyond these points we may launch out as far as we please, and there is no fear, no uncertainty. The infinite strength and the infinite assurance are ours, respecting all things, if we accept the promises and abide in them.

The peace of God, then, is not only a divine gift, but the divine nature. It is the beatitude of thinking and feeling as God himself thinks and feels. This is the peace which he ordains for us, and plants within us, so that, like himself, the believer is "careful for nothing." He sings and adores at once—

"Thou hidden source of calm repose,
Thou all-sufficient love divine,
My help and refuge from my foes,
Secure I am if thou art mine!
And lo! from sin, and grief and shame,
I hide me, Jesus, in thy name."

COLORED CONFERENCES.

We publish below a communication from Bishop Paine, which appears in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*. Last week we gave notice of the meeting of a colored Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to be held at Hazlehurst on the 18th of December next, as directed by the Rev. Thomas Taylor, superintendent of the colored work in the bounds of the Mississippi, Louisiana and other conferences.

This letter of the bishop will be read by all our people with much interest. The religious and political condition of the colored population of the South is worthy the most serious and patient consideration of our wisest and best citizens. This mass of colored people must not be sacrificed to the mania of New England abolitionism; which will be the case if they are left to the exclusive control of Northern politicians and preachers. The negro moving under the impulses of fanaticism will presently be transformed into a savage. He has receded already in many parts of the South into semi-barbarism. We know full well what the reconstruction of a State is, according to the Radical idea; and it is equally evident, by this time, what the policy of Northern churches is in the religious management of the colored man. It simply amounts to this: licensing everybody to exhort, turning all the exhorters into preachers, putting all the preachers in charge, and turning all the members loose generally. These meetings, of the most extravagant kind, filling the day and night with a droning noise, have prevailed for the last three years. In some instances colored men of good sense, both of the Southern Methodist, the African and the Zion Church, have been placed in charge of congregations; but this is the exception. Most of these preachings are confused roarings, interrupted every two minutes by a wave of singing response from the women, given with the regularity of a Greek chorus.

Here and there we have a showing of schools and intelligent guidance, but in the main the missionary white brother has been solicitous to make home returns of large accessions. *The colored man on paper* is as great as any man; and statistics made up of multitudes who join every time the door is open, but never give in the same name twice, have as great weight with Radical conferences, secretaries and politicians as if they were true, and as if every unit represented a living person.

It is difficult to decide which state of things is the more alarming just now as regards the negro, the religions or the political. His best friends must see that those who have used him for the accomplishment of their own ends are not yet done with him, and that under the pretense of philanthropy they are steadily driving him on to destruction. We have no desire to be destroyed ourselves, nor to see these colored people harmed, and we can not but think that in guarding the interests of the colored man we are at the same time defeating the wicked designs of the same philanthropists against ourselves.

BISHOP PAINE'S LETTER.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Sept. 18, 1868.

Several questions have been submitted to me, in view of the Memphis Colored Conference, to be held November 18, which, coming from intelligent and true friends of our church, I feel inclined to answer.

1. "Does the General Conference plan give authority to quarterly conferences to license, and annual conferences to ordain, negro preachers, who do not come up to the disciplinary requirement?"

The late General Conference adopted the policy of giving a separate organization to our colored membership; and authorized the bishops to form charges, districts, and annual conferences of colored members; and "where two or more annual conferences shall be formed, to advise and assist them in organizing a separate General Conference for themselves." Of course they must be licensed and ordained in order to carry out this plan; and as very few, if any, of them are prepared to stand the test of the literary and theological examination required of white candidates, it was "provided, that in the case of colored preachers the question, both as to time and *qualifications*, shall be left to the annual conferences." So there is no standard of disciplinary requirements prescribed as to them.

2. "What number of negro preachers in the Memphis Colored Conference can read and write?"

I suppose nearly all of them can read; and half, or more, can both read and write. The few who cannot read are, generally, old, well-tried, and of most approved character. Some have been licensed and ordained deacons, who are doubtless but poorly qualified; but the late Colored Conference resolved to raise the standard, and I trust they will do it.

3. "What number possess the qualifications required of a white applicant for the ministry in the same church?"

This question is answered above.

4. "Is a quarterly conference composed of black members competent to take charge of the property of the church?"

Our policy is not to make over to them any property of our church until they shall have formed themselves into a separate organization by General Conference action; until then the titles continue, as heretofore, in white trustees—the blacks having the use of it, as before the war.

As to my own views of what is best for all, I think they ought to have several annual conferences this fall; hold a General Conference next year; elect a bishop; organize a church, and set up for themselves—that it is our duty to advise and aid them in every practicable manner, and keep them as near to us as possible. I confess I have fears as to their administrative capabilities, but think the plan of our General Conference, which we are trying to carry out, is the most feasible one, and I trust will succeed. If it should fail, then will I despair of the black man, with the consolation, however, that many of them have gone to heaven through the instrumentality of our past labors, and that we have tried to do our whole duty to them in their new relation as freedmen.

Let us make the experiment in good faith, trusting in God; and let no friend and brother obstruct our efforts. We are acting upon *the General Conference plan*, and shall soon know the result.

GREENBACKS WELL INVESTED.—Whatever may be the political decision about the value of greenbacks, a dollar and a half of them cannot be better invested just now than in securing that most valuable and beautifully illustrated journal, adapted to the wants of every man, woman and child, in city, village or country—the *American Agriculturist*, so called because it was originally started, twenty-seven years ago, specially as a rural journal. It is now three times its former size, and is filled with highly useful, non political information for all classes—for the household, for the garden, for the orchard, and for the farm The hundreds of beautiful and instructive *engravings* are alone worth many times the cost, while its forty large pages contain a world of carefully prepared, practical instruction, including an excellent household department, and a very useful as well as pleasing department for children and youth. It is taken and read by at least seventy-five thousand people in cities and villages, and by as many more farmers, gardeners, fruit growers, etc. Probably nowhere else can one get so much that is really valuable for so little money. Now is the time to subscribe, for the publishers offer the balance of this year free, to all new subscribers now received for 1869. Four copies are supplied from now to the end of 1869 for $5. The number for October 1, just at hand, like its predecessors, is a superb paper. The publishers offer a large and valuable premium list to those securing clubs of subscribers. Address Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. Take our advice and *try* the paper for a year—or fourteen months now for the usual cost of a year.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

A letter, dated the 7th inst., from Rev. T. Y. Ramsay, presiding elder on the Columbus district, Mobile Conference, says: "The churches generally may be said to be in a prosperous condition—a good many conversions, and a considerable number have been added to the church. The most discouraging aspect is the finances. The preachers are working for almost nothing, yet the most of them labor with unabated zeal. The cotton crop is almost a failure; an average corn crop; a vast amount of sickness. I visited Bishop Paine a few days ago and found him much improved in health."

Also, a letter from the Rev. R. A. Timmons, of the Montgomery Conference, dated the 6th instant:

TALLASSEE, Ala., Oct. 6, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Two rounds more and I will have completed my second year's labor on Tallassee circuit, consisting of seven appointments. And I think I have been more successful this than last year. During this year one hundred and three persons have professed religion and joined the church. We have had a revival at every appointment on the work; and I find a large majority of the members more active than formerly. The Wetumpka district meeting was held at Tallassee, embracing the third Sunday in August, and good to the people of this community has been the result of the meeting. Our brethren who were here, and especially those who preached during the meeting, have left behind them a saving influence. Since that meeting I have baptized and received into the church, at this place, twenty-one persons. Bishop Wightman's sermon on Sunday morning was productive of good, for I have just learned that it was blessed to the awakening of two souls. They have since been converted and joined the church. A great many of our people in this region of country never saw a Methodist bishop before. They were all pleased with Bishop Wightman, and would like if episcopal visits could be more frequent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

That old and well known commission merchant, R. L. Walker, has a card in this number of the ADVOCATE Planters can rely upon him in any business they may entrust to his care.

Alfred H. Pierson is personally known to us, and we take pleasure in calling attention to his card. He is found at 95 and 97 Gravier street. He is almost infallible, in the order department especially. Energy, experience and integrity all assure that his patrons will receive satisfaction.

J. H. Massey is an old friend of many years, and well known to many of our readers. It will be seen from his card, in our paper, that he has formed business relations with the house of McShea & Value, No. 98 Canal street, New Orleans. There his many friends and former customers will be glad to find him.

Blackman's music store, No. 164 Canal street, is advertised this week in the ADVOCATE. Those of our readers needing musical instruments will, of course, examine his stock. It would be unreasonable to do otherwise, when they consider the long reputation of the house.

We are reminded of the approach of winter, and of the time when cheerful fires will be needed, by the card of W. G. Coyle & Co., which appears this week. These gentlemen deal most extensively in coal—every kind of coal, any quantity of it—on most reasonable terms. We warmly recommend the firm to all. They guarantee satisfaction in quality and measure.

The card of D. J. Wasson tells our readers where to find a good builder—a wise master builder—viz.: at office 254 Carondelet street, and at carpenters' works 188 and 190 Delord street. That unique and splendid specimen of architectural success, recently erected on Calliope street, between St. Charles and Prytania, is his work, and sufficiently declares his skill.

GRACE is to the body what good sense is to the mind.

THE STATUS HOPEFUL.

A few weeks ago our friends returning from the North, or writing, gave rather depressing views of the public sentiment of the Northern people. The chances of a change in the government were represented as doubtful. We are glad to state that the latest testimony is very encouraging. Changes are going on in Indiana and all over the North with great rapidity. The tax question promises to be the decisive one. The public debt would require for its payment *two dollars from every human being*, man, woman and child, in Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia and Polynesia. The continuance of the Radical party in power will increase this immense burden by eight hundred millions of dollars. Having paid fifteen hundred millions in taxes since the close of the war, without reducing the debt one cent, they now despair of ever liquidating it unless some new policy can be introduced into the management of public affairs.

Nor are they quite ready to make the colored man of the South equal in the United States Senate to the entire representation of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. They may not love us, but they do love themselves; and they are not willing to gratify the pure humanitarians of the abolition school by placing the negro politically further above themselves than he can possibly be above us. The vote of one negro in Louisiana is something more than the vote of one white man in Louisiana, but it is equal to that of twelve white men in New York. No sane man wishes to bite himself.

The Pacific Railroad Approaching Completion.

The rails have been laid across the two great mountain ranges of the continent—the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevadas—and are being rapidly pushed onward along the intervening valleys. Many persons imagined, when the Pacific railroad was projected, that it would halt at the mountain barriers. The result has been that the corporations entrusted with its construction have redoubled their energies as the work went on. Twelve hundred miles of the route between Omaha and Sacramento are made by the locomotive, and the gap of about five hundred miles between the eastern and western portions will be further reduced by two hundred and fifty miles before January. Verily, this is marvellous progress, and the overland railroad is no longer a thing of hope and conjecture—it is almost an assured success.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, who have in hand the Pacific half of the line, have built more than two hundred miles since the first of July last, and have one hundred miles graded in advance of their track. The growing confidence of the community in this road is shown by the demand for the first mortgage gold bonds issued thereupon, which were two years ago offered at ninety-five, are now selling at one hundred and three and interest, in currency, and may go higher shortly. There is, we are informed, a probability that the remainder of the loan will be disposed of within a short time. Capitalists and others interested in such matters can learn the particulars and foundation of the bonds by reference to the advertisement of the financial agents, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, of New York city, elsewhere in this issue.

RED RIVER OUTBREAK.—We copy as follows from the Bossier *Banner* of the 3d:

Just a few miles above Shreveport on Red river, and in this parish, a robbery, attended with considerable maltreatment, was committed about the 28th ultimo, by several freedmen, on a citizen of Columbia county, Arkansas. A considerable body of white men from that county came down a few days ago to investigate the matter, and to arrest the guilty parties. But previous to their arrival a party of freedmen, belonging to the band undoubtedly that committed the robbery, arrested Messrs. James Brownlee and Beverly Ogden, who, it seems, had been instrumental in releasing the person who had been robbed.

Immediately after the arrest, and in cold blood, the negroes began to shoot their unresisting prisoners, and after each had been shot four or five times, left them to die. Ogden died in a few hours, but Brownlee, at last account, still lingers without any hope. Runners were sent to Shreveport and out into the country immediately by the neighbors, for assistance. From Shreveport many citizens, and the military there to-

cated, repaired to the scene of the outrage, and found some three hundred negroes bandod together.—Skirmishing took place between advanced parties, resulting in the killing of several freedmen. But when the United States military arrived in sight, the large band of negroes dispersed, and have not been since found.

The laborers of Griswold's plantation, the Shady Grove and Gold Point places, and of M. Baer's place, have deserted their homes, and are supposed, therefore, to be the rioting party. We learn that the United States troops will camp at Benton until the troubles cease, which perhaps has already happened.

We hope to be able to give full particulars in our next, and would be thankful to any one to set us right in any point wherein we may be mistaken.

We are also pained to learn that Mr. W. H. Thompson has probably been killed.

James Brownlee was a young man of excellent character—not over twenty years of age.—Ed.

The cattle plague has appeared in Kentucky, and Governor Stevenson, on the 2d instant, issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle for the next sixty days from any State or locality where the disease is prevalent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the second of December; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

WILLIAM E. MANLY.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

NOTICE.—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mississippi Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the 18th of November; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

GEO. H. CLINTON.

Opelousae District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Patlersonville	Oct.	28, 29
Franklin		30, 31
Opelousas	Nov.	21, 22
Washington		23, 24
P. Brulee and Mallet		25, 26
New Iberia	Dec.	5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas from November 19 to 20. All the itinerant and local preachers in the district, together with the official members of the several charges, are requested to be present. A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel	Oct.	17, 18
Pleasant Hill, at Bethel		24, 25
Natchitoches	Nov.	1
Shreveport		7, 8
Mooringsport, at Pleasant Hill		11, 12
Greenwood, at Greenwood		14, 15
Keachie, at Belle Bower		21, 22
Springville, at Unity		28, 29
Anacoco, at Holly Grove	Dec.	5, 6

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Crap st	Sept.	27
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		25
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct.	4
Quarterly Conference for do		3
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		11
Moreau street		18
Felicity street		25
Thibodeaux, at Houma	Nov.	1
Carondelet street		8
Baton Rouge		14, 15
Plaquemine		22

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Sept.	12, 13
North Carroll, at Black Creek		19, 20
Carrollton, at Edon		26, 27
Sunflower, at McNutt	Oct.	3, 4
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk		10, 11
Durant, at Wesley Chapel		17, 18
Richland, at Richland		24, 25
Mt. Olivet, at Mt. Olivet		31
	Nov.	1
Yazoo circuit, at Mt. Carmel		7, 8
Yazoo city station		14, 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson	Aug.	29, 30
District meeting at Fayette	Sept.	17, 20
Warren		26, 27
Cayuga	Oct.	3, 4
Rocky Spring		10, 11
Fayette		31
	Nov.	1
Vicksburg		7, 8
North Warren		14, 15

J. G. JONES.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley circuit, at Blue Springs	Sept.	19, 20
Arbacochie, at Bethlehem		26, 27
Chandler Springs, at Cold Water C. G	Oct.	3, 4
Lineville circuit, at New Prospect		10, 11
Pinkneyville circuit, at Harmony		17, 18
Dudeville circuit, at Sardis		24, 25
Lafayette circuit, at Emory Chapel		31
	Nov.	1
Wedowee mission, at Green's Chapel		4, 5
Fredonia circuit		7, 8
Montevallo circuit, at Highland		14, 15
Isabella mission		18, 19
Montevallo station		21, 22

Jos. T. CUARY, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Whistler	Oct.	3, 4
Eastern Shore and F. River		10, 11
Citronelle		17, 18
Pascagoula and Ocean Spr'gs, at Salem Camp Ground		24, 25
Bay Shore		31
	Nov.	1
Cottage Hill		7, 8

Timely notice will be given for the remaining appointments.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept.	12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica		19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac		26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct.	3, 4
Amite, at Adams'		10, 11
Liberty, at Salem		17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton		24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre		31
	Nov.	1
Jackson, at Jackson		7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston		15, 16
Natchez		15, 16

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Onachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept.	19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville		26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct.	3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion		10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama		17, 18
Veraon Circuit,		24, 25
Minden Circuit		31
	Nov.	1
Bossier Circuit		7, 8
Sparta Circuit		14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit		21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sweetwater	Sept.	6
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Gallatin		12, 13
Brookhaven circuit, at Brookhaven		19, 20
Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley		26, 27
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	Oct	3, 4
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		10, 11
Summit circuit, at Summit		17, 18
Summit, at Sweetwater	Nov.	1
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst		7, 8
Hazlehurst, at Gallalin		14, 15

By Rev. J. D. Cudd:

Long Creek circuit, at Bear Creek	Oct.	31
	Nov.	1
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	Oct.	10, 11

By Rev. Geo. Armstrong:

Fayette Ct., at Mt. Carmel		— —
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove		— —

JOHN B BOWEN, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept.	19, 20
Perryville	Oct.	3, 4
Summerfield		10, 11
Tuscaloosa		17, 18
Havana		24, 25
Green		31
	Nov.	1
Eutaw		7, 8
Forkland		14, 15
Brush Creek		18, 19
Greensboro		21, 22
Marion		28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept.	5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnston station		12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Union Church		19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		26, 27
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct.	3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst		10, 11
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Rehobath		17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda		24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov.	14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED H. PIERSON,
(Successor to Folsom & Pierson,)
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95 and 97 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

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SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of	$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of	15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of	20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of	25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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Circulars, giving full information, sent to all applicants. Address
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WANTED.—BOOK AGENTS TO sell the "LIFE OF NAPOLEON III." by John S. C. Abbott. First class canvassers wishing a new and very attractive work, with no competition, should secure territory at once.
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Scholarships issued by Soule's College are good in forty odd co-operative colleges.
Young men of the South, send for a circular of this most popular and useful Southern institution. Address GEO. SOULE,
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JOHN O. FARHAM, Of New Orleans. BEVERLY BLUNT, of Miss.
FARHAM & BLUNT,
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WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH a Cash Capital of Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) in a Southern manufacturing enterprise, which promises to pay 500 per cent. on amount invested. Said partner allowed to withdraw at the expiration of twelve months, if he desires, and his money refunded, with interest at ten per cent. Good reference required.
Address UPTON & KIMBALL,
Mount Lebanon, La.
References as to character: Revs. Dr. J. C. Keener, J. B. Walker, Linus Parker, and R. J. Harp, New Orleans, or any member of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. sept26 3m

READYVILLE SEMINARY.—THIS institution will commence its next session on the 1st of October. For circulars, expressing full particulars, address
MRS. MARY W. READ,
sept19 1m Baton Rouge Louisiana.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EXPERIenced in Teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation in a family. Address C. D. T., Box 141, New Orleans Post Office.
She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker. sep5

MILLWOOD INSTITUTE, JACKson, Louisiana.
The third Academic Year of this Institution will open on the
FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1868,
the first session of which will close on the last of January. The second session will commence immediately on the close of the first, and continue until the 1st of July, 1869.

TERMS OF TUITION, ETC.

Tuition in English, per session	$20 00
Tuition in French, per session	10 00
Tuition in Latin, per session	6 00
Music on Piano, with use of instrument	30 00
Ornamental Work	10 00
Board, including fuel and lights, per session	60 00
Washing, per session	12 50
Incidental fee, per session	1 00

Boarders will furnish their own rooms, unless other arrangements are made.
Course of Instruction is the same adopted by the generality of Female Schools.
Discipline mild, but firm.
No deduction in prices for absence, except in illness protracted beyond three weeks.
Pupils would do well to make application immediately, as it is greatly to the advantage of the pupils to be present at the opening of the session.
Board and tuition fees to be paid in advance.
For further particulars apply to the Principals,
MISS M. McCALMONT,
MISS E. N. NORWOOD.

REFERENCES.

Rev J A Godfrey, Jackson, Louisiana.
Rev J J Miller, do do
Rev P Turner, do do
Capt S J Norwood, do do
L B Johnson, Esq, do do
David Funk, Esq, Wachita, Louisiana.
William Marbury, Esq, do do
J H Haynes, Esq, Jackson, Louisiana.
General T F Collins, Clinton, Louisiana.
Dr W H Watkins, Natchez, Mississippi.
Dr J C Keener, Editor *New Orleans Christian Advocate.*
Rev J C Miller, Lock Box No. 538, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Colonel H M Cartor, Greensburg, Louisiana. aug22 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD BONDS OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A limited quantity of the THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered to investors, for the present, at

103 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest,
IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a Trust Deed upon the most important link of the great Inter-Oceanic Railroad, two-thirds of which is already built, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

and which enjoys already a self-sustaining way traffic. The whole line of continuous rail between

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

will be completed by July next, when an immense through business will undoubtedly follow. More than *Twelve Hundred Miles* of the distance between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean are already traversed by the locomotive; and it is probable that three hundred miles additional will be completed during the current year. The future of this Line, therefore, is unusually promising.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company

receives from the United States Government about ten millions of acres of

THE PUBLIC LANDS,

situated along the line of their Road; also a Subsidy Loan of UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. BONDS, averaging $35,000 per mile, as fast as the sections of twenty miles are completed.—They have received, in addition, important grants from the State and cities of California, worth more than $3,000,000 in *Gold.* The proceeds of these Lands, Bonds, Capital Stock, Subscriptions, Subventions and Net Earnings are invested in the enterprise, to which is added the amount realized from First Mortgage Bonds. These latter have

THE FIRST LIEN UPON THE WHOLE PROPERTY,

and are issued to the same amount only as the Government advances, or to the extent of about one-third the cost value of the Road, equipment, etc., etc.

The Cash Resources are abundant for the completion of the work, and the net earnings, from the way traffic upon three hundred and twenty-five miles now open for business, are

MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CURRENT INTEREST LIABILITIES.

Besides a mileage upon all through business, this Road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command large revenues, which are wholly in Coin.

Two-thirds of the entire Loan is already marketed, and, judging by past experience, the Loan will soon be closed. Investors who desire an unusually safe, reliable and profitable security would do well to purchase before the Bonds are all taken.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time;* but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. At this time they pay

More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

The First Mortgage Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual Gold Coupons attached, payable in July and January. Both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE MADE EXPRESSLY PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. The back interest from July 1 is charged only at the currency rates.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure, and receive the same rate of interest for a longer period.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

Subscriptions Received by Banks and Bankers, Agents for the Loan.

☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVT SECURITIES,
AND
Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
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oct17 4tp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York mar7 1yr

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIfuge, the
SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE
REMEDY FOR WORMS
THAT HAS EVER BEEN DISCOVERED.

This celebrated specific for Worms is used with the utmost freedom and confidence by gentlemen who have obtained eminence in the medical profession, and many of these, throwing aside their prejudices, have cheerfully given certificates testifying to its superiority. It is used exclusively, for the simple reason that

Nothing has yet been Discovered which can be Substituted in its Place.

And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over Forty Years, and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.

Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

"B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge."

F. P. DUCONGE, Agent,
aug22 3mr 39 Chartres st., New Orleans.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR TOBACCO.—This great remedy invariably removes all desire for TOBACCO, and is entirely vegetable and harmless. It is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health.
Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years Cured. Price, Fifty Cents per Box, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free.
Agents wanted. Address
DR. T. R. ABBOTT,
Jersey City, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.—*Rev. Isaiah W. Shoemaker, Kelley's Station, Pa.*

HEALTH AND STRENGTH GAINED.—I gained eleven pounds of flesh, and am restored to sound health, by using the Antidote.—*S. D. Bowles, Prospect Hill, Mo.*

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Please send a supply of Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.—*O. T. Edgar.*

[*Trade Mark & Copyrighted*] aug22 3mr

THE FALL CAMPAIGN OF
MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER,
the leading and largest circulating Rural, Literary and Family Newspaper, began a quarter on October 3, and hence *Now is the Time to Subscribe!* Eight large double quarto pages, illustrated, with over a dozen distinct departments, each ably conducted, the best talent being employed. Election will soon be over, when everybody, in both town and country, will want the most progressive, timely, entertaining and useful Weekly of its class—MOORE'S RURAL. The *Thirteen Numbers* of this quarter (October to January) sent, *on trial,* for only FIFTY CENTS. Try the trial trip! Address
D. D. T. MOORE,
41 Park Row, New York, or
oct10 4tr Rochester, N. Y.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, A PERfect Hair Dressing, for preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.
For sale by all Druggists. aug22 9tr

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
TAKE NOTICE!
If you want CHEAP SOAP, and at the same time the very best of Soap, use
SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
The only genuine Lye in the market. A box of it will make much more Soap than Potash or any bogus Lye.
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aug29 3m

EUREKA.
EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by
ROHT. FISHER, Agent
may2 1y No. 2 3 S. Fourth St., St. Louis.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.—Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and catalogues sent for 20 cents; twice as many, 30 cents. MANSON LANG,
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$10 A DAY FOR ALL.
STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE. Address
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE BABY'S KISS.

Sunbeams creeping through the maples
Flashed across the window pane,
Lighting up the darkened parlor
Like a shower of golden rain.

Baby May, her white hands softly
Folded in her mute surprise,
Sat upright upon the carpet—
Baby wonder in her eyes.

Soon the little hands unloosing,
Each essayed the toy to grasp,
But in vain—no shining substance
Found she in her tightened clasp.

Down she went upon the carpet,
Creeping softly round and round,
Making eager, restless movements,
And a cooing, baby sound.

Reaching now, and now bewildered
By her shining new found prize—
All the while the baby wonder
Beaming in her violet eyes.

Wearied with the vain endeavor,
Both the dimpled hands grew still,
But the bright eyes watched thin sunbeams
Flitting here and there at will.

Watched them as they danced about her,
Lighting up the carpet gray—
Then she softly stooped and—kissed them!
Darling, precious Baby May.

LOVING OTHERS BEST.

Away off in Edinburgh two gentlemen were standing at the door of a hotel one very cold day, when a little boy, with a poor, thin, blue face, his feet bare and red with the cold, and with nothing to cover him but a bundle of rags, came and said:

'Please, sir, buy some matches.'

'No, I don't want any,' the gentleman said.

'But they are only a penny a box,' the little fellow pleaded.

'Yes, but you see we do not want a box,' the gentleman said again.

'Then I will gie ye twa boxes for a penny,' the boy said, at last.

'And so, to get rid of him,' the gentleman who tells the story in an English paper, says, 'I bought a box. But then I found I had no change, so I said:

'I will buy a box to-morrow.'

'O! do buy them the nicht, if ye please,' the boy pleaded again. 'I will rin and get ye the change, for I am verra hungry.'

'So I gave him the shilling, and he started away; and I waited for him, but no boy came. Then I thought I had lost my shilling; but still there was that in the boy's face I trusted, and I did not like to think bad of him. Well, late in the evening a servant came and said a little boy wanted to see me. When he was brought in, I saw it was a smaller brother of the boy that got my shillling, but, if possible, still more ragged and poor and thin. He stood a moment diving into his rags, as if he were seeking something, and then said:

'Are ye the gentleman that bought the matches frae Sandie?'

'Yes.'

'Weel, then, here's four pence oot o' your shillin'. Sandie canna come; he's no weel. A cart ran over him and knocked him doon, and he lost his bonnet, and his matches, and your sevenpence; and both his legs are broken; and he's no weel at a', and the doctor says he'll dee. And that's all he can gie ye the noo,' putting the four pence down on the table; and then the poor child broke down into great sobs.

'So I fed the little man,' the gentleman goes on to say, 'and then I went with him to see Sandie. I found that the poor little things lived with a wretched, drunken step mother; their own father and mother were both dead. I found poor Sandie lying on a bundle of shavings. He knew me as soon as I came in, and said:

'I got the change, sir, and was coming back, and then the horse knocked me doon, and both my legs are broken. And O Renby, little Reuby! I am sure I am deein! and who'll take care o' ye, Reuby, when I am gane? What will ye do, Reuby?'

'I took the little sufferer's hand, and told him I would take care of Reuby. He understood me, and had just strength to look at me, as if he would thank me; then the light went out of his blue eyes, and in a moment

'He lay within the light of God,
Like a babe upon the breast;
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.'

Children, listen! This poor little man lying on a bundle of shavings, dying and starving, was tender and trusty and true; and so God told the gentleman to take poor little friendless Renby and be a friend to him. And Sandie heard him say he would do it—just the last thing he ever did hear; and then, before I can tell you, the dark room, the bad step-mother, the bundle of shavings, the weary, broken little limbs, all faded away, and Sandie was among the angels.—*Chicagoan.*

A CHEERFUL FACE.—Carry the radiance of your soul in your face. Let the world have the benefit of it. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good wherever you are, and let your smiles be scattered like sunbeams, 'on the just as well as the unjust.' Such a disposition will yield you a rich reward, for its happy effects will come home to you and brighten your moments of thought.

Cheerfulness makes the mind clear, gives tone to thought, and adds grace and beauty to the countenance. Joubert says, 'When you give, give with joy and smiling.'

Smiles are little things, cheap articles, to be bought with so many blessings both to the giver and the receiver; pleasant little ripples to watch as we stand on the shore of every day life. They are our higher, better nature's responses to the emotions of the soul.

Let the children have the benefit of them: those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them, and would find level for their buoyant natures in the cheerful loving of those who lead them.

Let them not be kept from the middle-aged, who need the encouragement they bring.

Give your smiles also to the aged. They come to them like the quiet rain of summer, making fresh and verdant the long, weary paths of life. They look for them from you who are rejoicing in the fullness of life.

'Be gentle and indulgent to all. *Love the true, the beautiful, the just, the holy.*'

'THE WORST OF IT.'—'Do you want to buy any berries to-day?' said a poor little boy to me one afternoon.

I looked at the little fellow and saw that he was very poorly dressed. In his hand he held a large basket full of ripe raspberries.

I told him I should like some, and taking the basket from him, stepped into the house. He did not follow me.

'Why don't you come in and see if I measure your berries rightly?' said I. 'How do you know but I may cheat you, and take more than I agreed for?'

The boy looked up at me and smiled. 'I am not afraid,' said he, 'for you would *get the worst of it*, ma'am.'

'Get the worst of it!' I said. 'What do you mean?'

'Why, ma'am, I should only lose my berries, but you would be stealing. Don't you think that would be the worst for you?'

Let us think of this when we are tempted in any way to cheat another. How often do we hear persons pity any one who has had his property stolen from him. Yet, though a man lose all and keeps honest, he is rich indeed compared with the man who has robbed him.—*Winning Words.*

SCIENTIFIC.

DIAMONDS.

Many persons suppose that diamonds are only used in jewelry—for rings and other articles of personal adornments, and that they are really of no essential value in the practical arts. This is a mistaken notion; they are used for a great number of purposes in the arts. Thus, for cutting the glass in our windows into proper size, no other substance can equal it, and it is exclusively used for this purpose. A natural edge, or point, as it is called, is used for this work, and thousands of such are annually required in our glass factories. Diamond points are also employed for engraving on cornelians, amethysts and other brilliants, and for the finer cuttings on cameos and seals.

Being very hard, the diamond is also used in chronometers for the steps of pivots; and as it possesses high refractive with inferior dispersive power, and little longitudinal aberration, it has been successfully employed for the small deep lenses of single microscopes. The magnifying power of the diamond in proportion to that of plate glass, ground to a similar form, is as eight to three. For drawing minute lines on hard steel and glass, to make micrometers, there is no substitute for the diamond point. The rough diamond is called *bort*, and the points used for glass cutting are fragments of the *borts*.

Great care and skill are necessary in selecting the cutting points, because the diamond that cuts the glass the most successfully has the cutting edges of the crystal placed exactly at right angles to each other, and passing through a point or intersection made by the crossing of the edges; a polished diamond, however perfect may be its edges, when pressed upon the surface of the glass, splinters it with the slightest pressure; but with the natural diamond the most accurate lines are produced on glass, and their surfaces are so highly burnished that, if ruled close together, they decompose light and afford the most beautiful prismatic appearance—all the colors of the rainbow flashing from them as from the silvery interior of a pearl oyster shell.

Diamonds are also employed to drill points to perforate rubies, and bore holes in draw-plates for fine wire, and also for drilling in hard steel. The apparatus for boring rocks with diamonds was originally patented in France by Leschot in 1864, and was rendered practical by Pihet in 1866. The expense of excavating tunnels with a single machine of this kind, in hard rock, was found in France to be forty or fifty francs per cubic meter, which corresponds to $6 or $8 per cubic yard.

CAUSE OF PERIODIC FEVERS.

Since the time of Lancisci, an Italian writer who wrote at the beginning of the last century concerning the cause of periodic fevers, denominating the cause marshmiasm, the etiology of these diseases has engaged the attention of all celebrated pathologists and chemists up to the present time.

Yet, notwithstanding the learned researches of the most famous of these, the causation of these affections remained in doubt and uncertainty—more subtile than the perfumed odor of the rose, it constantly escaped the chemist's retort and the pathologist's microscope. But it seems left for the learned pathologists of the last half of the present century to fully elucidate the wonderful cause of this most wonderful and strange disease. And as the disease is so common to every household in this section of country, the writer hopes the following will be of more or less interest to the general reader, as well as to professional men.

A most remarkable paper on the cause of intermittent and remittent fevers has appeared from the pen of Dr. Salisbury, of Cleveland, Ohio. In this paper Dr. Salisbury claims to have ascertained that these fevers are caused by the introduction into the system of cells or spores, emanating from certain species of algoid plants, called palmellæ, which belong to the lowest known vegetable organism. To this species of plants he applied the generic name *Gemiasm*; signifying earth miasm; and he also calls them ague plants.

He bases his discoveries on the following facts: A microscopic examination of the salivary secretions and mucous expectorations in the morning of persons living in a malarious region showed cells of an algoid type, resembling strongly those of the palmellæ, to be the only constant bodies present, and these bodies were invariably absent whenever the mucous secretions were examined from persons residing above the summit plane of ague. These palmellæ cells were obtained by suspending plates of glass near broken ground, over night, in places whence malarious emanations were known to arise.

The so-called ague plants were invariably found in numerous localities in which intermittent fever prevailed, and in no instance were they found where this disease did not occur. Cakes of surface soil from a malarious locality, which were covered with the palmellæ, were carried to a high, hilly district, situated five miles from any malarious locality, where a case of ague had never been known to occur. These cakes were exposed on the sill of an opened second story window opening into the sleeping apartment of two young men. A plate of glass suspended over them during the night was found to be covered with palmelloid spores and cells. Both the young men had intermittent fever—one on the twelfth, and the other on the fourteenth day, no other member of the family being affected. The ague plants were found in the urine of persons affected with intermittent fever.

Prof. Austin Flint remarks in his valuable work on the practice of medicine that if this is substantiated it will form one of the most interesting, and, in a practical view, one of the most important events in the medical history of the present century. The theory of the cryptogamic origin of periodical fevers has been ably argued by some of the most celebrated pathologists of the present century.

GEO. E. GILLESPIE, M. D.
CAMPTE, Louisiana.

NURNBERG VIOLET.—A patent has been taken out in France for a solid violet pigment, under the name of "Nurnberg violet," which is insoluble in water, and unaffected by acids. It is not precisely a novelty, but the directions given probably give rise to a finer color than those given several years ago by Barreswill. The inventor takes oxyd of manganese or chlorine residue and fuses it with phosphoric acid. The result is a violet mass, which he dissolves in ammonia or carbonate of ammonia, and then evaporates the solution until it becomes a pasty mass and ceases to swell up.

The beauty of the color is said to depend upon the proportion of phosphoric acid in the compound, and the inventor does not say how much is to be employed. He gives, however, an analysis of his product, which may serve as a guide to an experimenter: Ammonia, 6 21; oxyd of manganese, 28 39; phosphoric acid, 53 89; water, 10 75. If this color is bright and permanent, it will prove a valuable addition to our stock of pigments.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BARLEY.

The varieties of this grain are nearly all annuals, though some of them have been acclimated as a winter grain.

Barley was extensively cultivated by the ancients, and a liquor made from it was known to the Greeks and the Egyptians, as well as to the ancient Germans at a later period. It adapts itself more readily to different climates than any other grain, and acclimates as well in a warm latitude as in a cold one. The area in which it is cultivated is wider than of any other grain. In warm climates it is raised as food for animals, chiefly horses and mules, but at present it is cultivated more for brewing purposes than for all others. When the skin or pellicle is removed, and it is used as an article of food, it is called pot barley. When this is removed, and the grains rounded and polished, it is called pearl barley. Patent barley is a farina obtained by grinding pearl barley.

It is doubtful if more than one species of barley exist, and whether those described by botanists as distinct species are not really different varieties of the same species, resulting from long cultivation. There is no difference in the character of the grains, but is found only in the growth and shape of the heads. Of the two-rowed, the four-rowed and the six-rowed varieties, the four-rowed has a tendency to assume the six rowed form in rich soil.

Nor are the kinds known as the naked or Nepoul barley, in which the grain separates readily from the chaff, to be regarded as a distinct species. The four and six-rowed varieties are more productive than the two-rowed, but brewers say that the latter makes a finer quality of beer and ale, and therefore commands a higher price.

Nearly every part of the United States is well suited to the successful cultivation of barley, and the high price it brings in market—$2 50 per bushel—makes it a very profitable crop to farmers. It can be sown either as a spring or a winter crop. Corn ground, which fails to bring good crops of wheat of late years, can be cultivated in barley with reasonable certainty of a good crop. No crop will compensate for good tillage better than barley, and the better the soil is prepared the greater will be the yield.

The Nepoul or two-rowed, the Nonpareil and California six-rowed spring barley, will yield from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, and are of superior quality.

These varieties grow from three to five feet high, and can be cut by a reaper and bound in sheaves and shocked as readily as wheat.

Those farmers who have been disappointed or discouraged by the failure of their wheat crops, would find barley a profitable substitute.

SMALL FARMS.

The *Norfolk Day Book* says the public mind is being greatly exercised on the subject of small farms, and much good will, no doubt, grow out of it. The old idea of extensive farms found a grave with slavery, and from the want of sufficient help will spring an important change in all farming operations. Aside from the fact that small farms will increase the population, is the more important fact that a new system of agriculture will spring up which will eventually produce more on forty or fifty acres than was produced, under the old regime, by one hundred.

We are told that it is no uncommon thing for a Germam farmer to clothe, feed and educate his family upon the products of four or five acres. And this is done upon land no better than ours, nor are the prices so remunerative; but the fact is they understand the art of farming better than we do; a dense population forces them to pursue a system which husbands every resource, and makes every article pay. They reduce their system to science, and by a quick rotation of crops make one acre produce as much as twenty or thirty do in this country.

We have in our mind's eye an example in the high latitude of Massachusetts, in which a gentleman, who had pursued the German system, has in forty years amassed a fortune of $1,000,000 on a farm of twenty acres. He has pursued a regular and scientific course, by which, at all seasons of the year, in winter's cold and summer's heat, he has something green, or ripe, or ripening, and, of course, something always ready for market.

Just such a system must be adopted in this section, and then the land will be made to blossom as the rose, our population will increase, and our country be filled with a population of thrifty and independent people, who will add to the material wealth of the State.

IT is said there are forty-six Baptist churches in New York and Brooklyn.

PRESERVING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR.—We have received numerous applications for information about the *modus operandi* of putting up fruit so as to preserve it in a fresh state, without cooking, drying or packing in sugar. It is a business that cannot so well be done in families as in large manufactories, where everything is arranged for convenience; but still, with a little experience and careful attention, every family can save enough of the various fruits of the season to furnish their tables with a great delicacy during that portion of the year when they can get nothing of the kind.

The whole secret consists in expelling the air from bottles or cans, by heat, and then sealing up the contents hermetically. If the article to be preserved is peaches, select such as you would for sweetmeats, and pare and cut them so they can be put in the bottle, and you must do this with the least possible delay, or they will be colored by the atmosphere. Some persons who want them to retain their natural whiteness put them under water. When the bottle is full cork it tight and wire down the cork, with very little projecting above the glass. When you have bottles enough to fill a kettle, such as may be most convenient, put them in and boil with the water all around up to the nozzle, for about fifteen or twenty minutes, or until the bottle appears to be full of steam—the atmosphere having been forced out through the cork. As soon as the bottles are cool enough to handle, dip the corks in sealing-wax so as to cover them quite tight. An additional precaution is used by some in putting tin foil over the wax.

Another plan is to cook the fruit slightly in a kettle, and then put it in cans or bottles, and pour hot syrup of sugar in to fill up the interstices, and then cork and seal. The heat of the fruit and syrup answers to expel the air. But the less they are cooked, or sweetened, the more natural will be the taste, like fresh fruit, when opened. We have eaten peaches a year old that we could not tell from those sugared an hour before.

CLEANING UP THE GARDEN.—We have noticed, in the onion districts, that the best cultivators are exceedingly careful in cleaning up the land after the crop is matured. Not only are all the weeds gathered that have escaped the hoe in the cultivation of the crop, but the whole ground is raked over and not a weed left to mature its seeds. They find it pays in the labor it saves next year. It is partly on this account that onions are cultivated for years in succession upon the same land. It takes several years to get the weed and grass seeds out of the soil, and to give the crop the full benefit of the land. If the garden could have his thorough cleaning up, as fast as the crops are out of the way; it would make vegetables much cheaper. The peas are often out of the way in July, and the weeds have the ground for the rest of the season. The potatoes and early cabbage are gone in August, and the weeds reign till frost comes. If you must have a crop to induce tillage, put in turnips. These will always pay where there is a pig or cow on the premises. But, with or without cultivated crops, keep every corner of the garden clean.

WHERE IS YOUR BOY AT NIGHT?—The practice of allowing boys to spend their evenings in the streets is one of the most ruinous, dangerous and mischievous things possible. Nothing so speedily and surely marks their course downward. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind, vulgar and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments and a lawless, riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the streets, after nightfall, that boys generally acquire the education and the capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute men. Parents, do you believe it? Will you not keep your children home of nights, and see that their home is made pleasant and profitable?

THE USE OF PEPPER.—Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coatings of the stomach. Red pepper does not irritate, consequently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been used in the Indies from time immemorial, as it corrects that flatulence which attends the large use of vegetable food. Persons in health do not need any pepper in their food. But to those of weak and languid stomachs it is far more healthy to use cayenne pepper than any form of wine, brandy or beer that can be named, because it stimulates without the reaction of sleepiness or debility.

MAKE friends of none in whom you have not implicit confidence—whom you cannot trust in all places and at all seasons. The best friendship you can make is that which is based on those feelings which spring from the observance of sacred truths.

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SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
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LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HYNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Book of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....$2 00
6 " " 2 50
8 " " 3 00
12 " " 5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

e p22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building,)

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal Arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,

oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Bonners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. TILLOTSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

C E Cate & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Browns and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W COFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 *East Second Street,*
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.

Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our improved Rotary Yoke.

All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

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NEW PATENT PIANOS.

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Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,

Patented August 14th, 1866.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College.....$30 00
Contingent Fee..... 3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School.....$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee..... 2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month. C. RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

NEW BOOKS.

BRANCH

Southern Methodist Publishing House

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NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTHWEST;" by J. G. Jones $1 25
AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones 50c
THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder. $1 50
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"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker.....$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt..... 6 50
ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans.. 2 00
BILL ARP..... 1 50
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Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.

Catalogues sent to all who request it.

Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE. SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80.00
Incidental Fee. 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

OBITUARIES.

DAVID HEITEN was born in Holland, February 28, 1805, emigrated to this country in 1847, and departed this life on the 25th day of August, 1868, just two years, to a day, after the death of his beloved wife.

Brother Heiten was a man of pure principles, strict integrity and deep piety.—Often did he lament the formal Christianity and outside show, while they "denied the power," of those whose ministrations he was obliged to attend in the absence of his own worship. His principles and integrity in these days, when, like the pure gold, they are at a high premium, were ever conspicuous, while hospitality, kind-heartedness and liberality, combined with great diligence in business, marked and recommended the man of God to all who knew him.

In the death of our friend we can only view the hand of Providence, in removing him, in the light of the husbandman gathering the ripened fruit—he was ready and was happy. He exhorted his children not to give him up as something that was lost. O that we all may, like him, be ripe and ready for glory when the time of reaping shall come. V.

Evangelische Apologie please copy.

Mrs. ANN ADAMS, consort of James Adams, formerly of Selma, Alabama, died of consumption, at their residence in Montevallo, Alabama, August 18, 1868. She was born in South Carolina in 1804. Her maiden name was Patterson—related, on her mother's side, to the Pickens family of that State, of whom was Governor Pickens. She removed with her parents to Georgia, thence to Tennessee, where, in her sixteenth year, she was married to Mr. G. Gurley. In 1821 they removed to Selma, Alabama, where he died in 1830, leaving her, with one daughter, now the wife of Dr. H. C. Backus—a distinguished physician of this place.

After living a widow four years she was married to Brother Adams, on the 31st of August, 1834. She had become the subject of God's saving grace and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church a few months previous to her second marriage; in which communion she continued a consistent, devotedly pious and useful member until the command was given, "Come up higher." She loved the church, and until prostrated by disease her seat in the house of God was never vacant. Her house was the preacher's home, not only those of her own church, but the minister of Christ, of whatever order, always met a hearty welcome, and his arrival was never inopportune. Though an invalid for nine years, her piety was of that peculiar type which beautifully illustrated the power of the Christian religion to dispel the gloom of affliction, and shed the sunlight of peace and cheerfulness around her. Therefore her society was sought alike by young and old. In her character were combined, in a remarkable degree, gentleness, patience, kindness, firmness, and an implicit reliance on the promises of God. It was the privilege of the writer to visit her often during her protracted illness, and her invariable testimony was, that "God's grace is sufficient," and that having sustained her through the pilgrimage of life, she could trust him "through the valley of the shadow of death." Though the summons was delayed, and she lingered long on the margin of the grave, she waited patiently God's appointed time, and when the call was given her spirit's cheerful response was: "Come, Lord Jesus, for thy servant waiteth."

R. S. WOODWARD.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

ENTERPRISE, Miss., Sept. 20, 1868.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst, from our Sunday school and Bible class at this place, ORAELLA VIRGINIA EDMONSON; be it therefore

Resolved, That in her death we have lost one of our good pupils and pleasant companions.

Resolved, That while we submit most humbly to this dispensation of Providence, yet as teachers and scholars we desire to bear testimony of our sorrow at her loss, and to tender to her distressed parents and brothers our sympathy.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to her memory we, her class, will wear the usual badge of mourning for four Sabbaths, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also read before this Sunday school.

E. M. AVIRETT,
EUGENIA PRICE,
MARY LYERLY,
Committee.

Sister O. V. Edmonson was born November 6, 1852, and died August 30, 1868. In the early part of the present year she made a profession of religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South at this place. She died from home, at J. D. Lee's, in Jasper county, Mississippi, where she had went a short time before on a visit. She truly left a comfortable home on earth, where a father, a mother and brothers mourn because the lovely Oraella's voice is no more heard in their midst. But she has found a better home in that mansioned city above, where her voice is heard in sweeter notes and sweeter anthems than friends she left behind were ever permitted to hear. W. SPILLMAN.

Died, October 10, at her residence, Forest Home, Pike county, Mississippi, Mrs. C. M. DOWNER, aged sixty-six years.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

With an ample supply, an active demand, encouraging news, and fine weather, our leading staple has shown increased activity since our last issue. Several branches of wholesale business have also shown a fair degree of animation in meeting the country demand; but very little has been done in tobacco and only a moderate business in foreign sugars and molasses, while the movement in Western produce has been of inconsiderable extent, without any material variation in prices.

We have again to notice a continuance of fine weather, which we hope has extended throughout the country. The last accounts from the sugar districts indicate that the damage to the cane from the late storm will prove less than has been apprehended. Nothing new has transpired with regard to the cotton yield. In the meantime the necessities of both planters and factors stimulate the rapid movement of the crop to the delivery posts, and our receipts show a large increase over last year's.

The river has risen two inches since our last report, and is now six feet eight inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 9th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	9982
Lake.....	9
Mobile.....	926
Florida.....	3
Texas.....	33
Total.....	10903

We left the market, at the time of our last report, ruling at 21¾ to 22c. for Good Ordinary, 22¾ to 23c. for Low Middling, 23½ to 23¾c. for Middling, and 24c. for Strict Middling, since which, under the favorable accounts from Liverpool, the demand has been active and prices have advanced ¾c. per pound. On Saturday the movement commenced with considerable spirit, and, although the enhanced pretensions of factors subsequently compelled several foreign buyers to withdraw, yet the sales summed up 3,150 bales at an irregular advance of ¼ to ½c., Low Middling closing at 23 to 23½c. and Middling at 23¾ to 24c., even running lists being scarce and in request, and occasionally commanding a fraction more than outside figures. The supply, in fact, consisted mostly of Strict Good Ordinary to Strict Low Middling, and the finer qualities were so scarce that quotations for Good Middling were nominal. On Monday the demand continued fair, and although, in consequence of the encouraging tenor of the foreign news, factors were still more stringent in their pretensions, yet the business comprised 3,100 bales at a further improvement about equal to that realized on Saturday. In the latter part of the day the movement was materially checked by prices having advanced above the limits of several pending orders for Liverpool. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair demand for the North, but only a limited inquiry by foreign purchasers, the high pretensions of factors, who asked full prices in consequence of the favorable tenor of the Liverpool accounts, preventing the latter from coming forward. At a later hour, however, rates were ¼c. easier and the movement became more active, 2,200 bales changing hands, mostly on the basis of 23½ to 23¾c. for Low Middling.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 8,450 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 79,378 bales, against 15,356 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 78,811 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 16,989 bales to Great Britain, of 13,370 to France, and of 37 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low.....	— to —
Ordinary.....	— to —
Good Ordinary.....	22¾ to 23
Low Middling.....	23¾ to 23¾
Middling.....	24¼ to —
Strict Middling.....	24¾ to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1959
Arrived past three days.....	10903	
Arrived previously.....	72997—	83900
		85859
Exported past three days.....	11532	
Exported previously.....	38095—	49627
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		36232

SUGAR.—The better grades continue in request, and a fair jobbing business is doing at 13 to 13¾c. per pound for grocery grades of Cuba in boxes, and 12 to 14¼c. in hogsheads. Louisiana sugar is retailing at 14¼ to 14½c. for fully fair.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 13, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net.....	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$25	to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head....	— to 12
Hogs, per lb gross.....	12 to 12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....	— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head.....	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head.....	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head.....	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head.....	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves.....	— to —
Yearlings, per head.....	8 to 10
Calves, per head.....	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Colton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers...	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	0 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	18	21
East India.....	23½	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb..	8½	9
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	..	1 25
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot.....	.. ..	7 00
Crackers.....	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	13 00	14 00
English, Fire.....	47 00	55 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	45	50
Tallow.....	..	20
Adamantine.....	18	21
Star.....	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₩ ton.....	.. ..	10 00
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	60
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	13	17
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	22	23
St. Domingo.....	a one	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton.....	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb.....	35	36
Sheathing.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	35	36
Yellow Metal.....	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	22	24
Tarred, American.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	4 37	4 50
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4¼
—St. Domingo.....	4¼	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 60	1 75
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	..	35
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	85	90
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	1 80	.. ..
Herrings.....	60	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl....	.. ..	22 50
——— No. 2.....	.. ..	18 50
——— No. 3.....	13 00	13 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	6 50	6 62
Extra.....	6 87	12 50
Fine.....	5 50	.. ..
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Figs, Drum.....	..	..
Dried Apples.....	10	..
Currants, Zante.....	8	..
Almonds, soft shell.....	..	34
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	none	here
——Layer.....	4 75	5 00
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Mulagn. ₩ box.....	.. ..	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000.....	.. ..	18 00
.....Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 80	.. ..
..... 10 x 12.....	3 90	4 00
..... 12 x 18.....	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 75	2 95
.... Canada.....	2 85	3 00
Oats.....	62	..
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	1 00	1 12
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hops, ₩ lb.....	15	40
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	21	22
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	25 00	26 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	10	13
Kip Skins.....	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country.....	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece.....	..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	6
English, ₩ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb.....	6½	9
Sheet.....	6	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rods.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	7	..
Castings, American.....	6	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime.....	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c.....	2 25	2 40
Cement.....	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Muscovado.....	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled.....	.. ..	.. ..
Mass, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	3	.. ..
Black do.....	4	4½
Select, water rotted.....	0[illegible]	..
Nails, Am. 4 *a* 8d. ₩ lb.....	5½	5¾
Wrought, German.....	15	20
..... English.....	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	2 00	5 00
Pitch.....	4 00	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 60	4 00
.....No. 2.....	2 50	.. ..
.....No. 3.....	.. ..	2 25
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon.....	..	40
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 55	1 60
Coal Oil.....	37	39
.....In cases.....	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	..	80
.....Refined.....	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cottoo Seed.....	.. ..	40 00
.....Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
.... " Western.....	.. ..	.. ..
.... " North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
....Dried, ₩ lb.....	15	16
....Tongues ₩ doz.....	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess.....	.. ..	32 00
....Prime Mess.....	.. ..	27 50
.... Hog, round, ₩ lb.....	.. ..	12
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	.. ..	18
....Do., canvassed.....	10	21
....Sides.....	16	17
....Shoulders.....	12½	13
Green Shoulders.....	..	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	20	..
.....in kegs.....	21¾	22
....Fair, in tierces.....	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern.....	40	47
.....Western.....	25	35
Cheese, American.....	10	20
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	4 50	5 00
Onions.....	5 00	5 25
Green Apples.....	0 00	8 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	3	9
India.....	..	10
Carolina.....	..	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	8	10
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 30	2 45
.....from store.....	2 55	2 60
.....coarse, cargo....	2 00	2 10
.....from warehouse...	2 25	2 30
.....from store.....	2 10	2 20
Turks Island, ₩ bushel...	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western.....	7½	8
Northern.....	10	12
Southern.....	8	10
Castile.....	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city.....	13½	15½
Havana, White.....	15¾	16
.....Yellow.....	13¾	15
.....Brown.....	11¾	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.....	..	..
Choice and Selections....	17	22
Fine Leaf.....	15	20
Medium Leaf.....	10½	13
Fair Leaf.....	12	15
Common Leaf.....	9	12
Good Refused.....	7	10
Common Refused.....	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb.....	60	80
Bailing.....	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb.....	30	35
Burry.....	10	20
Louisiana, Native.....	25	27½
Texas, ₩@ Merino.....	25	30

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B. CLEGG, Principal.
Franklin, La., Jan. 1, 1868. ja 18 1m

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 40.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 702.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1868.

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OFFICE—119 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NO CHANGE OF CANDIDATES.

The *Times* says: We have been furnished with a copy of the following dispatch, which was received in this city on Sunday. It derives particular significance from the fact that it is from Utica, New York, the home of Governor Seymour. It is known that Mr. Clarke is a personal friend of Governor Seymour.

UTICA, Oct. 17.—Thomas L. Macon, New Orleans: No change of front has been contemplated. No reason for change. "Up, boys, and at 'em!"

THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Forty-nine counties official, and the balance of the State reported, give the Radicals ten thousand majority.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Accounts from all parts of the North represent great excitement over the proposition to remodel the Democratic ticket, and a determination to stand by Seymour and Blair.

The reaction has helped the Democracy.

I have the very best reason for saying that after this week the Democratic party will have better prospects of success than at any time during the canvass.—*New Orleans Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Colfax says that persons with whom he is in communication agree that there is no necessity for a session on the tenth of November.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, is here.

Voorhees' and Julian's seats, from Indiana, will be contested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following dispatch has been received from the Governor of Arkansas:

"LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 17, 1868.

"J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

"The arms purchased for the State were destroyed by an armed band of men in the Mississippi river. The boat was captured and the arms thrown overboard. From facts in my possession, I am satisfied that armed resistance to the laws is contemplated, in which event the United States forces here would be entirely inadequate to preserve order.

"POWELL CLAYTON,
"Governor of Arkansas."

President Johnson is reported as having said, when the above matter was presented to him, that, if the parties had contemplated armed resistance they would not have destroyed the arms and ammunition on the Hesper.

FRANKLIN, LA., Oct 19.—The office of the *Attakapas Register* was entered last night by unknown parties, the press destroyed and type scattered over the streets. The editor and printer left for New Orleans this morning on board the Peerless.

The citizens of Franklin and the surrounding country are doing all in their power to preserve order.

The negroes have made some very bold threats, but they have not as yet made any attempt to carry them into execution. The town and parish are perfectly quiet at present, so far as we have been able to ascertain.

RALEIGH, Oct. 19.—Both political parties are vigorously canvassing. The Republicans are jubilant over Northern elections; the Democrats disappointed but determined, and are confident of carrying the State. Both parties have full electoral and congressional tickets in the field.

The Republican electoral ticket has Byron Loflin, of New York, and A. H. Galloway, a negro or mulatto, on it—the rest are native whites. The Democratic electors are all native whites, and all enfranchised.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—Prim disclaims any pretentions to the crown. Hale has frequent interviews with Prim and Serrano.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—The junta has issued an address regarding the future government. The cortes must decide whether the form of government shall be republican or monarchical. Olozaga, Serrano and Tapeste have declared for a monarchy, but favor the submission of the question to universal suffrage.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21.—The New and Old School Presbyterian synods are in session here. They had a union prayer meeting to-night. Several eminent Presbyterians of both schools spoke warmly of the advantages following the healing of past differences. In the New School synod this afternoon the home missions were discussed, especially referring to the freedmen of the South and the western districts opened by the Pacific railroad. The Old School synod adopted resolutions favoring union.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—A heavy earthquake occurred at eight o'clock this morning, the motion being east and west. The damage is confined to the lower part of the city, below Montgomery street, among old buildings on made ground.

The custom house, which was badly shattered by the earthquake of 1865, is now considered unsafe, and the officials have removed to the Internal Revenue building.

Business in the lower part of the city is suspended, the streets are thronged and great excitement exists.

The parapet walls and chimneys of many buildings fell, causing some loss of life. The damage will not exceed one million.

The shock was severe at Oakland, damaging many buildings. The earth opened in several places, smelling sulphurous.

The court house at San Leandro was demolished, killing one person.

The shock was very severe at San Jose, and many buildings were damaged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Heavy snow falling.

JEFFERSON PARISH.

There was a very large gathering of the most respectable citizens of the parish of Jefferson, last evening about seven o'clock, near the market house, in Jefferson City. Hon. B. M. Turnbull was enthusiastically called on to act as chairman. Mr. Turnbull tendered his thanks in an exceedingly neat and appropriate speech. He stated that the meeting was called not for any political purpose, but to adopt some course with regard to measures which had created a great deal of excitement, and to stamp the conduct of the officials of Jefferson City, both of the council and the police, with the approbation of the white people of the parish.

C. H. Parker and R. P. Fleming, Esqs., were called to act as secretaries. A committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions. The chairman named on the committee, Dr. S. R. Chambers, E. R. Chevallie, Carter, Miller, John Ulmer, Bokenfohl, and another whose name we could not hear.

The committee repaired to the City Hall to draft the resolutions.

The committee then brought forward and read the following resolutions, the first series of which were from a majority of the committee and the second from the minority. The majority report was adopted by acclamation, and both reports were ordered to be published.

WHEREAS, We, the white people of the parish of Jefferson, in common with our fellow-citizens throughout the State of Louisiana, have patiently submitted to the dictates of every law, however iniquitous or unjust, that has emanated from any body of legislators having the least semblance of authority, hoping that by submission we might at least challenge the magnanimity of our oppressors, and wring justice from their unwilling hands; our motives have been misconstrued, our appeals have been disregarded, and our liberties trampled in the dust; and

WHEREAS, The present Legislature of the State of Louisiana (which has been foisted upon us by force and fraud) have persistently continued to assail our dearest rights, to disregard the great principles of American liberty, to insult us daily by the enactment of the most vindictive and abominable decrees, to appoint or insure the appointment of unworthy men to the highest offices in the State; and

WHEREAS, Among the many odious laws which the said Legislature has passed, that known as the Metropolitan Police bill stands unrivaled in audacity; and

WHEREAS, We, the white people of the parish of Jefferson, in mass meeting assembled, do pledge ourselves to protect our homes by resisting, by every means, the installation of D. C. Woodruff as the chief of police of the City of Jefferson, or the enforcement of the so-called Metropolitan Police bill.

And we hereby publicly inform the present Legislature that the people of Jefferson City, in mass meeting assembled, demand that these unparalleled attacks upon the happiness and liberties of the white people of Louisiana must cease from this time forward; that the said Legislature must at once repeal the unjust, the heinous laws which they have passed.

That the time has now arrived when forbearance is no longer a virtue; and further, that these are sentiments not of Jefferson City only, but that the heart of every true Louisianian beats responsive to them.—*Crescent, September 18.*

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SKETCH OF REV. THOMAS OWENS, LATE OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

By the solicitude of deeply interested friends, who wish to perpetuate the memory of the good and useful, I have undertaken to write a biographical sketch of one of the most lovely, interesting and useful ministers I have ever known. I regret my inability to write a life-like memoir of this old itinerant. It will be difficult to describe his peculiar characteristics in ordinary language, for he was an extraordinary man. But the attempt will be made. He was the son of Thomas and Frances Owens, and was born not far from Charleston, South Carolina, January 8, 1787. We calculate the date of his birth from data left by himself, the family record being lost. His parents brought him to the Natchez country when he was young, and settled in what afterwards became Jefferson county, Mississippi. Thomas was a peculiar youth. He had, as the gift of nature, unusual vivacity, and was full of fun and frolic. It was much deplored by his godly parents and friends that, in early manhood, this exuberance of a noble and generous nature was perverted to vicious purposes. He became addicted to profanity, Sabbath-breaking, occasional drunkenness and horse-racing.—When intoxicated he was rude and noisy. On one occasion, while riding an impromptu race near Selsertown, he was thrown from his horse with such violence on his face and breast that respiration was suspended, and had not his comrades come up in time to turn him out of the blood that had accumulated about his mouth and nose, he would, probably, never have breathed again. But in the midst of all his wickedness he could say from bitter experience: "The way of the transgressor is hard." He often felt the anguish of an awakened conscience, and the foreboding of coming retribution if he persisted in sin. In his twenty-fourth year he yielded to the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit on his heart, and became an earnest seeker of salvation from sin and wrath through the merits of him who died for all. As a preliminary step he determined to join the Methodist Episcopal Church—of which his parents were members—as a probationer for future membership. It was in 1810 that Rev. Miles Harper, after preaching at his regular week-day appointment at Spring Hill, opened the door of the church, when a lady—now the venerable widow of Rev. John C. Johnson, late of the Mississippi Conference, who still lives to tell the tale—went forward and united with the church, and was instantly followed by Thomas Owens. Many were the unfavorable predictions of his former associates in sin as to the probabilities of his stability in religion. But he had now passed the Rubicon, and both honor and interest urged him to live up to his church engagements. He became truly penitent, broken in heart and contrite in spirit, and wept and prayed much for the forgiveness of his sins. Miles Harper, his pastor, appointed a sacramental meeting, and exhorted the membership to seek a preparation of heart for the holy communion. Thomas' heart was melted and subdued under a sense of his sins and guilt. He feared to stay away from the sacrament, and yet shuddered at what might be the consequence of participating unworthily. In this fearful dilemma he determined to throw himself on the mercy of God, as manifested in the death of his Son for guilty sinners, and venture forward. He kneeled at the communion altar, and the minister began to repeat: "Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee," when his whole being yielded to God, and his faith took hold of Christ as a present, willing and all sufficient Saviour. His burden of sin and guilt was gone. The darkness and despondency of unbelief were superseded by assuring faith, and he was a new creature in Christ Jesus.

In accordance with the prevailing practice of those days the brethren now called on him to take an active part in their weekly class and prayer meetings, and, though he proceeded with much diffidence and self-distrust, he soon began to develop those extraordinary talents which rendered him so conspicuous in all after life. Without seeming to know, or even think, that he was destined to become a preacher, he threw his whole being into the work of soul-saving, and became enthusiastic with religious excitement. His field of operations was soon extended, and people flocked from every quarter to the meetings of little Tommie Owens, as he was generally called; while day and night, with accents loud and shrill, he shouted, "To the battle." His brethren urged him to make appointments to preach. "No," said he, "I cannot, but I will make appointments to hold meeting." Many were awakened and converted through his instrumentality, and he got about eighty persons to pledge themselves for church membership as soon as the preacher in charge could properly admit them. But the time had come for him to enter upon the great business of his life, and at an informal meeting held by the preachers of the Tennessee Conference, who labored south of the Indian nations, at the house of Rev. Newit Vick, in Jefferson county, Mississippi territory, on the first of November, 1813, he was admitted into the traveling connection. He was already so worn and wasted by the labors of the great revival through which he had passed, that none thought he could endure the exposure, travel and labor on our large circuits many years; but in this they were mistaken. He had uncommon elasticity and powers of endurance. He was effective seventeen years, four of which he traveled in Alabama, four in Louisiana, west of the Mississippi river, and eleven in various parts of Mississippi. He was most willingly retained by his brethren on the superannuated list for thirty-eight years—not that he was either unable or unwilling to labor in the ministry all that time—for he often rendered effective and useful service as a minister—but, in addition to his advanced age and waning strength, his domestic circumstances were often such as to hinder him from taking regular work. He lived unmarried until he was forty-one years old, not because he preferred a single life, but because he could not see how he could continue to render effective service in the itinerancy with a family on his hands, situated as our Conference then was. He gloried in being "a bishop's man—ready to go anywhere."

On the eighth of January, 1828, he was happily united in marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Calvit, of Claiborne county, Mississippi—a lady every way qualified, by education, active piety and worldly competency, to be the wife of the labor-worn itinerant. After his permanent settlement at Rocky Spring he deprecated the thought of being considered a mere hanger on to the Conference, and several times intimated a willingness to locate, but his co-laborers told him promptly they would never vote him a location. God, in his good providence, had given them their Tommie Owens—they were happy in the enjoyment of the gift, and would never yield it up except to the original donor. He submitted, saying he would never ask a location again.

He was a universal favorite with the older members of the Mississippi Conference, and was the life and soul and general pacificator of our annual sessions. The older bishops loved him as a son, and, on account of his genial temper and spontaneous repartee, allowed him to be a sort of privileged character in the Conference room. He, in turn, looked on them with the greatest respect and veneration. If he had been asked, in the close of life, who was the best and greatest bishop he ever saw, he would doubtless have answered, Robert R. Roberts. All who have succeeded Thomas Owens in his different fields of ministerial labor know what a deep and lasting impression his preaching and kindred exercises made on the minds of all classes. And yet he was not a man of more than ordinary literary attainments, theological acumen or oratorical resources. Apart from "the demonstration and power of the spirit" with which he preached, it is almost impossible to describe, in ordinary language, the apparent causes of his extraordinary control over the feelings and actions of his auditors. He had learned, by experience and practical observation, all the leading avenues to the human heart, and how to touch every chord of human sympathy. He knew how to awaken the fears and excite the hopes of all classes. He knew when to sum up what had been said and felt, and make his final charge. His native wit and genius cropped out everywhere. He said what other men said, and preached the same doctrines his brethren preached, but all was said and preached in his own peculiar and attractive style. His genial face, his gestures, his words, his apt illustrations, and even the indescribable intonations of his voice, were all his own. His elegant home at Rocky Spring was the abode of hospitality. He and Sister Owens having no children, their ample means were employed in doing good until they were swept away by the late war. Being right in the track of Grant's devastating army, they had but little left after he passed away.

Brother Owens had been manifestly declining for several years. While still able to move slowly about, he sometimes declined going to church because his younger brethren in the ministry would persist in calling on him to perform services he no longer felt able to render.

His disease was finally developed as a cancer of the stomach, from which he suffered immensely. Some apprehensions being expressed that he might die suddenly and alone some day, he calmly replied that he had no fears as to when or where he might die. His only business was to be ready when the Master called for him. A short time before he died Rev. C. T. French, one of his pastors, asked him to make a distinct statement of his future prospects, for the satisfaction of his absent brethren. His characteristic reply was: "My way to heaven is as strait as a line; but I have not strength to talk about it." When called upon, as one of his oldest colleagues, to preach his funeral, my thoughts at once turned heavenward, and Heaven was my theme. The silent tears which fell in that vast audience showed how they loved their departed patriarch, who had lived forty years in their vicinity. He died on the first of July, 1868. He was eighty-one and a half years old. He had been a member of the church fifty-eight years, and a preacher fifty-five years. But few men of his talents have ever accomplished a similar amount of good.

J. G. JONES.

FAYETTE, Miss., Oct. 15, 1868.

Assassination in Saint Mary Parish.

SHERIFF POPE AND JUDGE CHASE KILLED.

A dispatch, dated Franklin, October 18, contains the startling intelligence that the sheriff and judge of that parish have been assassinated. We copy as follows:

Last night, the seventeenth, at about half past eight, the citizens of Franklin were startled by some eight or ten pistol shots fired in rapid succession at O'Neill's hotel. The crowd gathered to ascertain the cause, when, after a few moments, it was announced that Henry Pope, Radical sheriff elect, had been killed. It seems that Pope was on the gallery near his room, when several men advanced upon him and commenced firing. Before the citizens could reach the scene, which took place in a rear building, the perpetrators had made their escape, and by many, it is said, mounted their horses and went, full speed, down the road; and although some of them were seen, it was impossible to identify any one. The citizens, ignorant of the cause which led to this, and apprehensive of an outbreak, immediately organized a heavy guard for the town, who patrolled until morning.

In their rounds, passing between the bayou and the hotel, on what might be called Water street, another body was found. A physician was immediately sent for to ascertain whether or not life was extinct. The surgeon pronounced him dead. The body proved to be that of Valentine Chase, lately elected parish judge. A guard was placed over his body to protect it until the coroner should take the matter in hand. At an early hour this officer was on the ground, and his jury having been summoned, an investigation was gone into, but no facts bearing on the case were elicited, nothing to give rise to any suspicion as to who were the actors in this terrible tragedy. At present the town is quiet, and although the blacks are here in considerable numbers, there are no evidences of any feeling which would cause apprehension; still, all are on their guard, and ready, at a moment's notice, to quell any violence.

LATEST POLITICAL NEWS.

We give a few extracts upon important points.

1. The *World's* proposition was unauthorized:

The *World's* editors are soundly berated for assuming the authority to control the party in a matter so vital to its interests.—*Washington Cor. New Orleans Times.*

2. It is probable that the gold of Wall street has been freely used upon Democratic headquarters:

It is asserted in New York that Belmont is opposed to the Democratic tenet, as set forth in their platform, and that he desires the defeat of Seymour and Blair to further the interests of the bondholders. They also say Belmont, who goes to Europe to-morrow, is taking refuge from his just responsibility, and by getting far away he avoids taking an active part in the canvass.—*Washington Cor. New Orleans Times, September 20.*

3. The system of "colonizing," if used in carrying Pennsylvania, cannot be used in a general election coming off on the same day and at the same hour:

We have, moreover, good reason to believe that both Pennsylvania and Indiana were carried for the Republicans by means which cannot be repeated at the Presidential election, and which have no connection with the character or direction of public opinion. In any event, the Democracy rely on the votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, California, Oregon and Nevada. These States have eighty-nine votes, which, added to the seventy votes of the ten Southern States, would give Seymour one hundred and fifty-nine votes, or just a majority of the electoral college.—*Louisiana Democratic Address.*

4. There must have been immense gains for the Democracy, as the majority of the Republicans in Pennsylvania has been reduced to ten thousand, and that of Indiana to five hundred, so that a gain of only six hundred votes is required to carry the Presidential election. It is said that millions on millions of dollars were paid for the recent victories in these two States. The difficulty of getting everybody out in a State election is an item in the calculation of the final result.

5. The Radicals at the North indicate much uneasiness at the result of the State elections. The overwhelming majorities of 1864 have melted away to a thin surplus.

Butler, in a recent speech, warned his hearers that if any attempt be made to carry out the Democratic policy in the reconstructed States *bayonets will be crossed.*

6. Such fears are unfounded. General Butler is mistaken.

The Democratic party can proudly point to every page of its record. It has never violated a single obligation of the fundamental compact by which these United States entered into the family of nations. Its watchword, in peace as in war, has been, and will always be, the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and no man, nor set of men, however high they might be placed by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, can expect to receive the support of this great conservative party in any revolutionary attempt against established laws.

The ballot box and the supreme will of the American people are the only means of redress to which we look.—*National Democratic Committee.*

If the people of the North wish to build up a strong and lasting Union, let them be magnanimous and generous to the South; let them confide more fully than they have done to the honor of our people, and they will meet a cordial and heartfelt response.—*Wade Hampton.*

BILL AND JOE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Come, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail;
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare;
To-day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With H O N. and LL. D.
In big brave letters, fair to see—
Your list, old fellow! off they go!—
How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've worn the judge's ermined robe;
You've taught your name to half the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what they will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chafing young folks stare and say,
"See those old buffers, bent and gray—
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad, poor old boys! That's what it means"—
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe!—

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
Those calm, stern eyes, that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe!

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
While gaping thousands come and go—
How vain it seems, this empty show!
'Till all at once his pulses thrill—
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill!"

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world be'ow
Where this was Bill and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet Joe—*Hic jacet* Bill.

Atlantic Monthly.

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES AMONG THE NEGROES.

MR. EDITOR: To my mind there are few subjects of graver importance just now than the above. It is one that affects materially the religious, social and political well-being of both races. The nation is shaken to its very foundations upon the political bearings of the negro question. Into that field of strife I will not enter. But there is one phase of the question that belongs to the church. To this she ought to give more attention. We hear it stated, in general terms, in reports of committees, that in some localities the negroes have set up for themselves ecclesiastical organizations, while in others they still maintain their connection with the churches to which they have all the while belonged, and that is about all that is said. But what of their religious tendencies? I do not mean their ecclesiastical affinities, but the question has reference to the development of religious character among them.

I wish to group together such facts as will show this within the sphere of my observation. I have been watching these tendencies ever since they were thrust into what we believe to be their present abnormal condition.—I claim to be a friend to the negro race. When they were slaves I devoted as much of my time and means to evangelize them as my circumstances would admit of. Since they have become free I have preached to them whenever they have shown a willingness to hear me. They have now been free more than three years, and the question we start is: Are they in a better condition religiously than when slaves, or not?—are they tending to a higher development of the spirit and practice of Christianity, or are they retrograding? This question can be answered by facts alone. I will give the following as the result of my observation:

1. There is certainly a great religious movement among the colored people in all this country. Their custom is to begin their services at their places of worship early on Sabbath morning, and continue them nearly or quite all day. They have weekly prayer meetings on almost every plantation, and continue them nearly all night. Large numbers are flocking into the church. At one of my colored churches I have received about one hundred and twenty members this year. This statement, standing alone, would argue well.

2. There is a general disposition among them to preach. In some localities the women have caught the preaching spirit. They preach (?) everywhere, without license from any church, except in a few instances. As a rule they regard but little the intelligence or moral character of their self-constituted preachers. Many of them are known to be grossly ignorant, and given to drunkenness, profanity, adultery, etc. Such men seem to have a wider influence among them than the more intelligent and moral. Some of these preachers boldly discard the Bible, declare it to be false, and claim to be directly inspired.

3. Led by such men, it might be expected that there would be much extravagance and fanaticism among them. They have dreams, go into trances, see visions, hear voices, are carried to heaven and hell, whence they come back to startle the neighborhood with messages and revelations from those unseen worlds. Such phenomena are connected with almost every one's religious experience.

4. In many localities their religious movements are connected with the most abominable practices. This is especially true where they are but little in contact with the whites. Let me give instances by way of illustration:

A gentleman, whose veracity I have no right to doubt, told me, the other day, that he not long since went, an unobserved observer, to a night meeting on his plantation. After singing and praying and shouting some time around a fire in the yard of one of their houses, they placed one of their number in a chair, and sung and danced around him, calling him God almighty! This, I suppose, was in imitation of what they conceived to be angelic worship.

Near my work, in Wilcox county, is a large scope of country where there is a large negro population, and but few whites.—Among the former they have what they call the "holy society." This society, composed of both sexes, is very select in its membership, meets privately at night, and has its judges, who decide upon the eligibility of applicants for membership. When they meet, after going through a religious exercise, of which shouting and dancing form an essential part, they extinguish the lights. This is the privilege of the holy alone, who, like David and Solomon, whose examples they plead, are God's special favorites. I have heard of this holy society in several localities.

I could multiply instances of the grossest corruption in connection with this widespread religious movement, but the heart sickens at such recitals. To all observing minds its tendency is to destroy what evangelical piety remains among them, and stamp the name of religion upon the most debasing practices. I know of but one colored community of which this may not be said, and this exception grows out of the fact that a few intelligent leaders among them see and deplore this tendency, and cleave to the whites as their only means of escape from the vortex of ruin.

A few years ago these people sat contented and happy under the instruction of our missionaries. They were rising rapidly in intelligence and piety. Now they are sinking into the lowest conceivable depths of ignorance and depravity. Their very religion moves them, with fearful velocity, down the descending scale. This is the first fruit of Northern philanthropy. Its crowning work is to be the incorporation of this corrupt mass of sensual semi-barbarism into the social life of the nation. To carry out its purpose it appeals to the negro's religious instincts, and tells him it is dangerous to receive the Gospel from the Southern white man. Instead of aiding us to arrest the fearful relapse of four millions of beings into barbarism, it appeals to their worst passions to bind them to its political juggernaut. What cares Northern philanthropy for the people of the South, white or black, so it may run its arms to the shoulder in the spoils of office?

What must we do—what can we do—to arrest the downward tendency of this race? It is a problem with which we are compelled to grapple, or woe betide us. My soul is stirred with the subject. The salvation of the negro race, as well as our own most vital interests, demands that something be done—more than is now being done—to save them, if possible, from their impending destiny.—Who will give us a clue?

E. S. SMITH.

PINEVILLE, Alabama

NATCHEZ DISTRICT MEETING,

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WOODVILLE, Miss., Oct. 6, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The Natchez district conference met at Midway church, near Centreville, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, October 1.

Owing to inclement weather and prevailing sickness, the attendance was smaller than it would otherwise have been; but a goodly number were present to deliberate upon the interests of Zion, and to be refreshed by this delightful reunion.

Our faithful presiding elder, Rev. James A. Godfrey, was in the chair, presided with befitting dignity and discretion, and occasionally took an animated part in the discussion of subjects before the body. The blessing of God was realized in a refreshing season in answer to prayer at the opening of the conference, and throughout the deliberations the brethren seemed to have the fear of God and the good of his cause at heart.

The reports from the circuits exhibited in some respects an improved condition.

Committees on the following subjects had been appointed previous to the meeting:

1. On Financial Plan to Annual Conference.
2. Sabbath Schools.
3. Ministry to Children.
4. NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and *Sunday School Visitor*.
5. Colleges and Schools.
6. Church Efficiency.

The Committee on Financial Plan being absent, on motion they were authorized and requested to prepare a plan and present it to the Annual Conference at Vicksburg. This was deemed an important matter, as the appalling dereliction as to the salaries of the preachers and the finances of the church is thought to be owing less to the inability and indisposition of the people than to the want of a system upon which the preachers and stewards, by sanction of the church, may operate.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools reported that much was being done in certain places; while in others on the district there is neglect of this important institution. They fear these nurseries of the church are not adequately appreciated. The family is recognized as the most fit and proper place for the religious instruction of youth, yet many who are deprived of it in the family find it in the Sabbath school. Thereby the borders of the church are extended, and many are brought to Christ who would otherwise become a prey for the enemy. Jesus leaves it to his church to devise the means of carrying out the minutiæ implied or proposed by the plan of salvation. Christianity makes science and art her assistants in teaching the truth. In the absence of positive command and specific statement of method, her benevolent and progressive spirit is not slow to embrace whatever means of doing good an enlightened civilization suggests. Among these means the Sabbath school is prominent. Therefore the church is urged to renew her efforts in this direction, according to our Discipline.

The Committee on Ministry to Children report that to some extent there is a sad and damaging neglect of the young of our pastoral charges; that this failure to care for the lambs of the fold attaches to parents and pastors; that it grows, probably, out of vague notions in reference to the spiritual condition of children, and of the duty of parents to have them baptized, and to thereby declare their true relation to Christ's kingdom; that, whether from unbelief, indifference or ignorance, a widespread failure exists to instruct the children in their relation to the church, as declared in the Scriptures, and as set forth in our church Discipline.—Baptized children are truly members of the church—are solemnly made so by their baptism—and hence are as really the proper subjects of pastoral care as adults, and need such interest and exertion while young, in order that they may be retained in the church, and become, more surely than on any other plan, its ornaments and faithful soldiers of the cross. Early habits of piety and zeal for Christ and the church are rarely broken off. Children really brought up in the nurture of God are in a great measure safe from the wiles of the wicked.—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is the declaration of God's word. Renewed, energetic and faithful effort to instruct and edify the children of the church, as the book of Discipline directs, is therefore urged upon all our preachers; and it is requested of preachers in charge that they keep the record of baptisms in perpetuity, so that each succeeding pastor may be handed a book containing a perfect list of all the baptized children of his charge.

The very appropriate and merited notice of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and *Sunday School Visitor*, taken by the committee for that purpose, is inclosed with this sketch.

The Committee on Colleges and Schools, and that on Church Efficiency, being absent, we had no reports from them.

The following are the lay delegates elected to the ensuing Annual Conference: L. K. Barber, A. T. Norwood, J. E. Jagers, George W. Baynard. Alternates: John Hobgood, George H. Wiley, Thomas W. Brown, George I. Dix.

The time and place of holding the next meeting is left to the discretion of the next presiding elder.

THOS. W. BROWN, Sec'y.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.

Your Committee on the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and *Sunday School Visitor* beg leave to report that they have had these two periodicals under earnest consideration, with special reference to their intrinsic worth and power of doing good in the bounds of their circulation.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is published under the supervision of a publishing committee, composed of members of the Louisiana, Mississippi, Mobile and Montgomery Conferences. It is edited by Dr. Keener, the presiding elder of the New Orleans district. Of its character under former editors we do not deem it our duty to say anything. Since it has been in the hands of the present editor it has commended itself to our taste and judgment by his selection of literary, scientific, religious and general intelligence. Its editorials and original articles, especially those over the signatures of W. and an asterisk, we consider highly creditable to their authors, and well calculated to promote the piety and intelligence of its readers. The purity of its morals, the deep and earnest tone of its piety, and its freedom from mere political strife in these times of excitement, are a further commendation to men of sense and piety. While we regard with pleasure these interesting features of *our* CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, we would not overlook nor undervalue its corner designed for the instruction and edification of children, nor the department on horticulture and culinary operations. In each of these we have found, from week to week, much to instruct and profit. Its mechanical execution and general appearance are highly satisfactory. We regard the paper one of the very best religious papers published in this or any other country. Its influence in the promotion of personal piety and the general interests of the kingdom of Christ has been felt and seen wherever it has been intelligently read. Its weekly readers being much more numerous than the hearers of the most popular preacher, gives it a position for usefulness unequaled by any other agency of the church. Nor does its influence cease with the week in which it is issued, for the important doctrines which it promulgates, and the wholesome precepts which it contains, live and operate with original freshness and vigor (if the paper is preserved) through years to come. The church owes the editor a debt of gratitude for his untiring zeal and personal sacrifices in furnishing her, without remuneration, an agent so potential in the Master's cause. We are gratified to learn that the list of subscribers is constantly increasing, and that the paper is out of debt, with a small surplus.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to our people as one of the best family papers published in this country.

Resolved, That in whatever field of labor assigned us, we will promote, both privately and publicly, its circulation.

The *Sunday School Visitor* is published monthly at Nashville and New Orleans, and is designed to promote the Sunday school cause, and to instruct, improve and edify Sabbath school children and youth. It is edited by Dr. Summers, an accomplished scholar, a mature Christian minister and an accurate writer, who thoroughly understands the wishes and wants of our girls and boys. As might be expected, he has furnished us with a paper which is the joy and delight of our children. Being assured that it is for them, gives them an interest in it which they cannot feel in a paper designed for those of mature years. We are pleased with the little monthly visitor, but think that the devotion of more time and attention to it by the accomplished editor would increase its usefulness among our youth.

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend it to our Sunday school scholars and children of the families of our charge.

J. L. FORSYTH, Chairman.
P. S. PETTY.
THOS. F. COLLINS.

THE very Rev. Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, died at London, last month, at the age of seventy-seven. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Francis Milman, Bart., physician to Gregory III. He was born in London February 10, 1791, and was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in due course. In 1817 he took orders, and shortly afterward was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. He was the author of several poems and dramas; but his literary fame rests chiefly on his great historical works, which belong among the best of this department of English literature—a History of the Jews, published in 1835; a History of Christianity, in 1840; a History of Latin Christianity, in 1855. Other works of Milman are, Notes and Illustrations to Gibbon's Decline and Fall, a Life of Keats, and Hebrew Prophecy, a Sermon, published in 1865. He also edited an illustrated review of Horace, with a life of the poet, and was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*. In 1821 he was elected Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Subsequently he became rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and, in 1849, Dean of St. Paul's. In church questions Dean Milman was one of the leaders of the Broad Church party.

THE subject of wooden railways is attracting considerable attention in Georgia.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

ESCAMBIA MISSION, MONTGOMERY CONF'E.

MR. EDITOR: A few thoughts from this mission field may be of interest to some of your readers.

At our last Annual Conference this appointment was left to be supplied. Brother West, our presiding elder, tried all over the district to get some one to supply it, but failed. At our first quarterly meeting on the Mount Pleasant circuit, which embraced the second Sabbath in March, he asked me to divide my time between that appointment and the mission. I at first hesitated, fearing that it would kill my horse. He insisted that the roads were good and prospects favorable generally. So I consented. At once I sent an appointment to Pollard to preach there on the fifth Sabbath in March. At the time appointed I came over, preached twice, published several appointments and returned. Since that time I have been devoting about half my time to this work, which has enabled me to occupy the entire field and to take in four new appointments. I found the people all glad to have a preacher. They are glad to have preaching just at any time that the preacher can get there. To ride eight or ten miles in the rain to attend night meeting, and return home after service, is esteemed a privilege and not a hardship. I have held a two-days' meeting at each of the regular appointments, except one. For want of time and help we have not been able to protract but in one instance. At Pollard we commenced on Saturday and closed on the Wednesday following. It was a meeting of considerable interest, resulting in several conversions and accessions, and the church was much edified. We have had no special revival, but a general interest has been pervading the entire work, which has resulted in fifty-nine accessions to the church, and some others yet to be received.

On last Wednesday I preached at Lathram's chapel, on the banks of the Perdido river. The congregation was large and attentive, and at the close of the services eight persons came forward and joined the church. It is true that none of these persons were lawyers or doctors or merchants; but each one of them has a soul, for which the Saviour died as much as he did for the wealthiest banker on Wall street.

The people generally, not to say universally, are poor, but they are generous. If their preacher loses his horse they help to get another, and willingly contribute to his support. For instance, we have one member whose wages is $100 per month, and he makes it a rule to live up to the old Jewish law, to give one-tenth of his income to the Lord. What a great blessing it would be to the church if each member would have such a rule of giving to the Lord.

This is an old mission. Fathers Dowling, Pilley and others preached through this country more than thirty years ago, and the consequence is that Methodism is the religion of the country.

You have heard of "W. P. Miller, of the Church Extension Society." He came down to the Molino Mills, on the Escambia river, last spring, established an appointment and made several visits to the place. But I learn that he has abandoned the appointment for some cause, perhaps to attend to more inviting fields. By request I expect to preach there myself on my next round.

I will not pretend to dictate to the appointing power, but I do hope and pray that at the next session of our Conference it will send into this field a man full of the Holy Ghost—"one that loves God and not money, that loves souls and not ease." Your's, etc.,

W. W. GRAHAM.

OCTOBER 14, 1868.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT, LOUISIANA CONFER'E.

MR. EDITOR: Brother Boult and I have just closed a meeting at Ebenezer church, two miles from the town of Montgomery, which lasted nine days and nights, and resulted in twenty-five conversions, and an addition of twenty-one members to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. To the Lord be all the praise.

J. F. WYNN.

OCTOBER 8, 1868.

A NEARER VIEW.

BY MRS. JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

I long for a nearer view to-day,
A nearer and clearer view,
Of the pearly gates and the jasper walls,
And the glory that shineth through.
This earthly house and these earthly cares—
Controlling, absorbing things!—
Have fettered the body, and hindered the soul
That crieth aloud for wings.

I long to fly—for a while at least—
Afar from the thoughts of care—
Those eagle talons that seize my hopes,
And follow me everywhere.
Though I fain would sever the veil that hides
These beautiful heights of bliss,
I fear that a glimpse of a brighter world
Would darken the hue of this.

For, oh! there are times when the heart goes down,
And everything smells of clay,
When the soul has no power to lift the hands,
No power to think or pray;
But if, on the forehead, a holy touch
Anoints with the holy chrism,
The wand'ring soul to its place returns
In the strength of a new baptism.

And thus when I weary of earthly things,
The forms and the tints of flesh,
I know that my spirit is overcome,
And needs to be stayed afresh.
Though close into shore the ship may ride,
And dream that its rest is sure,
'Twill drift away on the ebbing tide
If the anchor be not secure.

I long for a nearer view—O God!
Is it sinful in me to say
That I long for a nearer view of Christ—
Yes, a nearer view to-day?
If but from mine eyes these scales would fall
That render my sight so dim,
I know I should walk with a firmer step,
For I should be nearer him.

Thy daily work and thy daily cares
A promise and hope afford,
For the services rendered unto man
Are rendered unto the Lord.
Thy way to thy Father's house above,
To thy heavenly home pursue,
And at many a station along the road
He'll grant thee a nearer view.

New York Observer.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Died, at the residence of her husband, John S. Beesley, on the 31st of August, 1868, MARTHA BEESLEY, after a brief illness.

She was the daughter of Thomas Millsaps. She was born March 20, 1830, and was married January 10, 1850.

In early life she joined the Methodist church at Pleasant Valley, and was ever a consistent member. In society Sister Beesley did not aspire to a leading or central position. She was content with any station in life, however retiring. Never dictatorial, never exacting, her instincts and impulses were all as true to her friends as the needle to its pole. No adversity, no personal prosperity with her could ever cloud an old friendship. No varying circumstances of time or fortune ever weakened her attachments. No tale of slander ever véored the needle of her affections. She had friends, many friends, not because of superior intellect, not because of wealth or greatness, but because she was true—true in heart, true in life, and true in affection.

In her Christian life meekness was the prevailing characteristic—never obtrusive, never demonstrative, but always quiet and firm as the rock upon which rested her faith. Unconsciously to herself, she soon became a strong pillar in the church, and an exemplar in all that adorns our human nature.

Around her cheerful hearthstone was a sunny nook where the itinerant preacher delighted to repose himself. Here he found an easy hospitality—a kindness not burdensome, a temporary home made up of all the elements which render home the sweetest spot on earth. Want never went away from her door unrelieved—charity never appealed to her in vain.

We cannot point to any one signal display of faith on the part of our sister which confirms her Christian character; we cannot point to any very great battles fought and victories won in her Christian experience; but we can point to a bright record of "little deeds of kindness," accumulating through many years of quiet, patient toil, which speak to us now far more sweetly than any more declaration. It is now our chief source of pleasure to cull over these "little deeds of kindness" which we find strewn along her pathway, and hang them carefully about the neck of memory. They are the golden threads brightening all the woof of memory.

To the lonely husband, orphaned little daughter, bereft father, brothers and sisters, we would say:

"Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal."

Far beyond the flight of years, upon the threshold of immortality, in her usual quiet way, stands the wife, mother and sister, scanning the ineffable scenes of all that life of love, talking low and sweetly, to the blue-eyed Bettie, of all the dark years since their parting. They are waiting, lingering, upon the portal for our coming.

W. WADSWORTH.

IN MEMORIAM.

Sister ELIZABETH FIKE, consort of Brother James Fike, died at their home, near Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, August 10, 1868, in her forty-fourth year.

In the spring-time of life she gave her heart to God, and never afterward doubted her conversion nor lost her hope of heaven.

She was a modest, untiring servant of God for more than thirty years, leaving an example of industry and intelligent piety worthy of imitation. It may truly be said of her that she was "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." She was industrious, yet always had time enough to visit the sick, to comfort the distressed, to help the needy, and to honor God in his sanctuary.

Hers was an unshaken faith in God as her Redeemer, and also as her God in Providence. She was often thereby enabled to strengthen the hearts and hands of those that were ready to faint. Thus was she in life "rich in faith and good works." Though rather suddenly called to enter the "valley of the shadow of death," she feared no evil. Her calm, triumphant reply was: "I am ready." Soon after, as she entered the Jordan of death, looking, as it were, into the very face of the blessed Saviour, she uttered a short prayer, and the last words which came back to the shores of time from the departing one were: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." We saw not the angelic band, nor did we hear the triumphal shouts on the other shore, yet we strangely felt that we were almost on the verge of heaven. The righteous have hope in her death.

Sister Fike has left a husband and an only child, with his little family, to mourn their irreparable loss. May they follow her, as she followed Christ, and be reunited in heaven.

JAS. S. LANE.

German Life—Religious Aspects

BY THE REV. DR. STEVENS.

You ask me to give you some views of the more internal or interior life of the Germans—such as cannot be had from our usual books of travel. Your American travelers generally fly over the country, and, of course, cannot study its real life. I have now lived some time in the very midst of these interesting people, in their families, have traveled on foot among their villages, and not gone beyond their territorial boundaries. They have been a study to me, one of the most entertaining in all my visits to Europe, after five voyages across the Atlantic; and yet, nearly every characteristic fact about them is still somewhat a problem to me. I have never met a people whom I liked so well, and never any so inexplicable. They are the most comfortable, life-enjoying race I have known within the limits of civilization; and yet, in their lower classes at least, the most depressed, especially in the condition of woman; the most honest in business and financial matters, and yet with the least apparent elevating influence of business on the condition of the masses; the best (or at least the most universally) educated, and yet the slowest in all the movements of life, especially in breaking away from the hereditary incumbrances or customs of the lower practical life—that of agriculturists and artisans; the most given to religious inquiries, and the least really religious, so far, at least, as our "orthodox" standard of criticism can estimate them; the most addicted to those habits of recreative self-indulgence which we dread as threatening our own country with demoralization—beer-gardens and Sunday pastimes—and yet the least apparently demoralized, the most decorous and apparently moral of communities.

Take, for instance, their religious condition. Their country is studded with antique churches; their history is full of religious achievements; their traditions full of religious legends, their universities rife with religious polemics; but there is apparently no religious life in the heart of the race, if you except the peculiar little parties of Pietists, Moravians and Methodists, who really are exceptional to the whole modern genius of the people. Indifference to all vital religion seems to be a characteristic of the mass of the Germanic race. They appear to have exhausted their old interest in it, after so many struggles and revolutions of opinion and criticism, and now turn away from it as if tired of it, and waiting for something new as a substitute. Religion fares thus among the common people, as philosophy does among the learned classes, now that its old and powerful schools have fallen into incurable languor. The philosophical chairs do not now so much expound or defend the old schools, from Kant to Hegel, as state the grounds or hopes for some new and more satisfactory theory, with not a few doubts whether any can ever be attained. Theology is in about the same condition (with the exceptions mentioned in my late letter) generally among the intelligent classes.

And I think we have here a just explanation of the religious indifference of the lower classes also—that is to say, of the masses of the people. Of course, "rationalism" is too recondite to be understood by these classes—the peasants, miners, artisans—but it is powerful enough to be felt by them. They know that their great theologians and writers and university professors have virtually questioned the divine authority of their Bible—that is to say, of their whole religious faith; and this knowledge has therefore died out among the people; the old habit of church-going has fallen away (with local exceptions) at a fearful rate, according to a late showing of Tholuck; comparatively few men ever enter a church any more; and as to religious life, or even religious forms, in families, they seem extinct, except so far as they may be dimly embodied in old legendary customs or celebrations, like those of Christmas, etc. Domestic worship is seldom or never seen, aside from the Pietists, Methodists, or clerical households. The Sunday has become a great holiday, on which the "Bier Garten," with its music and social reunions, takes the place of the church.

If you converse with the common people, you find that, without the ability to give you a single argument or criticism from the rationalistic authorities, they have, nevertheless, effectively seized the resultant opinions of these thinkers. No people were, a few generations since, more addicted to legendary beliefs and traditional opinions than these slow-moving Germans; but to-day all such things are entertained only as the poetry of their history. The supernatural is not only incredible, but ridiculous to even the common mind.

"Have they never seen the Teufel (the devil) down there?" I asked an aged but singularly smart-looking old matron, after coming up the subterranean abysses of the mines near Goslar, at the foot of the Hartz mountains. She had charge of the house where visitors enter the mines, and was an example of the mining population.

"The Teufel, indeed!" she replied; "there is no Teufel."

"No Teufel!" I rejoined; "what then do you do with your Bible?"

"The Bible," she replied, "is an old book; it has old ideas, and many of them are old fibs."

"Is that opinion of the Bible common about here?" I asked.

"Yes," she responded. "We are all 'freethinkers' about here."

"Freethinker" is the word for "rationalist" in Germany. Traveling on foot in the recess of the Hartz, (that region of old legends and superstitions,) I expected to find some faith in the ancient traditions; but in conversing with men who were repairing the highway, when, in an occasional shower, I took shelter with them under the cliffs, or in their booths, I found they not only smiled at the ancient local legends, but equally at the supernatural teachings of the Bible. The devil, especially, is a general joke in Germany; and an eternal hell apparently "inconceivable," as a certain writer says.

"But if you deny these things," I remarked to a Hartz mountaineer, "what license you give to wicked men in this world!"

"Not at all," was his reply; "for every man may be assured that if he does wrong in this world he will fare the worse for it, in some way or other, in the next."

Besides this rationalistic tendency of the general German mind, the scientific intellect of the country has, within a few years, made a stride further in unbelief. I should suppose that the leaders in natural science are almost universally Darwinians. Materialism (with atheism, or, at best, pantheism) has become prevalent among such men, including the medical faculty generally. In a large company I found all, save one, disbelievers in a personal God and the immortality of the soul. Carl Vogt, the famous naturalist, has become quite an itinerant lecturer in favor of those deplorable errors, and it is probable that they are soon to give a new phase to German thought.—*New York Methodist.*

Taking the Veil in the Church of England.

A correspondent sends us the following: Last week a very interesting ceremony took place at this house. A young novice took the white veil, and entered upon her duties as a cloistered nun of the Benedictine order. The temporary chapel of the convent was very full on the occasion, the event exciting great interest among the members of the Third Order of the Congregation. At half-past ten a procession entered the choir, and the priest commenced the communion service of the Church of England, which was performed with every adjunct of imposing beauty which primitive ritual could lend to the celebration of the divine mysteries. After the chanting of the creed the young lady who was to receive the veil was led into the other chapel, accompanied by her bridesmaids.

The postulant was dressed as a bride, with bridal veil and wreath, entirely in white; the little girls who attended her wearing white dresses over blue skirts. Having been publicly questioned by the father superior, certain psalms and anthems were sung; the novice's habit, scapular, girdle and sandals, wimple and cloak, having been solemnly blessed, the habit was delivered to the bridesmaids. The superior then sitting on his seat before the altar, in full robes, as father of the order, the acolytes having spread a towel over his knees, delivered to him a pair of scissors, whereupon the young novice was brought forward, and while the novice's hymn, "Farewell, thou world of sorrow," was being sung by the sisters, her long black hair was all cut off, the black long tresses falling on the ground around her.

Her ornaments being taken off, she herself threw them also on the ground in token of having renounced the vanities of the world. She was then led out by two sisters to put aside her white dress, and soon returned habited in the Benedictine frock. The whole habit was then placed upon her by the superior, while appropriate prayers and blessings were used. Lastly, after the binder and wimple were placed on the head, the white veil was solemnly blessed and incensed, and then placed over her head. She was immediately led by the mother prioress to her stall in the choir, holding a lighted taper in her hand, until her communion. Having taken the three vows for one year, the service concluded by the choir singing the anthem, "Wise virgin, take your lamp and, come, the Bridegroom cometh, He calleth for thee."

The novice then rose and went forward to the altar steps holding her lighted taper, and while she was receiving the sacrament the choir curtain fell, and neither she nor the other sisters were any more.

The week before last a nun took the black veil in this house. The ceremonies on that occasion were still more striking and solemn. The Feltham nuns are entirely inclosed; they never go out; they only see visitors at a grating in the convent parlor, and then their faces are covered. They observe the strict Benedictine rule, and recite the ancient Benedictine office. As their numbers increase it is hoped to establish the "Perpetual Adoration;" at present only a few hours a day are devoted to this purpose. During the watch each nun wears a large flowing crimson veil over the veil of her order. We also are informed that the nuns hope to receive pupils as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made.

This house is the only strictly cloistered convent in the Church of England, in which the life of Mary, who chose the "better part," is altogether led. May the perpetual prayers and intercessions of those good sisters be of great blessing to our English church! Their prayers are to be specially and frequently offered for the approaching council of Rome, that the pope may have the boldness to make it ecumenical by inviting the Anglican and Eastern bishops to attend, and that so the outward divisions of Catholic christendom may be healed by him who is indeed the balm of Gilead. All letters desiring information respecting this house should be directed to the Very Rev. Mother Prioress, C. S. B., Benedictine Priory, Feltham, Middlesex.—*Church News, September 2.*

"SIR, will you please tell me where the noonday prayer meeting is held?" asked a lady of a lawyer in Nassau street, New York, the other day. The lawyer, looking every way for escape, at last stammered out, "Madam, you—you had better try a member of some other profession."

THE happiness or unhappiness of men depends as much on their humors as their fortune.

SAINT LOUIS CONFERENCE.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH PRESIDING.

This Conference was held at Jefferson city, Missouri. We extract the following from the editorial correspondence of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate:*

CONFERENCE STATISTICS.

These are not as yet complete, but, so far as ascertained, the following may be regarded as correct as far as they go:

The aggregate of members of the church in the bounds of the Conference is sixteen thousand one hundred and fifteen, being an increase of a little more than two thousand during the past year. Adding these numbers to those reported to the Missouri Conference, it will be seen that the aggregate number of Southern Methodists in the State of Missouri is, in round numbers, thirty-four thousand, a little over five thousand of whom joined the church during the past year. That is, the increase of the aggregate number during the year was more than five thousand. This, too, in a church that four years ago was solemnly pronounced dead—certainly and surely dead—and those so pronouncing proceeded to administer on its effects. "There is life in the old church yet."

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.

The Conference Missionary Society held its anniversary meeting last night at the capitol. The addresses were delivered by R. A. Hatcher, Esq., and Bishop Kavanaugh. They were to the point, not sensational, but argumentative, and characterized by a deep vein of true piety. The collection taken up at the close of the addresses amounted to a little over nine hundred dollars, a large sum for the time and place, (Jefferson city,) a place where only a few years ago this Conference would not have been allowed to hold a session at all.

The aggregate of collections for missionary purposes in the bounds of the Conference was a little more than four thousand five hundred dollars.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The interests of these have been advanced considerably, although they are by no means what they ought to be. The number of schools, teachers, scholars, etc., was increased during the year, and the reports at this Conference show an increase over the reports made at the last Conference. This year the aggregate number of Sunday schools is reported at one hundred and fifty-nine. The number of officers, four hundred and thirty; teachers, nine hundred and eighty; scholars, nine thousand and seventy-one; volumes in library, sixty-seven thousand and ninety-eight. * * * *

OTHER STATISTICS.

There are in the bounds of this Conference one hundred and fifty-nine local preachers, many of whom are men of strength and extensive usefulness.

There are one hundred and forty-six church houses—few, it is true, compared with the number needed, but *many* compared with what *were* at the close of the war. There are eighteen parsonages—very few indeed in proportion to the number of preachers to be accommodated. The number of adult baptisms during the past year was nine hundred and eighty, and the number of infant baptisms was six hundred and forty-two.

This morning six preachers, men who came well recommended, were admitted on trial in the traveling connection. Two of these were from the Methodist Episcopal Church North. So it seems that we are advancing a little in almost every respect. * * * * *

On Tuesday evening Dr. W. A. Smith delivered an address on the subject of education generally and the interests of Central College particularly, at the close of which about two thousand dollars were subscribed to the endowment fund of that college.

On Wednesday, at a little after half-past eleven P. M., the Conference adjourned, after having made the following

APPOINTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT.—Joseph Boyle, presiding elder; First Church, to be supplied; Centenary Church, G. D. N. Campbell; St. Paul's, to be supplied; Wesley Chapel, to be supplied; St. John's, F. A. Morris; St. Louis circuit, W. C. Godbey, W. Browning; Mount Olive circuit, to be supplied; Carondelet, to be supplied; Fenton station, to be supplied; Manchester station, T. M. Cobb; Meramec circuit, H. N. Watts; Labadie circuit, Milton Adkisson; Washington station, J. E. Godbey; W. A. Smith, president of Central College, and member of Centenary Quarterly Conference; D. R. McAnally, editor St. Louis *Advocate;* T. M. Finney, agent for book and publishing interests, and member of St. John's Quarterly Conference.

BOONVILLE DISTRICT.—M. M. Pugh, presiding elder; Boonville station, to be supplied; Bell Air circuit, Josiah Godbey; Arrow Rock and Cambridge station, to be supplied; Taline circuit, W. S. Woodard; Marshall circuit, A. M. Rader; Warrensburg circuit, W. J. Brown; J. McCary, sup.; Warrensburg and Sedalia station, C. C. Woods; Georgetown circuit, L. P. Sicoloff; Jefferson city station, G. W. Horn; California circuit, Luther Pulliam.

KANSAS CITY DISTRICT.—J. A. Murphy, presiding elder; Kansas city station, J. W. Lewis; Kansas city circuit, J. T. Peery; Westport station, to be supplied; Independence station, S. S. Bryant; Independence circuit, J. F. Hogan; Pleasant Hill station, to be supplied; Columbus circuit, R. Minshall; Wellington circuit, to be supplied; Lexington station, W. F. Camp; Dover circuit, J. R. Bennett, R. D. Poole; W. B. McFarland, sup.; J. C. Shackelford, sup.

KANSAS MISSION DIST.—C. Bowles, presiding elder; Paola mission, to be supplied; Shawnee mission, P. W. Dunean; Tecumseh mission, to be supplied; Council Grove circuit, E. G. Frazier, W. Bradford, sup.; Fort Scott mission, Arthur Hawkins; Iola mission, to be supplied; Shawnee Indian mission, to be supplied by Charles Bluejacket.

WARSAW DISTRICT.—J. B. H. Wooldridge, presiding elder; Warsaw circuit, J. P. Gibson; Clinton circuit, T. Wallace; Deep Water circuit, to be supplied; Butler circuit, to be supplied; Harrisonville circuit, J. M. Prootor; Osceola mission, R. C. Meek; Versailles and Wesley station, G. P. Smith; Versailles circuit, to be supplied; Jefferson city mission, to be supplied.

GRANBY DISTRICT.—H. W. Webster, presiding elder; Neosho and Pineville circuit, Jeptha Tillery; Cassville circuit, C. C. Wright; Mount Vernon mission, to be supplied; Lamar mission, J. P. Barnebey; Carthage mission, E. V. Glass; Baxter Springs, to be supplied; Montivallo circuit, W. E. Woodard; Nevada city circuit, L. F. Aspley; Little Osage circuit, to be supplied.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.—G. W. Winton, presiding elder; Springfield station, W. M. Prottsman; Springfield circuit, J. S. Frazier; Bolivar circuit, C. F. Dryden; Stockton mission, James McGehee; Buffalo mission, John Monroe; Marshfield circuit, T. P. Hill; Ozark mission, to be supplied; Forsyth circuit, to be supplied.

ROLLA DISTRICT.—L. W. Powell, presiding elder; Rolla and St. James, G. W. Williamson; Rolla circuit, S. A. Blakey; Chamois circuit, D. A. McKnight; Bloom Garden circuit, to be supplied; Waynesville circuit, to be supplied; Lebanon mission, to be supplied; Hartville mission, to be supplied; Westplains mission, to be supplied; Thomasville circuit, to be supplied; Salem circuit, W. M. Bewley.

POTOSI DISTRICT.—J. C. Williams, presiding elder; Potosi and Caledonia station, L. P. Henderson; Caledonia circuit, to be supplied; Arcadia and Ironton station, J. C. Berryman; Fredericktown circuit, A. Peace; Farmington circuit, H. S. Watts; Plattin circuit, D. J. Marquis; Richwood circuit, W. F. Graves; Centerville mission, to be supplied; Doniphan circuit, to be supplied; Poplar Bluff circuit, to be supplied; Greenville mission, to be supplied.

CAPE GIRARDEAU DISTRICT.—W. M. Pitts, presiding elder; Cape Girardeau and Jackson station, D. P. Meacham; Pocahontas circuit, W. Alexander; Perryville circuit, G. C. Knowles; Dallas circuit, to be supplied; Bloomfield circuit, T. G. Atchison; Grand Prairie circuit, S. A. Ritchey; Gayoso circuit, to be supplied; New Madrid circuit, W. M. Williams; Charleston circuit, Jos. Dines; Benton circuit, to be supplied.

F. X. Forster is at present acting as principal of the Classical Seminary of Central College, at Fayetto, and as chaplain to the school. He will be transferred at the session of the Mississippi Conference to the Missouri Conference, and stationed to the above named work.

THE Japanese have discovered that a few seconds previous to an earthquake the magnet temporarily loses its power. They have ingeniously constructed a light frame supporting a horse shoe magnet, beneath which is a cup of bell metal; to the armature is attached a weight, so that upon the magnet becoming paralyzed, the weight drops, and, striking the cup, gives the alarm. Every one in the house then seeks the open air for safety.

CALIFORNIA is supposed to have thirty million bearing grapevines, yielding fifteen million gallons of wine and one million gallons of brandy.

THE moderation of fortunate people comes from the calm which good fortune gives to their tempers.

GENERAL LEE and family have returned home to Lexington, Virginia.

NEVER make a remark at the expense of another; it is meanness.

The Christian Advocate.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

To Subscribers.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE.

The fourth quarterly meeting, at Fillmore, Louisiana, takes place on the seventh and eighth of November. We are requested to call special attention to it. Any number of visitors will be gladly entertained. The worthy preacher in charge has long served the church. The brethren wish all friends to rally and be with him, maybe for the last time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUTUAL AID AND BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. Several of the directors of this institution we know to be among our very best financiers. It has the advantage of being within easy reach. We should greatly prefer risking what money we might wish to expend in insurance of any kind in one of our own institutions. The business of life insurance has in these days swollen into wonderful proportions. About a year ago a dapper gentleman from New York blandly appeared in our office and enlarged upon the advantages of life insurance. Having heard something of the sort before, we listened inaccessibly. Presently he warmed upon the moral, even the religious, aspects of the subject, and drew out of his pocket quite a neatly printed pamphlet, with an illuminated title page, and read a finely expressed opinion of Henry Ward Beecher, stating, in fact affirming, that it was a man's duty to be insured. He must have seen some giving way, for he mildly but firmly insisted that our obligations to self, to family, to country, not to mention higher considerations, all demanded this step. We assented. The only difficulty now was the amount necessary to start. We did not have it, and he could not supply it. So we were forced to part just when we had theoretically come together. But this difficulty of no funds is very nearly met by the liberal terms of this association.

A. EYRICH, successor to Bielock & Co., No. 130 Canal street, bookseller and stationer. Mr. Eyrich has a very fine and large assortment of miscellaneous books—we suppose the largest in town. On his counter are always to be found the latest English and American periodicals and publications. We are glad to know that so enterprising and experienced a business man has succeeded to so excellent a book establishment.

WIDOWS, ORPHANS AND SUPERANNUATES.

When an itinerant dies he commends his family to God and the church. The God who sent the prophet to the widow of Sarepta and her orphan son, that they might be fed, and that he might eat at their board, has declared that "pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father" shall be known by its care of the widow and the orphan. If such pious acts be neglected the performances of a man or a church are hollow, no matter how solemn the demeanor of the service—Saint James judging. And yet, by this stern rule, where should many of us stand? To instance: quite recently an appeal was made in behalf of the widow and orphans of one of the oldest ministers of one of the oldest conferences of our church. After this appeal had been kept up for weeks in one of the *Advocates*, it was announced that a response of something less *than five dollars* had been made. No man had been more devoted to the church than the father and husband. As a traveling preacher he had ventured himself and the dear ones of his bosom in the one great enterprise of "spreading holiness throughout these lands;" and now these dear ones were in sore need. Answer: five dollars! How many protracted meetings will it take to offset such a case! and how gracious is the Almighty that he does not withhold his good Spirit from such a people. This is one of the insoluble problems—a man, or a people, who really do rejoice in the "gift of God," who hope because God has "freely given" us all things, and who yet do not listen to the cry of the orphan and widow! Who can doubt, after this, that it requires a special grace to induce a Christian man to part with his property? "See that ye abound in this grace also" was the exhortation of the apostle. As this was evidently the last grace, it was the finish of all the graces. This wretched love of money is indeed the mortal defect which mars the harmony of the soul's life. But who believes it? What man was ever known to struggle with his own cravings after property, or his own satisfaction in having it, to go down upon his knees and pray God to rid him of this passion of his nature? What company of Christians at prayer was ever heard praying for the grace of liberality? The difficulty is, that a man will not pray for that which he does not want. A mere sense of the excellence of this grace cannot avail — there must be a necessity felt. The convicting power of the Holy Spirit can alone work a sense of this need in the heart of the church.

How terribly will the judgment of the last day solve this matter: "I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat!" How pitiable the plea: "Lord, when saw we *thee* an hungered?" It is quite possible that had they seen the Saviour perishing with hunger and know that it was the great Judge, and that he was testing them, then indeed they would have given him meat. But not knowing it they only responded—to the amount of five dollars! These orphan cries are the cry of heaven, and are more difficult to stifle than the voice of the seven last thunders. The truly good man is so affected by the claims of a common humanity that he reckons not what he has given as worth anything beyond the reward felt in relieving a fellow-being, and is amazed that the Judge should attach such a weighty value to what only sprang from the impulses of Christian charity.—"Lord, when saw we thee an hungered?" Surely that Presence pleading the cause of the widow is the most powerful of all appeals. Who can, who dare, resist it? As we hope to receive the gift of righteousness, the adjusting merit of His blood who gave himself for us, we dare not. "Give and it shall be given," but if you will not give, ask not; do not expect either food or favor at the hands of God.

So would we plead for a stranger; but what shall we say of those who provide not for their own—that they are worse than infidels? What is more sacred than that tie by which we are bound to the widow and orphans of a venerable minister of Christ who has preached to us the word of life, a brother beloved? For such widows are "widows indeed." As we hope to prosper in our basket and store, let no one neglect to send to Conference a liberal offering for "the poor of Jerusalem." The resolution of the preachers, to pass no man's character who has not taken up the Conference collection, is a good one. And so it ought to be with our members—to consider no person worthy who refuses to give to "the worn-out preachers and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work."

The Southern Review, for October.

The contents of this number have instructed and entertained us greatly. The "Book-making" powers of Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, are admirably reviewed in the first article. Mr. Stevens is another illustration of the folly of putting any one in charge of a measure but its friends. After getting lamely on with the vice presidency, to which the Southern people so generously called him, he now affects a purely philosophic view of the past. He is too great a statesman to see more than the defeat of a theory in the issue of that immense struggle in which the South went down! His work is a great tub to the Radical whale.

The next article is on the "Northern Church," in which the iron and the clay that seam that huge conglomerate of the religions and the earthly are analyzed. It is, indeed, a study for the ages—"that piety which descends to the cruel and execrable acts of murdering princes, butchery of the people, and subversion of States and governments."

The article to which we feel much indebted for some excellent views upon poetic genius is the one entitled "Two Recent Poems," a review of The Spanish Gipsy, by George Eliot, and The Earthly Paradise, by William Morris. The qualities which mark the contemplative poets and those of the perceptive poets are lucidly presented.... Tennyson and Milton belong to the former—Chaucer and Keats to the latter. The author of the Gipsy is placed in the contemplative class, and the Earthly Paradise is thought by the writer to be one of the finest specimens of the perceptive since the days of Chaucer. But we do not agree with the writer's estimate of the power of George Eliot, and should be quite willing to take the opening as a test passage:

"'Tis the warm South, where Europe spreads her lands
Like fretted leaflets, breathing on the deep:
Broad-breasted Spain, leaning with equal love
(A calm earth-goddess crowned with corn and vines)
On the Mid Sea that moans with memories,
And on the untraveled Ocean, whose vast tides
Pant dumbly passionate with dreams of youth."

The remaining articles are: Lettice Knollys, Belisarius, Brownson's American Republic, Platen's Poems, Classification in Natural History.

By a note from the publishers we learn that a specimen copy of this Review will be sent to any one for sixty cents, forwarded to Wm. H. Browne, No. 6 Saint Paul street, Baltimore.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, for October, 1868, is out. The articles are: Greek Text of the New Testament, article second, Rev. D. A. Whedon, A. M., Bristol, R. I.; Romanism in the United States, article second, H. Mattison, D. D.; Recent Astronomy and the Mosaic Record, S. D. Hilman; History and Oracles of Balaam, Rev. M. S. Terry; William Cowper, W. H. Barnes, A. M.; Foreign Religions Intelligence; Foreign Literary Intelligence; Synopsis of the Quarterlies; Quarterly Book Table. The Review is edited by Rev. D. D. Whedon, D. D., and published by Carlton & Lanahan, New York, at $3 a year.

NOTICE.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE SESSION.

Will the presiding elders please forward to me the names of both the preachers and lay delegates of their districts *who expect to be present* at the Louisiana Conference, to be held on the sixteenth of December next, in New Iberia?

Respectfully,

A. E. GOODWYN.

NEW ORLEANS DIST. MEETING.

We give a synopsis of this meeting, from the record placed in our hands by the secretary, W. H. Foster, Esq.

The meeting was held in Carondelet St. church, on the seventeenth. Opened with prayer by the presiding elder. But few were in attendance from the quarterly conferences of the country. The official members of the several charges of the city present. Committees were appointed on—1. The Financial Interests of the District; 2. The Periodical Interests; 3. Sabbath Schools; and 4. On the State of the Membership.

Reports, written and oral, were received from the several charges of the district, and referred to appropriate committees. Upon the report from the Book Depository and the ADVOCATE, it was resolved that the plan of a Co-operative Relief Association, presented by the presiding elder to this district meeting, receives our hearty approval.

Resolved, That a committee of four laymen, viz.: W. H. Foster, John L. Dunnica, J. G. Perham and W. H. Dameron, be appointed to confer with Revs. J. C. Keener, J. B. Walker and L. Parker, to perfect the plan and put it in operation.

The presiding elder reported the names of the nominees of the several quarterly conferences of lay delegates to the Annual Conference.

The meeting reassembled at half-past five P. M., and opened with singing, and prayer by the Rev. P. M. Goodwyn.

Reports were made by the chairmen of the several committees, and considerable discussion ensued.

FINANCE.

L. Fash, chairman.—The noticeable thing in the report was the recommendation that stewards meet early in the year, make their estimates, divide out the names of members among them, and *see each member or person monthly*, to obtain what he is willing to pay for the support of the ministry; to adjust their method to the times, and bring a large class of poor persons into the support of the church, who have not heretofore been looked to, by making frequent and regular collections. This subject is, of course, the alpha and omega of a Methodist business official gathering. The fear which agitated the Methodist church at the first of its existence, and every year since, that the whole structure will go to pieces, has not subsided. It has always seemed to us a great mercy that something of the sort did *not* happen, and we know of no continuance of anything more manifestly a matter of faith than that of the preaching of the Gospel in the free form of Methodism. Still it is true that the finances of this part of the work, just at this time, are really in a sad way. The church is in a farming, not a planting condition, and the husbanding of all resources has become necessary to its existence.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

W. H. Foster, Esq., chairman.—The report urges that "every Methodist should be found working in them;" that "there should always be in the Sabbath school as many children as there are members in the church." It also deprecates "the employment of teachers who are not members of our church and who have no knowledge of the religion they attempt to teach." It recommends the remedy of larger classes. It was

Resolved, That the officers of the New Orleans Sunday School Union be requested to call a meeting, at an early date, for the purpose of reorganizing the same and making it effective to the extension of Sunday schools.

PERIODICALS, ETC.

Rev. J. B. Walker, chairman.—The Book Depository was reported to be doing better this year than ever before. The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the report says, "has breasted these unpropitious times by no ordinary labor. We believe its hazards are past, and there now opens before it a career of success. Let the church bring up its whole reserve, and let the ADVOCATE go forth on a triumphant mission of good."

The *German-Evangelische Apologete* starts upon a sound basis, and the fostering care of the church is invoked for it.

MEMBERSHIP.

Rev. Linus Parker, chairman.—The attendance on class meetings and prayer meetings was reported to be good. The report concludes: "On the whole, we believe that the Methodists in this district are as much devoted to God and are as spiritually-minded as they ever have been."

LAY DELEGATES.

The following lay delegates to the Louisiana Conference were then elected from the nominees of the quarterly conferences: W. H. Foster, J. L. Dunnica, J. O. Fuqua, J. J. Lyons. Alternates: F. L. Mead and J. H. Keller.

The meeting then, by resolution, adjourned *sine die*.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, Oct. 15, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I have just closed a series of protracted meetings on Carolina circuit, Montgomery Conference, in which sixty-five or seventy were added to the church, and about as many professed faith in Christ. A large proportion were Sabbath school scholars. The membership was greatly revived and encouraged. This is doing well for this country, considering the strong efforts and apparent success of the Methodist Episcopal Church last year and the year before.

When I came to this circuit I found much opposition to Sunday schools. This was not an open opposition, but in the form of indifference on the part of the parents and members. "You can't do anything. All former efforts have failed." My response was, that I intended to have Sunday schools, and if no one would teach the young people and children I would give them monthly instruction. At this decision many took courage. Five schools were gotten up. Committees were appointed to stimulate the parents and children, and a celebration was promised at the close of the term, in October, when we would suspend, and resume the same organization again next spring. This celebration was quite a stimulus to keep the school in a good condition until the close.

At the first celebration we were highly and profitably entertained by Brothers J. M. Hudson, presiding elder, and W. A Edwards, of Socapatoy circuit. At the second the children were enchanted, spell-bound and enthused by the highly-gifted agent of the East Alabama Auburn College. The young and old were also very profitably entertained by the Rev. Mr. Fey, of the Wetumpka Baptist church, who gave a fine account of his visit to the Holy Land—pointed out on maps which he had with him. This was a great treat.

Your's truly, J. P. JONES.

COLONEL POPE.

The body of Colonel Pope, recently killed in Saint Mary parish, was yesterday escorted to the boat, on which it is to be taken up the river, by quite a large funeral cortege. Among the escort were General Rousseau and General Buchanan. Transportation for the corpse, the widow and family of the deceased, and the attendant committee, was furnished by Colonel Fuller, collector of the port, and his friends, and abundant means were furnished to defray all expenses. These facts show, if indeed proof of such a kind were needed, that the reprobation visited upon acts like that of which Colonel Pope was the victim is shared equally by all classes of our people, and by all parties. If there is anything which, more than any other, is held in abhorrence by the people of Louisiana, it is the pistol and the knife of the assassin.—*Crescent.*

THE PROSPECT.—Dispatches from the North say that the feeling of the party is overwhelmingly opposed to the policy of the "swappers," and that the attempt to force the Democracy to the humiliation of deserting its chosen candidates, has aroused a spirit of indignation which will lead to redoubled energy and vigor in the prosecution of the canvass. We had feared that the suggestion of a surrender, coming immediately after the elections, might dispirit and enervate the party; but we believe now that the effect will be to excite renewed enthusiasm and infuse into the Democracy a feeling of determination which cannot fail to produce beneficial results to Seymour and Blair, the Democratic candidates, and they will get the vote of every Democrat in the country.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

CAMP MEETINGS REVIVED.

MR. EDITOR: The friends of Zion everywhere are entitled to share in the triumphs of the cause, and to be informed of the means and instrumentalities of its success, etc.—With this view I propose to publish, in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, an account of a camp meeting recently held within the bounds of my district.

Last fall the friends of the church on Lower Peachtree circuit, Mobile Conference, proposed to get up an old-fashioned camp meeting, such as our fathers used to hold twenty or thirty years ago, and which was such a power in the church in their days. The attempt was a perfect success, and the results most glorious. This fall they met again in much larger numbers — encouraged by the success of the former year. The congregations were large, and a deep interest was manifest from the very beginning. There were penitents the first night. For two days and nights there were heavy and almost incessant rains; but all these discouragements seemed not to dampen the ardor of the people. As soon as the clouds cleared away the people flocked to the stand, and crowds came in from the surrounding country. As the numbers increased the interest deepened every hour. After the rains were over crowds of colored people came in, who worshiped in the rear of the stand, as in other days. Their behavior was quiet and orderly, and they shared largely of the benefits of the meeting. The laborers were not numerous, but sufficient. The preaching was plain, pointed and spiritual, and, as might be expected, it told mightily upon the hearts of the people. At times there were not much short of a hundred penitents in and around the altar, and many of them had their mourning turned into joy. Up to the time of my leaving—that is, the evening before the close—about seventy persons, white and colored, had united with the church and had been received into full connection. A number, I suppose, joined next morning, and quite a number, no doubt, united with the church elsewhere. Upon the whole, the results of the meeting were very encouraging, and prove very clearly, I think, that camp meetings may be revived with great profit to the church. A hundred camp meetings, properly located and judiciously conducted, in different parts of Alabama, would cause the desert to "rejoice and blossom as the rose." The order was good throughout, and the effect, I have no doubt, was beneficial to the colored race generally. In the beginning some of the negroes came in and wanted a kind of partnership business by occupying the pulpit turn about with our preachers; but being denied this privilege, they soon found their proper level, and everything went on quietly.

Brother S. P. Richardson, the Bible agent for Alabama, was with us, and those who know him remember that a revival is his own true element, as much as the deep blue sea is the native element of the finny tribe. He did us good service—formed a Bible society and took up a handsome collection. Dr. Pierce used to say that a revival that could be killed by a Bible meeting, and a collection for the Bible, ought to be killed. Who will gainsay it?

An incident or two occurred worthy of remark. When we opened the door of the church to receive members, a large number of fine-looking, hopeful young men came forward, and among them one came crawling on his hands and feet, never having walked a step in his life; but with all his infirmities he had a fine face and a cheerful bright countenance. How I was impressed with the sentiment of the poet: "The mind is the standard of the man." And I doubt not many a prayer went up to God to bless that dear afflicted young man, and to give him a place in the new Jerusalem, where the inhabitants use wings and not legs.

Another small affair transpired, a little rare and racy. At an appointed hour parents were invited forward

to have their children baptized. Among others, a brother came in with a child in his arms, and sat down rather by himself. After baptizing all the children near me, Brother Faust, the preacher in charge of the circuit, approached and asked the brother if he wished his child baptized. Well, he said, he didn't know; it was just as the mother pleased. He then went to the mother and asked her. She said she was willing if the father said so. He told her her husband was willing if she was. "Well, then," she said, "have it baptized." And what do you think, Mr. Editor—the father and mother are both members of the Baptist church. What are we to infer from all this? Are our Baptist brethren coming over, or was this a weak brother? I close by saying that I am a camp meeting man, and hope to see the church brought back to the old landmarks.

A. H. MITCHELL.

THE pleasure of sin is like a draft of sweet poison.

MARRIED.

In Mansfield, Louisiana, at the residence of Mr. H. L. Moss, the bride's father, on the twenty-second of September, 1868, by Rev. H. C. Thweatt, D. D., Mr. JAMES B. WILLIAMS, of De Soto parish, to Miss FANNIE MOSS.

OBITUARIES.

It becomes my painful duty to record the death of one of earth's most precious gems, in the person of little WILLIE BENJAMIN, son of Dr. W. Dee and Mrs. Lou. R. White, of Abbeville, Louisiana. He died of congestion, after five hours of intense suffering, on the twenty-first of August, 1868, aged three years and ten months.

How true it is that "things we prize are first to vanish." Willie was an extraordinary child. He was the favorite of the family and the pet of the village.—Since the death of his twin brother, which occurred two years ago, our affections have been more closely woven about him. We idolized him. Nothing could be more touching than to hear little Willie, in his sweet childish way, at the hour of twilight, lisping "Our Father" and "Now I lay me down to sleep." He knew the Child's Catechism, and could readily answer many questions about God and heaven. 'Tis truly verified here that death loves a shining mark. Weep not, fond parents; you have another "angel child," another bright beacon which beckons you heavenward. May this dispensation of Providence prompt you to live nearer the foot of the cross. M. M. W.

OPELOUSAS, La., Sept. 21, 1868.

SOLOMON JOHNSON was born in Jasper county, Georgia, January 11, 1802, and died in Pike county, Alabama, September 22, 1868, after an illness of three days.

In youth he moved from Georgia to Barbour county, Alabama. During the year 1824 he was married to Miss Cinthia Thornton, who died December 14, 1851. On March 20, 1853, he married Mrs. S. A. Sanders, with whom he lived to the close of his earthly pilgrimage. He professed religion and joined the Methodist church during a camp meeting held near Louisville, Barbour county, Alabama, in the year 1826. From that time his life was in keeping with the requisition of the Gospel of Christ. However, he was not a demonstrative Christian. His was the life of the gentle, humble, meek, forbearing, patient and faithful Christian. Therefore, whilst crossing the Jordan of death, he said to his weeping family and friends: "I am going to heaven, and I want you all to meet me there." Thus he passed gently and triumphantly from earth to heaven.

A. DOWLING.

Also, sweet little MARY ALICE, daughter of Robert and Sarah E. McMoy, died September 25, 1868, aged three years, two months and fourteen days. She was truly a promising child. Oh! how painful for parents to give up such. But the Lord takes these precious ones to himself "that they may behold his glory."

A. DOWLING.

Mrs. M. MORGAN, wife of John J. Morgan, Esq., of Opelousas, Louisiana, departed this life on Sunday night, September 13, 1868, in the thirty-second year of her age, she having been born January 15, 1837. She was a lady of a very amiable and domestic disposition. As daughter, wife and mother, none could be more faithful, and she was affectionate to tenderness. During her illness Sister Morgan was patient and resigned; she trusted in her Redeemer, and feared no evil. The evening before she died she spoke calmly of her readiness to depart this life, and testified of her hope of immortality through Christ Jesus, our Lord. While we mourn the departure of our sister from the church militant, yet we joy in the assurance we have of her translation into the church triumphant. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." J. W.

ANNIE THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. Charles Thompson, of Opelousas, Louisiana, died on the night of the tenth instant, aged —— years. She was one of the infant class of our Sabbath school—a sweet little lamb! The good Shepherd has taken her to the heavenly fold. Be it so, Lord. Thy will be done. J. W.

MR. EDITOR: In great grief I write. My beloved and now sainted mother died at ten minutes past three P. M., on the tenth instant. She was prepared, as she remarked but a few days since: "O what a blessed thing it was for me to have found Jesus when I was well! Now would have been too late."

Her age was sixty-six years last June.

Your brother in Christ,

ROBERT B. DOWNER.

FOREST HOME, Miss., Oct. 11, 1868.

Died, on the eleventh of September, 1868, near Lauderdale Springs, ADAM EUGENE, son of George S. and Nancy Prisock, aged eight years and four months.

He was sick only three days. Just before he died this lovely little boy gave very remarkable evidences of a bright testimony of his acceptance with God, and that he was going to heaven. He looked at his father, pointed upward, and a heavenly smile played upon his countenance; at the same time he clapped his hands together in ecstacy of joy. He had read the New Testament nearly through. This lovely flower only budded here to bloom forever in heaven. His parents have the consolation that they will meet again, where death never comes. GEORGE BANCROFT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the second of December; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

WILLIAM E. MANAY.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

NOTICE.—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mississippi Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the 18th of November; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

GEO. H. CLINTON.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll ct., at Bell's Chapel	Oct. 3, 4
Delhi and Floyd, at Midway	10, 11
Winnsboro ct., at Magnolia	17, 18
Ion ct., at Little Creek	24, 25
Jefferson ct., at Oak Ridge	31
Bastrop circuit, at Wright's Chapel	Nov. 7, 8
Bastrop station	14, 15

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Puttersonville	Oct. 28, 29
Franklin	30, 31
Opelousas	Nov. 21, 22
Washington	23, 24
P. Bruloe and Mallet	25, 26
New Iberia	Dec. 5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas from November 19 to 20. All the itinerant and local preachers in the district, together with the official members of the several charges, are requested to be present. A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Crap st.	Sept. 27
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street	25
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct. 4
Quarterly Conference for do.	3
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.	
Jefferson City	11
Morean street	18
Felicity street	25
Thibodeaux, at Houma	Nov. 1
Carondelet street	8
Baton Rouge	14, 15
Plaquemine	22

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Sept. 12, 13
North Carroll, at Black Creek	19, 20
Carrollton, at Eden	26, 27
Sunflower, at McNutt	Oct. 3, 4
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk	10, 11
Durant, at Wesley Chapel	17, 18
Richland, at Richland	24, 25
Mt. Olivet, at Mt. Olivet	31
	Nov. 1
Yazoo circuit, at Mt. Carmel	7, 8
Yazoo city station	14, 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept. 5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnston station	12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Union Church	19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard	26, 27
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct. 3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst	10, 11
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Rehobath	17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov. 14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley circuit, at Blue Springs	Sept. 19, 20
Arbacoochie, at Bethlehem	26, 27
Chandler Springs, at Cold Water C. G.	Oct. 3, 4
Lineville circuit, at New Prospect	10, 11
Pinkneyville circuit, at Harmony	17, 18
Dadeville circuit, at Sardis	24, 25
Lafayette circuit, at Emory Chapel	31
	Nov. 1
Wedowee mission, at Green's Chapel	4, 5
Fredonia circuit	7, 8
Montevallo circuit, at Highland	14, 15
Isabella mission	18, 19
Montevallo station	21, 22

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept. 12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica	19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac	26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct. 3, 4
Amite, at Adams'	10, 11
Liberty, at Salem	17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton	24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre	31
	Nov. 1
Jackson, at Jackson	7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston	15, 16
Natchez	15, 16

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept. 19, 20
Perryville	Oct. 3, 4
Summerfield	10, 11
Tuscaloosa	17, 18
Havana	24, 25
Green	31
	Nov. 1
Eutaw	7, 8
Forkland	14, 15
Brush Creek	18, 19
Greensboro	21, 22
Marion	28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel	Oct. 17, 18
Pleasant Hill, at Bethel	24, 25
Natchitoches	Nov. 1
Shreveport	7, 8
Mooringsport, at Pleasant Hill	11, 12
Greenwood, at Greenwood	14, 15
Keachie, at Belle Bower	21, 22
Springville, at Unity	28, 29
Anacoco, at Holly Grove	Dec. 5, 6

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Whistler	Oct. 3, 4
Eastern Shore and F. River	10, 11
Citronelle	17, 18
Pascagoula and Ocean Spr'gs, at Salem Camp Ground	24, 25
Bay Shore	31
	Nov. 1
Cottage Hill	7, 8

Timely notice will be given for the remaining appointments.

THOS. W. DOAKMAN, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson	Aug. 29, 30
District meeting at Fayette	Sept. 17, 20
Warren	26, 27
Cayuga	Oct. 3, 4
Rocky Spring	10, 11
Fayette	31
	Nov. 1
Vicksburg	7, 8
North Warren	14, 15

J. G. JONES.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sweetwater	Sept. 6
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Gallatin	12, 13
Brookhaven circuit, at Brookhaven	19, 20
Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley	26, 27
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	Oct. 3, 4
Liberty circuit, at Liberty	10, 11
Summit circuit, at Summit	17, 18
Summit, at Sweetwater	Nov. 1
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst	7, 8
Hazlehurst, at Gallatin	14, 15
By Rev. J. D. Cudd:	
Long Creek circuit, at Bear Creek	Oct. 31
	Nov. 1
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	Oct. 10, 11
By Rev. Geo. Armstrong:	
Fayette Ct., at Mt. Carmel	— —
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	— —

JOHN B BOWEN, P. E.

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FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Please send a supply of Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.—*O T. Edgar.*

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the leading and largest circulating Rural, Literary and Family Newspaper, began a quarter on October 3, and hence *Now is the Time to Subscribe!* Eight large double quarto pages, illustrated, with over a dozen distinct departments, each ably conducted, the best talent being employed. Election will soon be over, when everybody, in both town and country, will want the most progressive, timely, entertaining and useful Weekly of its class—MOORE'S RURAL. The *Thirteen Numbers* of this quarter (October to January) sent, *on trial*, for only FIFTY CENTS. Try the trial trip! Address

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE VOYAGE IN THE ARM CHAIR.

Oh, pa! dear papa! we've had such a fine game,
We played at a sail on the sea;
The old arm chair made such a beautiful ship,
And it sailed—oh, as nice as could be.

We made Mary the captain, and Bob was the boy
Who cried, "Ease her," "Back her," and "Slow;"
And Jane was the steersman who stands at the wheel,
And I watched the engines below.

We had for a passenger grandmamma's cat,
And as Tom couldn't pay he went free;
From the fireside we sailed at half-past two o'clock,
And we got to the sideboard at three.

But oh I only think, dear papa, when half way,
Tom overboard jumped to the floor;
And though we cried out, "Tom, come back don't be drowned,"
He galloped right out at the door.

But pa, dear papa, listen one moment more,
Till I tell you the end of our sail;
From the sideboard we went at five minutes past three,
And at four o'clock saw such a whale!

The whale was the sofa, and it, dear papa,
Is at least twice as large as our ship;
Our captain called out, "Turn the ship round about;
Oh, I wish we had not come this trip!"

And we all cried, "Oh, yes, let us get away home,
And hide in some corner quite snug;".
So we sailed for the fireside as quick as we could,
And we landed all safe on the rug

Methodist Protestant.

A PIG THAT HAD A CHANCE.

A STORY FOR THE WEE ONES.

Most pigs never have any chance to be respectable. They are fed on the coarsest food and shut up in a dirty pen, where they have no freedom and no society, and not even pure air and a clean bed. If a little boy should be shut in a pig pen and fed upon slops, and should have nobody to teach him, or talk to him, or play with him, he would grow up coarse and brutal if he lived to grow up at all. I once knew a pig who had a good time the first half year of his life, and as it is a true story I will tell you all about it.

When he was about a month old he was very plump and pretty, with white bristles over a pink skin, and the farmer who owned him took a fancy to him and resolved to give him a chance to improve. So he took him from his dirty little brothers and sisters, and gave him a nice little shed all to himself; in the shed was a soft bed of clean straw, and the door was left open. It was only the pig's bedroom, where he slept at night and in wet weather. In pleasant days he ran about the yard and over the green in front of the house, and he would have gone into the house if a friend of his had not taught him better. This friend was Mattie, the farmer's little daughter. She had entire charge of the pig, and fed him three times a day with sweet brown bread and milk, and often ran and played with him as if he had been a dog. He was very fond of Mattie, and when she sat down in the doorway he would come and lay his head in her lap. It was a clean head, for his bed was clean and his food was clean, and he was very often washed; I have seen boys and girls in Cincinnati who were dirtier than this little pig.

He knew a great deal, too, and he had but one fault, but that was a sad one, and made his friend Mattie a great deal of trouble. He insisted on following her wherever she went, except when she went into the house. If she picked violets or strawberries he was always with her, and she never could visit her little playmates without his "tagging," as children call it. One day she sat out when he was fast asleep, and ran down the road out of sight, round a turn. Very soon she heard piggy trotting after, so she climbed a wall and hid herself behind it, waiting till he should go by. But she could not deceive him in that way. When he came near where she was he stopped and said, "Ugh! ugh!" and began to smell in the bushes, and soon after there was a great clatter among the stones, and the head of the pig came over the wall where the child was hiding. He was delighted to find her, and she could not make him understand that he was troublesome. So at last this bad habit was the cause of his death. He grew larger and heavier than herself, and often knocked her down in his clumsy gambols, without in the least meaning it; she was obliged to complain to her father, and the pet pig went where all other pigs go. He died and was buried in the pork barrel.

THE BRAVE BOY.—As two boys were on their way home from school, one day, in passing a corn field where were some plum trees full of fine, ripe fruit, Henry said to Thomas:

"Let us jump over and get some plums. Nobody will see us, and we can send along through the tall corn, and come out safe on the other side."

"I cannot do it," said Thomas, "it is wrong. I do not want plums, if I have to steal them."

"You are a coward," said Henry "I always knew you were a coward; and if you don't want any plums, you may go without them; but I shall have some very quick."

Just as Henry was climbing the fence, the owner of the field rose up from the other side of the wall. On seeing him Henry jumped back, and ran off as fast as his legs could carry him.

Thomas, who had no reason to be afraid, stood still. The owner, having heard the conversation, told Thomas to step over and help himself to as many plums as he wished.

The boy accepted the invitation, and very soon filled his pockets with the ripe fruit.

Which of these two boys was brave—the one who called the other a coward, but ran away himself, or the one who said he was afraid to steal, and stood his ground?—*Temperance Banner.*

SCIENTIFIC.

IT is a curious circumstance that, while a damp atmosphere hinders the radiation of heat, it aids the transmission of light. If there be much moisture the sky is clear and blue, and distant objects are clearly seen. The explanation probably is that the large proportion of impurities in the air becomes soluble in the moisture of the air, or, becoming heavier by absorption, fall to the ground. If there be no dust in the air, as over plains of snow, or on the peak of Tenneriffe, in consequence of the east winds, the air remains clear. Common salt, according to Bunsen, is always in the air, even at a distance from the coasts.

THE fire ants of Brazil are small red insects, whose name is derived from their terrible bite, which produces the sensation of a coal of fire. Among some Amazonian tribes the Indian bridegroom is subjected to a curious test. On the day of his marriage, while the wedding festivities are going on, his hand is tied up in a paper bag filled with fire ants. If he bears this torture smilingly he is considered fit for the trials of matrimony.

THE researches of Helmholtz, a distinguished German physiologist, show that the nervous fluid or wave, whatever it may be, travels at the rate of 97 1 feet per second. If, then, a man six feet high were to step on a nail, it would take a little less than an eighth of a second for the information to be carried by the sensor nerves to the brain, and for the order that the foot be lifted to be returned by the motor nerve to the suffering member.

IT is a well established fact that stars change their color. Sirius was described as a fiery red star by the ancients; some years ago it was a pure white, while it is now becoming of a decided green color. Capella was also called a red star by the ancients; it was afterward described as a yellow star, and is now bluish. Many other instances of change of color, though less decided, have been detected.

AT Stockholm there died recently a man to whom the Bernadotte family are in a great measure indebted for the throne of Sweden. Otto Count von Moerner, who died the other day in his eighty-seventh year, was in the year 1810 in the prime of life, and a representative of one of the most aristocratic families of Sweden. He had previously been for several years in the French service, and formed many acquaintances in Paris. When Charles Augustus died, a few months after he had been elected prince hereditary of Sweden, Count von Moerner went to Paris, and, without being authorized to do so, offered the Swedish crown to Marshal Bernadotte. He persuaded the latter to consent to the use of his name in connection with that exalted position, and returned then to Sweden, where he commenced "working" for Bernadotte with the utmost zeal, and without taking any notice of the indignation with which the king and the whole official world of Sweden looked upon his conduct. After Bernadotte had set foot on Swedish soil he appointed Count von Moerner his adjutant, and Ornenstolpe, the Swedish historian, says that Moerner was the only man in Sweden whom Bernadotte, during his whole reign, addressed as "thou."

A RECENT visitor to the Holy Land reports that he found in Jerusalem, on Mount Zion, a Sunday school of sixty-four children.

WE have all sufficient fortitude to bear the misfortunes of others.

IT requires greater virtues to support good than bad fortune.

FARM AND GARDEN.

How Muck and its Composts Help the Soil.

In our last issue we noticed some of the methods of composting muck and peat and of preparing them for fertilizers. We now point out some of the ways in which they benefit the soil. They add a large mass of organic matter directly to growing plants, and supply their wants. These peat swamps are the sepulchres of dead plants, containing most of the elements of our cultivated crops. Composting puts this organic matter in a condition to be used. An analysis shows that peat contains nearly the same elements as cow dung. All our hard cropped fields in the older States need this vegetable matter. It is especially valuable upon sandy and gravelly loams, and if we add it in large quantities enough we can turn a barren sand into a fertile field. Astonishing results are shown from the application of these composts to thin, hungry soils. They are largely made up of carbon, and their decay in the soil furnishes carbonic acid gas, both to the roots of plants and to their leaves. The great luxuriance of crops upon drained swamps and fresh clearings is due mainly to the abundant supply of this gas, furnished by decaying vegetable matter. In all cultivated lands the carbon in the soil is steadily wasting by the removal of the crops, and it must be restored or the land will not pay for cultivating. But peat contains nitrogen in considerable quantities, which furnishes to plants nitric acid and ammonia, the most costly elements in all fertilizers. The average amount of nitrogen found in thirty samples of peat analyzed by Professor Johnson for the Connecticut State Agricultural Society was one and a half per cent. of the air dried substance, or more than three times the quantity usually found in stable or yard manure. When the peat is weathered and composted and distributed in the soil, this nitrogen furnishes ammonia to plants, like other nitrogenous fertilizers. A ton of sun-dried peat, according to the estimate of the professor, contains thirty pounds of nitrogen, equivalent to thirty-six pounds of ammonia, worth, at twenty cents a pound, $7 20 a ton. This may not be all available for plants the first season, but it is so much plant food stored away in the soil, certain to be wanted in due time. It is as really money to the farmer as the nitrogen which he puts into the soil in yard manure and Peruvian guano. There is almost an incidental benefit from the free use of muck compost too often overlooked. It enables the soil to appropriate the free nitrogen of the air. This is oxidized in the pores of the soil to nitric acid, and thus the farmer's crops are daily dressed with the most costly of all fertilizers. The inorganic elements of peat are also valuable. The ashes have considerable quantities of lime and sulphuric acid, and magnesia, phosphoric acid, potash and soda in less amount. These are worth as much as the same elements furnished in other manures.

Besides the plant food which is furnished directly by the peat, it helps the soil in other ways. It absorbs water, and holds it like a sponge for a long time. This property of peat makes it exceedingly valuable for thin, sandy and gravelly lands. These lands are said to be leachy, from the well-known fact that manures do not benefit them much after the first season. But the escape of the valuable properties of the manure is into the air rather than into the earth, because there is not vegetable matter enough in the soil to retain them. It is of great value to dress these lands heavily with peat composts. They hold moisture much better to guard them against drought, and they retain the ammonia furnished by other manures. So many and important are the benefits of peat that every farmer who has bogs ought to ascertain their quality and spend money freely in making composts. Very often they are the cheapest means of enriching the farm and making it pay large dividends.—*American Agriculturist.*

Treatment of Lawns and Grass Plots.

Many people think that the one thing requisite to produce a good turf is to sow a particular kind of seed. There is, to be sure, a choice in grasses, and we have in former articles indicated our preferences. But whatever kind of grass is sown, good keeping will tell. Frequent rollings and mowings with occasional top dressings will make good turf with most perennial grasses. The roller is an important implement in keeping a lawn in order. Where the mowers are frequently used this is not so necessary, as these implements have a roller attached; but where, as in many places, the mowing is done by a scythe, the roller must be brought into use. Every person who crosses a lawn makes the surface uneven; where a path is worn, it is a pretty sure indication that a walk is needed, and it is best to make one at once. Promiscuous trampling of a piece of grass, large or small, especially if just after rain, leaves it in a bad condition for mowing, whether by machine or by hand. Wherever hand mowing is practiced, roll the grass the day before. This removes all inequalities of the surface of the soil, and the grass will recover during the night and be ready to take the scythe. Many perennial grasses, as well as the clover, form a turf by throwing out runners, which root at the joints. If the lawn be mowed without rolling, much will be cut off, which, had the roller been used, would have been pressed into the soil and taken root.

Large lawns are really easier to manage than grass plots, such as we find in village and town yards. With these last the mowing is often delayed and the stronger varieties of grass, or if the plot is all of one kind, the stronger shoots, smother the weaker. Let any one mow a neglected lawn or grass plot and he will find, if he mows as he should, within an inch of the soil, that the remaining leaves of grass are all dead and that the runners have but little hold. It would be in most cases impracticable to use a roller on small grass plots. These can be leveled by the use of the Turf Beetle.—*American Agriculturist.*

TOMATOES, though not among the less known vegetables, are capable of being cooked in so many ways that we must notice them in their season. Many prefer them simply peeled and stewed, with plenty of butter, but cooked only just enough to fairly heat them through. Others stew them, rub them through a sieve, and stew again until reduced to a thick pulp. We like both these ways; they give two distinct flavors. The last mentioned manner of cooking gives a rich sauce to serve with meats of any kind. But we wish to give some of the less common modes of cooking tomatoes. Peel the fruit, cut it up and let the juice drain from it; put into a buttered pan with bread crumbs, butter, salt and pepper, and bake for half an hour in a quick oven. This is called scalloped tomatoes, and if tried once, will probably be repeated. Broiled tomatoes are relished as a novelty. Cut large ones in two crosswise, put them on a gridiron, cut surface down; when well seared, turn, put up a lump of butter, with salt and pepper on each one, and cook with the skin side down until done. Baked or stuffed tomatoes are excellent; large fruit is required; wash and wipe each one, and with a sharp knife cut out a good sized plug at the point where the stem was attached, being careful not to cut through the lower surface. This cavity may be filled with a lump of butter, a mixture of butter and bread crumbs, using salt or pepper, or with any kind of meat chopped very fine, highly seasoned and mixed with plenty of butter. Put the tomatoes thus prepared in a pan and bake for half an hour, or until well browned.—*American Agriculturist.*

AT THE recent session of the Illinois Conference the venerable Peter Cartwright, after representing his district (Pleasant Plains) as in a prosperous state, said he came to Conference with the determination to ask that his relation be changed. He said he knew he was in the neighborhood of his second childhood, and he thought there might be men who were more active and useful; but he was willing to do what he could yet. He had been forty-nine years in the presiding eldership, but did not wish to be a wet log in the Conference, and would prefer to retire to being a burden upon any one. His children had all married and left him, and he had raised a fine set of grandchildren, who had also left him, and he and his wife were like two old rats in a barn. He wanted to live and die in the harness. After some conversation, the Rev. J. L. Crane made a complimentary speech, referring to the doctor's age, services and popularity, and in conclusion offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Rev. P. Cartwright, D. D, if he should live, will have been, at the end of next year, a presiding elder for fifty years, and as he is the only man who has ever occupied that position for so great a length of time, and in view of his age, experience and great labors among us,

"*Resolved*, That H. Buck, J. H. Moore and W. E. Johnson be a committee to arrange, during the Conference session of 1869, for a jubilee to be held by the preachers in honor of Dr. Cartwright's being presiding elder for fifty years."—*Methodist.*

THE constancy of sages is nothing but the art of locking up their agitation in their hearts.

NEW JERSEY boasts of an immense cranberry crop.

SELF-LOVE is the greatest of all flatterers.

THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

BY BISHOP PIERCE.

After much inquiry, observation and minute examination, I am well satisfied that our beloved Methodism is in an improving condition. The church is now a compact, active organization, recovering—perhaps I might say *recovered*—from the demoralization of the war, confident in her unity and resources, and very hopeful of her future fortunes. I have not time to write what I intended; but I will say, that if a few things can be rectified (and here the preachers are mainly responsible) the church will regain all she has lost, and develop a power unknown to her past history.

There must be the re-establishment of a sound, watchful, scriptural discipline. I do not mean merely by the arraignment, trial and expulsion of disorderly members, but by pastoral oversight, and a thorough use of our church meetings, to bring every member to feel his responsibility, and all to realize their mutual obligations to shield the church from reproach and maintain authority in the execution of law.

The officers of the church must have the countenance, the moral support and active co-operation of the members, to make the law "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well." Our administration has been loose, and it will take wisdom, nerve and patience to restore all the safeguards demanded by the times, and to save the church from the encroachments of the world. The mind and conscience of our people are ripening, under right views, for the installation of Gospel order in church government. The task is not so difficult as sloth and timidity have imagined. A willing people, themselves awake to the honor of the Master and to their own good name among men, will make the preacher's work, delicate and responsible as it is, comparatively easy.

In this line, one of the first things to be done is to set up, in every Methodist house, the family altar. This is indispensable to personal piety, relative usefulness, church character and ministerial success. No husband can *enjoy* religion without it. Children cannot be raised scripturally without it. A church with husbands and fathers who do not pray with their wives and children, cannot have prayer meetings, for lack of men to pray. For these, too, the closet has no charms. One evil involves another, and delinquency, at a vital point like this, unsettles the whole religious character. It is a fatal step toward apostacy. It is the beginning of backsliding. No man is safe in this neglect. It is a serious wrong in itself; it is a bad example. It outlives the criminal himself, and perpetuates itself in his posterity. Men and brethren, help! Let us bring our people, one and all, to the worship of God in their own houses, and their profiting will appear in the temple.

Again, let us multiply our love feasts, and *hold them rigidly according to the Discipline.* A love feast, with open doors and a promiscuous crowd, defeats itself. The grand object is forestalled. This is a church meeting, a family gathering. We have the unquestioned right to hold it with the world shut out. It is a time for the communion of saints, church fellowship, free religious conversation, and there ought to be no constraint from the presence of unsympathizing strangers. These meetings ought to be held at least quarterly in every church, in every circuit. More of this hereafter.

One more: *Put every man to work* as soon as he joins the church. Do not wait on any account. Break him in at once. While his heart is warm and his conscience tender, put the yoke upon him. Teach him that he belongs to the church, and that she has the right to his service. It is all important to *commit* a man in the outset, fully. Teach him to feel the responsibility of his position. Identify him with the church by every legitimate act. Let him feel that he is known and recognized as one of "the disciples." If he is excused and waited with, when called upon to pray, by and by he will back out. Conceiving that he was not to be an active member, and fortified by the example of those already spoiled by this tardy policy, he will never work at all. "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." By unwise accommodation to the modesty and natural fears of new members, the church has been cumbered with a multitude of non-workers. Let us come back to "the old ways." Press every man into service. Then family worship will revive; prayer meetings will have more variety and spirit; a consciousness of strength will pervade every department. There will be no more dead capital. All will be life, energy and fruitfulness.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

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The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

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feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE. SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address,

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Apr				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
J'ne		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sep.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited no new features since our last issue. The wholesale trade has shown a moderate degree of animation. The supplies of all descriptions of goods required for country consumption are ample, and dealers are ready to meet the demand freely at a very slight advance on New York rates. Our leading staple has been offered more freely, and ruled at easier rates, and, after giving way one fourth of a cent on Saturday, closed at a further reduction to the same extent. At the same time, most of the pending orders for Great Britain are at limits which are below the ruling rates. The receipts of sugar include three hogsheads of the new crop, on Monday, from the plantation of Mr. D. F. Kenner, Ascension parish. This is nine days earlier than the first receipts last year, and ten days earlier than in 1866.

The weather was clear and pleasant on Saturday, but has since been cloudy and rainy. Our accounts from the country are of about the same tenor as last week in regard to cotton. The damage to the cane crop appears to have been confined to a few localities, and, however serious it may have been to some planters, can hardly have a very important effect in diminishing the general yield.

The river has fallen one foot since our last report, and is now eight feet seven inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 16th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales.. 13580
Lake	28
Alabama and Tennessee	2469
Mobile	194
Texas	142
Total	16413

We left the market, at the time of our last report, ruling at 22 to 22½c. for Good Ordinary, 23 to 23¼c. for Low Middling, 23¾ to 23¾c. for Middling, and 24 to 24¼c. for Strict Middling, since which, under an accumulating stock and the demand restricted by the ruling rates being above the limits of most of the orders for Great Britain, prices have given way one-half cent. On Saturday the movement commenced with a moderately fair demand, and during the early part of the day a considerable business was done at about previous rates, but subsequently, with increased supplies, and buyers coming forward with less spirit, factors were compelled to give way a fraction, the entire sales being confined to 2,000 bales, and Low Middling closing at 22¾ to 23c. On Monday factors were rather more stringent in their pretensions at the opening, but finding that buyers were unable to pay any fuller prices, they subsequently met the demand more freely at Saturday's decline, and the business summed up 3,600 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with a moderate inquiry, and the movement checked by factors asking full prices, but at a later hour, with abundant supplies and very heavy receipts, they met the demand freely, and the tendency was more in favor of buyers, until at the close the decline was equal to one-fourth of a cent. The sales summed up 3,400 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 9,000 bales.

The receipts at this port since the first of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 106,556 bales, against 22,942 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 102,948 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 18,344 bales to Great Britain, of 12,688 to France, and of 1,263 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	— to —
Good Ordinary	22 to 22¼
Low Middling	22¾ to 22¾
Middling	23 to 23¼
Strict Middling	23¾ to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	16413	
Arrived previously	95246—111659	
		113618
Exported past three days	5532	
Exported previously	50663—56195	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		57123

SUGAR.—The stock of Cuba is very light, and that of the better grades, which continue in request, is nearly exhausted. A fair jobbing business is doing at 13 to 13¾c. per pound for grocery grades of Cuba in boxes, and 12 to 14¼c. in hogsheads. Old Louisiana sugar is retailing at 13½ to 14c. per pound for fully fair. Three hogsheads new Louisiana sugar, received recently, have not been sold.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 20, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	— to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	12 to 12½c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Foot's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	4 00	4 50
Sweeps	4 00	4 50
Chimneys	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	14 00
Axes	13 00	15 00
Bagging ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	18	23
East India	23	
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	5½	
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs		1 10
Bread ₱ 100 lbs: Pilot		7 00
Crackers	5 00	
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	47 00	55 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow		20
Adamantine	18	24
Star	14	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	25	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl		
Northern	13 00	15 00
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton		15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton		10 00
Western, ₱ barrel		50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	13	17
Havana		
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel		
Copper, Brazers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing		36
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American		21
Russia	20	
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 37	4 50
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	25	36
Feathers, ₱ lb	85	90
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 75	
Herrings	75	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl		21 50
——— No. 2		17 00
——— No. 3		13 50
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	7 00	13 00
Extra	7 00	8 00
Fine	5 75	
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb		
Figs, Drum		
Dried Apples	11	
Currants, Zante	8	
Almonds, soft shell	34	35
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 75	5 00
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	7 00	7 50
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000		18 00
——Sicily ₱ box		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 75	2 95
Canada	2 85	3 00
Oats	60	
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	79	1 07
Beans, ₱ bbl	15 00	20 00
Hops, ₱ lb	18	35
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	21	22
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	26 00	27 00
Northern		
Louisiana		
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins		
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₱ piece		
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6¾
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 80
Shell Lime	1 75	
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 60	
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	85	1 05
Muscovado		
Refinery, Reboiled		
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5¾
Wrought, German	15	20
——— English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	5 00
Pitch	4 00	
Rosin A No. 1	3 60	4 50
——No. 2	2 50	2 75
——No. 3		
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	40	42½
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 55	1 60
Coal Oil	37	39
——in cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude		80
——Refined	1 00	
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton		
Cotton Seed		40 00
——Meal		
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western		
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb		
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess		32 50
Prime Mess		25 00
Hog, round, ₱ lb		12
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb		18
Do., canvassed	19	21
Sides	13	18
Shoulders	13½	14
Green Shoulders		12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	20	
in kegs	21½	22
Fair, in tierces		17
Butter, Northern	40	47
Western	25	35
Cheese, American	10	22
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 50	3 75
Onions	5 00	5 50
Green Apples	4 00	6 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	3	9
India		10
Carolina		12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	8	10
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 50
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo	1 95	2 00
from warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 10	2 15
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern		
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	13¾	15½
Havana, White	15½	16
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	11½	13
Tobacco, In hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters		
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	60	80
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	35	38
Burry	12	20
Louisiana, Native	25	27½
Texas, ₱ Merino	25	30

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL AID & BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Lapeyre,	W. S. Mount,
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H. Zuberbier,	William McCulloch,
I. N. Marks,	William Creery,
E. F. Schmidt,	T. K. Finlay,
William Cooper,	Anthony Sambola,
W. S. Pike,	Patrick Irwin,
David McClard,	John C. Sinnott,
J. Canfield,	C. Cavaroc,
Gerard Stith,	W. O. Nichols.

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W. S. PIKE,	Vice President.
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L. A. FOURNIER,	Treasurer.

W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, Medical Examiner.
N. C. POLGER, Agent.

Office—120 CARONDELET ST. (Davidson's Row.)

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

15 to 30, inclusive, the sum of	$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of	15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of	20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of	25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy-holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

ALFRED H. PIERSON,
(Successor to Folsom & Pierson,)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
95 and 97 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

Orders for general stocks of goods promptly executed. Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Sugar, Rice and other Country Produce oct17 1y

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COAL.....COAL.....COAL.
OFFICE—138 GRAVIER STREET.
Yards—Corner of Magazine and Girod streets, and corner of Julia and Water streets.
Pittsburg, English Cannel and Anthracite Coal at low rates. oct17 6m

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NO. 164 CANAL STREET,
Directly opposite Christ Church, New Orleans.
DEPOT FOR
KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, AND PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.
Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.
A. E. BLACKMAR, 651 Broadway, New York. oct17 1y

D. J. WASSON,
BUILDER.....BUILDER.
Office—254 Carondelet street.
Carpenters' Works—188 and 190 Delord street.
oct17 1y

J. H. MASSEY,
Formerly of the firm, of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with
McSTEA & VALUE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
98.....Canal Street.....98
will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.
Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
TAKE NOTICE!
If you want CHEAP SOAP, and at the same time the very best of Soap, use
SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
The only genuine Lye in the market. A box of it will make much more Soap than Potash or any bogus Lye.
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Sal Soda,	Caustic Soda,
Porous Alum,	Sul. Acid,
Muriatic Acid,	Nitric Acid,
Ref'd Petroleum,	Ref'd Saponifier,
Chlor. of Calcium,	Salt,
Fluoride, "	Copperas, etc:

aug29 3m

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ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.
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NO. 37 EXCHANGE ALLEY,
Between Customhouse and Canal streets,
je4 1y NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.
The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.
The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.
There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.
Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.
SPECIAL CAUTIONS.
Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.
A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.
It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.
TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300.
PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.
Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.
Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.
No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIversity, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky.
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From the third Monday in September to January 1 ..... $16 00
From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks.. 12 00
From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks. 12 00
INCIDENTAL FEES—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.
Indigent young men can have tuition FREE but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.
Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.
Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named.
For further information address
REV. CHARLES TAYLOR,
july11 12t President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLlege, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.
Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.
OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.
The Fall Session of this well-known Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.
The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.
Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.
Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterlet or spread, and towels and lights.
For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. July25 3m

FRANKLIN SEMINARY.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.
His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.
The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches	$20 00
Higher Branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc	30 00

French, extra.
Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to
B. CLEGG, Principal.
Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18 1 m

THE BRANCH OF THE SOUTHern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is ready to fill orders for the latest revised edition of the Discipline, with the paragraphs relating to Lay Representation.

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" " (Double)	6 50

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july 13 R. J. HARP, Agt.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The following communication has been addressed to Governor Seymour:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Oct. 22, 1868.

Hon. Horatio Seymour:

I see it announced in the papers this morning that you will enter the Presidential canvass in person. I trust this may be so, as the present position of public affairs justifies and demands it.

It is hoped and believed by your friends that all enemies to constitutional government, whether secret or avowed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary and unjust usurpations, together with their wasteful, profligate and corrupt use of the people's treasure, will be signally exposed and rebuked.

The masses of the people should be aroused and warned against the encroachments of despotic power, now ready to enter the citadel of liberty.

I trust that you may speak with an inspired tongue, and that your voice may penetrate every just and patriotic breast throughout the land.

Let the living principles of the violated Constitution be proclaimed and restored, that peace, prosperity and fraternal feeling may return to our divided and oppressed nation.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The New York *Tribune* says of West Virginia, that the Republicans have certainly carried two members of Congress, with a fair prospect for a third; also a good working majority of both branches of the Legislature, thus securing a United States Senator.

The *World* says we have continued assurances that the Democrats have swept the State, electing two out of three Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—On and after October 10 a revolving red light, visible seventeen miles, was to be exhibited on Lucretia Point, northeast coast of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A private San Francisco dispatch says the earthquake loss will not exceed half a million.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Johnson's letter to Ewing concludes:

"It is now our boast that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy forty millions of people have enslaved themselves and exchanged slaveholders for new task masters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Hence the vital issue whether Congress and its arbitrary assumption of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land, whether in time of peace the country should be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army, the one almost as numerous as the other, making the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people; or whether the Constitution, with each and all of its guarantees, shall be sacredly preserved — whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provisions shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labors may be enjoyed by our citizens rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad.

"The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the Federal Constitution shall be observed and maintained in order that our liberties may be preserved, the Union of States restored, that our federal system may be unimpaired, fraternal feeling re-established, that our national strength may be renewed, the expenditures diminished, that taxation may be lightened and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals of the nation. Believing that for the redress of the great wrongs, and the correction of the many abuses under which this country is now laboring, we must look to the American people, and in them is our hope.

"I am, very truly, your friend,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

"To Gen. Thomas Ewing."

TROUBLE WITH THE NEGROES.

TWO KILLED, ONE MORTALLY AND TWO SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

There was a heavy fire yesterday morning, at about two o'clock, in Gretna, during which nearly the whole business portion of the place was burnod down. Messrs. Smith and Williams were among the sufferers. Several coffee houses and dry goods stores were destroyed, and Sergeant Heaster, who was present, estimates that sixteen houses were burned down. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, supposed to be colored.

While the flames were progressing a negro was shot, according to one account, and three or four according to another. The fire originated in a grocery store occupied by Mrs. Brown. The river police, under James McManus, acting sergeant, arrived shortly after the fire commenced. There were no engines present from the city of Algiers. Nine tenements are reported from this source to have been burned.

All accounts represent the utmost distrust as existing between the white and black population, and a general feeling of insecurity. From a gentleman immediately from the scene, we learn that a body of negroes were supposed to be marching on Gretna, and that a police force had been sent across the river by Captain Badger.—*Times, September 24.*

SUMMARY JUSTICE UPON TWO NEGROES.

The feeling of public indignation aroused in Carrollton and its vicinity at the diabolical crime perpetrated upon the child Antoine Cardones, who some days ago was outraged, murdered, placed in a sack, and thrown into the river, culminated on Thursday night in a visitation of summary justice upon the atrocious criminal. Peculiarly touching was the death of this poor girl. A mere child, (only eleven years of age,) sent to "glean in the fields of rice of a neighbor;" a gentle, innocent Ruth, happy in all the unconsciousness of childhood; a sparkling creature, singing, perhaps, at her work, having no fear, dreaming of no harm, and filled with no other thought than that of gathering enough to please the father who had sent her. This was the victim of a crime which has been so quickly punished—the unhappy child who, coming after the "reapers," gleaned only a nameless outrage and a terrible death.

About half-past two o'clock A. M. yesterday the jailor of the prison, Jacob Gerber, was awakened from sleep by some one calling to him to get up, that he had a prisoner for him. As this is an event of frequent occurrence, and mistaking the voice for that of one of the depnty sheriffs, Mr. Gerber unsuspectingly opened the door and asked the question, "Is that you, Gardner?" An affirmative answer was returned, and the party, many of whom had remained concealed, made a rush, in which he was overpowered and immediately carried to a room in which he was confined under guard until their purpose had been accomplished. Mr. Gerber, some four or five minutes after, heard several shots fired, after which he was released; the party, some thirty or forty in number, leaving the building precipitately. Upon his liberty being restored, Mr. Gerber went directly to the cell of Dennis, colored, whom he found lying dead upon the floor, shot through the heart. Another prisoner, Milton, colored, was also found insensible from a bullet wound in the head. So well was this planned that not the least clue has been left to the detection of the parties, Mr. Gerber attesting his inability to recogaize any of them.

About two years ago the negro Dennis stopped a German woman on the Kennerville road, above Camp Parapet, and being armed with a shot gun, compelled her to accompany him to a cane field, where he outraged her person. This was, if we remember correctly, on a Sunday evening. The woman afterward made her way to Carrollton and complained to the sheriff. He assembled a posse that evening, and, if we are not mistaken, arrested the accused that night. The prisoner was brought before the Second Judicial District Court, tried and convicted. So near did he approach the final end that a gallows had already been erected, and he was preparing his soul for another world, when General Sheridan first granted him a reprieve, and subsequently he received a new trial. Having a second time been committed, General Mower ordered him for trial before the Criminal Court of the parish of Orleans, and for this reason Judge Cazabat, who presided at both trials, resigned.—*Times, September 23.*

THE expedition of British troops against the tribes in northwestern India has so far met with slight opposition.

SMALL-POX has made its appearance in Oregon.

RIOTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

We copy from the *Bulletin* an account of the state of affairs in this city on Saturday night last:

Saturday afternoon the people of New Orleans had not yet recovered from the shock of the outrages committed by the negro Radicals by burning Gretna, and the summary punishment inflicted by the people of Jefferson on the negro who raped and murdered a girl eleven years old was calculated to still further widen the breach between the two races and the two political parties, for one is almost exclusively white and the other almost as exclusively black. The air was laden with trouble, and everybody seemed to dread an outbreak of some kind. The negroes were evidently prepared for it and expected it. An old negro man, who is taking care of an unoccupied house near Coliseum square, said, early in the evening: "I am going home; there is going to be a fuss to-night, and I don't want to have anything to do with it."

About half-past nine o'clock the Workingmen were on Poydras street, between Saint Charles and Carondelet, and the Radical procession passed in front of them, down Saint Charles street, yelling like demons.

EXCITEMENT.

The Workingmen filed down Saint Charles street immediately in the rear of the Radical negro clubs. The latter cheered lustily in front of the *Republican* newspaper, and the Workingmen cheered as they passed the Academy of Music. Some of the crowd on the sidewalks, either negroes or whites—we were unable to ascertain—started the cry of riot. The Academy of Music and the Olympic were depleted, and the crowd on Saint Charles street grew dense. Negroes on the sidewalk shouted for Grant and Colfax, and white men for Seymour and Blair.

THE BEGINNING.

The Radical clubs marched out on Levee street, and taking the lower side marched out toward Rampart street. The Democrats took the upper side, marching parallel with the negroes. At Dauphine street the negroes crossed to the upper side of Canal street. Another negro club, that had been marching ahead of the Workingmen, countermarched, thus bringing the two parties face to face. The Seymour Sentinels came marching down Baronne street to Canal. Some frightened individual on the sidewalk, whether black or white we do not know, fired off his pistol, probably accidentally. A negro rushed from the Radical procession toward the Workingmen, shouting, "Let us clean them out!" A lamp exploded with some noise in the Radical ranks, and this seemed to impress the negroes with the idea that the fight had commenced. They commenced firing off their revolvers. The Workingmen kept their ranks but returned the fire, and the negroes threw down their lamps and ran.

KILLED IN THE FIGHT.

It was found after the firing had ceased that three negroes had been killed by pistol shots, and one negro boy had been trampled to death by the Radical procession passing over him.

BRUTALLY MURDERED.

After the fight on Canal street was over, Mr. James Percy Brady was murdered by a negro, who struck him with an ax, making a terrible gash from the left shoulder down into his heart.

KILLED AFTER THE RIOT.

A short time after the riot on Canal street a negro was cut over the head and face either with a hatchet or a large knife, at the corner of Franklin and Poydras streets, and died a short time afterward from the wound. Another negro was cut in the Second District and taken to the Treme station, where he died from his wound.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

About the time of the disturbance on Canal street, a member of the negro Zouave club, as car No. 108 of the Dauphine street line crossed Toulouse street, on Rampart, struck with an ax through one of the windows, severely wounding Mr. J. R. Small, of the firm of Small & Co. There were six passengers in the car at the time, all unarmed. No provocation had been given, and not a word spoken. Mr. John H. Bolton, first sergeant of Company I, First United States Infantry, and Sergeants O. B. Pierce and Frank Godin were among the passengers.

MASSACRE OF WHITE PEOPLE.

Up town comparative quiet had reigned, but after the affair on Canal street the negroes belonging to the Grant and Colfax Club were congregated around their club house on Thalia street, very much excited. Their torches, banners and transparencies were probably left on Canal street, and they were bent on revenge. There were very few white people on the streets in that neighborhood. Mr. Cornelius Sullivan, formerly a member of the Twenty-second Louisiana Regiment; C. S. A., and afterward sergeant of the river police, got out of his bed to go and see about the disturbance on Canal street. He met Mr. J. R. Nelson and a young man named Fay. These three, walking together, went up to a party of four white men standing on the corner of Thalia and Camp streets. Four negroes then crossed from the crowd opposite, drew their revolvers, and without any warning or provocation fired into the crowd of whites. The first ball struck Sullivan in the neck. He walked as far as the corner of Melpomene and Magazine, where he fell and died a few minutes afterward. His widow is left in destitute circumstances, and a subscription list will probably be started by the comrades in arms of her late husband for her benefit.

About the same time Mr. Blakely was stabbed and mortally wounded with a large butcher knife, near the corner of Magazine and Erato streets. A man named Leary was shot through the thigh, and the negroes had full sway in that portion of the city.—Two young men returning home were fired upon by negroes on Carondelet street, near Thalia.

THE NEGROES AS MASTERS.

About midnight the negroes had full possession of Thalia street, and were seen sharpening their knives on the sidewalks. Some advised going into the houses to murder people, but they finally compromised by agreeing to kill all white men on the streets. About one o'clock they gutted a barber shop kept by a colored man, probably for the purpose of arming themselves with razors.

THE MILITARY.

A detachment of United States soldiers, on duty as a patrol, run upon these happy darkies on Thalia street, and made them disperse and go home.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

This sable body was nowhere to be found during the disturbances. All the negro policemen left their beats and left for parts unknown, and a large majority of the negro policemen failed to report for duty last night.

About three o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Sloop arrested a white man and was taking him toward the lock-up, but the prisoner was rescued, probably by the Workingmen, as one of their caps was found afterward at the corner of Saint Mary and Religious streets.

MONDAY NIGHT.—CITIZENS ON PATROL DUTY.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening about six hundred white citizens, all armed, marched to the City Hall in regular order, halted in front, and through their officers tendered their services to Mayor Conway to preserve peace and order in the city, the Metropolitan Police having failed to do so. These men were in earnest; many of them had friends and relatives among the refugees from the parish of Saint Bernard, and they did not want negroes to burn white people's houses and massacre white people as they did in Saint Bernard. The mayor informed them that there was no necessity for any special police force or patrol, as the United States soldiers were guarding the city. General Steedman then stepped out from the mayor's office, and from the City Hall steps addressed the assembly, telling them that Governor Warmoth, unable to preserve order in the State, had offered to surrender all his authority to General Rousseau, but the general had declined. This announcement caused immense cheering.

These Radicals, the speaker said, had sown a whirlwind which they now found themselves incapable of controlling and were ready to surrender their power to the military. But, he said, if this reconstruction government is a failure, let them surrender their authority to the people, from whom all power springs. In conclusion General Steedman asked the assembly to disperse and go home peaceably.

However, speaking having once commenced, the assembly cried out for more, and more speakers appeared. Mayor Conway, Hon. R. N. Ogden and others made some good old-fashioned Democratic remarks, and the people went home satisfied that the safety of the city was in good hands, Uncle Sam's white boys in blue patrolling the streets.

Tennessee Conference Appointments.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.—A. L. P. Green, presiding elder; McKendree Church, Robert A. Young; City mission, W. D. F. Sawrie; Elm street Church, James D. Barbee; Tulip street and North Edgefield, John W. Hanner and W. R. Warren; Hobson's Chapel, Edwin R Shapard; Trinity, Ewing's and Ebenezer, Green P. Jackson; Nashville circuit, Henry D. Hogan; Harpeth circuit, A F. Lawrence, H B. North; Franklin station, R. R. Hargrove; Goodlettsville circuit, B. F. Terrell; John B. McFerrin, secretary Board of Domestic Missions.

LEBANON DISTRICT.—Wellbourn Mooney, presiding elder; Lebanon station, Austin W. Smith; Lebanon circuit, Joseph G. Ray, Joseph O. Blanton; Cairo Bend, George W. Winn; Union circuit, Jasper Nichols; Shady Grove circuit, B. G Ferrell; Mill Creek circuit, J. H. Richardson; Nolensville circuit, L. C. Bryan; Sumner circuit, W. G. Dorris, J. H. Anderson; A. C. Matthews, sup.; Gallatin station, Thos. L. Moody; Goose Creek circuit, J. J. Pittman; David C. Kelley, D. D., president of Corona.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT.—Adam S. Riggs, presiding elder; Murfreesboro station, John P. McFerrin; Stones' River circuit, Thomas H. Davenport; Middleton circuit, U. S. Bates; Unionville circuit, Chas. B. Faris; Shelbyville station, Thos. Maddin; Rich Valley circuit, B. J Gaston; Lynchburg circuit, John H. Gold; Cave Spring circuit, W. P. Owen, James R. McClure, sup.; Petersburg circuit, R. M. Haggard; Cornersville station, Robert R. Jones; D. D. Moore, president Soule Female College.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.—William Burr, presiding elder; Huntsville station, Robert K Brown; Madison circuit, J. J Pitts; Triana circuit, John G. Wilson; New Market circuit, C. C. Mayhew; Vienna circuit, William S. Harwell, J. T. Bartee, sup; Limestone circuit, James L Coleman; Mooresville circuit, H. P Turner, J. M. Grace, sup; Athens station, William M. Green; Elk River circuit, John Sherrell; Elkmont circuit, Paul C. Gaston; Bell and Flint Factory circuit, M. E. Johnstone, W. H. Riggan, sup.; John G. Wilson, president Huntsville Female College; A. F. Driskill, agent American Bible Society in Madison county.

COLUMBIA DIST.—John F. Hughes, presiding older; Columbia station, Robert G. Irvine, R. G. Linn, sup.; Spring Hill station, Isaac Milner; Wesley circuit, Joseph J. Comer; Chappel Hill circuit, Jas. A. Orman, W. Mullins, sup.; Mount Pleasant circuit, William H. Hughes; Duck River circuit, William Doss, A. G. Dinwiddie, W. H. Wilkes, sup.; Lynnville circuit, Joseph H Strayhorn, J. S. Williams, sup; Salem and Pleasant Valley station, D. C. Crook, E. F. Lyons; Santa Fe circuit, Joseph G. Bolton; Lawrenceburg circuit, Dewitt C. Miles; Nebo and Williamsport station, T. W. Wainwright, J. B. Hamilton, sup.; A G. Dinwiddie, president Culleoka Female Institute.

WAVERLY DISTRICT.—R. L. Fagan, presiding elder; Waverly circuit, A. B. Coke; Beaverdam mission, W. P. Warren; Centervillo circuit, William A. Turner; Piney River circuit, F. F. Fagan; Yellow Creek circuit, M. W. Gray, James G. Hinson, sup.; Dover circuit, Jordan Moore; White Oak circuit, Robert P. Gray; Linden circuit, John S. Davis; Wayne circuit, James R Randle; Swan circuit, to be supplied by S. A. Ellis; Tennessee River mission, Henry S. Ledbetter; S. P. Whitten, agent American Bible Society in West Tennessee.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.—R. P. Ransom, presiding elder; Clarksville station, James R. Plummer, A Mizell, sup.; New Providence and South Clarksville, Joseph R. Thompson; Montgomery circuit, Joseph H. Reynolds; Cedar Hill station, I. B. Anderson; Salem, E. T. Hart; Dickson circuit, William D. Cherry; Antioch circuit, J. G. Rice, W. T. Dye, sup.; Asbury circuit, J. W. Cullom, G. W. Brown, sup.; Red River circuit, G. W. Martin, I. T. W. Davis, sup.; Linport circuit, T. J. Duncan, T. J. Neely, sup.; Springfield station, Thos. H. Hinson, S. D. Ogburn, sup; Joseph B. West, president Clarksville Female Academy.

FOUNTAIN HEAD DISTRICT.—William Randle, presiding elder; Fountain Head circuit, G. M. Sanders; Ashland circuit, P. T. Martin; Shiloh circuit, to be supplied by J. H. Campbell; Pleasant Grove circuit, George W. Martin; Summit mission, to be supplied by Joseph Wynns; Lafayette circuit, W. W. Jarad.

LARKINSVILLE DISTRICT.—W. M. Shaw, presiding elder; Larkinsville circuit, W. C. McCoy; Stevenson circuit, to be supplied by J Coxe; Salem circuit, Wm. H. Anthony; Fort Deposit circuit, J. C. Phelps, (supply—J. C. Hunkapillar;) Marshall circuit, John M. Hamar; Coffeetown circuit, Ben. F. Lea; Sand Mountain mission, Reason T. Moore; Point Rock mission, P. G. Jamison.

TUSCUMBIA DISTRICT.—J. W. Whitten, presiding elder; Tuscumbia station, Wm. N. Moore; Courtland and Lagrange circuit, M. L. Whitten, J. S. Davis, sup.; Chickasaw circuit, William McQuinn; Frankfort mission, William Ward; Russell's Valley circuit, Nicholas A. Anthony; Moulton circuit, Henry L. Booth; Decatur station, John H. Nichols; Trinity station, S. L. Orman; Danville circuit, J. S. Marks, J. A Barbee, sup.; Somerville circuit, E F. S. Roberts; Valley station, S. M. Cherry.

FLORENCE DISTRICT.—John B. Stevenson, presiding elder; Florence station, Wickliffe Weakley; Cypress circuit, E. H. Gruhbs, D. M. Booth; Waterloo circuit, W. M. Rippey; Savannah circuit, D. H. Merryman; Pulaski station, Felix R. Hill; Rogersville and Driskill's chapel, Thos. F. Brown; Shoal mission, to be supplied by J. G. Gibson; Richland circuit, W. G. Hensley, A. M. Ezell, C. Laxon, sup; Prospect circuit, James M. Locke, W. W. Graves, sup.; Trinity station, Jno. A. Thomson; West Point mission, to be supplied by C. True; Robert A. Young, D. D., president of Wesleyan University.

CARTHAGE DISTRICT.—J. B. Allison, presiding elder; Carthage circuit, Robt. A. Reagan; Alexander circuit, Jno. C. Putnam; Smithville circuit, W. B Lowry, A. H. Reams, sup.; Woodbury circuit, E. J. Allen, J. A. Walker, sup; Cumberland circuit, to be supplied by D. M. Southard; Sparta station, B. M. Stephens; Sparta circuit, N. B. S. Owings; Cookville mission, Jackson Ford; Livingston circuit, John B. Jordan; Wartrace circuit, M. N. Ford.

MCMINNVILLE DISTRICT.—F. E. Pitts, presiding elder; McMinnville station, G. F Henderson; McMinnville circuit, J. G. Myers; Hickory Creek circuit and Warren mission, R. F. McBride; Manchester station, G. W. Anderson; Manchester circuit, R. P. Gannaway; Bedford circuit, T. B. Marks; Tullahoma circuit, Allen Tribble; Winchester station, A. T. Crawford; Fayetteville station, Wm. Witcher; Fayetteville circuit, M. R. Tucker; Bell Buckle and Wartrace, R W. Bellamy; Hanner Highland College, B. H. Malone, president.

TRANSFERRED.

E. M. Bounds, to Mobile Conference; W. G. Davis, Illinois Conference; T. A. Scrugs, to Illinois Conference; George L. Staley, to Kentucky Conference.

LOCATED.

H. J. Hulsey, F. M. Hickman and Alfred A. Barbee.

DISCONTINUED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

Henry F. Harvey, C. A. C. Jones and Wm. M. Doyle.

SUPERANNUATED.

John A. Jones, T. N. Lankford, John McCurdy, A. J. B. Foster, G. D. Taylor, F. P. Scruggs, J. D. Winn, S. Lassiter, J. W. Tarrant and Golman Green.

Next Conference to be held at Murfreesboro.

ROBERT A. YOUNG,
Secretary Tennessee Conference.

SPAIN.—A letter from Andalusia says:

"Much hostile feeling prevails against the priesthood, who all belong to the fallen party; and it is to their baneful influence over the queen that her present unpopularity is to be chiefly attributed. The 'vicario' here at first refused to give up the keys of the church to allow the bells to be rung, but, being told that if he did not, the doors would be forced, he gave in. At Seville the Jesuits were allowed twenty-four hours to leave the city, and their building has already been confiscated and made into a school for the children of the poor. The Seville revolutionary committee say they will have freedom in education, and that they hope soon to see Spain occupy the place she should fill among civilized nations. At Port St. Mary's, opposite Cadiz, there is a college for young priests; they were all (twenty-four in number) *packed into an open boat and sent adrift*, but they were picked up by a vessel passing."

IN THE GARDEN.

Sommer is dying, slowly dying;
She fades with every passing day;
In the garden alleys she wanders sighing,
And pauses to grieve at the sad decay.

The flowers that came with the spring' first swallow,
When March crept timidly over the hill,
And slept at noon in the sunny hollow—
The snowdrop, the crocus, the daffodil,

The lily white for an angel to carry,
The violet faint for its spirit-breath,
The passion flower, and the fleeting, airy
Anemone—all have been struck by death.

Autumn the leaves is staining and strewing,
And spreading a vail o'er the landscape rare;
The glory and gladness of sommer are going,
And a feeling of sadness is in the air.

The purple hibiscus is shriveled and withered,
The liquid iolis its furry tongue;
The burning pomegranates are ripe to be gathered;
The grilli their last farewell have sung.

The fading oleander is showing
Its last rose clusters over the wall,
And the tubes of the trumpet flower are strewing
The gravel walks as they loosen and fall;

The crocketed spire of the hollyhock towers
For the sighing breeze to rock and swing;
On its top is the last of its bell-like flowers,
For the wandering bee its knell to ring.

In their earthen vases the lemons yellow,
The sun-drunk grapes grow lucent and thin,
The pears on the sunny espalier mellow,
And the fat figs swell in their purple skin;

The petals have dropped from the spicy carnation,
But the heartless dahlia, formal and proud,
Like a worldly lady of lofty station,
Loveless stares at the humble crowd.

And the sunflower, too, looks boldly around her;
While the belladonna, so wickedly fair,
Shorn of the purple flowers that crowned her,
Is telling her Borgian beads in despair.

See! by the fountain that softly bubbles,
Spilling its rain in the lichened vase,
Summer pauses!—her tender troubles
Shadowing over her pensive face.

The lizard stops on its brim to listen,
The butterfly wavers dreamily near,
And the dragon flies in their green mail glisten
And watch her, as pausing she drops a tear—

Not as she stood in her August perfection!
Not as she looked in the freshness of June!
But gazing around with a tender dejection,
And a weary face like the morning moon.

The breeze through the leafy garden quivers,
Dying away with a sigh and a moan;
A shade o'er the darkening fountain quivers,
And summer, ghost-like, hath vanished and gone.

Canada Christian Advocate.

A Glance at the Interior of Catholic Educational Institutes.

FROM THE GERMAN, BY REV. J. B. A. AHRENS.

Some few weeks ago Baron Dupin declared, in open session of the French Senate, that since the beginning of this century the number of Protestants had been reduced from one million five hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand. Do not these figures furnish a subject for weighty thought and consideration? It may be that there were various causes contributing to bring about this reduction; but the following is, after all, the main one:

In France, Italy and Austria* it has become a custom among the influential and wealthy Protestants to send their children to the college of the Jesuites and the ladies *du sacre cœur*. It is now in the nunneries *du sacre cœur* that a catechism of a certain M. Gaume has been introduced—a book which, for the convenience of different classes, has been published in three different editions, and which has the pope's special sanction and recommendation. We have before us a copy of the middle-size edition. In the third part of the same, embracing the history of the church from the Lord's ascension to our time, we find, in the forty-seventh chapter, the following:

"PRESERVATION AND EXTENSION OF CHRISTIANITY.—CONTEST BETWEEN CATHOLICISM AND PROTESTANTISM IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

"Question. How was the war against the church carried on in the sixteenth century?

"Answer: The war of the sixteenth century was exceedingly formidable, and was carried on by Luther, Macchiavell, Calvin, Zwingli and Henry VIII.

"Question. Who was Macchiavell?

"Answer. He was a Florentine lawyer, educated by the Greeks, spending his talents and means in the propagation of heathen principles. All he said and did was revolutionary.

"Question. Who was Luther?

"Answer. Luther was a German monk of the Augustine order, broke three vows, fell from the faith, married a nun, and declaimed against the church.

"Question. What did Luther write before he was condemned?

"Answer. Before he was anathematized he addressed the pope, stating that he would implicitly abide by his decision, receiving the same as an oracle of God.

"Question. What did Luther do after receiving the woeful sentence?

"Answer. He abused Leo X. and all Catholic bishops and doctors of divinity, declaring that he was wiser and more learned than all mankind beside. He continued to preach schism, and after having lived a life of scandal and revelry, he died after his return from a nightly debauch.

"Question. Who was Zwingli?

"Answer. He was a priest in Maria-Einsiedeln, Switzerland.—He preached the errors of Luther in Zurich, allowed the grossest crimes, married publicly, and was finally killed in a battle.

"Question. Who was Calvin?

"Answer. Calvin was a divine of Noyon, though he never attained to the office of priest. He received Luther's errors, added his own, settled in Genf, Switzerland, where he burned Michael Servet, who had dared to oppose him, and at last died of a filthy and loathsome bodily ailment.

"Question. Who was Henry VIII?

"Answer. He was King of England. Being governed by his sinful passions, he demanded of the pope to grant him a divorce from his lawful wife. When this was refused he declared against Catholicism, and embraced and advocated the common heresy.

"Question. Whence is Protestantism?

"Answer. Protestantism is a resuscitation of heathenism. 'I have laid the egg,' said Erasmus, one of the leaders of the heresy; 'Luther hatched it out.' All the so-called reformers were modified Gentiles.

"Question. Is Protestantism, as it was introduced by Luther, Calvin and Zwingli, the true religion?

"Answer. It is not the true religion—aye, it is no religion at all—from the following considerations:

"1. It was introduced by four great lascivious free-thinkers or rationalists.

"2. Heathen principles are its basis.

"3. It permits you to believe whatever you will, and to do whatever you believe.

"4. It has created immeasurable misery.

"Question. What may we conclude from all this?

"Answer. We may conclude that it is our duty to pray for those who are so unfortunate as to adhere to Protestantism, and to abhor the preachers and books advocating the same."

The above speaks for itself. It excites our great surprise that there are any Protestant parents who send their offspring to Catholic institutions of education.

*Does not the same suicidal custom prevail in America?

Sickness should teach us what a vain thing the world is, what a vile thing sin is, what a poor thing man is, and what a precious thing an interest in Christ is.

Sorrows gather around great souls as storms do around mountains; but, like them, they break the storm and purify the air of the plain beneath them.

Remember, Jesus *for us* is all our righteousness before a holy God, and Jesus *in us* is all our strength in an ungodly world.—*McCheyne.*

A noble anger at wrong makes all softer feelings warmer, as a warm climate adds strength to poisons and spices.

Be deaf to the quarrelsome, blind to the scorner, and dumb to those who are mischievously inquisitive.

Religion is as necessary to reason as reason is to religion.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. Benjamin Franklin Perry, of the Montgomery Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, was born in Talbot county, Georgia, February 13, 1836. During his early childhood his father, Simeon Perry, moved to Auburn, Alabama, where he was raised and received the rudiments of his education. As the community was eminently moral and religious, and his father's family actively and prominently connected with the Methodist church, he had influences thrown around him, in early life, well calculated to develop into activity his higher moral faculties. His subsequent life showed the seed fell in good ground. Not one seems to have been lost.

In the main his boyhood was moral—even religious to a certain extent—in its tone and character. Quite early, at a camp meeting where his father had a tent, he made a profession of religion and connected himself with the church. He never left her communion, though at one time, yielding to youthful feelings and to the influence of irreligious associates, he nearly forgot his vows, and was very far gone into the chilly mists of the backslider's unhappy condition. A kind parental admonition brought him back and restored him to himself and the church again.

In January, 1853, he entered Emory College, Georgia, and in the fall of that year was greatly blessed during one of those periodical revivals of religion which God is pleased to bestow on the students of that institution, in answer to the faithful efforts and earnest prayers of those who have it in charge. Bishop Pierce was president at the time, and his preaching and influence seem to have taken complete control of young Perry's heart and mind. Powerfully impressed by the exalted Christian bearing of his president, and the vast usefulness of his life, and also by the fervid and cheerful piety of the entire faculty, he resolved to profit by their teachings, and, as far as he could, imitate their examples in the future of his religious life. Being in the happiest spiritual mood, and in daily association with the best models of Christian and ministerial excellence, it is not surprising that his thoughts, and even desires, were directed to the ministry of the word. Doubtless God has many methods of making known to his servants his will in this regard. But he did not act with undue precipitation. While ardent, his was not a hasty nature. The ministry was a hallowed calling, and its responsibilities and labors of the heaviest character. Hence he could but pause and think. Calmly he weighed the whole matter. Life was before him, and he saw,

"Along the extended plain,
Joy after joy successive rise."

The social position of his family and friends, and the means at his command, assured him of those supports the world thinks necessary to give a young man a promising and vigorous start in life. He knew he might enter the race for worldly distinction, honor and wealth, abreast with any of his contemporaries; and he could reasonably cherish the hope of being with the first at the goal. It is not strange that he had thirstings in that direction.

But the ministry of the word, the embassage of Jesus Christ, in spite of all his efforts to the contrary, would form the chief picture in the future of his life. He well understood its responsibilities and crosses. Especially was the Methodist ministry, in some of its most uninviting and laborious forms, familiar to him. He had been reared in a new country, and the pioneers of the church, who laid its foundations so broad and so well, were frequently at his father's house. Though impressed with their cheerfulness, and often amused and instructed with their never-ending narratives of travel, and striking and ludicrous adventure, yet he could not shut his eyes to their painful toil and days of darkness. To him their compensations seemed but few and trivial in this world.

But still he could settle on no plan outside of the ministry. Consulting with his friends, and praying and meditating much, he finally determined on his course. Then, as he said to me, a burden great and heavy was lifted from his shoulders. After this his college life flowed as a river fed by perennial fountains, ever full, smooth and placid. His studies and manner of life were now directed to the greatest possible preparation for his noble work.

In July, 1855, he graduated, sharing the first honor of his class. About the same time he was licensed to preach by the quarterly conference of Oxford station. Well may those brethren feel thankful for that day's work.

At the suggestion of Bishop Pierce he determined to go to Texas. But when he returned home from college some of his friends tried to influence him to enter the Alabama Conference, then swelling with rapid flow to those vast proportions which made it in many respects the first Conference in the connection. His invariable reply was: "Bishop Pierce thinks the work in Texas needs me. My mind is made up. I will not disappoint him."

Accordingly, in 1856, he took work in the Texas Conference, being in his twentieth year, and was appointed to Plantersville circuit—very large and important. During this year he had one of those troubles and exercises of the mind which frequently fall to the lot of young ministers, and sometimes lead to their loss to the church. Being far from home, and the sympathies and supports to which he had ever been accustomed, and often cast down by discouraging appearances, his resolution began to waver as to the propriety of a longer continuance in the ministry. In addition to all this, the world around him was rushing on with eager haste to wealth, luxury and ease. The boundless prairies, stretching out on every side, but represented the means at hand for temporal success. Confused and almost maddened by conflicting motions, distressed by isolation and loneliness, and hannted by the spirit of irresolution, he sought his presiding elder, and tendered his credentials, stating he could and would preach no more. This was the most critical hour of his life. The slightest misstep would then have been fatal, perhaps, forever. Fortunately his official superior met him with the most respectful consideration, and treated him with the tenderest sympathy and kindness. For one time, at least, the right man was in the right place, and the venerable office, which it is the custom of some to esteem very lightly in these days, was the instrument in God's hands of saving this valuable minister to the church. Speaking with gentle and encouraging words, and deferring to his overtaxed feelings, he declined receiving the papers at the time, and adroitly managed to have him preach at the next hour's service. The interview took place at a camp meeting. His soul was baptized anew and fired once more for the blessed work. "Sir," said he to me, when telling the incident, "from that day till now the idea has never been entertained for a moment of leaving the ministry of the Gospel." He cherished to his dying hour a sweet memory of that devoted servant of the church, by whose prudence and kindness he was rescued from his gloom and perplexities. Oh, that the old knew always how to act with the young! How many lights would continue to burn that are extinguished almost with the lighting!

In 1857 he filled Anderson station, the center of a very wealthy and intelligent population. He was at San Antonio in 1858. On the fifteenth of December of that year he married Miss Margaret Gaither McLester, of Oxford, Georgia, a niece and ward of Dr. Henry Gaither. It proved to be a most happy and blessed union. Nobly did his devoted and affectionate wife, in every subsequent trial, sustain her part. She was "a helpmeet for him." During 1859 and 1860 he was at Chappel Hill, and in 1861 filled the Austin station. Thus, it appears that although he was one of the youngest men and members of his Conference, he filled many of the most important charges in it. Few young men have surpassed him in this respect.

The war was now in full progress. Feeling that the soldier in the field needed the Gospel and pastoral oversight and sympathy, and desiring to do what he could, consistently with his ministerial character, for his struggling country, he determined to join the army, either as chaplain or missionary. Bringing his family to Alabama, and placing them under the protection of his relatives, he joined the thirty-seventh Alabama regiment, as chaplain—Colonel (now President) Dowdell, of Auburn College, commanding.—With that regiment he spent the eventful years of 1862 and 1863, sharing all its hardships during the memorable siege of Vicksburg, and working efficiently in the hospitals and at the bedside of the sick soldier. Having resigned his chaplaincy, he was appointed, in 1864, missionary to Johnston's army. In 1865 he was transferred to the Montgomery Conference, and stationed at Lowndesboro', where he continued till his death. Two years he was in charge of the Female Institute there, during one of which he also filled the station.

The present year he devoted himself exclusively to the work of the ministry. This was his loved employ. Owing to heavy labors and an unusually oppressive season, his health began to decline about the first of June. For a time he refused to rest, though it was evident to his friends he was overtaxing his strength. Finally, about the last of July, his physical powers gave way so completely that he was compelled to desist from labor. His last sermon was on the Atonement.

He came to Auburn to die, amid the associations and friends of his youth, and in the bosom of his father's family. Rapidly dropsy of the chest was developed, and it was evident his end was nigh. He, however, bore up manfully against the disease, doing and submitting to all he could to prolong his life and recover his health. He desired to live for his family and the church.

I had the melancholy pleasure of communing with him during his last days on earth. A few days before he died, on my return from an appointment, I found a message requesting me to see him at my earliest convenience. Without delay I went to his room, and as I entered was impressed that the victor over the grave and the terrors of death lay before me. Stretching out his hand, he said: "I have sent for you to receive my last messages to my brethren of the Conference." He was perfectly calm and composed, yet exultant and triumphant.

Alluding to the immediate past of his religious life, he spoke of his last sermon on the Atonement, and of his having recently read the third volume of Stevens' History of Methodism, and of the feelings of positive exultation he experienced as he perused the graphic accounts in that wonderful book of the peaceful and triumphant deaths of the early Wesleyan preachers. Said he: "My brother, so full was I of the idea of the efficacy and completeness of the atonement made for us, that I felt I could throw myself on it—go to the judgment and challenge the justice of God to save me."

There was nothing vain or presumptuous in this last expression. It was uttered in all the meekness and humility, and yet triumph, of the most unlimited faith.

Subsequently, alone with him, I had a very protracted interview, in which, after referring to his temporal matters, all of which were satisfactorily arranged, he spoke very freely of his beloved wife and three little children, and of the church, the ministry and the Conference, giving expression to the tenderest regard for all. Said I to him: "Brother Perry, tell me what word shall I use when I tell the brethren how you died?" Pausing a moment, with emphasis he said: "Triumph." He gave me private messages for several of the brethren all of which showed his interest in them, and deep concern for the church. From this time till his death not a shadow passed over his spiritual sky. Slowly he sunk, retaining every mental faculty perfect to the last moment.

Finally, September 22, just as the sun with gorgeous splendor was gilding the East, his pure ransomed spirit took its flight. It seemed fitting there should be light when he died. We all wept, but there was joy in our weeping. We thought of Jesus, and of his getting up from the grave, and of the resurrection morning, and were comforted.

On the occasion of his funeral the community manifested their appreciation of his worth and attachment to his memory. They justly feel proud of him as one from among themselves. Nearly all the town followed him to the grave, where he was buried with Masonic honors, his funeral having been preached by President Dowdell.

Thus has passed from amongst us one of the most polished and gifted intellects, one of the purest spirits and ablest preachers in our Conference. Rapidly was he marching to the front rank, though he had been with us but a short time.

Scholarly in his habits, manly in his bearing, gentle in his manners, thorough in his investigation of any subject, and, above all, devoted to his work, he was indeed a polished shaft, fit for the Master's use. Wielding a facile pen, ever and anon the periodical press was made the vehicle of his thoughts to mankind. No one of cultivation or taste could fail to be amused and instructed by his writings. Sprightly in his diction, and happy and easy in expression, he was eminently popular as a writer. The readers of the *Southern Christian Advocate* have not forgotten "Leaves from the Diary of a Chaplain," written during the siege of Vicksburg, which appeared in that paper a few years ago. And during the early part of the present year the New Orleans Christian Advocate was enlivened by communications from his pen, giving "A Chat About Conference." The easy flow and quiet humor of those letters, together with their gentle criticisms of men and things, and the racy manner in which he disclosed all the inner workings of the Conference, and discovered the hidden springs by which the machinery was moved, will ever be remembered, along with his name, by the patrons of that paper. To some it seems strange he died so soon. The house was just built when it was torn down. The soldier was scarcely armed when he was called from the battle. But God's ways are not man's ways, neither are his thoughts our thoughts; and "Life is not measured by days and weeks and years. He lives longest who thinks the most, feels the noblest and acts the best."

M. S. Andrews.

Texas Christian Advocate please copy.

The *Christian Instructor* says: "On the return of the anniversary of his marriage, a short time since, his highness, the Maharajah Dhuleep, presented to the Rev. Dr. Lansing his annual gift for the mission of the United Presbyterian church in Egypt, amounting, as usual, to one thousand pounds."

The Roman Catholics claim over one hundred thousand converts in Tonquin. The influence of France prevents a general persecution. The apostolic vicar confirmed over four thousand last year, in a tour of five months among the two southern provinces.

Nevada is a city of churches now. Six different denominations hold services every Sunday, and nine or ten different religions are represented.

Vice stings us even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.—*Colton.*

The easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good heart in it.

The tanneries in Solano county, California, are doing a very brisk business.

If you carry the cross cheerfully, it will carry you safely.—*Thomas A. Kempis.*

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

ST. LANDRY PARISH, LA., October 5, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I have seen in several papers advertisements of "Tableau: musical and dramatical entertainment for the special benefit of the—church." I approve of the benevolent design of these entertainments, but the plan is defective, and I therefore suggest an improvement. I propose that some enterprising persons or company establish, in every place where the institution is needed, an "Evangelic Theater," to be under the direction of the patronizing churches, and for their special pleasure and profit. The advantages we expect to derive from this enterprise are manifold, but I will note only six:

1. It will make the church popular.

2. It will furnish employment for many persons now idle.

3. It will develop the talents of our young people.

4. It will enable us to import trained actors from the schools of Paris, on the principle that "the end justifies the means."

5. Drawing our patronage from the world as well as the church, we can soon monopolize the advantages.

6. The profits accruing will soon replenish our depleted treasury.

Then our dilapidated churches and colleges will, Phenix-like, rise from their ashes and glitter in the sunshine, and the rusty wheels of progress begin to roll. Sir, this is an important consideration. You know that it has ever been a difficult matter for the church to carry on her benevolent, educational and religious enterprises for the want of means. Prior to the war our men of means invested their money mainly in negroes to raise cotton, to get money to buy more negroes to raise more cotton, to get more money to buy more negroes, etc. While the thing was revolving our agents tried to get some for church improvement, and by dint of argument and eloquence did get a little. But in some places we tried the theatrical plan in a small way to amuse and bate the whales; but we could not catch them with flies. The negro business, however, proved a sad failure, as well as our dramatic device. During the war the plan was tried in the interest of patriotism, with a prospect of rich revenue. The soldiers were on the battle-field fighting. Some of their families were starving, while other patriots were busy playing Shakspeare and dancing to raise money to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, heal the sick, and grease the wheels of war. But the plan failed again, and the Lost Cause is written. I must confess that this looks ominous through the spectacles of pious old people and the patriotic shades of '76. But, sir, we live in an age of improvement. Progress is the watchword of our times. Old things and old people are passing away. Peace to their ashes. Why, sir, only a short time ago our (?) Legislature adopted the lottery institution, and placed it under the shield and seal of our State.—Gambling is now legitimate. Now what right have fogies to complain if the church will take the theater business in hand and make a good thing of that? $10,000 per annum is no bad thing.

Respectfully, P. BRULEE.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT MEETING

MR. EDITOR: The Tuscaloosa district meeting, held at New Providence church, Brush Creek circuit, closed a pleasant and harmonious session on Saturday, September 26. The great interests of the church within the district were examined into and discussed by the goodly number of representatives in attendance, and all present seemed to realize the profitableness, no less than the pleasantness, of these annual meetings. Our venerable and beloved Bishop Andrew presided on the occasion with his accustomed dignity.

The usual business was transacted, the particulars of which have so much in common with the transactions of similar meetings, and have been so often reported in your columns, that a repetition would be uninteresting to your readers. There was, however, one subject discussed with more than usual interest, viz: "The condition and relations of the colored people." A decided change has come over the thinking men, both in and out of the church. At first, as the colored people manifested such eagerness to set up for themselves in church matters, our people were disposed to let them go. The developments of the last few years have shown that they are by no means capable of taking care of themselves, but are practicing superstitious rites and ceremonies which, if unchecked, will result in the worst sort of heathenism. Their own preachers are too ignorant to guide them into the way of truth and righteousness, and as a matter of policy, not to say of Christian duty, we should endeavor to regain our control over these people, and extend to them all the facilities of former years for hearing the Gospel from the lips of those who are competent to teach the important truths of revelation. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are bound, under the authority of the great Shepherd, to preach the Gospel to the colored people—an obligation enforced not only from the relations of a common humanity and a common redemption, but from their former and present relations to us, from which our ministers are better prepared to serve them than strangers.

Resolved, That so far as they will consent to do so, they should be kept under the care of the regular pastors of the church, and the same qualifications should be required of pastors to serve them as of those serving the church generally; and that we recommend trustees, whenever the colored people will accept of it, to make provision for their worship in the regular ministrations of our pastors.

The Southern University, the Summerfield Male and Female Institutes, and the Tuscaloosa Female College, being within the bounds of this district, received a due share of attention. It was unanimously

Resolved, That the district educate one young man at the Southern University, paying his necessary expenses.

This was a move in the right direction, and should be followed up by every district in the Conference. Now that the price of boarding at the University has been so greatly reduced, and no tuition fees are charged such young men, the expense is small, and can easily be met.

The Committee on Local Preachers, of whom quite a number were present, recommended that local ministers be required to pursue a course of study similar, but not quite so extensive as that required of itinerant ministers. The report says: "If ministerial courtesy is to be extended to them (local preachers) by the itinerancy, it is not unreasonable to expect of them such a course as will qualify them for the discharge of so important a service."

The Committee on Church Literature urge the circulation of our church papers, and the meeting pledged itself to increased efforts in this direction, which, it is devoutly to be wished, will not end in promises.

N. T. Lupton, F. F. Hemphill, M. D. Cannon and Rev. John Du Bois were elected delegates to the Annual Conference, and R. B. Allen, J. W. McConnel, B. Travis and J. H. Y. Webb alternates.

The good people of the neighborhood entertained the meeting handsomely, furnishing that generous Christian hospitality which country people know so well how to dispense.

N. T. LUPTON, Secretary.

A GREAT step is gained when a child has learned that there is no necessary connection between liking a thing and doing it.

THERE goodness is like the glow-worm—it shines most when no eyes, except those of heaven, are upon it. *Anon.*

LIFE IN GERMANY.

BY REV. DR. STEVENS.

SMOKING AND BEER-DRINKING.

I have spoken of the recreative habits of the Germans, their almost daily visit to their "Bier Gartens" for music, social reunions, smoking and beer-drinking. The high general health of the people doubtless arises, to a considerable degree, from this out-door relaxation from the habitual drudgery of their lives, for they are sturdy, though slow workers, while they do work, especially their studious men, who form a class unequaled, in number and labor, in any other country. I have promised to say something more about these self-indulgent habits, particularly their beer-drinking and smoking.

These may be said to be universal habits; for, though there can be found individual exceptions, there are too few to affect the question of the effect of beer and tobacco on the national health. Here, again, is one of those problems of which I have spoken. These Germans are among the most robust people on the earth. They appear more so here than in America, for you receive, usually, the lowest classes, worn out by excessive work and poor living. The middle and higher classes have a stouter physique than the same classes in England. They have the English robustness, without the English plethora. And yet their drinking and smoking appear, to us Americans at least, altogether excessive. It is incredible what quantities of beer they swallow daily. Four pints a day I should suppose to be about the minimum; ten twenty, or more, are not at all uncommon. They insist that beer is always "Gut;" they give it to their children; in the "Gartens" you see mothers put the glass to the lips of their infants, and the little Teutons seem to take to it by hereditary instinct. Smoking is also excessive, as well as general. The boys begin it at twelve or fifteen years of age, and puff away, with apparently no bad consequences, till they are octogenarians.

Our American notions on these habits are so rigorous that, of course, my curiosity was excited to inquire among the people themselves respecting their effects. I found that the suspicion of any serious detriment from them seemed inconceivable. When making such inquiries, accompanied by three or four of my own lean, lank, nervous countrymen, (as was often the case,) these drinking-Teutons would give us, from amidst their clouds of smoke, a grim, argumentative glance, as if tacitly saying: "Compare yourselves with us, and then make your inference."

Dr. Hurst and myself "instituted" a somewhat systematic course of inquiry on the subject, throughout our pretty extensive travels together, and the answer was one and the same everywhere. Peasants and artisans, merchants and scholars, nearly all had a good word for the "weed" and the "hop." In returning from the Hartz mountains, I stopped half a day at Quedlinburg, to see the memorials of Klopstock and Ritter, natives of the quaint old town. While waiting an hour at the depot restaurant for the cars, some six or eight venerable men dropped in, one after another, and took their seats, as if by habit, at a particular table. They were "fathers" of the city—one of them a clergyman—most of them above seventy, and none under sixty years old. A finer group of hale old men I never saw. It was their custom to meet there about sunset. They were soon all emptying their glasses, and lighting their cigars or long pipes. Here, I thought, was a good opportunity for my usual inquiries. Taking a seat with them, and asking a few questions about the town, with the intimation that I was a traveling American, I was instantly received, as it were, into their very hearts—for, since our war, there is no higher recommendation of a traveler in Germany than the announcement that he is an American. All these veterans entered warmly into the discussion about beer and tobacco. My doubts were looked upon as entirely foreign, American, and were excused solely on that ground. I ventured to be particularly inquisitive on the subject. They had been smokers from their early boyhood; they smoked whenever they "felt like it," which was usually about "all the time," except when eating or in church; some of them began before breakfast; most of them stopped only as they went to their chambers to sleep; some kept their pipes by their bedside, to puff a little if they should wake in the night. One of them admitted that tobacco might be injurious to very young boys—all admitted the truism that excessive use of it must be bad, as with everything else; but on what is excessive use of it they could give no opinion. They had about the same notions respecting beer; the oldest, however, thought that four glasses (pints) a day is a "moderate" and expedient quantum, though ten are harmless. I know not but the medical men of the country can show statistics against these popular ideas; but they show no concern for the public health on the subject. They themselves are generally hearty drinkers and brave smokers. The old German savans and professors (with some occasional exceptions) are inveterate smokers. A German's library or studio is, *par excellence*, a "smoking room." But the "liberty of smoking" is sacred almost everywhere—in parlors, dining rooms, cars, ecclesiastical synods, etc. I was under the care of a physician in Heidelberg, who, besides his purely medical prescription, directed me to smoke three cigars a day and drink four glasses of beer—a cigar after each meal, two glasses of beer in the morning and two in the afternoon. He is a learned man, up to all the latest science of his profession, having studied not only in Germany, but in London and Paris. I argued the matter with him from our standpoint, but in vain. I tried the beer some time, but have felt better since I gave it up; still I will not deny that it may have done me good. Being an old smoker, the cigars were not altogether an unacceptable medicament; but I had good reason to doubt them. I reduced the three to three halves a day, and at last to one, and am certainly none the worse for my abstinence.

What particularly surprises an American here is the fact that, with all this drinking, smoking, and congregating in public resorts, he seldom or never sees drunkenness, or any other indecorum. In America (especially among our Irish) or in England, these quiet, social scenes would usually end in a general "blow out." I have seen but two or three men "the worse for drink" in all my German travels. In the northern cities, where they get "Hollands" and "Cognac," there is frequent drunkenness, but the opinion of intelligent Germans, in the interior and south, is that beer and wine have saved the populace from more intoxicating liquors. A physician in the heart of Germany remarked to me that the faculty knew alcoholic diseases only from books, cases seldom or never occurring among their people. After hearing, on a Sunday morning, the celebrated preacher and poet, Gerock, I saw him the same afternoon, as I was passing a Bier Garten, seated at a little table, enjoying himself with his friends. He is one of the best "evangelicals," but the Germans have their own notions of Sunday, especially Sunday afternoons. I spoke to him on the old question. "Stick to the beer," said he; "it is gut; but the northern drinks, the gin and brandy, etc., they are poisons." Gerock is himself a splendid specimen of physique, tall, erect, vigorous, with rosy complexion, and no sign of his age, except his white flowing locks.

I am writing you a very "gossiping" letter and of set purpose, for it was in this "gossiping" way that I made my German observations on these matters, and it was the only reliable way of making them. Still it would not be safe to leave the subject in this vague state. Let me summarize these views, then, more distinctly, in conclusion.

First: The Germans are the most beer-drinking and tobacco-smoking people on the earth. There can be no question about this point.

Second: There is no appreciably bad aggregate effect from these habits on the health and morals of the people. Mark that I do not say no individual bad effect, but aggregate, or general. I allude to the physical and moral condition of the Germans, as a race, with these habits, compared with other nations having different habits. These Germans are, I reaffirm, the healthiest and most honest people in Europe, whatever may be our abstract theories of tobacco and beer. If you include in the word "morals" the more spiritual affections of personal religion, (of the general absence of which, in Germany, I have heretofore spoken,) then you will, so far, need to qualify my affirmation; for it may be that their habits have something to do with that.

Third: While it is fair that these concessions should be made as simple matters of fact, it should not be inferred that similar national habits would be expedient with us or any other people. The Germans have peculiar "idiosyncrasies," as the doctors say; and then the difference of climate is really incredible. German chemists who have been in America say that chemical processes, bleaching, even broad-making, etc., show peculiarities in our atmosphere. To a traveler from Germany, walking up Broadway, most of the people look like invalids just escaped from hospitals. Our atmosphere, if not by its direct effect, yet by the nervous, restless habits it begets, withers us to the core. How these German self-indulgent habits would affect us, physically, physiologists should be able to decide for us. I only know one thing on the subject—that, with all our whisky-drinking, oyster-eating habits, we are the most sickly and most morbidly wretched people I have seen on the globe. The German habit of mingling rest with labor, and of spending part of each day in the open air, we could well imitate. The beer-drinking is a mere incident, and could be dispensed with. But more on this subject hereafter.—*Methodist.*

VIRGINIA MOTHERS.

At the Alumni dinner, at the Virginia Military Institute, on the fourth of July, when the toast, "Woman—Mother," etc., was given, long and continued calls for Colonel Skeen, of Covington, brought him to his feet. After keeping the table in a roar of laughter for some minutes, he paused, and raising himself up to the full stature of his manhood, he said:

But soberly speaking, Mr. President—(laughter)—"Mother!" Ah, the magic music of that word—a name which seems to have been born of nature and baptized of God. (Cheers.) Among the first pronounced by the lips of laughing innocence, and among the last trembling from the lips of a dying God—"Behold thy mother!" (Sensation.) Only three words, but they were enough; for the evangelist records, "from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home." There is, as your own heart, Mr. President, attests, a majesty, a grandeur, a goodness hanging round and about a Virginia mother—(cheers)—which proclaims her every inch a woman. (Loud cheers.) None such comes down upon the tide of Homer's or Virgil's songs; none such appears upon the pages of Xenophon or Plutarch, and none such is found among the bright creations of Shakspeare, Dryden, Milton and Byron. Pardon me, then, Mr. President, if I make no classic allusion, no historic reference, no poetic quotations, in response to the noble sentiment you have been pleased to propose, in honor of Virginia mothers. (Cheers.) With the memories which survive "war's troubled night," creation's bright and beautiful might spring into existence, as Minerva, from the brain of poet and orator; but God alone could create mothers such as you and I have known, and loved, and honored, and worshiped, for the last seven years in the "Old Dominion." (Loud and prolonged cheers.) In the kindness and goodness of his providence, he did create for us mothers worthy to adorn the homes of Virginia gentlemen in this world, and the palaces of angels in the world to come—(cheers)—and nobly has she fulfilled the object of her creation upon earth, and still more gloriously will she fulfill it in heaven. (Cheers.) It was meet—having given her the form and comeliness of angels—that he should have made his prophets and apostles, poets and orators, that by the description of those who hung around the cross of him—of the Virgin-mother, we might have a description of those who clung around the "cross" of the virgin-mother of "States and statesmen." (Cheers.) I present to you, therefore, Mr. President, the oracles of your mother's faith, that from lips touched with sacred fire you may have a full response to the sentiments proposed, and a description of the mothers who smiled and cheered to the field, and ministered through the "shock, the shout, the groan of war," to the wants of the soldiers of the "Cross of the South," as woman-mothers did to their Lord—who clung to it when the fanatics of the North brought "three corners of a world in arms," as the Mary's clung to the cross when Jerusalem was deserted of her population, and Calvary throbbed with the beating of ten thousand hearts crying, "crucify him;" and who, when the poor soldier (whose only offence was defending his altar and hearth, and the mothers who bore him) was butchered, and went down to glory's grave "early in the morning, while it was yet dark," came "weeping to his tomb," and wrote his epitaph with her tears. (Sensation.) And who yet rising, annually, from the ashes of her homestead, goes to the green mound which marks his resting place, and wreathes with everlasting flowers—. (Cheers preventing the completion of the sentence.) Well, Mr. President, it is now over three long years since our great mother, Virginia, went back into the arms of Uncle Sam, and carried all her children with her; and yet, down to this hour, not only are all her constitutional rights denied her, but the negro is attempted to be made the political superior of her sons and social equal of her daughters. All I have to say, however, to the makers of Virginia, on this anniversary of American Independence, at an hour when every charge made in our father's declaration against George III. might be hurled with tenfold more truthfulness against the tyrants at Washington, is—"Woman, behold thy son." And to sons born of such mothers—"Behold thy mothers." It is enough. (Voices—"It is.") It is; I know it is. For if there is anything about which we are solemnly determined, it is that before the mongrels shall—in violation of the laws of God, the Constitution of Virginia, and the Constitution of the United States—make the negro the social equal of our mothers and the political superiors of ourselves, we'll "cross over the river and rest under the shadow of the trees" with Stonewall Jackson, and there behold what is denied to us upon earth—that Union of equality which makes the brightness, the gladness, the glory and the music of heaven, and without which equality there can be no union of Anglo-Saxons upon earth. (Long and continued applause.)

CHURCH MEETING.

At the close of divine service in the Saint Francis street Methodist church, Mobile, on Sunday evening, October 11, 1868, the members of the church and congregation were requested, as per previous notice, to tarry for a short time.

Dr. Neely having retired from the church, Allen H. Ryland, Esq., was called to the chair, and T. J. Carver appointed secretary. The meeting being organized, Dr. R. E. Watkins offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after having been read by the secretary, were, on motion, submitted by the chairman to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved pastor, Dr. Neely, has announced to his church and congregation that, in the opinion of his physician, his health, which has been somewhat impaired ever since he was attacked by yellow fever last year, would be improved by a change of latitude, and that, in accordance with this advice, he intends, at the meeting of the Mobile Conference next December, to ask the presiding bishop to relieve him from his present field of labor; and

WHEREAS, In view of this purpose, the probability is that the pleasant and profitable relations which for three years have existed between us will be dissolved in a few weeks; therefore

Resolved, That we desire to express to Dr. Neely our affection for him as a gentleman, our confidence in him as a Christian, and our gratitude to him as a watchful shepherd, a tender and sympathizing friend, and a wise and faithful teacher in the school of salvation.

Resolved, That we recognise the divine blessing upon his labors in the fact that during his pastorate over us one hundred and sixteen members have been added to his church; that the Sabbath school, under his encouragement and the devotion of its officers and teachers, has been quadrupled; that a large organ has been placed in the church, and various repairs and improvements made upon our church building, amounting in all to at least $10,000, which his energy, and influence, and popularity with his congregation and with the community, have aided the financial officers of the church to raise.

Resolved, That should the bishop grant his request, we beg to assure him that he will bear with him our highest esteem for him as a Christian gentleman and minister, and our earnest prayers for his health and success in the field to which he may be appointed.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the papers of the city and in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

After the adoption of the above, the following resolution, offered and read by Mr. G. J. L. Cavelero, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as Dr. Neely's health has been impaired in the service of this church and congregation, and is now very greatly improved, we, his church and congregation, who have enjoyed his pulpit ministrations for the past three years with profit and edification, earnestly desire him to withhold from the bishop his announced intention of asking to be relieved from this charge for the next Conference year, and that he leave the whole matter of his return to an expression of our wishes and the decision of the presiding bishop.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. H. RYLAND, Chairman.
T. J. CARVER, Secretary.

HE is well constituted who grieves not for what he has not, and rejoices for what he has.

LET us go always beyond the duties marked out, and keep within the pleasures permitted.

HE who fears not death will start at no shadows.

A JUST man hateth the evil, but not evil-doers.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

TO AGENTS.

Please register the letter and *send the money forward.* We are receiving subscribers daily, with "I have the money and will keep it until I see you at Conference." Please do not keep it, but send it forward. We do not wish to advance money for subscribers. They are many; a little to each one is a large sum to us. If our agents wish us to send the paper forward, they will please send the money.

TO THE LOUISIANA PREACHERS.

All the traveling preachers who come by this way to Conference will be franked from this point to New Iberia. We are indebted to Captain Segur, president of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and to Messrs. Price, Hine & Tupper, owners of the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company, for this very liberal arrangement. Preachers will call, upon their arrival, at No. 112 Camp street for free tickets. We have more than once experienced the liberality of these lines of travel, and have received favors from them which were conferred in a manner as pleasant as they were substantially valuable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. J. G. Angell, dentist, No. 109 Carondelet street. The Dr. is also Professor of Operative Dental Surgery in the New Orleans Dental College. We heard a gentleman of truth say that it was a positive luxury to have a tooth pulled by the Dr. So much for the skill of the Dr. and the effect of nitrous oxide gas.

THE COUNTRY REVIVING.

The cotton crop will bring a good price. It has cost less than any crop since the war. The people, by its proceeds, by the bankrupt law, and by their inability to get credit, will soon be quite out of debt, with may be money in hand—so that the darkest time has probably passed. We trust that relief, long wished for, will immediately appear to many of our preachers and stewards.

NOTICE.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE SESSION.

Will the presiding elders please forward to me the names of both the preachers and lay delegates of their districts *who expect to be present* at the Louisiana Conference, to be held on the sixteenth of December next, in New Iberia?

Respectfully,

A. E. GOODWYN.

BOSTON PEACE-MAKERS.

Louisiana is now in the midst of the "reconstruction" of Radical "peace-makers."—In every parish of the State men, women and children are in dread of midnight arson and murder. Armed bands of negroes are threatening the population, and in some places women have been violated, houses burned, citizens shot down, and children murdered. Our readers are referred to the news from Gretna, St. Bernard, Carrollton and this city, in this week's, and to the items from Shreveport, Bossier and St. Mary, in last week's ADVOCATE.

It is a serious question how far the religious part of the governing majority of the Radicals of the North approve of this state of affairs; whether we have yet sufficiently arrived at a fair and full realization of their ideal of "peace;" whether, when they urge the defeat of conservatism in order to avoid "war," they mean to maintain the South, as at present "reconstructed."

The *Advocate of Peace*, published by the American Peace Society of Boston, may be taken as at least a fair exponent of the mildest form of the moro religious part of the Radicals. The first article of its last number is headed "Chronic Rebellion," and breathes in this wise:

"In season, then, let us look the evil full in the face. It is not a mush-room of a night to be brushed away in the morning, but a principle of slow, stealthy growth, that may in time expand and ripen into a political Upas, fatal to our very existence as a nation. The germ of it all is found in the slavocracy, which first attempted to nullify such laws as they disliked, then claimed the right to withdraw at will from the government they had sworn to support, and finally drew the sword in open rebellion. After fighting us more than four years through six hundred battles, sacrificing on both sides nearly a million lives, and some ten thousand millions of property, they submitted, from sheer necessity, to the government they had so desperately sought to overthrow. In the men themselves we see little proof of any real change. Indeed, they profess none, but scout the idea of having done anything intrinsically wrong. In spirit, principle and aspiration, they even boast themselves rebels still, and gladly would, if they could, try their hand again at the same game of blood. Can we trust such conversion?"

This, coming from the organ of a society supposed to be advanced in the charities beyond the prevailing spirit of the times, suggests a doubt if the word "peace" has not acquired some new meaning since the war. Or, it may be that this bimonthly has survived both the war and the original purpose of its publication. This is not impossible. And yet its burden mainly seems to be peace: "The Cause of Peace in France—The peace movement in France is full of interest;" "International Forgiveness;" "Pre-eminence of Moral Power—In times past those men have sunk out of influence who have represented violence and passion"—(*Henry Ward Beecher;*) "The Peace Reform Advancing—The advocates of peace have cause of gratulation in a survey of the most enlightened portions of the world at this period;" "Favorable Omens—We can not now dwell on any of these," etc., etc. These are the millennial themes of this vehicle of Boston peace. Its "peace" is in the distance—in France. At home it breathes fire and war. "Peace," in Boston, means the control of all the public and private property in Northern and Southern States; the collecting and appropriating five hundred millions of dollars annually; the establishment of negro equality in the North, and negro supremacy in the South. It means a "game of blood," of rapine, of lust, of arson; the entire overthrow of the Constitution by the vote of the black man, the possession of the government, and the annihilation of every right, inalienable or acquired, of Southern men and Southern States. This is "peace"—the quiet of death, of ashes, of—"Warsaw."

Hordes of infuriate beings, led on by these Boston "peace-makers," are now pressing like wolves upon the farm-houses of the peaceable people of Louisiana. Women and children are flying from their homes to the towns and cities for protection. The streets of New Orleans have to be patrolled by private citizens in order to keep back gangs of negroes from indiscriminate murder and arson, who have been incited to their present conduct by the counsels of men who profess to be wholly in the interest of loyalty and "peace!"—"The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart. * * * But thou, O God, shalt bring them down into the pit of destruction; bloody and deceitful men shall not live out half their days."

This professed misconception of the real attitude of the South, which calls the self-defense of the present hour "chronic rebellion," deceives no one. By this time the masses of Northern people have come to understand that these Garrisons, Greeleys and John Browns are the real murderers of the peace. And they expect every white man in the South to defend himself and his family, to the last drop of his blood, against the horrors of negro supremacy. Let the world hear, understand and record it, that four millions of slaves were freed by the sword, and now by the same sword it is attempted to place these emancipated Africans over seven millions of white men! "Shall we have peace?"

THE REV. THOMAS H. STOCKTON, D. D., of the Methodist Protestant Church, died in Philadelphia, on the seventh of October, after a protracted and painful illness. He was for a long time chaplain to Congress. He was among the greatest of preachers—our country has never produced a greater. His manner was faultless, for it conveyed to the eye of the hearer a full expression of his weighty message. He was capable of holding the attention of the largest assembly breathless, while in periods polished and strong he declared the riches of the Gospel. His popular power was not greater than his spiritual. It was the singleness of his aim, the goodness of his heart, the greatness of his faith, that entered into those marvelous sentences of rhythm and harmony which made him the Demosthenes of the American pulpit. He could repeat a single sentence with the utmost deliberation, or a single idea with the slightest variation, again and again, with an ever-increasing effect, merely by the force of his manner. It seemed to the hearer as if he were listening to a man who would be in his grave, possibly, before another Sabbath; for his form was tall and thin, and his face and eyes and finger had a sepulchral expression that greatly enlisted the sympathy of the audience. His imagination was great in its lift and sustained the boldest flights. We heard him pray in the House of Representatives during the session of 1860. At that time Congress was full of the elements of civil war—every member in a rage. Fifty at a time rose and shouted: "Mr. Speaker," until it seemed a Bedlam let loose. Sitting in the gallery, just before twelve o'clock, we saw the chaplain come in from the door next the Speaker, and thought this is no place for worship, with other such general reflections upon the mere mockery that usually passes for prayer on public political occasions. The House was called to order, and Mr. Stockton arose and prayed a prayer remarkable for its fervor. It was not an utterance of cold petition or formal thanks, but the gush of a heart charged with spirit and life; the name of Christ and of God were invoked as if the place was holy ground. And the man of God kept on until it was most manifest that he was in earnest, and that he expected to be heard and answered right there. In one second after he concluded the place became an upper Pandemonium.

Mr. Stockton was a graceful, entertaining writer, and a very laborious man. We have always regretted that he spent so much of his precious strength in trying to realize views which, it seems to us, were full one hundred years in advance of the religious world in which he lived; because that world needed all the available power of such a man for its immediate wants. It is a great satisfaction to have known and to have heard him. He had many seals to his ministry, and we doubt not hundreds who were brought to the Saviour through his preaching already greet him on the further shore.

THIS CITY.

We give much space this week to city news. During the last five or six days white citizens have been on the defense against the simultaneous and, we doubt not, concerted violence of negro clubs. The fires in Gretna; the murder and arson in St. Bernard, and the indiscriminate attack and murder of white persons in Camp and Thalia streets, at points a mile distant from any excitement, and who were merely passing in the neighborhood of the negro club-rooms, establish the fact of a pre-concerted outbreak, just in advance of the third of November, for political effect. Everything was arranged favorably for this. The control of the State was given by Congress into the hands of a few white men and a Legislature packed with negroes. They placed the Governor in complete possession of the police of the city, by taking it out of the hands of the Council and mayor, and giving it to a Board of Police Commissioners. The board appointed *over six hundred negroes on the police*, so that the negroes had it all their own way under the guidance of a man who, more than any other in the State, has organized the negro in declared opposition to the white man—Governor Warmoth. By him, and others like him, they have been heated and told that all land and houses, and the control of the State, belonged rightfully to themselves—"was it not all produced by their muscles," etc. Meanwhile, the temporizing policy of our people was mistaken by the negroes for an acquiescence in these agrarian doctrines, and they soon came to despise the quiet forbearance which, for peace-sake, endured all species of insult. So that, putting those things together, the negro was at last brought to attempt some part of the murderous programme which philanthropic fanatics have long since marked out for him in the South. The difficulty was the usual one—that the negro, when started, could not be stopped by the men who started him. It ended in the determined stand of all white men against these monsters and their ignorant dupes, who were ready to commit murder in order to carry an election. The negro police force has been disbanded, the police of the city is again assumed by the Council, Major General J. B. Steedman is appointed its chief, and is to be backed up by General Rousseau; and the youthful Governor sinks into his appropriate insignificance.

The following proclamation appeared on Wednesday evening, to the great relief of our citizens:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF LOUISIANA,
(States of Louisiana and Arkansas,)
New Orleans, La., Oct. 28, 1868.

To the People of New Orleans, La.:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have received instructions from the authorities at Washington to take such action as may be necessary to preserve peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of citizens.

As the city is quiet to-day, I think it a proper time to make the above announcement, and to call upon the law-abiding citizens to aid me hereafter in carrying out these instructions, and to that end they are earnestly requested to refrain from assembling in large bodies on the streets, to avoid exciting conversation and other causes of irritation and excitement, and to pursue their ordinary avocations as usual.

The police force of the city has been reorganized, and inefficient members have been dropped from the rolls, and others appointed in their places, and General J. B. Steedman appointed chief of police *pro tem.*, by the Board of Police Commissioners. General Steedman and his police force will be supported by the military, and assurances are given alike to the peaceful and the lawless, that everything at my command, and to the utmost of my ability, will be used in the endeavor to obey these instructions.

For the present, political processions and patrolling the streets by armed men, are prohibited.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
By't Major Gen. U. S. A., Comd'g Dep't.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INVASION OF THE CRIMEA, its Origin and an Account of its Progress down to the death of Lord Raglan. By Alexander William Kinglake. Volume two. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868. 12mo., pp. 632.

This elaborate work is accompanied with everything necessary to enable the *military* reader to realize the vast movements of that celebrated conflict between the Russian and the Englishman. But to the ordinary reader the passages are, some of them, of intense power.

One reads with bated breath the account of the celebrated and fatal light cavalry charge under Lord Cardigan. The death of Nolan, while riding full in the front, by the fragment of a shell, which killed him instantly—the "unearthly" cry—the dead man, with lifted arm, still sitting firm in the saddle—the horse, now unguided, turning back, making his way entirely through the interval of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons—all this is described with a vividness which impresses a life-long picture upon the mind of the reader

The publishers will do us a favor by sending us the *first* volume.—For sale by George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

We have received from Mr. A. Eyrich, successor to Bleloch & Co., bookseller and stationer, 130 Canal street:

A BOOK ABOUT BOYS. By A. R. Hope, author of "A Book About Dominies." Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1868. 12mo.

This is an English work; not *for* boys, but *of* them. It is a very sprightly work, full of good sense, and written in the style of one thoroughly conversant with boy-nature. It is strange to read a treatise on "boys," as if they were a distinct species of the genus *homo*. The author takes the side of the boys against the world, and, we think, will effect more than if the same points had been thrown into the form of fiction.

Also from A. Eyrich, 130 Canal street:

LITTLE WOMEN. By Laura M. Alcott. Boston: Roberts & Brothers. Pp. 336.

A very pleasant story book for the young.

THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF EDUCATION, demonstrated by an analysis of the temperaments, and of phrenological facts in connection with mental phenomena, and the office of the Holy Spirit in the process of the mind, in a series of letters to the Department of Public Instruction in the city of New York. Second edition. By John Hecker. A. S. Barnes & Co., 1868. 8vo., pp. 227.

This treats of the "spiritual group of faculties" in a man's head, and how to get at a true apostolical succession by selecting those who have an "organic predominance" of these faculties. O me! what is this world to pass through before we all get to the millennium! The only man in the city capable, probably, of understanding this book we have sent for—to take it away.

We have received, through Messrs. Stevens & Seymour, 96 and 98 Common street, the following new publications:

A RUN THROUGH EUROPE. By Erastus C. Benedict. Third edition. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William street. 1868. Pp. 551, 12mo.

This book pretends to be only a recital of things seen—by an excellent observer and his wife. And they have, indeed, picked up a surprising amount of facts and items which lie just a little way outside of the ordinary traveler's path. Evidently two pair of eyes are better than one. The style is transparent, flowing easily, and with sprightly variation. The author expresses his opinion very fully upon the characters and things which are passing before him in the panorama of travel, and with much good sense. We read page after page with fresh interest.

FOURTEEN WEEKS' COURSE IN DESCRIPTIVE ASTRONOMY. By J. Dorman Steele, A. M., principal of Elmira Free Academy. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William street. 1868. Pp. 312, 12mo.

This book appears opportunely. Its object is to inspire youth with an admiration for this noble science. The author has collected from larger and more elaborate works the most important results and discoveries in astronomy, and brought the whole within the comprehension of the young reader. Illustrations, diagrams and maps greatly simplify and aid his method of imparting knowledge.

For sale by Stevens & Seymour, 96 and 98 Common street, New Orleans.

THE INDEPENDENT FOURTH READER. By J. Madison Watson, author of National Readers, Spellers and Primers, etc., etc. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William street. 1868. 12mo., pp. 240.

Some forty pages are devoted to "practical elocution," the rest of it to "select readings." These "readings" are from H. W. Beecher, Bayard Taylor, Hawthorne, John G. Saxe, H. W. Longfellow, John Pierpont, W. C. Bryant, N. P. Willis and Fanny Fern. To these are added readings from Dickens, Charles Kingsley, Shenstone, Wordsworth and Mrs Hemans. This is the fourth of a series of "Readers" called *National*, by the same author. For sale by Messrs. Stevens & Seymour, 96 and 98 Common street, New Orleans.

PERSONAL.

Dr. McAnally having resigned his position as editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, is engaged in his pastorate of Carondelet and Columbia, Illinois. He was seventeen years editor of the St. Louis *Advocate*. Few men have done as much hard work during the same period. He was sufficiently cautious and bold in the expression of his views, kept up with the events of the times, and through evil report and good nobly maintained the fortunes of the Southern Methodist Church in the Northwest, against "a sea of troubles." We suppose that his health was the only good reason he had for quitting a post which he filled with so much credit.

We clip the following from the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*:

C. N. D. Campbell, D. D., on last Sabbath, entered on his pastorate at Centenary church. We deeply sympathize with the doctor. He has, since his appointment to this charge, suffered the severest loss a man can suffer—the loss of a good wife. May God bless him and his motherless ones. Let all pray for them.

Rev. G. H. Clinton, appointed to First Church, has not yet arrived, but is expected soon, and his congregation have improved the time most thoroughly and tastefully to renovate and refurnish the church house, both inside and out.

We are sorry to see such men leave the Southwest. They will do good work in the pulpit and in every other part of the minister's calling, no matter where appointed. They might have commanded, and did, the best appointments in the Mobile and Mississippi Conferences. The prayers and love of thousands go with them.

NEGRO RIOT IN ST. BERNARD.

ARSON AND MURDER.

Sunday evening the "Bumble Bees" Democratic Club of the parish of Saint Bernard assembled near the village of Terre-aux-Boeufs for a banner presentation. They were joined by the Constitution Club of Saint Bernard and the Infantes de Seymour of New Orleans. From the statement of Dr. Frederick Knapp, corroborated with other accounts, it appears that during the time the procession was on the move, one of the young men belonging to the city became embroiled with a negro. The rencounter resulted in the negro shooting at the young man, the pistol, however, missing its aim. The young man instantly drew his pistol and returned the fire, killing the negro where he stood.

Considerable excitement ensued, and after some little time had elapsed, a member of the Metropolitan Police attempted to summon a *posse comitatus* for the purpose of making arrests. While thus engaged he was shot and killed, by whom it was not known.

In the evening the negroes began to assemble and became very threatening and noisy, but seemingly without any definite purpose in view. They announced that they would have revenge for the death of one of their number, in some way. Between ten and eleven o'clock their plans seem to have been matured, and they marched

off to a body toward the house of Mr. Pablo Felicn, a baker, who, besides having the reputation of being a fearless, outspoken enemy of the Radical carpet baggers in the parish, was reported as having, at all times, large amounts of money in his establishment.

The attack was made upon the house in force, the white citizens who had gathered about being utterly powerless to prevent it, the negroes outnumbering them twenty to one. The black fiends made quick work of it, murdering Mr. Felicn, his son, eighteen years old, and his sister-in-law. The latter escaped, shot through the head, but died this morning from injuries received. Mrs. Felicn, the wife, escaped by a miracle, carrying a child in her arms. The negroes, after completely sacking the house, set it on fire, the flames consuming, it is said, the remains of Mr. Felicn. Some accounts had it that their bodies were found subsequently out in the back yard. In conclusion Dr. Knapp states that as he came up, yesterday morning, he met a company of United States infantry on their march down to the scene of the disturbance from Jackson Barracks. He found the negroes between his plantation and the city at work, as usual, in the fields, and not much excited by the events which had transpired over night below them.

The families in the neighborhood became alarmed, and the city was filled yesterday with refugees from St. Bernard, men, women and children fleeing for their lives. A large number came during the night in vehicles or on foot, and the steamers Waloon and T. P. May came up yesterday morning crowded with refugees. Mr. Felix Gonzalez, who left Terre-aux-Boufs Sunday night, stopped at the United States Barracks at four o'clock yesterday morning, and the officer in command, Lieutenant Hood, sent a company of infantry down to the scene of the disturbances. The excitement in the lower portion of the city yesterday morning was intense, many of the refugees being friends and relations of some of the residents. The Wide Awake club was preparing to go down by steamers, but it being ascertained that General Rousseau had ordered two companies of infantry down, under command of Captain DeRousseau, the Wide Awakes remained in the city, but prepared at any time to co-operate with the troops.

In the evening everything was again comparatively quiet. The United States troops were supposed to have quiet possession of the parish, but it is impossible as yet to gather any authentic account of the damage done by the negroes or the number killed on either side.—*Bulletin, September 27.*

General Rousseau, the Governor and the War Department.

On Monday last Governor Warmoth addressed an official communication to General Rousseau, asking the latter to assume the duty of preserving order in this city and the surrounding parishes. General Rousseau forwarded the communication to General Schofield. Below will be found General Rousseau's telegram, and also the reply of the Secretary of War:

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct 26, 1868.

Brevet Major General Schofield, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have just received the following official communication (which I believe to be true) from the Governor of Louisiana, and ask for instructions in the premises.

Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau, Commanding Department of Louisiana:

GENERAL: The evidence is conclusive that the civil authorities in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard are unable to preserve order, and protect the lives and property of the people. The act of Congress prohibiting the organization of militia in this State, strips me of all power to sustain them in the discharge of their duties, and I am compelled to appeal to you to take charge of the peace of these parishes, and use your forces to that end.

If you respond favorably to my request I will at once order the sheriffs and police forces to report to you for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Brev. Maj. Gen. Com. Dep't of Louisiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Oct. 26, 1868.

Brevet Major Gen. L. H. Rousseau, Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans:

Your dispatch of the 26th, forwarding a message from the Governor of Louisiana, and asking instructions, has been received. You are authorized and expected to take such action as may be necessary to preserve peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of citizens.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of interments in New Orleans reported last week by the sextons of the various cemeteries to Dr. G. W Dirmeyer, secretary of the Board of Health, is 108, of which 61 were males, 44 females, and 3 not stated; 78 were whites, 16 blacks, 10 mulattoes, and 4 not classified; 57 were children under 10 years, 1 between 10 and 15, 5 between 15 and 20, 9 between 20 and 30, 12 between 30 and 40, 6 between 40 and 50, 4 between 50 and 60, 9 between 60 and 70, 2 between 70 and 80, 1 between 80 and 90, and 2 whose ages were not reported.

THE wheat crop in California amounts to twenty millions of bushels—an enormous yield.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. J. C. Keener, in the Carondelet street church, on the 28th instant, Mr. FERRIS HATHORNE to Miss BETTIE NEELLY, both of this city.

On the twenty-fourth of September, at San Augustine, Texas, by the Rev. D. Shindler, Mr. CHARLES K. SWEET to Miss ELIZA WEST LOVELL. [We wish our young friends great joy.—EDITOR.]

On the thirteenth instant, in Yazoo county, Mississippi, by the Rev. John W. Jones, Mr. W. G. N. STRICKLAND to Miss MARY COLLINS.

On the first of October, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. McFerrin, the Rev. W. E. DOTY, of the Louisiana Conference, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Dr. J. W. Nelson, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

OBITUARIES.

JOHN J. LAMAR died at his residence, in Madison county, Mississippi, August 28 1868.

He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for many years, about one half of which time he had been a steward of the church. At the time of his death he was a steward on Madisonville circuit. He was interested in the institutions of the church, and was always ready to work where it was thought best for him to do so. He was the friend of the preachers, and felt it to be a great privilege to have them visit and stay with him.

Madisonville circuit has lost heavily in its members this year. Yet God has not left us. The workmen die, but still the work goes on! Thank God, others have come in to do their duty also.

H. H. M.

Mrs. MARGARET STEWART was a native of North Carolina, reared in East Tennessee, where she married and became the mother of seven children, and was left a widow about forty six years ago. With her trust in God, she toiled to raise her children for God, and had the satisfaction of seeing them all in the church years ago. All but two of them preceded her to the glory land. She was a quiet, firm, simple, devoted, spiritual Christian—an old-style Methodist. She had been in the church more than fifty years.

She was born March 25, 1790, and died in Madison county, Mississippi, at the residence of her son, Rev. Dr. George W. Stewart, October 18, 1868.

Many of the preachers in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas can call up pleasant hours spent in the family with this sainted mother. What a legacy to have such a mother! H. H. M.

WILLIAM BRYANT, son of Rev. Henry P. Lewis, of the Mississippi Conference, and Rebecca A. Lewis, was born in Warren county, Mississippi, May 24, 1862, and died in Covington county, Mississippi, September 26, 1868, aged six years, five months and two days. Willie was a bright and cheerful child in health, a patient sufferer in sickness, and now a shining angel in heaven. He who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," has taken him to his own arms. Well, let him go, sorrowing parents. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." "The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away; but the word of the Lord endureth forever." "Comfort one another with these words."

W. B. LEWIS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

BLACK HAWK, October 11, 1868.

The following resolutions were passed at the fourth quarterly conference of Black Hawk circuit, Mississippi Conference:

Whereas, It has pleased almighty God, in his wise providence, to call our beloved brother, SAMUEL GALESPIE, from among us by death:

Resolved, That we do hereby express our estimation of his able counsels in our quarterly conference, and of his laborious and efficient services as steward of the circuit, and that we greatly deplore our loss in his death.

Resolved, That we do further express our sorrow at the loss of his godly life and pious example from among us.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family, and also that a copy be forwarded to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

J. M. PUGH, P. E.
S. F. OWEN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

OCTOBER 11, 1868.

The members of the Montgomery Conference, bearing in mind the cordial invitation extended to them and their families by the church at Greenville, will confer a favor by informing me immediately for whom, other than themselves, they desire homes provided during the session.

Members, on their arrival, will report at the Methodist church. Local preachers who will be in attendance for ordination will please give me timely notice.

CHAS. A. KING, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the second of December; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

WILLIAM E. MAHEY.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

NOTICE.—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mississippi Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the 18th of November; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

GEO. H. CLINTON.

Lake Providence Dist., La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Carroll ct., at Bell's Chapel	Oct.	3, 4
Delhi and Floyd, at Midway		10, 11
Winnsboro ct., at Magnolia		17, 18
Ion ct., at Little Creek		24, 25
Jefferson ct., at Oak Ridge		31
Bastrop circuit, at Wright's Chapel	Nov.	7, 8
Bastrop station		14, 15

W. G. MCGAUGHEY, P. E.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pattersonville	Oct.	28, 29
Franklin		30, 31
Opelousas	Nov.	21, 22
Washington		23, 24
P. Brulee and Mallet		25, 26
New Iberia	Dec.	5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas from November 19 to 20. All the itinerant and local preachers in the district, together with the official members of the several charges, are requested to be present. A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

N. Orleans Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

German churches, Crap st.	Sept.	27
German Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street		25
N. Orleans circuit, at Algiers	Oct.	4
Quarterly Conference for do		3
At 112 Camp street, at 6 P. M.		
Jefferson City		11
Moreau street		18
Felicity street		25
Thibodeaux, at Houma	Nov.	1
Carondelet street		8
Baton Rouge		14, 15
Plaquemine		22

J. O. KEENER, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept.	19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville		26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct.	3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion		10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama		17, 18
Vernon Circuit		24, 25
Minden Circuit		31
	Nov.	1
Bossier Circuit		7, 8
Sparta Circuit		14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit		21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Sept.	12, 13
North Carroll, at Black Creek		19, 20
Carrollton, at Eden		26, 27
Sunflower, at McNutt	Oct.	3, 4
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk		10, 11
Durant, at Wesley Chapel		17, 18
Richland, at Richland		24, 25
Mt. Olivet, at Mt. Olivet		31
	Nov.	1
Yazoo circuit, at Mt. Carmel		7, 8
Yazoo city station		14, 15

J. M. PUGH, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept.	19, 20
Perryville	Oct.	3, 4
Summerfield		10, 11
Tuscaloosa		17, 18
Havana		24, 25
Green		31
	Nov.	1
Eutaw		7, 8
Forkland		14, 15
Brush Creek		18, 19
Greensboro		21, 22
Marion		28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept.	5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnston station		12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Union Church		19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard		26, 27
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct.	3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst		10, 11
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Rehobath		17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda		24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov.	14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley circuit, at Blue Springs	Sept.	19, 20
Arbacoochie, at Bethlehem		26, 27
Chandler Springs, at Cold Water C. G	Oct.	3, 4
Lineville circuit, at New Prospect		10, 11
Pinkneyville circuit, at Harmony		17, 18
Dadeville circuit, at Sardis		24, 25
Lafayette circuit, at Emory Chapel		31
	Nov.	1
Wedowee mission, at Green's Chapel		4, 5
Fredonia circuit		7, 8
Montevallo circuit, at Highland		14, 15
Isabella mission		18, 19
Montevallo station		21, 22

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept.	12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica		19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac		26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct.	3, 4
Amite, at Adams'		10, 11
Liberty, at Salem		17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton		24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre		31
	Nov.	1
Jackson, at Jackson		7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston		15, 16
Natchez		15, 16

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel	Oct.	17, 18
Pleasant Hill, at Bethel		24, 25
Natchitoches	Nov.	1
Shreveport		7, 8
Mooringsport, at Pleasant Hill		11, 12
Greenwood, at Greenwood		14, 15
Keachie, at Belle Bower		21, 22
Springville, at Unity		28, 29
Anacoco, at Holly Grove	Dec.	5, 6

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Mobile District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Whistler	Oct.	3, 4
Eastern Shore and F. River		10, 11
Citronelle		17, 18
Pascagoula and Ocean Spr'gs, at Salem Camp Ground		24, 25
Bay Shore		31
	Nov.	1
Cottage Hill		7, 8

Timely notice will be given for the remaining appointments.

THOS. W. DORMAN, P. E.

Brookhaven (Col.) Dist., Miss. Conf'e.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Sweetwater	Sept.	6
Bayou Pierre Ct., at Gallatin		12, 13
Brookhaven circuit, at Brookhaven		19, 20
Scotland circuit, at Pleasant Valley		26, 27
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	Oct.	3, 4
Liberty circuit, at Liberty		10, 11
Summit circuit, at Summit		17, 18
Summit, at Sweetwater	Nov.	1
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst		7, 8
Hazlehurst, at Galatin		14, 15
By Rev. J. D. Cudd:		
Long Creek circuit, at Bear Creek	Oct.	31
	Nov.	1
Chrystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	Oct.	10, 11
By Rev. Geo. Armstrong:		
Fayette Ct., at Mt. Carmel		— —
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove		— —

JOHN B. BOWEN, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson	Aug.	29, 30
District meeting at Fayette	Sept.	17, 20
Warren		26, 27
Cayuga	Oct.	3, 4
Rocky Spring		10, 11
Fayette		31
	Nov.	1
Vicksburg		7, 8
North Warren		14, 15

H. G. JONES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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oct31 1y

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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

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REMEDY FOR WORMS

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And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over Forty Years, and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

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Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

"B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge."

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WANTED.—BOOK AGENTS TO sell the "LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.," by John S. C. Abbott. First class canvassers, wielding a new and very attractive work, with no competition, should secure territory at once.

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She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker. sep5

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A limited quantity of the THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered to investors, for the present, at

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NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

will be completed by July next, when an immense through business will undoubtedly follow. More than *Twelve Hundred Miles* of the distance between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean are already traversed by the locomotive; and it is probable that three hundred miles additional will be completed during the current year. The future of this Line, therefore, is unusually promising.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company

receives from the United States Government about ten millions of acres of

THE PUBLIC LANDS,

situated along the line of their Road; also a Subsidy Loan of UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. BONDS, averaging $35,000 per mile, as fast as the sections of twenty miles are completed.—They have received, in addition, important grants from the State and cities of California, worth more than $3,000,000 *in Gold*. The proceeds of these Lands, Bonds, Capital Stock, Subscriptions, Subventions and Net Earnings are invested in the enterprise, to which is added the amount realized from First Mortgage Bonds. These latter have

THE FIRST LIEN UPON THE WHOLE PROPERTY,

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oct17 1tr

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

For the Advocate.

MY BABY.

O beautiful rose-leaf,
Close folded to rest
To slumber, like dew-fall,
On mother's warm breast!

O sunbeam, swift fallen,
From hallest skies,
Still radiant and tender,
God's smile in thine eyes!

O happiest blessing
In benison given,
First-born of my bosom,
My blossom of heaven!

O tenderest flutter
Of snowy-soft hands,
Small nestling fingers—
Yet strongest of bands—

That hide in sweet resting
My bosom within.
My baby, my darling,
My child without sin. E.

THE GLOW-WORM.

A FABLE.

When the night had spread its darkest shade,
And e'en the stars no light conveyed,
A little ant of humble gait
Was plodding homeward somewhat late;
Rejoiced was she to keep in sight
A splendid glow-worm's useful light,
Which, like a lantern clear, bestowed
Its service o'er her rugged road,

Passing along with footstep firm,
She thus addressed the glittering worm:
"A blessing, neighbor, on your light,
I kindly thank you for't: Good-night."
"What!" said the vain though gifted thing,
"Do you employ the light I bring?
If so, I'll keep it out of view;
I do not shine for such as you."
It proudly then its light withdrew.

A traveler, as he journeyed by,
Had seen with pleased and curious eye
The beauteous lustre now put out;
But, left in darkness and in doubt,
Unconsciously he stepped aside,
And crushed the glow-worm in its pride.

MORAL.

God, in his wise and bounteous love,
Has given us talents to improve,
And they who hide the precious store
May do much harm, but suffer more.

Children's Hour.

For the Advocate.

An Old West of Scotland Story.

FROM A SCOTCH SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOK.

A few years ago one of the most popular characters in the west of Scotland was Dr. ——, the physician. He was a universal favorite. The extent of his knowledge, his professional skill and strict integrity, procured for him the respect of all who knew him, while the never-failing good humor, the suavity of manners and great conversational powers by which he was characterized, made him the delight of every society into which he was introduced. I wish that the summing up of his character might stop here; but truth obliges me to add that the doctor, like other men, was not perfect. Unhappily his sentiments as to religion bordered closely upon what is termed materialism. He had no belief in a state of existence beyond the present life. This gentleman was the subject of an occurrence which I am going to relate to you, and which is one of the most extraordinary in real life that has probably ever been heard of. Upon the truth of this story you may place the greatest reliance, as there are many individuals living in Glasgow at this day who were personally and intimately acquainted with the doctor, and who can corroborate my account in every particular.

One day Dr. —— was dining with a party of friends and was observed to be unusually reserved. His customary vivacity was displaced by a settled gloom, and instead of the anecdotical reminiscences with which he was wont to furnish his friends with amusement, his conversation was made up of broken and incoherent sentences. It was evident that his mind was completely carried from the scene which was before him, and though politeness for a time kept the company from prying into the circumstance which occasioned such unusual mental absence, yet in the end they entreated him to explain to them the cause of his singular behavior. Being roused from his reverie, the doctor consented to gratify their curiosity, and accordingly proceeded to give the following narrative, though not without appearing meanwhile to be affected by the most powerful feelings:

"I know not how it is," said he; "I cannot easily account for the gloom which oppresses me, for my reason strives against it; but I have no doubt that I shall add to the surprise you already exhibit when I tell you that my distraction arises from a dream. Yet I am far from being superstitious, and have never been accustomed to place any reliance upon the scenes presented during the nocturnal flights of the imagination. This dream, however, with the thoughts of which I am now troubled, was of a most remarkable description, and in order that you may have some idea of the nature of my reflections upon it I will relate it to you:

"Methought I was walking over a plain, so vast that the extent of it was unlimited. I was going on very merrily, and was accompanied by a numerous assemblage of persons who were as gay as myself. Myriads of people were traversing the same plain in different directions, all seemingly very busy, yet very joyous and unconcerned. After a little I was conveyed near to a very large building, though I remember not how it was I arrived there; neither can I exactly call to mind what kind of a building it was; but it seemed to be a vast and somewhat gloomy castle, and what I have a very vivid recollection of beholding was a large portal closed by enormous gates. As I approached the building the gates opened of their own accord, and, having passed through them, I entered an exceedingly long trance, (lobby,) which, though it was an uncommonly dull place and I was now alone, I went along with no feeling but that of careless indifference. The lobby terminated in a room, if room indeed it may be called, which was without shape, for the limits of the place were lost in a vast and gloomy vacuity which, while it presented a scene of the most imposing magnificence, impressed upon the soul that feeling of dread which ever arises from the contemplation of the extremes of grandeur or of the heights of sublimity. For a moment I gazed in silent awe upon the scene before me; but my attention was speedily directed to a table which stood hard by, and around which were sitting several of the companions of my youth—men with whom I had lived in the greatest intimacy, and with whom I had enjoyed, in the highest degree, the social pleasures of a prosperous life. Alas! those friends are now all dead. The joys I speak of were joys of other days. I instantly conceived the idea that I had met my friends after a long absence, and I felt extremely happy at it. My friends, however, did not share in my joys. They sat motionless as statues, with their eyes fixed immovably upon the table and seemed infected with the gloom which mysteriously shrouded the whole place. Nor were the dresses they appeared in less remarkable than their manner, for each was habited in a mantle of the deepest sable, by which, all but the head, he was completely enveloped. Wondering at what I beheld, and supposing that they had not noticed my entrance, I immediately addressed them in the gay, rattling, careless tone I was wont to do when we were formerly hale fellows. 'Od rabbit it! my lads, what the dickens makes ye so glum? Can't ye give an old friend a welcome? By my troth, y're mighty civil! How d'ye do, I say?' Scarcely had the words escaped my lips when they simultaneously unfolded their mantles, and I discovered the body of every individual to be one mass of living fire! The thrill of horror which shot through me at this sight still affects me. I stood rooted to the spot. They spoke not, but slowly refolding their mantles, shook their heads and gazed on me with aspects more terrible than I can describe. From the hollow sockets of those eyes, where erst had beamed the smiles of happiness, shot rays whose livid brightness made my head sunke. Merciful heaven! what unutterable pangs did I endure. I know not how I survived that awful moment—a moment in which whole ages of agony were summed together. But upon a sudden I became endued with supernatural strength. I rushed from the horrible presence of these awe-stricken victims, bounded wildly along the trance, and quickly won the portal where I had entered. But the gates, however, did not, as before, spontaneously open a passage for me. They were now closed and were guarded by a phantom, whose appearance was frightful beyond expression—fierce, shapeless, ghastly, terrible. It seemed the very emblem of destruction. Yet, notwithstanding the aversion with which I beheld this monster, such was the horror impressed upon me by the scene I had just quitted that I hesitated not a moment in demanding to be let out. 'You pass not here,' said the apparition, 'but upon one condition.' 'Name it,' said I. 'That you return hither in eight days.' With the madness occasioned by despair I made the promise he required. Instantly at his bidding the massy gates recoiled. 'Go,' said the monster, and smiled in the triumphant spirit of the most ineffable scorn; 'but remember thy promise.' I darted through the entrance of this infernal mansion. The gates closed, thundering behind me, and at the harsh grating of their hinges I awoke. Such was my dream. It is needless to comment upon it. I see that it has affected you, and therefore you will not wonder that it has affected me. And when I tell you that this is the eighth day since the period of my promise—my fatal promise—to revisit that abode of misery, I am sure that you will excuse my present melancholy. Do not repeat to me that it is foolish to place any reliance upon dreams. I am aware of all that the philosopher and the Christian can say upon the subject, and I repeat that I am not superstitious; yet, notwithstanding all my endeavors to feel unconcerned, this dream produces in my mind an effect which I can not master. My spirits are oppressed by a melancholy apprehension, which it is impossible for me to overcome."

I need not attempt to describe the astonishment produced by the doctor's narration. The whole company were affected beyond what it is easy to conceive for the farce. The earnestness with which the doctor narrated his dream was no less remarkable than was the dream itself. It was evident that the impression which had been made on his mind was one which it would be very difficult to eradicate; and though his friends exerted themselves on this occasion to dispel the melancholy to which he was become a prey, their efforts were totally unavailing.

Upon the approach of night the party broke up, and the doctor, who was at some distance from home, mounted his horse and departed. The sequel of his story is soon told. He had scarcely reached the middle of his journey when he fell from the saddle, dislocated his neck and died on the spot.

SCIENTIFIC.

HEAT AS A MOTIVE POWER.

No small amount of anxiety has been occasioned of late in Great Britain by certain estimates, based apparently upon substantial premises, going to show the probable not distant failure of the supply of coal for manufacturing purposes. But providential provisions seem likely now to anticipate such a contingency, and render the actual occurrence an event no longer to be dreaded. Captain Ericsson, an honored adopted citizen of this country, the renowned inventor of the iron-clad monitor, of the screw propeller, and the caloric engine, at the present time in his native Sweden, has brought to a successful termination a protracted series of experiments in which he has sought to avail himself of the sun's rays as a motive power.

He has prepared three engines, one of which is moved by steam, the other two by compressed air, and all of them are set in motion and continued at their work by the power of the concentrated rays of the sun. The exhaustion of the coal fields may be looked upon with complaceney if, as it seems now to be probable, the great source of light and heat can be so utilized as to provide a calorific force to keep the engines of the civilized portion of the earth in operation.

Mr. Ericsson, in a letter describing his wonderful invention addressed to the Swedish University of Lund, says with pardonable enthusiasm, "Archimedes exclaimed that his favorite device, the lever, had power enough to heave the earth out of its path. It may be more truly said that the concentration of the radiant heat of the sun furnishes sufficient force to stop the earth in its course." Steam has been one of the most powerful material agents of modern civilization; it has multiplied almost infinitely human force, and given man an extraordinary power to overcome physical obstacles. It has also increased human comforts by affording what would otherwise be beyond the reach of the poor at a cheaper rate, and it has mitigated the oppressive weight of labor by enabling machinery to perform all its heaviest tasks. The cost of fuel has ever limited the widest use of its irresistible force. But if now the inexhaustible sun, by flashing his rays upon an engine, can keep it in constant motion, it is difficult to estimate the effect that it will have upon the world's material progress. Mr. Ericsson meets the natural inquiry as to the practical difficulty growing out of long periods of cloudy and wet weather by intimating, without explanation, that skillful engineers will find no difficulty "in laying up a supply when the sky is clear, and that great storehouse is opened where the fuel may be obtained free of cost and transportation."—*New York Christian Advocate.*

MISSIONARY NEWS.

Serious difficulties have overtaken the Presbyterian mission in Formosa. A Chinese convert has been stoned to death, a native catechist is in prison, and a mission chapel has been destroyed.

The Baptist churches in Sweden received during the last year eight hundred and fifty members by baptism. Nine new churches were formed, and the total number of Baptists in Sweden was seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight, in one hundred and ninety-one churches. This, however, does not give the whole number of those baptized during the year, as many of the churches have not sent their statistics. A great drawback to the increase of the denomination arises from the emigration of many members to America. The first church in Stockholm has already lost about one hundred by emigration. In Skane there had been a great revival, and one brother had baptized over two hundred in seven months.

The cathedral built by Bishop Wilson in Calcutta has come entirely under the influence of the Ritualists. Of late there has been witnessed the surpliced priest listening now to the confession of his brother priest, now to that of native Christian penitents kneeling or lying at his feet, followed by absolution as given in the service for the sick. Were English "priests" only concerned, we might pass the matter by with a smile. But the natives have become infected; and one of the preachers, Pundit Nehemiah, has become the apostle of a new Pusey ite sect, and published his "Tract No. 1." Bishop Milman, by his indecision, is strengthening the hands of Attitudinarians, striving to satisfy both parties by his contradictory letters.

On Sunday, June 26, the American consul came into the neighborhood of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, expecting Sunday was still a lucky day with the Hovas. But the government refused to escort him into the city till the holy day was over; and on Monday morning an escort and military band brought him in before the court, which had just adopted the Christian religion and the Christian Sabbath. Thirty Romish priests, besides "sisters of mercy," are in Antananarivo, and attempting to take advantage of the new movement. The depressed state of their congregations led them to insert a clause in the French treaty under consideration that "the queen would bless their congregations;" but the government amended it so that it reads that she "shall *protect* their congregations."

Japan.—The telegraph tells us that persecution has broken out again in Japan, and that one hundred and fifty native Christians were recently taken from the city of Nagasaki and drowned by order of the Mikado, and a thousand more sent to work in the mines, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the foreign ministers. The *Evening Post* asks: "Whence did these one hundred and fifty Japanese Christians come?" and expresses surprise to learn that they have survived the persecutions two hundred and fifty years ago, and their supposed extinction two hundred and twenty-eight years since. The *Christian Standard* thinks it hardly possible that descendants from the converts of the Catholic missionaries can still exist. The modern history of Catholic missions in Japan is not familiar; and we therefore epitomize its facts for our readers. With a remarkable forecasting sagacity, Gregory XVI. erected, in 1846, a vicariate apostolic of Japan and the adjacent islands. Missionaries were kept on the watch for an entrance into the country; but did not succeed till, in 1858, a missioner acted as interpreter to the French plenipotentiary. Churches were erected for foreign residents, and a fine edifice erected, in 1861, in Yokohama; and in 1863 a new church in Nagasaki was built, having its three conspicuous steeples, adorned with as many gilt crosses. On March 17, 1865, some fifteen natives visited the church, and made themselves known as from a village of one thousand five hundred inhabitants, of whom all were Christians. In the early days of May the missioners had heard of two thousand five hundred Christians scattered in the country about Nagasaki. On May 15 the priests received deputies from another island, who assured them that there were still a great number of Christians in Japan—a few in every part. In one district there were grouped together more than a thousand families. Every month added hundreds to the number of the faithful who were reported to the priests. All these kept their faith in secret. The laws requiring the ceremony of trampling on the cross were in many places a dead letter, and at some places Christian officers substituted pictures of the god Shaka for those of Jesus and the Virgin, that the people might trample on them when that revolting practice was in vogue. We heard of persecution renewed last year, in consequence of the refusal of the Christians to submit to heathen rites at funerals. Scores were then imprisoned. In October last fifty Christian prisoners recanted, under fear of instant death. On the very day of their release thirty-eight of them went to the governor's house, and told him that their apostasy was through fear of torture; and that in reparation for their crime they were willing to resume their chains and die. They were placed under a strict guard, but not remanded to prison. At the last reports by mail there were some hundreds of Christians in custody in different provinces. On the sixteenth of last March twenty-two Christians were summoned before the governor of Nagasaki. They went, attended by a great crowd of Christians; and more than three hundred waited near the palace to learn the result of the examination. They stood firmly by their faith, and were allowed to return home unharmed, awaiting instructions from the Mikado. It was hoped that the prompt measures taken by the French, in requiring satisfaction for the wanton murder of ten sailors, would tell in favor of the native Christians, but it seems that the policy of persecution has prevailed. The old bitterness still exists; and the old Christianity is yet strong and true. Let no man say that there is not a deal of good even in a form of Christianity as much corrupted as is Romanism.—*Independent.*

Lawyers and Preachers.—It has been said by high literary authority, and I wish I could believe it was not true, "that lawyers make their greatest pleas and acquire their greatest influence after they are fifty years of age; but that ministers acquire their greatest reputations and make their most popular sermons before they are thirty." Now I wish that was not true; and yet, in my very heart I had liked to have said I believe it is true, and I think there is a philosophical reason for it. The lawyer, every time he stands up before a court, has to make a new plea. It is no matter whether he is forty-five or fifty; he has got a case and he must make a plea adapted to that case now. Some of us, after we get to be thirty years of age, stick to the old skeleton, and I do not object to that so much as I do object to sticking to the old sermon. Now the old skeleton may have the same exposition of the text, and may bring out its leading doctrines and general principles as well as the modern sermon, and when we give an exegesis in our modern sermon, of course we will give it similar to the one we gave twenty years ago. But the congregation we preached to twenty years ago are *dead*, and the circumstances of that congregation have passed away, and to stand up and talk now as we talked then is out of all reason; there is no similarity, there is no adaptedness, there is no comparison between the circumstances. Why, a lawyer might just as well get up and repeat his old plea of twenty years ago, as we to preach the old sermon we preached twenty years ago. And how many cases would a lawyer get who did that? And how many congregations ought the minister to get? The fact is, brethren, if we have vivacity, freshness and power in the pulpit, we must have it by studying. And it is no matter how old we are or how many times we have preached, if we are so indolent that we can not make the sermon that we preach this week, we ought not to preach it.—*Bishop Jones.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.
The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.
W. H. WATKINS, President.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
Washington county, Virginia.
The FALL SESSION of this institution begins on the 20th of August next
Our terms, for a session of five months, are as follows:

Tuition in Collegiate course, payable in advance	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, payable in advance	10 00
Board, at $13 per month	65 00
Washing	7 50

Tuition in the Preparatory Department is $5 less. Board is payable monthly in advance. Students supply their own beds and furniture for their rooms, and take their meals with the families boarding them.
We invite those seeking collegiate culture to consider the excellent advantages here offered. For a catalogue, or for any other information, address E. E. WILEY, Pres't.,
je27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.
HILL & VEAZIE,
having removed from No 31 Chartres street to No 74 Camp street, have received large additions to their former stock, making their assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, and all the articles needful for use with them, very extensive; together with COAL OIL CHANDELIERS from two to six lights, suitable for lighting Churches, large Halls, Parlors, etc; and every variety of Lamps from the small Hand to the large Station. SMITH'S PATENT COOKING LAMPS for coal oil and gas, very useful and economical; also SMITH'S COOKING STOVES, assorted sizes, fitted by coal oil; with many other useful and ingenious articles.
Always on hand the best Kerosene and Coal Oil manufactured.
Call and examine.
HILL & VEAZIE,
No 74 Camp street,
Between Natchez street and Times Office

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JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Life of Christ, Mervin,	$1 50	$1 60
Ecclesia,	65	75
Lee and Jackson,	1 75	2 00
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 10
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Western Generals,	2 00	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.
ROBT. J. HARP,
Agent, 112 Camp street

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK, Late Chief Justice La.
RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,
Attorneys at Law,
CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
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J. W. BLACKMAN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Corner of Canal and Carondelet Sts.
Open day and evening the entire year.
Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages
taught by experienced professors. Instruction is private to each student, who can select his own hours.
The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Euston, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.
The principal has been established in New Orleans since 1851.
Clergymen's sons and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price*. Students from the country can board with the principal.
apr4 6m J. W. BLACKMAN.

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112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city.—THOSE DESIRING THE NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward immediately to Rev. ROBT. J. HARP, Agt., Lock Box 814, New Orleans.
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A Journal of Choice Reading, Selected From Foreign Current Literature.
This popular Weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These embrace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary Intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French Periodicals are a prominent feature.
Among the Periodicals from which selections are frequently made are Once a Week, Chamber's Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenæum, The Examiner; The London, Saturday, and Fortnightly Reviews; Fraser's, Blackwood's, Macmillan's, the Victoria, Argosy, New Monthly, and London Society Magazines; Revue des Deux Mondes, L'evenement, Le Soleil.
Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant, J. Ruffini, Alexander Smith, A. C. Swinburne, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and Miss Thackeray.
EVERY SATURDAY is intended for Town and Country, for the Fireside, the Seaside, the Railway, and the Steamboat. The Publishers will aim to commend it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers' by the freshness and variety of its contents.
EVERY SATURDAY contains weekly 40 double-column large octavo pages.
TERMS.—Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5 00 in advance; $4 00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS. Monthly Parts, 60 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.
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BRITISH PERIODICALS.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
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BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)
These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.
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When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.
PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.
These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.
Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:
The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.
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The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORRIS, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

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NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
The great number of points to which
THE NEW ORLEANS
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
Is sent in the States of
ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA AND
TEXAS,
Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.
Our Circulation is Widening Daily
Under the care of
FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,
Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.
A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.
Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.
We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

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Address
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MAGIC PRESS.
J. P. WILSON,
JOB PRINTER, ... JOB PRINTER,
77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
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BRITISH HONDURAS.
One Million Acres of Land for Sale,
The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.
For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize British Honduras. nov 23 1y

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,
(*Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College.*)
Has established himself at No 103 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oc27 1y

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.
The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following
Liberal Inducements to Agents.
To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.
To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.
On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.
Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the centre-tables of a Christian people.
All communications on business should be addressed to
ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Ed.
sept28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.
The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the
GOOD SAMARITAN,
by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as the means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of
At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.
and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.
It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to these Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the
BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.
For sale only by the undersigned.
In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.
G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
july6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN
PRICE'S
Patent Texas Tonic.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for
CHILLS AND FEVERS.
For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.
For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,
THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.
Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of
PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.
T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:
DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetable Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and think in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.
Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,
We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENEBLO, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HANSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.
New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:	
4 oz Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33½ per cent discount off retail price.
All orders will meet with prompt attention.
ep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
On the corner of Camp and Common sts.
(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building,)
Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book keepers in a large portion of the old houses at this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers Catalogues sent to all who desire them.
RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)
Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of
TINWARE,
COOKING AND HEATING STOVES
Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove,
No. 62 Camp Street,
Next door to the Picayune Office.
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.
The next session of this Institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.
TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.
Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.
The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.
Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.
The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.
For further information apply for circular to
O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
D. TILLOTSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
C. E. Cato & Co.
AT THE OLD STAND,
118 CAMP STREET,
UNDER THE CITY HOTEL
Keeps constantly on hand
THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE
Sumpter Brogans and Russets,
LADIES AND GENTS,
—AND—
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES
—AT—
Hammond Station.
Nov9 1y

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
Of the late Firm and Successors to G. W. CLIFFIN & CO.,
102 & 104 East Second Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, Plantations, etc.
Made of Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with the Improved Rotary Yoke.
All Bells warranted to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. fe16 1y

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1826.)
Warerooms, Nos. 611 and 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,
Patented August 14th, 1866.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.
Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
mar2-1y.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE
AT AUBURN, ALA.
The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER, next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.
The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Full Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.
C. HALFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

NEW BOOKS.
BRANCH
Southern Methodist Publishing House
114 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH-WEST;" by J. G. Jones	$1 25
AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones	50c
THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder.	$1 50
PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler	$2 00
SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with Instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail	1 25
NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L. Spencer, late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin	$1 00
"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile." Baker	$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt	6 50
ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans	2 00
BILL ARP	1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES; Quarto; Road, tilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Psalms in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS	10 00
KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully Illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth	25 00

Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.
Catalogues sent to all who request it.
Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.
Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.
FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.
A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
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MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of animation since our last issue. There has been less doing in the wholesale trade, country merchants, it is supposed, preferring to remain at home until after the election. The outrages committed by the negroes in various parts of the interior have excited a sense of insecurity, which prevents our friends from absenting themselves, for however short a period, from their parishes and domicils. Owing to these circumstances there has been a general falling off in the city trade. Our leading staple, nevertheless, has shown unusual activity. New sugar and molasses have arrived rather more freely and commanded full prices, but the supplies are still too light to offer any scope to purchasers. The movement in Western produce, as well as tobacco, has been on a moderate scale, operations being restricted both by light supplies and a limited demand.

The weather was clear and cool on Saturday, hot on Monday it was cloudy, and on Tuesday it was dark and rainy. Our accounts from the interior are favorable with regard to the cane, which is yielding much more satisfactorily than last year, wherever grinding has commenced. The intelligence in relation to cotton is not so cheering. In some localities previous anticipations have not been realized, and in many others it is feared that the yield will be curtailed by inefficient picking.

The river has fallen one foot since our last report, and is now eleven feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 23d instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales	14375
Lake		24
Mobile		160
Texas		60
Total		14619

The demand has been much more active, and factors have been enabled to establish an advance of fully ¾c. per lb. On Saturday the movement commenced with a fair degree of spirit, and although it was checked by a decline in gold at New York, and a proportionate falling off in foreign exchange, as well as more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, yet the demand became more active, and the sales summed up 4,400 bales, at about previous rates at the opening, but subsequently at an average advance of ¼c., buyers for France, Great Britain and the North participating in the business. On Monday the favorable tenor of the Liverpool accounts, and, as it was supposed, the limits being raised on some of the pending Liverpool orders, gave an additional stimulus to the demand, which, in fact, at one time was not only spirited, but even excited, and under the active competition among buyers factors were enabled to establish a further advance of ½c. The sales summed up 8,200 bales, which was much the heaviest business of the season. On Tuesday the market opened with a moderate inquiry, and the movement being checked by dark and rainy weather, and there being only a limited supply on sale, as well as by many factors asking about ½c. above the ruling rates, the business was confined to 3,100 bales, at figures generally in accordance with Saturday's prices, but in some cases more in favor of the seller.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 15,700 bales.

The receipts at this port since the first of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 129,354 bales, against 30,595 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 129,577 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 16,744 bales to Great Britain, of 24,120 to France, and of 2,119 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21½ to 21¾
Good ordinary	22¼ to 22½
Low middling	23 to 23¼
Middling	23½ to 23¾
Strict middling	24 to 24¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1959
Arrived past three days	14619
Arrived previously	120840—135459
	137418
Exported past three days	17495
Exported previously	57620— 75115
Stock on hand and on shipboard	62303

Sugar.—The new crop of Louisiana is sold from day to day as received. The sales on Saturday and Monday comprised 39 hogsheads, at 11c. per lb. for common, 12¾c. for good common, 13c. for fair, and 15½ to 15¾c. for yellow clarified.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 27, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	— to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	8 to10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	17	22
East Indis	22	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8½	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 17½	1 20
Bread ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	..	7 00
Crackers	8 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	47 00	55 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	18	24½
Star	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	35	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	..	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	13	17
Havana	..	..
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Bough, ₱ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel	..	..
Copper, Brazier's ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	23	23
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Rosin	30	..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 37	4 50
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	35	36
Feathers, ₱ lb	50	90
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 75	..
Herrings	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	..	21 00
No. 2	..	17 50
No. 3	..	14 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	7 00	7 12½
Extra	7 25	13 00
Fine	5 75	6 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	..	..
Figs, Drum	..	..
Dried Apples	11	..
Currants, Zante	15	..
Almonds, soft shell	34	35
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
Layer	4 75	5 00
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	8 00	..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	..	18 00
Sicily ₱ box	..	..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	..
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 70	2 85
Canada	2 85	3 00
Oats	60	..
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	85	1 05
Beans, ₱ bbl	18 00	20 00
Hops, ₱ lb	15	35
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	..	..
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	..	30 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	16	17
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	17	18
Pelts ₱ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6¾
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 80
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	75	1 00
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	..	..
Mess, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	5 00
Pitch	4 00	..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 50
No. 2	2 50	2 75
No. 3	..	..
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	41	..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 55	1 60
Coal Oil	37	39
in cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
Refined	1 00	..
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	..	40 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	..	..
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	..	..
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	..	32 50
Prime Mess	..	28 00
Hog, round, ₱ lb	..	13
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	..	18
Do., canvassed	18	20
Sides	16	18
Shoulders	..	14½
Green Shoulders	..	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19½	20
in kegs	21½	22
Fair, in tierces	..	17
Butter, Northern	40	47
Western	25	36
Cheese, American	10	21
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00	3 50
Onions	5 00	5 50
Green Apples	..	..
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	3	9½
India	..	10
Carolina	..	12
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	8	10
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 50
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo	..	2 00
from warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 10	2 15
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
in the city	11	15½
Havana, White	15½	..
Yellow	12½	14½
Brown	11½	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	..	..
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	35	38
Burry	12	20
Louisiana, Native	25	27½
Texas, ¼@¾ Merino	25	30

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL AID & BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Lapeyre,	W. S. Mount,
John Davidson,	L. B. Pothier,
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I. N. Marks,	William Creery,
E. F. Schmidt,	T. K. Finlay,
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David McCoard,	John C. Sinnott,
J. Caulfield,	C. Cavaroc,
Gerard Stith,	W. O. Nichols.

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W. S. Pike	Vice President.
R. W. Young,	Secretary.
L. A. Fournier,	Treasurer.

W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, Medical Examiner.
N. C. FOLGER, Agent.
Office—120 Carondelet st. (Davidson's Row.)

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of $10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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COAL.....COAL.....COAL.
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Pittsburg, English Cannel and Anthracite Coal at low rates. oct17 6m

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KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, AND PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.
Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.
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SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
The only genuine Lye in the market. A box of it will make much more Soap than Potash or any bogus Lye.
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Ref'd Petroleum,	Ref'd Saponifier,
Chlor. of Calcium,	Salt,
Fluoride, "	Copperas, etc:

aug29 3m

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ARROW TIE,
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This is a Chartered Institution—a full course Commercial and Business College, in a Lits departments perfect. Banks and Stores are connected, and all the duties of the business man practically performed by the student. No copying from books, and no Rules used.
Scholarships issued by Soule's College are good in forty old co-operative colleges.
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Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years Cured. Price, Fifty Cents per Box, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free.
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EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by
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Will call daily at College Building, (corner Common and Baronne streets,) between 11 and 12 o'clock. je29 1y

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ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED
The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.
The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.
There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.
Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.
SPECIAL CAUTIONS.
Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.
A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.
It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.
Terms—Board and Tuition per session, $300.
Payments—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.
Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.
Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.
No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

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From the third Monday in September to January 1 ..... $16 00
From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks ... 12 00
From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks 12 00
Incidental Fees—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.
Indigent young men can have tuition free but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.
Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.
Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named
For further information address
Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR,
july11 12t President.

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Rev. Charles B. Stuart, A. M., President.
OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.
The Fall Session of this well-known institution will open on Wednesday, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.
The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.
Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.
Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterlet or spread, and towels and lights.
For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

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THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.
His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.
The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches	$20 00
Higher Branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc	30 00

French, extra.
Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to
B. CLEGG, Principal.
Franklin, La., Jan. 1, 1868. ja 18-1 m

THE BRANCH OF THE SOUTHern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is ready to fill orders for the latest revised edition of the Discipline, with the paragraphs relating to Lay Representation.

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Prices for other qualities of binding, unchanged.
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Sent by mail for 20 cts additional.
Also just received,
THE SUNDAY SERVICE,
ordered by the late General Conference.

Sheep	$1 25
Roan	1 50
Roan Gilt	2 00
Turkey Morocco	3 00
S. S. Bells (single)	$4 25 per doz.
" " (Double)	6 50

Sent by mail for 20 cents additional.
july 13 R. J. HARP, Agt.

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Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

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oct3 1y

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLege, Brookhaven, Mississippi, one hundred and twenty eight miles from New Orleans on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
This institution will reopen on the 23d of September, 1868.
The good discipline, the thoroughness of instruction, the healthiness of the location, the parental care over the pupils, the very low terms, all recommend the institution.
In the English Department $125 will pay all the expenses for five months, including tuition, board, fuel, lights, washing and books.
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The location and appointments need no commendation. Arrangements for music complete. Strict attention to hygiene.
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For circulars send to
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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 13.
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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—Evening.—Great excitement in the city. On account of the disturbances this morning the negroes threatened to burn the town. Only two negroes were killed this morning, and from fifteen to twenty wounded.

A large body of negroes marched toward the city, on the Ogeechee road this evening. They were met by special police and ordered to disperse; on their refusal to do so trouble ensued, and two negroes are reported killed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—All quiet here. Leading citizens are acting with the military to preserve the peace. No further trouble is apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The President to day directed the assignment of Brevet Major-General Edward R. S. Canby to the military district and department of Texas, with instructions to relieve General Reynolds of the command as early as may be practicable.

Upon assuming command General Canby is authorized, when he may find it necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, to exercise any and all powers conferred by act of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in charge of military departments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Oregon returns show large Republican gains, but hopes of carrying the State Democratic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Nevada is conceded to the Republicans.

SPAIN.

The succession to the Spanish throne remains undetermined.—Prince Alfred of England and ex-King Ferdinand Augustus Francis of Portugal have been mentioned.

General Prim is intriguing to gain the supreme power, but Espartero will do his utmost to thwart his designs.

The free schools of Spain have been reopened.

The Central Junta have issued a decree declaring that all children born of slaves after the 19th of October shall be free.

The Spanish *Junta* says that it is for the Cortes to decide upon a form of government.

General Prim disclaims all pretensions to royalty, and declares he would rather leave the country than accept the crown.

Mr. John P. Hale, the United States minister, has frequent audiences with Generals Serrano and Prim.

Senor Olozaga has declared in favor of a monarchy, and is supported by Serrano and Topete.

THE California Labor Exchange states that boys receive there from $10 to $20 per month and board; and that there are on its books fifty applications for them.

AS THE rivers cannot rest until they pour themselves into the bosom of the sea, so neither can renewed souls find rest till they come into the bosom of God.

THE Jewish faith in this country is represented by nine periodicals. The Hebrew population in the United States is estimated at three hundred thousand.

THE Egyptian cotton crop for this year is reported at four hundred thousand bales, against two hundred and fifty thousand last year.

LARGE associations of wine growers from southern France are coming to the United States to grow grapes.

IT IS estimated that fifty thousand persons in Switzerland are employed in making watches.

ENGLAND has three thousand steam plows, Egypt two hundred, the United States two.

THE first American vessel went to China in 1786, and the trade has increased ever since.

A MONEY order system is to be established between Germany and the United States.

AUSTRALIA has a kind of bee that does not sting, and resembles a large horse fly.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has lost twenty-one pounds of flesh since he became President.

BISMARCK has an estate covering one hundred and sixty thousand acres.

ENGLISH engineers are to build the underground railroad in New York.

THE ELECTION.

LOUISIANA.

MONROE, Nov. 4.—Fair estimates of the Democratic majority in fifth district can not be given to-day. Vienna, Democratic majority 626; Douglas, 54; Delhi, 154—no Republican votes cast; Minden, 428; Union parish almost unanimous; Onachita, majority for Seymour 267; McGrauic, 211. No disturbance at polls.

HOUMA, Terrebonne, La., Nov. 4—The Radical majority in Terrebonne is about 192. The election passed off very quietly.

St. Helena parish—Democratic majority 1,009.

Concordia parish—Claimed by the Republicans by 1,700 majority.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov. 4.—Total vote 190. Democratic 183, Republican 7.

QUARANTINE STATION, Plaquemines parish, Nov. 4.—Precinct No. 8, 130 Democratic, 49 Republican. All quiet at the polls. Precinct No. 4, left bank, Democratic 33, Republican 12. Right bank did not hold an election—polls not opened.

POINTE-A-LA HACHE, Nov. 4.—No election in the seventh precinct. At the Court House, Pointe-a-la-Hache, Democratic majority 75.

FRANKLIN, La., Nov. 4.—Returns have been received from the following precincts: Stansbury 48 Democratic majority, Jeanrett 26, Doty 88, Cypremot 38, Chareuton 196, this place (Franklin) 329; Centerville gives a Radical majority of 1. Pattersonville, 91 Democratic majority; Brashear city, 23 Radical majority.

MERMENTAU, La., Nov. 4.—Democrats estimate their majority in St. Landry parish at 3,500. Mermentau precinct gives 42 Democratic majority—no Radicals.

Parish of St. Martin will give not less than 1,200.

Radical majority in Terrebonne, 152.

Democratic majority in Lafourche, 177.

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 4.—Colonel Macon, president Democratic State Central Committee: West Baton Rouge gives 150 Radical majority.

East Feliciana gives 767 majority for Seymour.

BAYOU SARA, Nov. 4—This parish has given a Republican majority of 460. Full vote.

Estimated Democratic majority in St. Bernard 400.

NEW ORLEANS.

	Rad.	Dem.	Maj.
First Ward	31	2,017	2,013
Second Ward	30	2,604	2,574
Third Ward	59	3,735	3,676
Fourth Ward	27	1,523	1,196
Fifth Ward	18	2,587	2,569
Sixth Ward	22	1,704	1,682
Seventh Ward	14	1,702	1,688
Milneburg	1	76	75
Eighth Ward	13	1,632	1,619
Ninth Ward	9	1,718	1,709
Tenth Ward	33	2,608	2,575
Eleventh Ward	11	1,860	1,849
Total	271	23,796	23,525

In Algiers we learn that about 1,700 votes were polled, of which but few were Radicals.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Hoffman is Governor by about 25,000 majority.

Governor Seymour carries the State by about 7,000 and the city by 59,000.

Hoffman's majority in the city is 70,000.

The Legislature is probably Democratic.

The Democratic city and county ticket in New York nets 60,000 majority.

The Democrats elect 13 and the Radical 18 Congressmen in the State.

The Democrats have carried in New Jersey the Governor and the Legislature, and four out of five Congressmen, by an average majority of 10,000.—*New Orleans Times.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Seymour's majority estimated at 5,000. The Legislature is Republican.

New York elects 18 Republican and 13 Democratic Congressmen. First to eleventh districts inclusive elect Democratic Congressmen.

The *Times* says Hoffman has carried the State by 8,000 majority.

Seymour's reported majority in Kings county is 13,189. Hoffman runs about 1,200 ahead of Seymour

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—There seems no doubt now that Seymour has carried New York by a majority ranging from 7,000 to 10,000. Up to this hour returns show that the Republicans have the Assembly by a majority of 10 on joint ballot, thus securing the re-election of Senator Morgan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The latest *Tribune* extra gives New York unofficially to Seymour by 4,955.

The *Telegram* (Dem.) claims a majority in the Assembly and in the State, and asserts that Seymour will be the next United States Senator from New York.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Seymour's majority in this county is 1,900. Hoffman's, 2,200. The *Evening Journal* concedes the State to Seymour by 8,000 majority, and to Hoffman by 20,000. It claims the Assembly as 74 Republicans to 54 Democrats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The *Post* says the authorities have evidence that over 15,000 fraudulent votes were cast in this city, and Hoffman's election will be contested. It is claimed that the seventh ward in Jersey city cast twice as many votes as there are people in the ward. The Republicans defeated in that district will contest.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* says additional returns from the State since morning are favorable to the Democrats.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Democrats elect Governor and 4 members of Congress.

The Democrats elect four or five Congressmen, and a United States Senator, Republicans losing.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—The whole State is reported about 1,000 majority for Seymour.

The Senate will have 12 Democrats and 9 Republicans, and the Assembly 32 Democrats and 28 Republicans, thus securing a Democratic Senator in place of Frelinghuysen.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Republican majority 4,500; Republican gain 2,500.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Returns are scattering, but becoming more complete. All from Ohio and Indiana, without exception, show large Republican gains.

The Republican majority in this State will be 35,000.

All the counties in northern Indiana show Republican gains.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—In Illinois the Democrats carry the seventh, sixteenth, eleventh and probably the eighth Congressional districts. Democrats make gains in central Illinois.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 3.—Returns from sixty towns indicate that the State has gone Republican by 5,000 majority.

KENTUCKY.

Returns from the State are very meagre, but indicate that the State has gone Democratic by about 90,000.

ALABAMA.

The dispatches received from the different parts of the State show the probability of its going for Seymour.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Midnight. The city has gone Democratic by about 1,500 majority. Returns from the interior come in slowly and indicate large Republican gains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The State returns are meagre. The *Times* (Rad.) claims the State for Grant. Johnson and Axtell are elected to Congress.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Of eighteen points in North Carolina only six show Democratic majorities, and these are light as compared with Republican majorities at other points.

New Hampshire and Connecticut both go for Grant.

Bates is elected.

The Radical majority in Maine is estimated at 30,000.

Rhode Island gives Grant an increased majority.

All the Republican wards of Philadelphia show increased majorities for Grant.

Boston gives 4,000 Republican majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 3 30 A. M.—The following seems to be the result from returns received up to this hour:

For Grant—Maine, 30,000 majority; New Hampshire, 6,000; Vermont, 30,000; Massachusetts, 20,000; Connecticut, 3,000; Rhode Island, 6,500; Pennsylvania, 20,000; Ohio, 40,000; Indiana, 10,000; Iowa, 5,000; Illinois, 40,000; Michigan, 25,000; Wisconsin, 15,000; Minnesota, 10,000; Kansas, 10,000; West Virginia, 8,000; Tennessee, 30,000; California, 5,000; Nebraska, 5,000; Missouri, 8,000.

The following States have gone for Seymour:

New York, 5,000; Maryland, 25,000; Delaware, 2,500; Kentucky, 90,000; Alabama, 5,000; Georgia, 30,000; Louisiana, 30,000; New Jersey, 5,000.

Whitefield's Unpublished Letters.

The following letters of the eloquent Whitefield are just brought to the attention of the public for the first time. They are all addressed to Rev. Dr. Robert Walker, of Edinburgh. We give them entire.

NEWCASTLE, August 9, 1750.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Here will I set up my Ebenezer, for hitherto hath my God helped me. Traveling has already recruited my animal spirits; and Jesus, in the way, vouchsafes to comfort my soul. To-morrow, God willing, I move hence. I could not help writing the inclosed. Be pleased to seal and deliver it to our friend, if yet in the land of the living, or rather dying; for at the best, this is but a dying life. In heaven we shall live indeed. There I expect to meet you. Jesus can bring you there. Look to, and lean on him, and then you can not possibly miscarry. Do not stay to look behind you, but go forward. Press on, and though faint, yet still pursue.—Jesus will make you more than conqueror through his love. May this be shed abroad abundantly in your heart by the Holy Ghost! I send you, and all dear friends, a thousand thanks for all favors. And I beg you would all never cease to pray for, my very dear friend, your's most affectionately in our blessed Lord. G. W.

BIRMINGHAM, October 1, 1750.

MY VERY DEAR DOCTOR: I hoped ere now to have gotten leisure to send you a long, a very long, letter. But traveling is my lot; and by that, and frequent preaching, I am prevented writing as I would otherwise do. You must be content with a few lines, as a token of a poor pilgrim's unfeigned love. When we see dear Mr. Leveston again, our fellowship with God and one another will be uninterrupted. Do not wish him down in this lower world; this great infirmary, this Aceldama, this field of blood. We shall go to him; he will not return to us. I wish you would send me the verses he gave you. He is singing sweetly now in heaven. O! my dear friend, let us look to Jesus, and ripen for that blessed place as fast as we can. I hope you find your resolutions more invigorated, and the invisible realities of another world more impressed on your heart than ever. This is the first day of a new month, whereon I trust we have felt the sweets of redeeming love. Multitudes attend here; and many souls in these parts know the joyful sound. I purpose preaching about this country a fortnight, and return to London in about three weeks. For these four last Sabbaths I have preached at places greatly distant, namely Portsmouth, Chatham, Gloucestershire and Birmingham. I shall have time enough to rest in heaven. Help me thither by your prayers. As the Redeemer enables, the favor shall be returned. I have wrote to Lady Frances. You must remember me in the kindest manner to good Mr. Nimmo and his family, Mr. Gales, Peters, Trotter, Walker, etc. That grace, mercy and peace may be multiplied on you all, is the hearty prayer of, very dear sir, your most affectionate obliged friend and ready servant for Christ's sake.

G. WHITEFIELD.

ASHBY, January 29, 1750-1.

MY VERY DEAR SIR: It is high time to answer your kind letter. I am doing it at Ashby, whither I did post, not knowing whether I should see good Lady Huntingdon alive. Blessed be God, she is somewhat better, and I trust will not as yet die, but live, and abound more and more in the work of the Lord. Entreat all our friends to pray for her. Indeed she is worthy. Her sister-in-law, Lady Frances Hastings, lies dead in the house. She was a retired Christian, lived silently, and died suddenly without a groan. May my exit be like hers! Whether right or not, I can not help wishing that I may go off in the same manner. To me it is worse than death to live to be *nursed*, and see one's friends weeping about one. Sudden death is sudden glory. Methinks it is falling asleep indeed, or rather, a translation. But all this must be left to our heavenly Father. He knows what is best for us and others. Let it be our care to have all things ready. Let the houses of our hearts and our temporal affairs be put in order immediately, that we may have nothing to do but to obey the summons, though it should be at evening, cock-crowing, or the morning. Physicians that are always attending on the dying, one would imagine, in a peculiar manner should learn to die *daily*. May this be your daily employ! I believe it is, though, like me, you must complain that the old man dies hard. Well, has he got his deadly blow? Die then he shall, even that death which he put our Lord to. O that the language of our hearts may be, Away with him! crucify, crucify him! This is painful. But the Redeemer can help us to bear it:

Thou wilt give strength, thou wilt give power,
Thou wilt in time set free;
This, great Emmanuel, let us hope
Not from ourselves, but thee.

May this be the language of our hearts! We shall then reap in due time if we faint not. I write this out of the fullness of my heart. You will receive it as such, and remember me in the best manner to all friends. I take it exceeding kind that Mr Nimmo paid Mrs. Galatine a visit. It was acting like himself and the rest of his dear family. I begin to give my wife's case quite over. About ten days will determine. You shall hear how the Lord orders. This we know, he will order all things well. We have had good times. All glory be to Jesus through all eternity. Adieu. Your's, etc., G. W.

LONDON, November 10, 1750.

MY VERY DEAR DOCTOR: I thank you heartily for your kind letter, and the verses sent with it. They are swan-like verses, but much inferior to what the author is singing now before the throne of God. Blessed be his name that some in Holland are beginning to learn that song which he is now employed in. Can you not procure me particulars from Mr. Erskine? I am glad he has spoken out so well in his printed sermon. The times require plainness of speech—compromising matters will not do. *Agitur de vita et sanguine Domini.* Happy they who are called out to be confessors to the truths of Jesus in this wicked and adulterous generation. Great shall be their peace on earth. Infinitely greater shall be their reward in heaven. May my dear Mr. Walker help to adorn this blessed train! Indeed I believe you will. Fear not, dear sir, but go on in the strength of Christ. He is engaged to make you more than conqueror through his love. I long to take the field again. I am now in winter quarters, which are made very pleasant; but I shall count the days till the spring appears. I long for that unspeakably more than the birth of a child; but if the Lord shall give me one, I hope it will be trained up for his glory. Continue to pray for us. We do for you and *all our other Scotch friends*. You may communicate what I have wrote concerning my wife to Mr. Ramsay, Nimmo, and select friends. As we were once mistaken before, I would be more cautious in speaking. For the present I must bid you farewell. Write to me as often as you can. God willing, you shall have speedy answers from, my very dear sir, your's, etc., G. W.

P. S.—I wait upon the great ones once a week. They hear gladly. My young man returns his due respects. The Lord Jesus be with your spirit. I intend answering dear Mr. Trotter and Peters soon.

LONDON, December 17, 1750.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I received your kind letter, and would have answered it much sooner had I not been prevented by sickness. For near a fortnight I have been confined to my room; but, through the divine blessing, I am now enabled to preach again. Praise the Lord, O my soul! My disorder was a violent fever. Jesus has rebuked it. I am raised up once more. O may it be that I may minister unto him! For to me to live is Christ. But, alas! how little do I live to his glory! Yesterday I entered upon my seven-and-thirtieth year. I am ashamed to think I have lived so long and done so little; and yet every year, day and hour of my life hath been crowned with the divine goodness.... O, my dear friend, let this be our motto—*Virimus ut vivamus.* It is enough when we come to our last moments to have nothing to do but *to die*. Blessed be God that you have courage given you to speak to the dying. A word spoken in such a season, how good is it? May the great physician take you under his peculiar care, forgive you all your sins, and heal all your diseases! Pray remember me to dear Mr. Nimmo and his family, and all my dear friends. I purpose writing to my friend Johnny Trotter and others as I get strength. At present I must content myself with sending general but cordial salutations, and begging the continued interest of your prayers in behalf of, my very dear sir, your's, etc., G. W.

My wife sends cordial love to all. I think her case yet somewhat dubious.

GLASGOW, July 12, 1751.

MY VERY DEAR SIR: Though I hope to see you by the middle of next week, yet love constrains me to send you a few lines. I hope they will find you busy for God, and determined more and more to know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified. I still find that he is all in all. His love is stronger than death. Fain would I say to those corruptions which made him bleed, "Away with them, away with them; crucify them, crucify them." He will take me at my word. Lord, help me to bear and cheerfully undergo the painful, salutary operation. He will, he will. As our day is, shall our strength be. Though faint, he yet enables to pursue. We have seen wonders in Ireland, and people hear as usual at Glasgow. Particulars expect when we meet. In the meanwhile cease not praying for, my very dear sir, your's most affectionately in our common Lord. G. W.

LONDON, August 30, 1751.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: With difficulty I get time to thank you for your letter, and send you a few parting lines. I am just going on board, and expect to sail to-morrow. Our friendship, though begun on earth, shall be carried on to all eternity in heaven. There will we sing endless praises to the Great Physician of souls. My heart is full. I could write much, but have not time; with parting, preaching and business, I have been almost killed. But Christ can strengthen. My very dear sir, pray for me. Beg the same favor of all my dear inquiring friends, and miss no opportunity of writing to your's most affectionately in our blessed Lord. G. W.

THE ST. BERNARD TROUBLES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS AND INCIDENTS.

It is now ascertained that Pablo Feliu alone was killed. When the negroes, numbering some four or five hundred, surrounded the house, he ordered his wife to load his guns, and a young apprentice to load those of his son, while they were to shoot. He and his son shot some twenty-five or thirty shots, killing and wounding, it is presumed, several of the bloodthirsty besiegers. When he saw that everything was lost, he told the apprentice to take his two young children and hide them in the canes. This was done heroically by the young man, whose name is Raoul Jupas, scarcely fifteen years old.

After further defense, he ordered his wife to escape with her babe. She in endeavoring to do so was pushed back several times into the flames. She finally succeeded in making her escape. Owing to the cries of the babe, which could not be suppressed in the canes, she was again caught by the merciless negroes and forced back to the burning house. She said to them: "You have killed my husband and my children (she thinking that the others had been massacred,) you have burned my house; then kill me now and be done with it." The negroes replied: "No. We will take you back to the house and burn you in it with your husband and children. Give us the keys."

They took her back to the house, and as it was by that time all in flames, and as they were intent on securing their plunder and heard of the approach of the whites, she again escaped, and is now safe with her sister, who is severely wounded in the head.

The charred bodies found next morning are supposed to be that of Pablo Feliu and some negroes whom he killed before succumbing himself. He was a very brave man, and is reported to have died fighting heroically and grasping his gun.

The son of our fellow-citizen, Major John S. Tully, was living with his grandmother, about a quarter of a mile from the scene of murder. The family were compelled to flee for protection, and the poor child some four years old, was in the road all night with his grandmother and others on their way to this city.

Major Tully saw his son yesterday; he is safe and in good health. Our friend must certainly have been laboring under a painful state of mind and anxiety as to the safety of his son. We congratulate Major Tully on the pleasure he had of receiving his child in his arms. How many sins will the Radical party have to account for?

At present everything is quiet in St. Bernard, but the houses of the whites are without women or children, the white men, who are reported to have acted very bravely, alone remaining.—*Crescent, Oct. 31.*

A VIRGINIAN has invented a peanut-picker.

THE LAMB OF GOD.

MR. EDITOR: You will confer a favor on a number of your subscribers by publishing the following verses in your paper. The author is unknown to me. I have been singing them for fifteen years, and they are new wherever I have been. I caught them from a passing minister.

Your's, in haste, J. NICHOLSON.

I.

Behold! behold! the Lamb of God!
On the cross, on the cross.
For you he shed his precious blood,
On the cross, on the cross.
O hear his all-important cry:
Eli, Lama, Sabathani,
Draw near and see your Saviour die,
On the cross, on the cross.

II.

Come, sinner, see him lifted up,
On the cross, on the cross,
For you he drinks the bitter cup,
On the cross, on the cross.
The rocks do rend, the mountains shake,
While Jesus doth atonement make,
While Jesus suffers for your sake,
On the cross, on the cross.

III.

Behold his arms extended wide,
On the cross, on the cross.
Behold his bleeding hands and side,
On the cross, on the cross.
The sun with all his rays of light,
And heaven, are clothed in shades of night,
While Jesus doth with devils fight,
On the cross, on the cross.

IV.

And now the mighty deed is done,
On the cross, on the cross.
The battle's fought, the victory won,
On the cross, on the cross.
To heaven he turns his languid eyes;
"'Tis finished" now the Conqueror cries;
Then bows his sacred head and dies,
On the cross, on the cross.

V.

Where'er I go I'll tell the story
Of the cross, of the cross.
In nothing else my soul shall glory,
Save the cross, save the cross.
Yes, this my constant theme shall be,
Through time and in eternity,
That Jesus tasted death for me,
On the cross, on the cross:

VI.

Let every mourner come and cling
To the cross, to the cross.
Let every Christian come and sing
Round the cross, round the cross.
Then let the preacher take his stand,
And with the Bible in his hand,
Declare the triumphs through the land,
Of the cross, of the cross.

MARIANNA DISTRICT, MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: I have finished my third round on the Marianna district, and am grateful to report the district, for the most part, in an improving condition. An increase has been reported on nearly every charge, and a very important item is that most of the accessions were reported converted.—Sometimes large returns are made, which sound well, but few if any conversions mentioned. This is to be regretted. The church is often injured by large accessions of unconverted members, who, when they join the church, cease striving, sit down quietly, and are "at ease in Zion." To increase the numerical strength of the church, at the expense of its spirituality, is a great and fatal error.

The district has been smitten with drouth and caterpillar, and consequently the means of money thereby diminished. Nevertheless, we have hopes that the finances of the church will be brought up, by the session of Conference, better than our fears.

Our district meeting was held from the 3d to the 6th of September, in Newton, a town in the Haw Ridge circuit, and the county seat of Dale county, Alabama. It was a decided success. We doubt if a more interesting district meeting has been held in the connection. Bishop Wightman was present and presided; and though much enfeebled by long travel and continuous preaching, and addresses at district meetings and college commencements, to listen to his sermons and speeches one would never suppose that his strength was in any wise abated. His addresses in the district conference, full of pathos and power, and burning with zeal and holy fire, quite moved the hearts of the official members of the church, and all went away with exalted views of our Zion, and a determination to "pray for the peace of Jerusalem," and labor for her prosperity more than ever.

No one felt or expressed a desire to overhaul and reconstruct our ecclesiastical machinery; that, in the language of the Committee on the State of the Church, "success did not lie in the direction of change," but that what we need is live men, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, to work that machinery efficiently. Our church is not a "joint-snake, that flies asunder every two or four years, and then comes together again," but a beautiful, glorious, harmonious whole, "fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, making increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love."

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. E. J. Hamill, showing clearly and forcibly the true idea of the Christian church. The sermon demonstrated clearly that infants are members of the church, and we do not think that any Methodist could have listened to it without being convinced that it was his duty to dedicate his children to God in holy baptism.—Circumcision was no mere political rite, and the Jewish church no mere political institution. The Holy Spirit was in the sermon, and the blessing of heaven was upon it, and our hearts swelled with gratitude at the thought that "the promise is unto us and to our children."

Brother Hamill presented the claims of the East Alabama Male College before the district meeting, and many thought, well, he won't do anything for that here; the college is away up yonder at Auburn; what have we to do with it? Brother Hamill told us that it was *our* college, and before he got through every one felt that he had a *bona fide* interest in it; and in less time than I have been writing it the district, through the official members, pledged itself to raise five hundred dollars in liquidation of its indebtedness.

A committee was raised to inquire into the propriety and practicability of a district denominational school. New zeal was infused into the church on the subject of parsonages, and we hope the day is not far distant when we shall have a district parsonage for the presiding elder, and a parsonage in every pastoral charge for the preacher and his family. If the people did but know how much this would lessen the rigors and hardships of itinerancy they would set about the work in good earnest, and rest not until it was accomplished.

But our district meeting is not all. We have had a glorious old-fashioned Methodist camp meeting. It was held jointly between the Haw Ridge and Geneva circuits, at China Grove, in Dale county. The multitudes were there. It was estimated that between three and four thousand persons were present. Bishop Wightman remained over and preached on Saturday and Sunday. On Sunday the bishop preached to the largest promiscuous congregation I think I ever saw. His text was Psalms 80, 1. It is the highest point of pulpit power when the congregation is led to forget the preacher in the sermon. Such was the case on the day alluded to. The high-sounding title, "the bishop," was lost in the absorbing subject—how God had "led us on like a flock;" how the two grand dispensations harmonize in the one great idea—salvation through Christ; how "he that dwelleth between the cherubim shines forth;" the holy unction, the sweet heavenly influence—O it was good to be there. That vast congregation of three thousand souls was held in rapt attention, and subdued into tenderness and tears. Long may he live to bless the church of which he is such an ornament.

We were also favored with the labors of Revs. Dr. Ellison, A. S. Dickenson, E. J. Hamill, J. W. Solomon, Augus. Dowling and W. A. Edwards.

It is estimated that about fifty souls were converted. Nineteen joined the church, among whom are some of promise. Others will join in their respective charges. The church was revived, energized, built up, and "great grace rested upon all the people."

The tent-holders unanimously resolved to continue the camp-meeting, and it is thought the tents will be doubled next year.

WESLEY B. DENNIS.

MARIANNA, Fla., Oct. 1, 1868.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

The following letters speak for themselves:

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

ELBA MISSION, Oct. 17, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I propose giving your readers an account of the Elba mission during the third quarter. In that time I have received forty-four members into the church, forty-three of whom professed to have passed from death into life. As to the spiritual state of the church, it is, I believe, upward—manifested in the zeal with which children are taught the fear of the Lord. At Macedonia eight of the converts were Sabbath school scholars.—Elba, another point where there has never before been a living school, has moved forward finely since its organization. We have had four other schools—now suspended.

Financially, too, as far as Conference, mission and bishop's claims are concerned, I shall go to Conference with all claims met.

Another evidence is the building of houses in which to worship God. Three are now in progress. Others are talking of doing the same thing. In all probability there will soon be a revival in reading our church periodicals, as crops are being sold and some money getting into circulation. Your paper has been well spoken of wherever I presented its claims, and a desire manifested to take it as soon as the ability came.

To God be all the glory!

Your's, in Christ,

W. C. ROBINSON.

MANNY MISSION, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: The cause of Christ is advancing here. About one year ago, in the northern part of this parish, (Sabine,) old Brother Ford died, and upon his death-bed, while heaven was being opened unto him, he had an article written, the purport of which was that all who were willing to meet him in glory would sign it. Twenty-three persons signed it. Many were deeply affected by this incident. On the fourth Saturday in September it was our privilege to commence a meeting there. Brother H. L. Smith, a local deacon, helped us, and the Lord helped him powerfully. The church was greatly revived, fifteen having joined and three received by letter. Many were the shouts of joy sent up to heaven by lips that had been touched with living coals from off the altar. Eight of whom I know professed that Jesus was precious unto them because they believed. Our meeting lasted five days. The last night of the meeting we gave each other the parting hand, singing—

"By the grace of God I'll meet you,"

and tears streamed from every eye. Strong men were shaken, and had our strength and time permitted we would have continued to blow the trumpet there. The Lord is at work out here, and we hope that we will have more joyful news to communicate to you ere long. Pray for us, for we are all alone on this work.

Your brother in Christ,

RICH. H. ADAIR, P. E.

P. S.—I expect I can send you a list of subscribers, this fall, which will be gladly received by you.

NEVER enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapor.

PHILIP PHILLIPS, now in England, says the singing in the churches is universally congregational, without any interludes of instrumental playing between the verses.

SUGAR growing is extending in Texas. In several counties a large crop will be gathered, but it will be used principally for seed.*

ORIGINAL RECEIPTS.

MR. EDITOR: It is said that a French woman can give an elegant entertainment on two lemons. We cannot expect our plain country women to equal this exploit, but we think they might place a good dinner on their tables every day, elaborated from very ordinary materials, if their minds be on their work.—Memory, experience, judgment and, above all, taste must be put in requisition.

Mary's husband is growing old, and loves to recall the pleasures of his boyhood. Last evening he dwelt lingeringly upon the goodness of a certain apple pot-pie with which his childhood used to be regaled. He descants upon the crisp and flaky crust, the rich, juicy, sugary, buttery, spicy contents. How delightful to have the dish itself set before him to-day! It is like the odor of violets after violets are gone; like a shining ray after the sun has set. Very refreshing, this after-taste of the long-swallowed sweets of by-gone years! Here is the receipt:

NO. I.

First, the pastry: Rub into a pint of flour a heaping spoonful of lard. Strew in a little salt, and work it until the mass becomes numberless little globules and balls. Then moisten with cold water, and press them together until they adhere, and your pastry is made. It must not be kneaded or worked over at all. Let any cook try this method, and he will find it the best and easiest way to make fine leaf paste, and he will never again countenance the old rolling, larding, butter-spreading system.

Now for the fruit: Pare, core and quarter one dozen apples. Put them in a baking pan, with one large cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of spices, two of molasses and one of butter. Add water until the fruit is nearly covered, and put it in the oven to bake and stew, and brown, if they will. When the apples begin to soften dredge in a little flour, for the juice, though plentiful, must not be watery. Roll out the pastry. Cut the cover to suit the pan, and make the trimmings into dumplings, which must be dropped at intervals among the fruit. Fold the pie cover in half, make several oblique incisions for openings, lay it on and brown it lightly. Serve on a dish like peach cobler. Like that substantial dessert, it may be eaten.

NO. II.—STEWED MUTTON CHOPS.

Sprinkle your chops with salt and pepper, dredge them lightly with flour, then fry them in a small quantity of lard. After they are brown pour in boiling water enough to cover them, and let them stew until tender, leaving the lard, or a portion of it, in the stew. Add sliced potatoes, several small onions, one turnip, and salt and pepper to taste. Just before serving put in a handful of chopped parsley. This mode of cooking will cause the most unpromising chops to become tender, savory and wholesome. If butter or flour is put in a stew it should be thoroughly stirred together, then dropped in and stirred until it dissolves, and not mixed with water, as that gives the whole a flat, insipid taste. A jar of browned or parched flour is convenient to have on hand for stews. After chops are cooked as above they can be made into a pie for a dinner dish.

NO. III.—ISABELLA CAKE.

One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, and eight eggs. Rub the butter to a cream, roll the sugar fine, and stir with the yolks of the eggs until it is smooth and light. Froth the whites separately, and add alternately a portion of egg and a portion of flour, and lastly a little essence of lemon or rose water. This is a rich, delicate, delicious cake, which will keep moist and fresh a long time. Every housekeeper unprovided with scales or weighing conveniences should cut it out and save it for Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Year, or the next cake occasion in the house, whether christening or wedding. A small teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in the juice of half a lemon or sour orange, or even vinegar, may be used to insure its lightness.

* From the very best source.—EDITOR.

NO. IV.—OYSTER LOAVES.

Make a hole in the top of some round loaves of bread, and take out all the crumbs. Stew some oysters with the crumbs, a lump of butter and a good spoonful of cream. Then fill the loaves. Lay the bit of crust carefully on the top of each, and put them in the oven to crisp.—Serve hot. This makes a good dish for breakfast or luncheon.

LAKE PROVIDENCE DISTRICT MEETING.

MR. EDITOR: The Lake Providence district meeting, Louisiana Conference, met at Delhi, Louisiana, on Saturday, September 19, 1868, and adjourned on Monday, the 21st.

SPIRITUAL STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Rev. J. T. Davis, chairman.—"From the reports from the different circuits and stations your committee are much pleased to observe a marked change for the better. In some of the fields of labor this improvement has culminated in gracious revivals, while in others it is manifested in a prevailing seriousness and more general attendance on public worship."

COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS.

Rev. J. L. Wright, chairman.—"It is with regret that your committee have to acknowledge that the reports from the different fields represented disclose the humiliating fact that but little interest is felt on this important subject. The cause of missions has not yet been brought before the different congregations, it being too early in the season for anything to be realized from the crop of the present year. Your committee trust that the matter will be fully presented, and, with the prospective improvement in money matters, a bountiful and cheerful paying response will be made."

FINANCE.

H. W. Drake, chairman.—"The finance of the various charges within the district is in a deplorable condition. Almost nothing has been done toward the support of any of the preachers. The presiding elder's claims have been, so far, almost entirely overlooked.

"We have made the following estimate of the presiding elder's support, and apportioned it to the several circuits, as follows: Presiding elder's allowance, $850. Delhi and Floyd circuit, $150; Ion circuit, $150; Winsboro circuit, $150; Bastrop circuit, $100; Bastrop station, $150; Carroll circuit, $50; Jefferson circuit, $100.

"It will be the duty of the board of stewards in each circuit to see that this amount is collected and paid over to the presiding elder.

"We recommend that each preacher in charge take up public collections, in their various congregations, to make up the deficiency in the bishop's support."

COMMITTEE ON PERIODICALS.

Rev. P. H. Dieffenweith, chairman.—"There have been causes which have seriously operated against the increased circulation of our periodicals. The first has been the irregularity in the postal arrangements; but arrangements have been made for reopening these routes, and we may now look for more regular mail communication. The second has been the extreme scarcity of money. This difficulty will be removed by the incoming crop. We feel encouraged.

"It is with pleasure that we see the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE doing efficient work. As a family paper it stands high in our estimation, and we pledge ourselves to renewed efforts for increasing its patronage.

"We would respectfully suggest that the columns appropriated to presiding elders' appointments be filled with matter of more general interest, and that the accounts of district meetings be very materially curtailed."

THE WORK AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Rev. J. L. Wright, chairman.—"The superintendent of the work among the colored people is happy to be able to report the work in a prosperous condition. The brethren employed in this work are men of God, faithful and earnest, attending punctually to their appointments, and laboring with a degree of success, under the circumstances, truly wonderful.

"Bastrop and Ross' chapel (colored charge) is supplied by Rev. Cyrus Alexander, colored, a local deacon, ordained by Bishop Paine at our last Conference—a man who has stood firm as a friend to our church throughout the fearful revolution. He is a zealous and faithful preacher, and is doing a good work—teaching school and proclaiming the everlasting gospel of the Son of God. He has had a good number of conversions and accessions to his charge this year. Wright's chapel (colored charge) is supplied by Rev. Warren Williams, colored, also a local deacon, ordained by Bishop Paine at our last Conference. This charge is in a flourishing condition. The congregation is entirely orderly, and constant accessions are being made to the membership.

"Jefferson colored circuit is supplied by Rev. Monroe Evans, a licentiate—a man of excellent character."

Resolved, That the district meeting for Lake Providence district recommend the Louisiana Annual Conference, at its next session, to appoint a suitable person to superintend the colored work in the bounds of this district, and that he be authorized to thoroughly organize the work among the people of color, and to supply them with suitable pastors, as he may be able to do so.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Died in Jackson county, Mississippi, September 20, 1868, Mrs. EMELINE FERRILL, after a severe illness of only a few days. Of the early life of Emeline Hough we have no knowledge. Born on the 19th of October, 1823, she had nearly completed her forty-fifth year when death came upon her. Having passed nearly the half of a century upon earth, she has gone to be at rest. On the 25th of November, 1841, in Wayne county, Mississippi, she was married to John W. Ferrill. Bro. Ferrill was licensed to preach one year after their marriage, and in 1843, the year following, Sister Ferrill became a member of the church. From then until now they have gone on together in the path of life—he a minister of Christ, and she an humble member of the church, adorning her profession by a meek and quiet life.

For a long while before her death her health had been such as to keep her from going often out or to church. But frequently did she express herself to her pastor as greatly desiring the privilege, with others, of attending the house of God. In her last illness she gave to her husband such evidences of her peace with God that we are led to infer that she,

"Lightened of her fleshy load,
Hath gone to be with God."

A large family and numerous friends feel her loss. Feeling that "our loss is her gain," we submissively say: "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." Amen.

A FRIEND.

THE MONK OUTWITTED.—It is related that a monk living in Peru, by his gambling practices, got into great difficulties in money matters. The native Indians in his vicinity were much attached to him, as he was of a kind and generous disposition, and they frequently sent him presents. One day, when he had lost largely in gambling, an Indian promised to assist him, and the next evening brought him a large box full of silver ore. The present was several times repeated, and the monk very naturally was anxious to discover where the precious metal was procured. He pressed the Indian so closely that at last he consented to conduct him to the mine. Accordingly one night several Indians came to his house, blindfolded him, and each by turns carried him for some distance into the mountains. At length the bandage was removed and he found himself in an opening in the rocks, surrounded by bright masses of silver, and was permitted to take as much as he could carry. While the Indians were conducting him home again, blindfolded, he unfastened his rosary, and dropped the beads at intervals along the path, hoping by their aid to find his way to the mine again alone. In the course of an hour or two his Indian friend knocked at his door, and giving him a handful of beads, said, "You dropped your rosary on the way, father, and I have picked it up for you." This was the last visit he was allowed to make, the Indians jealously keeping the secret from strangers.—*American Agriculturist.*

ERRATUM.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to correct one of several typographic errors in my account of the district meeting of Camden district, Montgomery Conference, published in the ADVOCATE of August 8. In my abstract of the report of the Committee on the Support of the Ministry the types make me say the preachers on the district are *talented*. This may be moderately true; but my sense of propriety revolts at being understood to characterize a small circle of preachers, of which I am one, as talented. *Devoted* is the word. I took my adjectives from the report.

I regret that a paragraph on the necessity of increasing our episcopal corps was edited out of my article, not because of any special merit in the paragraph, itself considered, but because it would have shown that we lodge no complaint against our beloved Bishop Wightman for dereliction of duty in not attending our district meeting—a construction that the communication, as published, will bear. No, we lodge no complaint. I repeat what I have before said: No age, since the apostolical, has given to the church a more consecrated, laborious episcopal corps than now leads the Methodist Episcopal Church South in her assaults upon the empire of sin. While the Janeses, the Simpsons, the Kingsleys, *et al.*, of the Northern church are closeted with political leaders, thundering anathemas against senators for not violating their oath to sustain the most disgraceful farce that ever blotted a nation's escutcheon, mingling in political nominating conventions, preaching loyalty to a political party as a test of religious character, running blasphemous analogies between a man murdered in a theater and the atoning Son of God upon the cross—our beloved bishops, in the true spirit of pastors, are going into the by-ways and hedges, carrying the balm of gospel peace to the crushed hearts of God's down-trodden poor.—Would to God we had more such! I write this with my eye upon the apostolical admonition: "Let no man glory in men," and that other admonition: "We beseech you, brethren, to know them which labor among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake." May we all be full of the inspiration that moves them. Then our complainings will be hushed, and our success in winning souls far more abundant. E. S. SMITH.

PISEVILLE, Alabama.

BISHOP MARVIN'S LETTER.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* says: We are kindly permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written by the bishop. We are thankful to God for the merciful preservation of the life of this laborious servant of the church, and pray that his health and life may be precious in his sight, that he may accomplish great good in his visit to the Pacific States, and return in physical health and vigor. Let our self-sacrificing bishops share in the united prayers of the church:

CORVALLIS, Oregon, Sept. 12, 1868.

I am now in the beautiful Willamet Valley. It is by far the largest tract of level country in Oregon. You can't imagine how completely the whole face of the country is covered with mountains. There are little narrow valleys scattered about among the mountains in every direction, and people living in them.

I entered this valley at the very upper end of it. At the widest point it is fifty or sixty miles wide, but generally the mountains are in view on both sides from the center of the valley. From this town it is only three miles to the foot of the mountain on the west. It is a valley of very rich land, and the little valleys among the mountains are generally rich. There is an abundance of game among the mountains, such as bear, bear, etc. The people living up there often kill bears, and I have heard a great many exciting stories of fights with bears, when a wounded bear would fight the dogs, and the hunter come up with his big knife and stab the bear to the heart.

I am at Brother Cauthorn's house. He used to live at Mexico, Missouri. Your mamma will remember the family. They were well acquainted with Cousin Mary Ann and her family. They wept for joy when they met me. The war broke them up, and they are very poor, but living in comfort. I find old acquaintances everywhere. I have been with Brother Sears for the last week, and expect to visit him at his home next week. I have seen people in Oregon from the three first circuits I traveled. Two days ago I dined with a man whose house was one of my preaching places on my first circuit—a Mr. Van Dozer. He was then a young man—thirty years old—now he is beginning to look old. I will soon be getting old myself.

The Conference which met last week was held on a camp ground at a camp meeting. I took cold and was laid up two days with a swollen face. It really made me sick, but I went to the house of a Brother Moffat, and was very comfortably provided for. All the trouble I had was from the fact that I could not make trouble enough to satisfy the family. I think if I could have found about forty things an hour for them to do they would have enjoyed it. But I wanted nothing and they were distressed about it. I had to submit to have a good many things done just because I could not hold out from morning till night saying no.

From this point I expect to go to Salem, which is the capital of the State. There I expect to spend a Sabbath, and then go to Portland and take steamer for San Francisco. I expect to spend the winter and spring in California and the summer in Oregon, if life and health be spared. My plan is to hold the Conferences early next fall, and then strike for home by the railroad, which will be nearly if not quite completed by that time, I suppose.

We had a precious time at the Conference. Great grace rested upon the preachers and people. We had a feast of fat things. We had the sacrament of the Lord's Supper the last thing before the appointments were read out. The Lord was present with us indeed, and the preachers went to their work with a feeling of entire devotion to their holy calling. I trust God will give a great blessing upon the work this year. I thought of the sacrament at the Centenary church, where we all communed together just the day before I left home. O, that we may all love God with a perfect heart, and serve him with a willing mind.

My health is now tolerably good, though I doubt if this climate is going to be very favorable to me.

May great grace abide with you all.

Yours, etc., E. M. MARVIN.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.—In England they are now beginning to receive some details of the result of the observations of English astronomers sent out to two localities to watch the progress of the eclipse of the sun, which took place on the 18th of August. Major Tennant from one party, and Lieutenant Herschel from the other, have sent to the Astronomer Royal and to the Royal Astronomical Society an account of the photographical and spectroscopic work performed by the two principal English observing parties.

Without going into particulars which would not be generally intelligible, we ascertain from these observations, among other things, that Major Tennant deduced from certain spectroscopic experiments that there was proof that the solar protuberances consist of burning hydrogen and sodium. As sodium seems to be an important constituent of many meteoric bodies, the appearance of sodium in the solar protuberances seems confirmation, to a certain extent, of the theory, which has lately been held by many students of solar physics, that the sun's heat is derived from the continual impact of meteoric bodies upon its surface. Lieutenant Herschel, writing in 1866 on the peculiar condition of the August meteors, said: "The spectral examination of the August meteors has most certainly brought to light the existence of an extraordinary quantity of the vapor of sodium in the luminous streaks; so that many of the streaks, and especially the most conspicuous and the most slowly fading among them, consist of nothing else but soda flames for a great proportion (that is to say the latter portion) of the time that they continue visible. Their condition then is exactly that of a flame of gas in a Bunsen's burner, freely charged with the vapor of burning sodium; or, of the flame of a spirit lamp newly trimmed and largely dosed with a supply of moistened salt."

Major Tennant draws from his observations the conclusion that the atmosphere of the sun consists mainly of non-luminous or faintly luminous gas at a short distance from the body of the sun.—*New York News.*

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

The Tennessee Conference held its session at Shelbyville, Tennessee, October 14–21, Bishop McTyeire presiding. There was a good attendance of clerical and lay members, and business was performed with due deliberation, thoroughness and dispatch. There were a number of visiting brethren present, among whom was the excellent editor of the Memphis *Christian Advocate*, who was most cordially received by his old yoke-fellows, he having been once a member of this Conference. By the way, he made us visits in Nashville before and after the session, and returned to his important post with our best wishes for himself personally, and for the valuable paper which he edits. Brother Gardner, author of a work on the Apocalypse, which we recently published for him, was also present, though in very infirm health. He is a worthy man, and we hope his book will meet with a ready sale, though we are not prepared either to indorse or repudiate his scheme of interpretation, as we are not much *seen* in Apocalyptic studies. Brother Taylor was also present, promoting the interests of the colored people, which he has in special charge. He speaks encouragingly of his undertaking, and he was assured of the sympathy and co-operation of the members of the Conference. Brother Holland accompanied us to the Conference, having been pressed by the brethren to attend the session. He preached on Sunday night to an overflowing congregation, in the Presbyterian church, and lectured to a crowded house on Monday night, in the Methodist church. He repeated, by request, his admirable lecture on Jerusalem, which he delivered October 16, with so much *eclat*, to the largest audience we ever saw at a lecture in Nashville. In this lecture he described, in his own inimitable style, the salient localities in and around the Holy City, mingling with his descriptions the most eloquent, poetic and devout utterances, which such scenes would naturally elicit from a nature so fine-strung and susceptible as his. We should like to hear him on other of the sacred localities, and on the wonders which he saw in the land of Ham. He left for Louisville, October 20, but we understand he contemplates returning to Tennessee to preach and lecture in sundry places, before he goes to his pastoral charge in Baltimore. One of the most interesting incidents of the session was the semi-centennial sermon of Dr. Maddin, delivered October 19. It was an eloquent discourse on Isa. lxii, 1. The peroration consisted of autobiographical passages of extraordinary interest, which produced a great effect upon the audience. The venerable preacher told us that he was born in Philadelphia, of Romish parents—that when a boy he served the priest at the altar—began the studies for the priesthood—fell in with the Methodists and was converted—in consequence, was reprobated by the priest and ostracised by his father—left Philadelphia with his pack on his shoulder for the West—became a preacher in Kentucky, and joined the Tennessee Conference in 1818—and after fifty years' hard service in the ministry, felt as young, and vigorous, and happy as ever in prosecuting his great work, which he hopes will not be laid aside till his death, which everybody else hopes will be long, long deferred. He gave the names of those who joined the Conference with him—Bishop Paine being one of them—perhaps the only survivor besides himself.

But as we expect Dr. Maddin to furnish us with the substance of that interesting sketch of his life and labors, we shall not attempt to reproduce it in this place. There was excellent preaching at this Conference, by Bishop McTyeire—whose ordination sermon is said to have been a masterpiece—by Drs. Hanner and Holland—whom we had the good fortune to hear at the Presbyterian church—Drs. Kelley, Young, Redford, West and others, whom we had not the pleasure of hearing. The missionary meeting was largely attended, and eloquently addressed by Drs. Young and McFerrin—the handsome collection at the close attesting the success of their efforts. Notwithstanding the large number in attendance, the Conference was entertained in princely style—the citizens of nearly all ranks and creeds vying with one another in their generous hospitality. Brothers Hughes, Kelley, Jackson, Owen and the editor of this paper, were specially favored in being the guests of Mr. W. G. Cowen and family, who are members of the Presbyterian church, which enjoys the pastoral services of our excellent friend, the Rev. Mr. Bryson. We were most favorably impressed with the people of this charge—the congregation is large, they have a good organ and choir, which discoursed to us excellent music of the fine old type—and we are mistaken in the appearance of things if the pastor of that church is not happy in his present settlement. Our own church has been steadily improving, in all respects, under the labors of Dr. Maddin, and we were delighted to hear our Presbyterian friends speak in so high terms of this venerable minister, and with his return to Shelbyville—a wish which has been happily realized. Brother M. R. Jones, presiding elder of the Salem district, Illinois Conference, was at Shelbyville, recruiting volunteers for that field, and not without success. He speaks in a most encouraging strain of our prospects in that great State, and promises, in due time, to let our readers hear from him. He assured us that their mission in Illinois was not to disintegrate other churches, much less to covet their houses of worship, parsonages, etc., but to collect into church-fellowship the thousands in that region, who can not join any other than a Methodist church, and are debarred from the Methodist Episcopal Church North by its fearful apostasy from the original scriptural platform of Methodism. Were it otherwise, we are free to say we should not encourage the operations of our brethren in that field. We do not think we shall be censured for saying that whenever the Northern church will return to the old platform, and show a disposition to abide by its own stipulations in the Plan of Separation, we will say of that as Laban did of the Galeed monument: "This heap be witness, and this pillar be witness, that I will not pass over this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not pass over this heap, and this pillar unto me, for harm." But see whither our galloping pen has carried us—*revenons a nos moutons*. From the minutes, courteously furnished us by the secretary, Dr. Young, we condense the following interesting items: J. O. Blanton, J. H. Strayhorn, D. C. Miles, H. S. Ledbetter, W. Ward, W. C. McCoy, H. D. Hogan, W. McQuinn, R. T. Moore, D. M. Booth, J. B. Jordan, W. W. Jared, A. J. Ford, were admitted on trial. J. H. Richardson, P. T. Martin, E. F. Lyons, F. F. Fagan, T. A. Scruggs, S. L. Orman, E. F. S. Roberts, R. P. Gannaway, were admitted into full connection. H. B. North, G. W. Martin, were readmitted. R. K. Hargrove, D. D. Moore, A. Mizell, W. H. Hughes, received by transfer. P. T. Martin, E. F. Lyons, F. F. Fagan, T. A. Scruggs, J. Nichols, (traveling,) S. Gunn, D. Brown, W. F. Davis, A. J. Walker, (local,) ordained deacons. J. P. McFerrin, P. G. Jamison, (traveling,) T. M. Jackson, G. W. Jackson, (local,) ordained elders. H. J. Hulsey, F. M. Hickman, A. L. Barbee, located. J. A. Jones, T. N. Lankford, J. McCurdy, A. J. B. Foster, G. D. Taylor, F. P. Scruggs, J. D. Winn, S. Lassiter, J. W. Tarrant, G. Green, superannuated. H. H. Brown died. The next Conference to be held at Murfreesboro.

Transferred—E. M. Bounds to Mobile Conference; W. G. Davis to Illinois Conference, and stationed at McLeansboro; T. A. Scruggs to Illinois Conference, and stationed at Fairfield; G. L. Staley to Kentucky Conference, and stationed at Shelbyville.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

The Earthquakes at San Francisco.

THE VOLCANIC CHAIN OF AMERICA.

We copy as follows from the New York *Herald* of the 23d:

The earthquakes at San Francisco on Wednesday last, some twelve or thirteen in number, extended, as it appears, pretty much along the whole coast line of California, and back to the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, or snowy mountains, which are part of the great volcanic chain of the American continent. Earthquakes come from some volcanic disturbances, and we dare say that all these volcanic perturbations in both hemispheres, since May last, may be traced to the grand eruption of that month of the terrible Mauna Loa of the Sandwich Islands, the king of all the earth's volcanoes. That eruption, we conjecture, caused such a commotion of the fiery fluids inclosed within the thin shell of our globe that they have been, from time to time, breaking out at various chimneys and shaking the earth more or less severely at various thin places ever since.

It is a remarkable fact, while from the 13th to the 15th of August last those fearful earthquakes came upon Ecuador and Peru, involving in ruins numerous towns and cities along the coast for hundreds of miles, that on the 15th of August the same phenomena were felt and seen at Yokahoma, in Japan, and along the southern and eastern coasts of Australia, and that on the 20th a pretty severe earthquake shook down a number of buildings at Peshawur, in India. These almost simultaneous disturbances were doubtless the result of the pressure of the infernal liquid fire from one side, right through the heart of the earth, against the other side of the shell. These shakes which they have had in California came from the agitation imparted to the lava which underlies the comparatively thin crust of the western section of our continent. East of the Mississippi river we repose upon a thick, solid and reliable crust. We have no volcanoes in this section, because we have no use for these safety valves and escape pipes. We are all right. But in 1814, it will be remembered by some, there was an earthquake at New Madrid, on the west side of the Mississippi, from which some forests went down and some little lakes were created.—From the west side of the Mississippi, therefore, we may assume, the crust of the earth to the Pacific, especially in the valleys, is comparatively thin, and the two sections otherwise are as widely different as Europe and Asia. The continent east from the Mississippi is like Europe, and west like Asia.

But we have spoken of the great volcanic chain of America. This chain of mountains and subterranean fires extends from Cape Horn and Terra del Fuego, or the land of the fire, up to Mount St. Elias, in Alaska. Through South America it is the backbone of the continent; through Central America and Mexico it is scattered about, but abounds in volcanoes and earthquakes. At the southern boundary of the United States two great chains branch off to the northward, the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The Rocky mountain chain is the backbone proper of North America; but it is no longer volcanic. It was in ages gone by, but its craters have become extinct, and are lakes. West of this backbone chain, on the way to Great Salt Lake, we have Fremont's great basin, an isolated region of some five hundred miles wide and seven hundred miles long, the water courses of which are lost in the sands of the desert, or, expanding into lakes, are evaporated by the sun. This great basin, from the water marks on the mountains of the rim, was at one time an arm of the ocean or an inland sea like the Caspian, but was at a later period lifted up by the fiery forces inside the earth and made dry land. All this vast and inhospitable region, with the region northward to Oregon, was aptly described by Fremont as a volcanic region hardly yet cooled down—"a land of fracture and violence and fire." The numerous hot springs in the mountains and valleys, and the volcanic chemicals of the ashy soil of the plains, support Fremont in this description.

On the west side of this great basin we have the Sierra Nevada, or the continuation of the living volcanic chain from South America. It runs along parallel with the Pacific coast, a hundred miles off, more or less, all the way to Mount St. Elias, in Alaska. This chain has numerous peaks, rising from twelve to seventeen thousand feet above the sea, and two of them, Mount Hood, in Oregon, and Mount St. Helena, further north, were reported to be smoking last autumn from volcanic combustion. At all events, under this mountain chain in its whole length the volcanic forces of the earth are comparatively near the surface, and so, for centuries to come, perhaps all the countries on both sides will be liable to earthquakes. Hereafter five and six story buildings will be rather a risky business in San Francisco, at least for a year or two, though such a shaking as they had on Wednesday last may not occur again, perhaps, for fifty years to come.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTIONS.—Just before the meeting of the National Triennial Convention, which commenced its session last week, the Diocesan Convention of this State held a meeting. Two matters of interest connected with it deserve chronicling. The one is the address of Bishop Potter, who deplored agitation in the old style to which all reformers of abuses are doomed to listen, and who gravely asserted that extreme ritualism had not yet been introduced into this diocese. What further development he could have been looking to it is hard to say, unless it be the carrying of pigs' heads unrubrically blessed in harvest-home processions, as has been done in England, with the universal derision even of most of the ritualists. Certain it is that the Romish festival of Corpus Christi has been lately celebrated in one of the chapels of Trinity parish; while the elevation of the host, the burning of incense, lights on the communion table, the wearing of strange vestments, hymns addressed to the Virgin, and the setting up of the confessional, are matters of common notoriety, known by everybody but the bishop, to be practiced or defended in various places of worship under his own supervision. The convention then showed its further animus by voting to express to the General Convention its desire to have a federate council of dioceses in the State, which shall have supreme power. This was opposed by many, on the ground that it would endanger the freedom of the churches, adding another to the shackles which bind them to Trinity parish, which now rules the city. The natural result would be the appointment of an archbishop or metropolitan, and the introduction of the complete English hierarchy. The measure was adopted by a clerical vote of 113 to 22 and a lay vote of 59 to 22.

The General Convention is still in session. It will take time for its deliberations. The opening sermon was by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, who gave little comfort to the ritualizing party. "A minister," said he, "is not ordained to be master of ceremonies, to value the cut and color of garments, and to bow down in foolish pantomime." The present assumption of a sacrificial priesthood he stigmatized as a pitiful mimicry of the Aaronic priesthood. Such a theory should find no countenance in the *Protestant* Episcopal Church. The motion to print the sermon called out considerable opposition; but was finally adopted, as an act of courtesy. Several memorials and petitions have been presented, among which was one offered by Dr. Goodwyn, and signed by Drs. W. A. Muhlenberg, J. O. Smith, A. H. Vinton, S. H. Tyng, and many others, petitioning the repeal or modification of the canon, for a breach of which Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., was tried.—*New York Independent.*

NEW SPANISH COMPLICATIONS.

Affairs in Spain are likely to be more complicated than was apprehended by mere lookers on during the progress of the well-planned revolution. Every day brings a new aspirant for the throne; and the last who has engaged attention is the Count de Montemolin, who, it appears, entered Spain as his relative Isabella left it. He, we suppose, will be the candidate of Austria. Then we have Prince Napoleon, son-in-law of Victor Emanuel and cousin of the Emperor of France, who will have the support of France and Italy; and there is the Duke de Montpensier, the representative of the Orleans branch of Bourbons proper by his marriage with the Infanta; but what power will support his claims? Not Napoleon, who is his hereditary enemy; not England, who was checkmated by Guizot and Louis Philippe in bringing about the Spanish marriage; and not Prussia, who has as yet given no indication of a preference in the disposal of the Spanish crown.

What European powers are to be served in this momentous question? This generation has been already startled by the far-sighted and wily Bismarck. Why may it not again hear from him, and perhaps in this very Spanish succession? Republican government out of the question, and the people of Spain favorable still to a monarchy, who knows that Bismarck will not nominate the next Spanish ruler? The French papers accuse him of having fomented the Spanish revolution; of having furnished the funds that enabled the insurgent generals to overturn the reigning dynasty; and that those funds were realized by pledging in London and Cadiz the securities which were transferred by Italy to Prussia in payment for needle guns. It was with this money that General Serrano, so the French papers assert, liquidated to the Spanish troops their large arrearages of pay, and thus secured the sympathy and co-operation of the army in the movement that accomplished the revolution. If this was true—and there is no good reason to question it—Spanish affairs will assume a new complexion; and the Peninsula may yet be the battle ground upon which the mutual jealousies of France and Prussia will be settled.

The latest advices are that the junta have issued an address on the future form of government, in which they state that it will be the duty of the Cortes only to decide what that form shall be, but that all the people will have the right to express their opinions. Olozaga, Serrano and Topete have declared for a monarchy, and that will most probably be the form of government for which the people will declare. When the form shall have been determined by the people, then will begin the war of diplomacy; and in that war Prussia, perhaps backed by England, will be a conspicuous and formidable actor, if we correctly read the signs of the times.—*New York News.*

HE WALKETH WITH GOD.—Oh, happy man that walks with God, though neglected and contemned by all about him! What blessed sights doth he daily see! What ravishing tidings, what pleasant melody, doth he daily hear! What delectable food doth he daily taste! He seeth, by faith, the God, the glory which the blessed spirits see at hand by nearest looking upon. He seeth that in a glass, and darkly, which they behold with open face. He seeth the glorious majesty of his Creator, the eternal King, the Cause of causes, the Composer, Upholder, Preserver and Governor of all worlds. He beholdeth the wonderful methods of his providence; and what he can not reach to see, he admireth, and waiteth for the time when that also shall be open to his view.

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SATURDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

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MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The pastors on the several circuits and stations in the Louisiana Annual Conference, will remember the mission collections for foreign and domestic missions.

The missionary treasury is in great need. The field is wider and more hopeful than at any period since apostolic times. The times are hard, but improving. Considerable crops of cotton and sugar have been made, while subsistence of home production is more abundant than for years past. Brethren, make general and faithful efforts. While few may give much, many may give a little to send the Word of Life to those who are perishing for lack of knowledge.

J. B. WALKER,
Chairman Com. on Foreign Missions.

WE ARE indebted to Mr. James A. Gresham, 92 Camp street, for the Riverside Magazine, for November. The table of contents is varied and entertaining, and the illustrations numerous and striking. The present number is not inferior to any that has preceded it, in literary and typographical finish and excellence.

PERSONAL.—Bishop Marvin is in Oregon. We publish a letter from him, which we find in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate.* He is in good health, and, as usual, hard at work.

NOTICE.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE SESSION.

Will the presiding elders please forward to me the names of both the preachers and lay delegates of their districts *who expect to be present* at the Louisiana Conference, to be held on the sixteenth of December next, in New Iberia?

Respectfully,
A. E. GOODWYN.

THE centennial anniversary of the dedication of the first Methodist church in America was held on the 25th ult., at the old church in John street, New York city.

WASHINGTON scarcely ever made a speech.

WINNING SOULS.

The world is full of lost souls, who must be lost forever, unless speedily brought to Christ through the agency of believing men and women. Not only are these fallen souls in the world, but they are in the households and in the communities where the Christian dwells. It is a business more than angelic to which we are called, and for which we should be commissioned and qualified. The agency of believers is essential, and generally their personal agency is required. However great the benefit of Bibles, tract and religious literature, few, if any, souls are ever converted without the intervention of the living Christian. Not only is the salvation of sinners dependent upon the efforts and enterprise of the church in its benevolent organizations, but it is also made to depend upon individual influence exerted upon the unconverted.

All Christians are called to the work of saving souls, not only by giving their money to support and spread the Gospel, but by personal efforts to win to Christ some who are within their reach. It is a responsibility of the greatest weight, because the eternal welfare of souls is involved. It is a privilege of the highest dignity, because we become "workers together" with God. Herein God puts a higher honor upon the humblest believer than if he were invited to assist in the creation of a world. The probability is strong that not many followers of Christ are fully alive to their duty in personal effort to save souls. To give, and to pray, and to unite in social enterprises for this end are obligations more easily and more generally met; but we are apt to come short in free, individual and direct effort. We expect ministers to do this, while others are perhaps thought to be clear of any such obligation.

This point needs to be clearly impressed upon every Christian—that he is called to win some souls; and that if he be faithful, God will bless his exertions. Everything else ought to be held as secondary to this great business, in our estimate of the objects and purposes of life. That is a very low form of spiritual life which does not feel the burden of souls, and does not do something to rescue them. We may suppose that a Christian has done his duty to the church and missions and other channels of giving and doing, whilst at the same time he is making no personal efforts to save his neighbors and acquaintances, or the members of his own household. He has, perhaps, never thought of himself winning a soul, and is not conscious of ever having been instrumental in saving one. Christians, from the least to the greatest, have an account to give in this matter; not only of all indirect endeavors, but of direct attempts to lead sinners to Christ.

How shall this fearful responsibility be met? There is a cross in it, if faithfully discharged, such as is not encountered in other duties. To reprove, to warn, to persuade an ungodly friend or acquaintance often requires more courage than to tell an experience in a love-feast, or to preach a sermon to a whole congregation. Where the intimacy is greatest there the most courage is required, and there it is most frequently wanting. Boldness is a qualification of the first importance and a grace of the rarest attainment. Boldness in the faith to declare the whole counsel of God, and to persuade sinners, is a special gift, without which the believer is sure to fall in his duty. There are parents who are afraid to speak to their own children about their souls; and Christian men and women who have associated for years with unconverted persons, without venturing a word with them on the subject of their salvation. We fear there are few believers who feel altogether clear in this thing. True, their silent example has been given, and their unconverted friends and families have had the Gospel, churches, and all necessary means of grace; but have we so discharged our whole duty that we can meet these lost souls in the judgment? In too many instances we have shrunk from the disagreeable task, and have been guilty of a cowardly silence, when plain but loving words should have been spoken.

Personal expostulation with sinners must be associated with the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove. Faith and power with God, and deep spirituality qualify the Christian for this great work. Specially important is prayer—prayer not in its general and comprehensive scope, but specific, and for particular individuals. Where the desire to win souls possesses the heart, special means will be sought to compass the salvation of individuals. They will be approached directly, earnestly and affectionately, and there will be importunate prayer and wrestling for them before God. The wise win souls—those who are themselves endowed with the heavenly wisdom of faith and love, and who realize that this is the work to which every believing man is appointed.

Souls are to be *won*—not driven or forced into the kingdom, but persuaded, allured, even to Christ. This indicates an eminent feature in the plan of salvation. God endeavors to win man back to himself by his infinite love, and by all long suffering and patience. He expostulates, warns, beseeches, persuades with tenderness, and with a pathos which disarms rebellion and overcomes the natural enmity of the human heart. So must the children of the Father do in their measure. They must realize the emphatic truth that the lost soul is to be won in order to be saved. By them religion must be displayed in the attractive colors which belong to it. Their spirit must partake of the love of Christ, and all means and methods be imbued with the sweetness, sympathy and humility of the great Teacher. But the means and qualifications will be apparent when the duty and privilege of winning souls are fully impressed upon our convictions. Then it will become the study of life. Divine help and guidance will be sought, and the hitherto fruitless Christian will rejoice in seeing souls brought to God through his instrumentality.

THE ELECTION DAY.

As we write (Tuesday) the election is going on. Not a negro at the polls. This is just as it should be. They never should have been there. Let the negroes now come out of the Legislature, and let us have a white man for lieutenant governor, and there will be some reasonable prospect that this State will again become a strength and an equal among the United States. If *no* negroes vote it will teach the politician exactly where the colored man is, and how far he can be controlled by his Southern friends. The publication of the decision of the Supreme Court in the McCardle case will make the vote of Mississippi, of Texas, of Virginia, and of every other State available in the electoral college, because it decides the Reconstruction Act unconstitutional. Let negroes and Chinamen and Indians suffer the superior race of white men, to whom Providence has given this country, to control it. A good government for the white man will be good enough for the Mongolian, the African or the aboriginal American.

"GREAT FISHES."

GULF COAST, Mississippi.

MR. EDITOR: Sometimes "I go a fishing." I have often wished I could hear you say, "I go along with thee." Four mornings of October I captured, with a single hook, line and pole, four red fish, weighing ninety-seven and three-quarter pounds. This is one of the advantages, these times, of being so near the "good Lord's great storehouse," which, like his own glorious gospel, is "free to all, without money and without price." So am I.

P. IN C.

[This success is in the line of the true "succession."—EDITOR.]

POLITICAL arrests are being made in Constantinople on the ground of an alleged conspiracy for the dethronement of the Sultan

THE SUGAR REGION.

This fertile part of Louisiana is gradually recovering from the war. The crop of 1861 was ground up, seed-cane and all, by the rapacious "brother" of General Butler. Next came the more enlightened General Banks. He at once conceived the idea of turning all lower Louisiana into a cotton field; because the world needed cotton more than sugar. In the character of a public benefactor he set the example of planting largely himself. He added the cares and labor of agriculture to the severer toil of arms, and demonstrated that the rage of war may be tempered by the mildest of human pursuits. After expending thousands he derived no pecuniary advantage, but only a loss, and shared the usual fate of those who lead the people into new fields of enterprise. The General then first learned, by experience, a fact which every Louisianian already knew, that a latitude and a climate may be too tropical for the cotton plant. These military chieftains found the State a garden; they left it a jungle. They sowed the seeds of that loyalty which now yields so generous a return; but beyond this they succeeded in no other crop. Formerly the eye of the traveler saw from the deck of the steamer, on each bank of the Mississippi, an alternate flood of corn and cane for two hundred miles above New Orleans. When the war closed nothing remained of all this thrift and beauty. General Butler had gone, General Banks had gone, the seed cane had gone, and the dry cotton stock alone remained to tell the story. By patient continuance and through unprecedented discouragements our planters have again introduced and multiplied the cane, until hundreds of acres may be now seen in a body waving with the luxuriant dark blades of this rich plant. In a year or two more this crop will probably be equal to what it once was. Indeed, we think that the sugar crop of Louisiana promises to be a more certain and valuable source of wealth than any other agricultural product of this country. With the return of prosperity to this region there will be a restoration of its stations, circuits, churches and schools. During the past four years, and until the present moment, preaching has been kept up only at a great sacrifice upon the part of the preacher. Long rides and *no* pay require the zeal of an apostle if they last long. Four years have as yet brought but little relief. But now we believe that the tide of affairs is turning. During all this dreary period there have been a faithful few who gladly received the preacher, and were ready to share with him of their poverty. The Holy Spirit will doubtless honor these labors, and those who, through evil report and good report, have stood by the cause of the Saviour, and they will yet see the work of God prospering in their own families and in their own church.

These reflections were suggested by a recent visit to the lower part of the Thibodeaux circuit. The town of Houma had three brick and one frame churches, and had just finished a fine academy building as the war began. It was largely injured by the Federal troops, and it still wears a dilapidated expression. But there are in it many very hopeful symptoms of a rapid return to prosperity; among them we especially note the academy under the Messrs. Bugby and Mr. Murray. It has some seventy scholars in attendance, and from the excellent reputation which its teachers have, we doubt not the number will soon advance to a hundred.

We were struck with the large number of negroes on the road in carts and buggies, and on Creole ponies. Never have we seen laborers so much at leisure. We suppose they were getting ready for "election." The sugar making season has begun, and every planter is looking for "hands." But what does that matter to a freedman who has a carryall and a horse of his own? The end of sugar is, after all, nothing but leisure. Why then take three steps when one will put you where you want to be? The negro is a conservative of the straightest sect. He is the brake providentially attached to the progressive steam impulse of the white man. The planter was boiling over with the thousand things to be done preparatory to grinding—the negro was riding about in the sublimest waistcoat and top boots, at peace with the world. These two diverse characters have to come together and work together. It is certain they will not die together.

The planter needs the muscle of the black man for this stiff soil and warm latitude; and the black man will starve without the skill and energy of the white man. Fully one-half of the negroes do nothing—one third of the men, four-fifths of the women, and all the children are idlers. It has demanded much experimenting and patience to get along with such elements. One of the most successful planters told us that he employed by the hour—that is, for a first-class "hand," fifteen dollars a month, six pounds of meat and a peck of meal per week; second class, thirteen dollars, etc.—on the condition that ten hours are a day's work, and twenty-six days a month. If the hand works over or under the ten hours, the credit or debit is made; payments are monthly, one-half retained till the end of the year. No goods sold to the "hand" by the employer—a fruitful source of dissatisfaction.

We wish that the religious condition of the black man was as hopeful as even his physical. But, alas! every negro is his own prophet. He is impatient of any religious teaching excepting as his fancy, for the time, may be pleased. Practical godliness is out of the question. He is incapable of teaching and is unwilling to be taught. His idea is, that the church is an open field, and that his emancipation has brought him room in every direction, but especially in the direction of holding meeting. It is not extravagant to say that he has been in a "protracted meeting" for the past four years, and it is still going on. And who can wonder at it? He stands on the shore and sees a million of men and horses struggling and going down in the dark waves of civil war, while he has escaped safe to land! Now he is "going to Canaan." Well, we should have shouted too, if not as long, certainly as loud as the negro. Maybe he'll get through some of these days, and discover that freedom is not heaven.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

MR. EDITOR: A very important portion of the work of a district conference or meeting is the giving in by the pastors a report of the state of the work on their several charges, and much of the interest of the meeting depends on the manner of presenting these reports. Sometimes the preacher is quite prolix in his report. He tells you not only how many appointments he has on his work, but the probable population, the number of families in his circuit, the probable number of children that will be born there in the next year, and a dozen other things, just of like character, which may all be well enough; but as it will take up much time, the only certain effect will be to put a large portion of the audience to gaping and yawning—a sure sign that there is not much interest felt in the preacher's revelations. It will perhaps be well for the presiding officer to draw out the information desired by special questions, and if the preacher has anything of importance on which he wishes to enlarge, let him do so, but no long, dry harangues. There are in every subject discussed a few prominent and important points, which will embrace all that is worth hearing. To these let the speaker confine himself, and he will be happier himself and produce a much better effect on his hearers. Some preachers are slow of speech, and can't get on without the most wearisome repetitions. In such cases might it not be well to present his report in a written form?

I will notice a defect in nearly all the district meetings which I have attended. The meeting begins about Friday morning, or perhaps on Thursday evening, and members begin by Saturday noon to make arrangements for leaving, and then there is considerable danger of Sabbath breaking—not a few on the route home. Why not begin earlier, and take ample time to go through your work deliberately. I learn that the district meeting for Montgomery district, at its late session in Tuskegee, resolved to secure a suitable place for a camp ground as a permanent meeting place for the district meeting, and a camp meeting, both at the same time. This movement strikes me favorably, and I shall rejoice to see the plan adopted of holding district meetings at camp meetings. Try it, brethren. The grand object of the district meeting is the increase of spirituality in the church, and to this end let all our movements be directed. Let us feel that we are acting as in the immediate presence of God. Let us improve our time in the holding a sort of individual annual class meeting. Let us have a sort of district meeting love-feast on Sabbath morning, where, in the good old-fashioned way, we shall talk to each other of God's love to us, and of our love for him and for our brethren and sisters. This has been done at some of these meetings, and with eminent success; and let the love-feast be closed with a solemn communion at the table of the Lord. Thus shall we be best prepared, both preachers and people, for the further services of the holy day. I suggest that the Friday of the meeting be always a day set apart for solemn prayer and fasting. And now, Doctor, if these hints don't take up the room which might be better employed, I will possibly trouble you again some of these times. Affectionately your's,

JAS. O. ANDREW.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

The following is the text of the apostolic letter addressed by the pope to all Protestant and non-Catholic bodies:

PIUS, Sovereign Pontiff, Ninth of the Name, to all Protestants and other Non-Catholics:

You must already all know that we, who, despite our unworthiness, have been raised to the throne of Peter, and, therefore, have been advanced to the supreme government of the whole Catholic church, and to its administration, which has been intrusted to us in divine fashion by Christ himself, our Lord—we have judged it fitting to summon before us all our venerable brethren, the bishops of all the world, and to convene them into an Œcumenical council, which is to be celebrated next year in such a manner that, with those same venerable brethren who have been summoned to take part in this subject of our solicitude, we may be able to adopt all the most opportune and necessary resolutions to dissipate the shadows of so large a number of pestilential errors which daily are extending their power and license, to the great prejudice of souls, and daily more and more to establish and strengthen among the Christian peoples committed to our watchful care the reign of the true faith, of justice, and of the true peace of God. Relying, then, with firm confidence upon the close and affectionate bond of union which unites those our same venerable brothers to our person and to the Apostolic See, and who have never ceased at any period of our pontificate to give to us and to the Apostolic See the most striking evidence of faith, of love, and of respect, we truly hope that, as it has been in times past with other general councils, so it may be in the present, and that this Œcumenical council convoked by us may bring forth, with the help of the divine grace, the most rich and the most fertile fruits, to the great glory of God and the eternal welfare of man.

Therefore, in that hope, and instigated and encouraged by the charity of our Lord Jesus Christ, who laid down his life for the salvation of the world, we can not forbear, on the occasion of the meeting of the next council, addressing our apostolic and paternal word to all those who, while recognizing that same Jesus as our Saviour, and rejoicing in the name of Christians, yet still do not profess the veritable faith of Christ or follow the communion of the Catholic church. And if we do so, it is, before all, to warn, exhort and supplicate them with our zeal and all our charity to consider and seriously examine if they in truth follow the path prescribed by our Lord Jesus Christ, and which

lends to eternal happiness. In fact, no one can deny or doubt that Jesus Christ himself, in order that all future human generations should enjoy the fruit of his redemption, built up here below his church in the person of Peter—that is to say, the church, one, holy, Catholic and apostolic—and that He granted to him all the necessary power, in order that the faith should be preserved intact and entire, and that the same faith should be transmitted to all peoples, to all races, and to all nations in such a manner that men should be able to be united in His mystical body in baptism, and always to preserve in themselves, until the entire development, that new life of grace without which no one can ever merit or obtain life eternal, so that the same church which constitutes the mystical body shall remain, until the end of time, firm and indestructible in its own constitution, developed in vigor, and furnishing to its children all that is necessary to life eternal.

Now, whoever wishes well to consider and examine with attention the different religions societies divided among themselves, and separated from the Catholic church, which, since the time of the Lord Jesus Christ and his apostles, has always uninterruptedly exercised, and still exercises, by means of its legitimate pastors, the power intrusted to her by our Lord himself—whoever, we say, shall thus examine will easily convince himself that not one of those religious societies, nor all the religious societies together, constitutes, or in any way can be considered as the one and only Catholic church which our Lord Jesus Christ founded, constituted and desired—should see that they can not in any way be regarded as a member or as a part of that same church, because they are visibly separated from all Catholic unity. As, in fact, those societies are deprived of that living authority established by God, who pointed out to mankind, before all things, the matter of faith and the rule of morality, who directed and presided over them in all things affecting their eternal welfare, therefore those societies themselves constantly varied in their doctrine, and thus this instability is unceasing.

Every one can easily comprehend that this state of things is altogether opposed to the church established by Christ our Lord—a church in which the truth must always rest unaltered, without being the subject of any change, as a charge intrusted to that same church, in order that she may preserve it in all its integrity, a charge for the care of which the presence of the Holy Ghost and its aid has been granted forever to this church.

No one can ignore the fact that these differences of doctrine and opinion give rise to the social schisms, and that therefrom spring those innumerable sects and communions which are daily increasing, to the detriment of Christian and civil society.

Whoever, in fact, recognizes religion as the foundation of human society can not refuse to admit and avow the influence exercised over civilized society by those divisions and disagreements of principles of that nature, and religious societies struggling one with the other; and also with what power the denial of authority established by God to regulate the convictions of the human intelligence, and to direct the actions of men, both in their social and private life, has excited, has developed and has fomented those unfortunate troubles, those events and those disturbances which agitate and affect almost all nations in a most deplorable manner.

Therefore, in order that all those who are not instilled with the principles of the unity and truth of the Catholic church should seize the occasion offered to them by this council, in which the Catholic church, to which their ancestors belonged, shows a proof of its complete unity, of its vigor, and of its inextinguishable vitality; that they should obey the necessities of their hearts; that they should strive to bear themselves away from that state in which they can not be assured of their salvation; that they should address without ceasing the most fervent prayers to God that he should dissipate the cloud of error, and that he should bring them back into the bosom of the church, our holy mother, where their ancestors received the salutary nourishment of life, and alone preserves in its integrity the doctrine of Jesus Christ, handing it down, and dispensing the mysteries of celestial grace;

We, therefore, who ought most zealously to fulfill all the duties of a good pastor, in accordance with the charge of our apostolic ministry, intrusted to us by Christ our Lord himself, and who ought to embrace all men in the world in our paternal charity, address this letter to all Christians separated from us—a letter in which we exhort and supplicate them to hasten to return to the fold of Christ.

It is because we heartily desire their salvation in Jesus Christ, and fear one day to have to render an account of their souls to that same Jesus Christ, our Judge, if we do not point out to them and open to them as in us the way which they must follow if they would gain their salvation.

Also, in all our prayers and supplications, and while performing acts of grace, we never cease humbly to ask for them, both by night and day, the celestial light and the abundance of grace from the eternal Pastor of souls. And, whereas, despite our unworthiness, we fulfill upon earth the functions of the vicar of Christ, we await with open arms the return of those wandering sons to the Catholic church, in order that we may be able to receive them with all affection into the dwelling of the celestial Father, and make them participators in his everlasting treasures.

It is that much-wished-for return to the truth and communion of the Catholic church upon which depends not only the salvation of each one in particular, but of the whole Christian society; and the world will never enjoy true peace until it forms one flock under one pastor.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, September 14, 1868, in the twenty-third year of our pontificate.

The Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh, N. C., has eighty-eight pupils.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Major Thomas Reed, near Fayette, Mississippi, on the 22d of October, 1868, by Rev. John A. B Jones, Mr. Ely R. Jones and Miss Mary L West, all of Jefferson county.

By Rev. John Wilkinson, at the residence of the bride's father, in Bellevue, St. Landry parish, on the evening of Thursday, the 15th day of October, 1868, Mr. Alexander Burleigh and Miss Sally L. Dailey, both of said place.

On the 8th of October, near Loachapoka, Lee county, Alabama, by Rev. L. T. Dowdell, Mr. William H. McRay to Miss Lizzie L. Yancy.

On the 20th of October, by Rev. L. T. Dowdell, near Auburn, Alabama, Mr. G. H. Lythgoe to Miss Mattie H. Moore.

On the 22d of September, by Rev. H. C. Thwentt, Mr. James B. Williams to Miss Fannie Moss, both of Mansfield, Louisiana.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at her residence, Forest Home, Pike county, Mississippi, Mrs. Catharine M. Downer. She was born June 27, 1802, and died October 10, 1868.

Converted from Catholicism to Methodism in 1835, while residing in Quincy, Illinois, under the ministration of the Rev. Abijah Mattlox, she became a close follower and servant of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and it was her constant aim to grow in grace and the knowledge of her blessed Master, and was an active, prayerful and cross bearing disciple of her Lord.

Her evidence as to her conversion was always clear and bright—not a doubt of her acceptance with God; and though her path was not "o'er flowery beds of ease," redeeming grace ever enabled her to keep her eyes fixed upon the prize set before her, and to trust in the love of a Heavenly Father who ever ordereth all things well, and who will never suffer the trials to more than refine and purify the heart.

A loving mother, a true friend, a faithful wife—she did not confine herself alone to these duties, but felt that her mission in life was to do good wherever her hand found it to do, and her record will be abundant. In her the widow and orphan have lost a friend whose ear was ever attentive to their call, and whose hand was ever ready to assist.

Under the weight of over sixty-six years of active life she had for some time past felt that it would not be long ere her loved Saviour would call the exile home. In her last illness she remarked to a young unconverted friend: "Oh, what a blessed thing it is that I found Jesus when well. Now it would be too late." She took every opportunity to press upon those around the necessity of seeking the favor of God and an acceptance at his hands.

Surrounded in her last moments by her two surviving children and many friends, she passed down to the brink of death's cold flood, and as the waters deepened her last words were: "Jesus, precious Jesus!" Thus a mother in Israel fell asleep in Jesus. Not dead, but gone before. R.

Nicholas Rann, a native of Adams county, Mississippi, born March 29, 1799, and a resident of Jefferson county for several years, and of Madison county since 1841, died, in great peace, August 25, 1868.

He was educated and brought up in the Roman Catholic faith; but when he reached manhood's age he read the Holy Scriptures and became a Protestant. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a lover of class meetings and love-feast meetings. For many years it was his custom to ride seven miles every week to meet with his class on Wednesday. He prayed much, and was a sweet-spirited Christian. His example was bright. May those who knew him be induced to walk as he walked, to live as he lived, that their peace may flow as a river, and their end be as his was. H. H. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

October 14, 1868.

The members of the Montgomery Conference, bearing in mind the cordial invitation extended to them and their families by the church at Greenville, will confer a favor by informing me immediately for whom, other than themselves, they desire homes provided during the session.

Members, on their arrival, will report at the Methodist church. Local preachers who will be in attendance for ordination will please give me timely notice.

—Chas. A. King, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Meridian, Miss., Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile Annual Conference:

Dear Brethren—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the second of December; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

William E. Mabry.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

Opelousas District, La. Conference,

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pattersonville	Oct. 28, 29
Franklin	30, 31
Opelousas	Nov. 21, 22
Washington	23, 24
P. Brulee and Mallet	25, 26
New Iberia	Dec. 5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas from November 19 to 20. All the itinerant and local preachers in the district, together with the official members of the several charges, are requested to be present. A. E. Goodwyn, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe ..	Sept. 19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville.	26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona ..	Oct. 3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion.	10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama.	17, 18
Vernon Circuit	24, 25
Minden Circuit	31
	Nov. 1
Bossier Circuit	7, 8
Sparta Circuit	14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit	21, 22

S. Armstrong, P. E.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Lexington, at Lexington	Sept. 12, 13
North Carroll, at Black Creek	19, 20
Carrollton, at Eden	26, 27
Sunflower, at McNutt	Oct. 3, 4
Black Hawk, at Black Hawk	10, 11
Durant, at Wesley Chapel ...	17, 18
Richland, at Richland	24, 25
Mt. Olivet, at Mt. Olivet	31
	Nov. 1
Yazoo circuit, at Mt. Carmel	7, 8
Yazoo city station	14, 15

J. M. Pugh, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept. 19, 20
Perryville	Oct. 3, 4
Summerfield	10, 11
Tuscaloosa	17, 18
Havana	24, 25
Green	31
	Nov. 1
Eutaw	7, 8
Forkland	14, 15
Brush Creek	18, 19
Greensboro	21, 22
Marion	28, 29

Jas. L. Cotten, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel.	Oct. 17, 18
Pleasant Hill, at Bethel	24, 25
Natchitoches	Nov. 1
Shreveport	7, 8
Mooringsport, at Pleasant Hill	11, 12
Greenwood, at Greenwood ...	14, 15
Keachie, at Belle Bower	21, 22
Springville, at Unity	25, 29
Anacoco, at Holly Grove ...	Dec. 5, 6

B. F. Alexander, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Port Gibson	Aug. 29, 30
District meeting at Fayette.	Sept. 17, 20
Warren	26, 27
Cayuga	Oct. 3, 4
Rocky Spring	10, 11
Fayette	31
	Nov. 1
Vicksburg	7, 8
North Warren	14, 15

J. G. Jones.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville circuit, at Magnolia	Sept. 5, 6
Bogue Chitto circuit, at Johnston station	12, 13
Scotland circuit, at Union Church	19, 20
Wesson and Beauregard, at Beauregard	26, 27
Meadville circuit, at Beech Grove	Oct. 3, 4
Hazlehurst circuit, at Hazlehurst	10, 11
Bayon Pierre circuit, at Rehobath	17, 18
Crystal Springs circuit, at Bethesda	24, 25
Brookhaven station	Nov. 14, 15

The preachers of the district will use their utmost endeavors to procure a full and complete report as to statistics, finance and the number within their respective charges. The pastors will also please see that the president of each board of trustees call a meeting, so they may be able to furnish the Quarterly Conference with a proper official report of the condition of church property. Brethren intending to apply for recommendation for deacon's and elder's orders at the next Annual Conference will please prepare themselves, as the Discipline requires.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley circuit, at Blue Springs	Sept. 19, 20
Arbacoochie, at Bethlehem ..	26, 27
Chandler Springs, at Cold Water C. G	Oct. 3, 4
Linaville circuit, at New Prospect	10, 11
Pinkneyville circuit, at Harmony	17, 18
Dudeville circuit, at Sardis ..	24, 25
Lafayette circuit, at Emory Chapel	31
	Nov. 1
Wedowee mission, at Green's Chapel	4, 5
Fredonia circuit	7, 8
Montevallo circuit, at Highland	14, 15
Isabella mission	18, 19
Montevallo station	21, 22

Jos. T. Curay, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept. 12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica	19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac	26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct. 3, 4
Amite, at Adams'	10, 11
Liberty, at Salem	17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton	24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre	31
	Nov. 1
Jackson, at Jackson	7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston	15, 16
Natchez	15, 16

Jas. A. Godfrey, P. E.

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receives from the United States Government about ten millions of acres of

THE PUBLIC LANDS,

situated along the line of their Road; also a Subsidy Loan of United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, averaging $35,000 per mile, as fast as the sections of twenty miles are completed.—They have received, in addition, important grants from the State and cities of California, worth more than $3,000,000 in *Gold*. The proceeds of these Lands, Bonds, Capital Stock, Subscriptions, Subventions and Net Earnings are invested in the enterprise, to which is added the amount realized from First Mortgage Bonds. These latter have

THE FIRST LIEN UPON THE WHOLE PROPERTY,

and are issued to the same amount only as the Government advances, or to the extent of about one-third the cost value of the Road, equipment, etc., etc.

The Cash Resources are abundant for the completion of the work, and the net earnings, from the way traffic upon three hundred and twenty-five miles now open for business, are

MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CURRENT INTEREST LIABILITIES.

Besides a mileage upon all through business, this Road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command larger revenues, which are wholly in Gold.

Two-thirds of the entire Loan is already marketed, and, judging by past experience, the Loan will soon be closed. Investors who desire an unusually safe, reliable and profitable security would do well to purchase before the Bonds are all taken.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. At this time they pay

More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

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The First Mortgage Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual Gold Coupons attached, payable in July and January. Both Interest and Principal are made Expressly Payable in United States Gold Coin. The back interest from July 1 is charged only at the currency rates.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure, and receive the same rate of interest for a longer period.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business and prospects of the enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

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☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought, sold or exchanged, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at market rates.

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oct17 4tr

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

LULLABY.

BY MRS. SARAH E. HENSHAW.

Baby, what do the blossoms say,
Down in the garden walk?
They nod and they bow in the twilight gray;
Pray, can you hear them talk?
They say, "O darling baby, bright,
We are going to sleep. Good night! good night!
For the lullaby breezes have come to sing,
How God takes care of everything."
Sleep! sleep!

Baby, what does the robin say?
Do you hear his evening song?
He sits and sings his sunset lay
With a heart all blithe and strong.
He sings, "Good night, my baby dear!
Sleep soft, sleep well, and do not fear,
For somehow I know, as I sit and sing,
That God takes care of everything."
Sleep! sleep!

Baby, what does the cricket say?
Do you hear his measured voice?
He says, "The sun has gone away,
And I've come out to rejoice.
For the cool dew falls upon the grass,
And the fireflies whisper, as they pass,
'Cricket, cricket, come out and sing,
How God takes care of everything.'"
Sleep! sleep!

Baby, what does the katydid say?
Do you hear its hoarse, loud tone?
It says, "I sleep the livelong day,
In my nook so cool and lone.
But now the stars no more are hid,
And I'm telling them what Katy did—
Katy, my daughter, who loved to sing
How God takes care of everything."
Sleep! sleep!

Baby, what are your mother's words,
As you nestle upon her breast?
She says, "Come hither, my sweetest of birds,
For you must seek your nest.
The flowers and the robins have gone to sleep;
The crickets and katydids their watches keep;
And your mother will sit by your cradle and sing,
That God takes care of everything."
Sleep! sleep! —*Little Corporal.*

The Rocky Mountain Expedition.—No. I.

BY W. H. DANIELS.

After leaving Denver, the first camp was made among the mountains, beside a swift stream called Bear Creek. It was a beautiful spot, with high peaks of rock shutting it in on all sides; a high table land, of about half a mile square, making a fine pasture for the animals, "with a fence of mountains all around it," as Goodfellow said. The banks of the stream were lined with alders and other small trees, over which climbed the wild grapevines, making a thick curtain of foliage, through which little glimpses of the foaming water might be seen. Wild currant bushes, loaded with bright red berries, grew among the rocks; there were also wild gooseberries and raspberries in the canon, which perhaps accounted for the name of the stream, as bears are very fond of berries, and of course would be found where their favorite fruit abounded.

Here the tents were pitched for a fortnight, and the real work of the expedition was fairly begun.

Many kinds of rare and beautiful birds were added to the collection; the entomologists of the party bagged curious grasshoppers, beetles, spiders and butterflies; and the hunters gave good account of themselves, in squirrels, rabits, coules, and other small game.

One day Reynolds, the pioneer, an old hunter and trapper, proposed to go on a grand hunt about sixty miles farther up into the mountains, to a region near the Blue river, where large game of all sorts was to be found in great abundance.

True and Goodfellow were to go with him, and were in high glee at the prospect of shooting antelope, bagging elk and Rooky mountain sheep, and, no doubt, treeing a cinnamon bear or two, or paying their respects to a grizzly.

"Rabits and squirrels are all very well, but I want some *big hunting*," said Goodfellow.

The major approved the plan, and, by way of encouragement to the young hunters, promised a new pair of boots to that boy in the expedition who should kill the first bear.

The major's leather medal, as the prize was called, was regarded as the most useful gift which could be offered under the circumstances.

Many a time the boys discussed the question who was likely to get it. And when little Bob Sharp asked permission to go on the grand hunt, some of the big fellows, by way of teasing him, and knowing he had never killed any game larger than a Rocky mountain quail, declared that it was settled who should have the boots if Bob was to go out bear hunting.

But Reynolds had taken a liking for the lad, and agreed, with the major's consent, to take him along; and, as he had never fired a rifle in his life, he was advised to take along his "Parker," as he called it, a beautiful little double-barreled, breech-loading fowling piece, given him by his friend, the inventor, and to devote himself to grouse and squirrels, and also to his usual occupation of keeping everybody jolly.

Great preparations were made for the hunt; rations were cooked, bullets run, guns put in trim, haversacks packed, blankets strapped to the saddles, and then they mounted, promising to meet their comrades at Empire City in a week, and, with a rousing cheer, that made the rocks ring again, they put spurs to their ponies and disappeared up the winding trail.

A rapid march of two days brought them into a wild and heavily wooded country, along the base of "The Range," as the line of snow peaks is called, to distinguish it from the outlying hills and mountains. Here they made their camp, in a little valley, where a stream made its way between high peaks, which, at this spot, were some twenty rods apart, with steep precipices facing each other, as if the mountain had been split down through the middle, and the two halves had been pushed apart by some great convulsion of nature. There was green grass for the animals in the little meadow, and the face of the precipice on one side had been cut away by the water, so that there was a kind of cave in the rock, which the old hunter said would make as good a house as anybody could wish.

The saddles and packs were taken off, the animals picketed, and then, after a splendid supper of trout, from the stream, a couple of sage hens, that True had shot on the march, and some hot flap-jacks and coffee, which he had learned to cook in the most approved style, the hunters lay down under the shelving rock and went to sleep, with their feet to the fire, and their trusty rifles tucked under the edge of their blankets.

Very early the next morning the old hunter called up the lads, who were ready in a minute, for the morning hunt.

Reynolds took Goodfellow with him, and started to climb the mountains, while True and Bob went down to the bank of the stream, crept into a thick copse of alders, which concealed them completely, and waited some time before it was light enough to see the sights on their guns.

Presently they heard a tramp, tramp, along through the weeds, and a full grown buck came down to the stream, stopped and looked sharply round, and then put his nose down to the water, stopping every second or two to look up, as if he imagined there was danger near.

The sight was so exciting that neither of the young hunters could command his nerves. Indeed, Bob was quite unable to speak or move, with the "buck fever," as the old hunters call the wild excitement one almost always feels at seeing this splendid game for the first time within the reach of his rifle. But True happened to remember that the boys in the bird department, who had read about the buck fever, had declared that he could not hit a deer the first shot he fired at one. This put him on his nerve at once, and shutting his teeth tight together, which had been fairly chattering, and taking a firm grip of his rifle, he raised it slowly to his eye. The buck heard the slight rustle of the bush, and was off like a flash; but quicker than a flash True's bullet was after him. He gave a tremendous leap into the air, ran with incredible speed for fifty yards or so, stopped, trembled all over, and fell dead, shot through the breast, the ball piercing him just behind the fore leg, and coming out in front of the shoulder, on the other side.

When the others came back to breakfast, carrying a Rocky mountain sheep, on a pole between them, they found the lads busy broiling venison steaks; and when Reynolds came to examine the skin of the deer, which True had carefully taken off, to stuff for the museum at home, he declared the shot to have been placed as well as an old hunter could have done it.

The sheep he had shot was a curious kind of animal, with longer legs and thinner body than the common sheep, and with horns so large and heavy that one would think the poor thing would be tired to death with carrying them. They sometimes grow to the length of nearly two feet, curving backward toward the shoulder blades, and are as large at the base as the tusks of a middle-sized elephant.

"These clumsy things are very useful sometimes," said Reynolds, "for when the sheep want to get down a precipice where they can't walk, (and that must be a very steep one, where these fellows cannot walk,) they balance themselves on the edge, as if to calculate the distance, and, giving a leap, they come down half a hundred feet or more, and strike on the butts of their horns without the least injury."

Bob looked as if he thought it was a pretty big story, but True said he had read that very thing in a book of natural history, and the old hunter assured them he had often seen it done.

After breakfast the game was put on the pack mule, which they had brought for that purpose, and the hunters started on their march to the Blue river country.—*Little Corporal.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SCIENTIFIC.

PHOTOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED.—How often, in the course of a country walk, we meet with objects we long to have the power to record with the pencil—picturesque combinations that may never occur again, which we would fain fix upon the paper for after consultation. It is true there are the photographic appliances which place all men with equal technical skill upon a level; but we don't go out willingly for a stroll with bag and baggage—hamper ourselves with impediments that give us the appearance of being out upon a surveying expedition. Hitherto this has been the drawback to the exercise of a most beautiful art. But I am glad to find that the pencil of nature is now placed at our disposal in a manageable form. A camera is now invented for taking landscapes, not bigger than an opera glass; a stand is improvised out of an ordinary walking stick, and a supply of dry plates, prepared on the plan proposed by Major Russell, in which bromised collodium is used. Such plates develop, with an alkaline preparation, without the aid of silver. No blackened fingers, no laboratory of bottles are any longer needed, and the method of printing, while it is clean, enables enlarged proofs to be taken at home at leisure. The tourist may carry in his shooting-coat pocket and in his trusty staff all the means necessary for taking transcripts direct from nature in her most interesting scenes. When we see what miles of foot-clogging clay a sportsman will cheerfully carry his fowling-piece over for the chance of a shot at a partridge, can we doubt that the artistic pedestrian will in future provide himself with his camera, with which, in a day's walk, he may fill his folio with recollections which will give him pleasure for a lifetime?

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Many visitors have been attracted to the French steamer St. Laurent, lying at Pier 50, North river, during the present week, by the beautiful electric light which is exhibited on board every evening. This light is produced by the burning of carbon pencils in currents of electricity. The latter are furnished by induction, and without the use of batteries, by an improved form of Nollet's apparatus. This consists of forty series of horse-shoe magnets set in a circular frame, within which is an axis bearing sixty four reels of copper wire, and revolving before the magnets at the rate of three hundred turns a minute. A double current of electricity is thus induced in the copper wires, the one direct as they approach the poles, the other reversed after they have passed them. No device for breaking the current is used, as it is found that, though the current is interrupted at each reversion, the light is not perceptibly affected unless the interruption exceeds one-twentieth of a second.

The magnetic apparatus is about four feet six inches square; it stands in the engine room of the St. Laurent, and is driven by a donkey engine of one or two horse-power. The electricity is conveyed to the lantern by wires. The cost of the light is about twelve cents an hour; the same amount of light by gas would cost two dollars. The light is displayed on the St. Laurent through a Foucault lens, which can be turned by hand in any direction, placed on the bridge above the deck.—*New York Sun.*

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—The concrete stone manufactured in England has for years now—since 1861—been subjected to every test that ingenuity could devise—to heat and frost—to water, fresh salt and impure, to wash and attrition, and to every atmospheric exposure, and it is found that very few natural stones are as durable or as uniform, and the best of them are costly, and, in many localities, inaccessible. But the comparative cheapness and durability of the artificial stone are of no greater importance in engineering than to architecture as a fine art. The enormous expense of cutting rock into exact and elaborate forms prevents the general adornment of structures. But when the beautiful form may not only be cast in a mould, but endlessly reproduced from the same mould, and when the most florid ornamentation may be more cheaply moulded than the plainest and most unrelieved outlines can be cut, there will be no further excuse for the monotonous and ugly buildings that characterize street architecture at present.

THE Emperor and Empress of France are announced to be converts, to a certain extent, to the homeopathic system.

A MOOSE was recently captured at St. Mary's, Nova Scotia, which weighed eight hundred pounds. The antlers extended nine feet.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A SETTLED POLICY ON THE FARM

The whole secret of the successful farmer often lies in his having a fixed plan of operations. Multitudes have no plan but to meet their immediate necessities and make money by the easiest and seemingly shortest methods. If wool brings high prices, they will gradually give up dairying and work into sheep, with the expectation of making their fortunes. If wool and mutton raising for a time does not pay, they sell their flocks at a great sacrifice. If hops are sixty cents a pound, they invest in hop poles and kilns for drying, and expect sudden wealth. If, when their yards come into full bearing, the prices fall off one-half or more, they are disgusted, and ready to plow up their yards, concluding the business will not pay. There are men who are always taking up a good thing a little too late to make money by it. The farmer cannot afford this continual change. His business is less speculative than any other, and, after providing for the wants of his family and stock, he should give his attention steadily to the production of a few animals, crops, or other products, on which he can rely to raise money. Any branch of farm industry, steadily followed, will be found profitable. Dairying, in a year of short grass, might not pay very well. But the years of drought are exceptions, and the man who makes first-rate butter or cheese will find them a reliable source of income. Where a specialty is made of some one crop, it is particularly important that he should follow it steadily. The raising of hops or of tobacco requires fixtures that are useless in any other branch of farming, and the change of crops involves a considerable loss of capital. Besides, we are always learning in a business to which we give habitual attention, and this knowledge is as much a part of our capital as the money invested in tools and buildings. If a man should make potatoes his leading crop, he would study to lessen the cost of production, and would resort to devices in the preparation of the seed and the soil, in the use of manures, and in cultivation, quite unknown to the farmer who pursues a careless style of husbandry. He could raise potatoes cheaper than his neighbors, by means of his improved methods, and if he sold at the same price, make more money. Whatever branch of farming you follow, stick to it, if it is moderately profitable. Lay your plans far ahead, and be prepared for the exceptional years, when large profits come from high prices, or losses from unfavorable seasons. A mixed husbandry is always the safest, and is not at all inconsistent with the cultivation of commercial crops, as tobacco, hops, flax, onion seed or vegetable seed of any kind, garden vegetables for market, fruits, etc. The introduction of these requires close calculation, definite plans, and thorough business management, if success be attained.—*American Agriculturist.*

WOOD ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—This is one of the most valuable fertilizers within reach of the farmer. The unleached article has the more potash, but the leached is thought to be quite as valuable. In leaching they shrink a good deal, and lime is usually added, which increases their value. They are generally sold, too, at a less price. Ashes are well suited to all farm crops, and are very beneficial in the fruit yard and orchard. Most farmers still sell wood in the cities and villages, and rather than go home empty, they should carry back ashes and other fertilizers, to replace the potash, lime and phosphoric acid that have been carried off in the crops and animals sold. Ashes show immediate effects from their application, and at the same time last long in the soil. They are very highly appreciated in the onion growing districts, but may be applied with equal advantage to ordinary farm crops. They should be kept as near the surface as possible, spread and harrowed into the seed bed, or applied directly to the growing crops. Make a business of saving, buying and storing ashes during the winter for the next season's operations.—*American Agriculturist.*

SPAIN.—Another week has passed without seeing the least disturbance of order and quiet in any part of Spain. Many of the leading men of the Conservative party have given in their adhesion to the provisional government. No general has taken the field in favor of the Bourbons. Only a few bishops have attempted to create trouble, but have been promptly put down. It now appears certain that all the political parties, except the Democrats, have declared, or will declare, in favor of retaining a monarchical form of government. The Democrats, who are unanimous in favor of a republic, begin to display a respectable strength, and the appointment of one of the leading men, Colonel Escalante, as commander of the National Guard of Madrid, gives them a power on which the other powers look with some distrust. Serrano and Prim, however, endeavor to keep up a good understanding with the leading Democrats, and Serrano has just made a speech at Saragossa, in which he expressed regret that Rivero, one of the leaders of the Spanish Republicans, had not accepted a place in the cabinet. As soon as the constituent Cortes meets, the provisional junta of Madrid will resign. There are no indications yet as regards the election of a king. Prince Alfred of England is said to be out of the question, as a Protestant. In addition to the candidates already announced, it is now stated that the name of Ferdinand, the father of the King of Portugal, is favorably mentioned. No one thinks of the Bourbons. The protest of Queen Isabella against the revolution is everywhere treated with contempt. The Spanish provisional government takes pains to circulate it throughout the kingdom, regarding it as one of the best means to convince the people of the rottenness of the Bourbon dynasty.—*Methodist.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

INCREASE IN THREE YEARS.

We copy as follows from a special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, dated Washington, October 5:

The *Intelligencer* prints an article this morning on the finances, by Robert J. Walker, compiled from the books of the department, with the approbation of Secretary McCulloch. It is authentic and accurate, as it contains no conjectures or estimates, but only recorded facts. Referring to it the editor says: From this table it appears that our debt on the 31st of August was greater by over $160,000,000 than on the 1st of April, 1865, the subsequent rate of increase exceeding $4 000,000 a month or nearly $50,000 000 a year.

The debt is greater by over $35 000,000 than it was on the 1st of May last, being $35,850,486. On this basis the yearly rate of increase of debt would be over $150,000,000. If to this annual rate of increase we add interest at the rate of six per cent. a year, compounded annually for twenty years, the debt, instead of being paid, would be more than double, and would largely exceed $5,000,000,000.

The monthly increase of the debt for four months past was at the rate of $8,700,000 per month, and in August was upward of $12,000,000. This increase, it should be noted, is during the great quarter when the average rate of revenue from imports exceeded about one-third the rate for the fiscal year.

But this table exhibits a still more alarming fact, that while the debt bearing interest in currency had decreased on the 31st of August last $629,940,728, from the 31st March, 1865, the debt bearing interest in coin had nearly doubled, having increased on the 31st of August last $996,180,508 since the 31st of March, 1865. Thus, on the 30th of April, 1865, the annual interest payable in coin was only $68,978,414, while on the 31st of August last this annual coin interest had reached $123,576,821; the increase of annual coin interest being $5,959,529.

Now, the total annual interest on coin and currency, as shown by the table, was $102,836,531 on the 31st of March, 1865, and $127,938,611 on the 31st of August last, showing an increase in the annual interest payable in coin and currency on the 31st of August last of $25,112,080.

But this, as is shown by the table, is not the only real increase. Thus we have seen that while on the 31st of April, 1865, the annual currency interest was $45,127,936, it had fallen on the 31st of August last to $4,374,099, while the annual coin interest had increased nearly $60,000,000. The account would then stand thus: On the 30th of April, 1865, coin interest converted into currency, $93,418,481; currency interest at that day, $4,127,936; total annual interest in currency, $138-726,417. On the 31st of August, 1868, coin interest converted into currency, $180,417 986; actual currency interest, $4,374,990. Currency interest 31st of August, 1868, $184,792,976. Currency interest after the close of the war, 31st of April, 1865, $138,736,417. Increased interest, 31st of August, 1868, $46,058,559.

Thus we see that since the close of the war the annual interest of the public debt has increased upward of $46,000,000. This increased annual interest would represent a principal sum exceeding $750,000,000.

REUBEN WALTON, Esq., living near Newport, Page county, Virginia, has been offered $5,000 for his orchard, which was planted only five years ago, and covers seventeen acres and contains one thousand trees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The twenty-seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

M. C. FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. JONES, President.

The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar	30 00
Board and washing, per month	16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.

The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.

For further information apply to the President. aug1 3m

SOULE UNIVERSITY, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana, the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.

O H McCOMBS, A M. Pres't. and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.

GEN. J O MOORE, A M. Prof. of Mathematics.

Rev. S F KAVANAUGH, M D. Prof. Biblical Literature and Moral Science.

T H KAVANAUGH, M D. Prof. of Natural Science.

BF BROWN, A B. Principal Preparatory Department.

B V LUSK, Librarian.

The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1868 closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

EACH TERM OF FOUR MONTHS.

Collegiate	$21 00	Preparatory	$20 00
Elementary	10 00	Primary	13 00

LONG TERM OF SIX MONTHS.

Collegiate	$36 00	Elementary	$24 00
Preparatory	30 00	Primary	20 40

Modern Languages, (extra) $1 00 per month.

No incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at $15 00 per month. Tuition, one-half upon entrance in Specie — a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other—Address—O. H. McOmber, Pres't., Chappell Hill, Texas. July-13-1y

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CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

Was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Washington county, Virginia.

The FALL SESSION of this institution begins on the 20th of August next.

Our terms, for a session of five months, are as follows:

Tuition in Collegiate course, payable in advance	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, payable in advance	10 00
Board, at $13 per month	65 00
Washing	7 50

Tuition in the Preparatory Department is $5 less. Board is payable monthly in advance. Students supply their own beds and furniture for their rooms, and take their meals with the families boarding them.

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For a catalogue, or for any other information, address E. E. WILEY, Pres't.,
je27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

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The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Euston, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

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FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

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¶A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

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For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

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THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

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On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

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THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.

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GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as the plan of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

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For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
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It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

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PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church.
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAM'L. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
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All orders will meet with prompt attention.

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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y President.

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COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
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Contingent fee, per term	2 50

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Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

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aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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LADIES AND GENTS,

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BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

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Nov9 1y

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Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free upon application. je16 1y

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mar28 1y

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AT AUBURN, ALA.

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Tuition—Fall Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.

C RAIFORD,
aug 31 2m Sec'y of Board.

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NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin $1 00

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Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.

Catalogues sent to all who request it.

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feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE. SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 10th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY				1	2	3	4
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice only a moderate degree of animation in the general market. Country merchants wishing to be at home during the election, the business in the wholesale trade has been mostly confined to the execution of a few orders from correspondents in the interior, and the regular local trade. Operations in our leading staple have been restricted by factors claiming a greater advance, predicated on the accounts from Liverpool and New York, than buyers are willing to pay, but still a liberal amount has changed hands at a net improvement of about ⅛c. Sugar and molasses have come forward more freely, and sold at easier prices for the former and a decided decline for the latter. Western produce has continued quiet, with light stocks and a limited demand, but more liberal receipts have increased the supplies.

The weather has been clear and bright, and, with a favorable picking season, our accounts from the interior are more encouraging with regard to cotton, as well as cane. In relation to the former, we learn that the intelligence from the Red river and the Washita is decidedly cheering, and some parties who have counted on a reduction from last year's crop, now anticipate an increase, raising their figures to 2,500,000 and 2,600,000. We notice that Messrs. Neil Bro. & Co., who gave these figures as their estimate a few days since, now raise them to 2,700,000.

The river has fallen one foot six inches since our last report, and is now thirteen feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 30th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales.. 11823
Lake	9
Arkansas	1450
Mobile	247
Texas	317
Total	13846

We left the market, at the time of our last report, ruling at 21 to 21½c. for ordinary, 22 to 22½ for good ordinary, 22¾ to 23c. for low middling, 23¼ to 23½c. for middling, and 23¾c. for strict middling, since which, under the favorable accounts noted above, prices have improved fully ½c. On Saturday the movement commenced with a fair business, at comparatively full prices, but on the receipt of a false telegram, buyers were unwilling to go on unless at concessions, which factors found themselves compelled to admit. Then came the correction of the error, and notice of an actual advance, under which the demand became unusually active, and prices here paid showing an irregular advance of from ⅛ to ½c per pound. Buyers for Great Britain, the Continent and the North participated in the business, and the sales summed up 9,100 bales, low middling closing at 23 to 23½c., and middling at 23¾c. On Monday operations were checked by factors further advancing their pretensions ¼ to ½c., but still the business comprised 3800 bales, at fuller prices during the morning than were subsequently accepted, but the closing rates showing a net improvement of ¼c. On Tuesday, in the general suspension of business, the sales were confined to 1,400 bales, at easier prices, middling ruling at 23¾c.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 13,300 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 155,324 bales, against 40,805 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 142,802 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 21,232 bales to Great Britain, of 36,036 to France, and a decrease of 758 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we now quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21½ to 22
Good ordinary	22½ to 22¾
Low middling	23¼ to —
Middling	23½ to —
Strict middling	— to 24¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	13846	
Arrived previously	148373	162219
		164178
Exported past three days	17045	
Exported previously	86797	103842
Stock on hand and on shipboard		60336

Sugar.—The new crop of Louisiana is now coming in more freely, and the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers. The sales on Saturday and Monday comprised 75 hogsheads, at 7½c. per pound for very inferior, 11½c. for good common, 12½c. for fair, 13¼ to 14¼c. for seconds, and 14¼ to 14½c. for yellow.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 3, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	— to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	8 to 9c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	13 00	16 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	17½	23
East India	22	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8½	..
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	..	1 20
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.; Pilot	..	7 00
Crackers	6 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	13 00	14 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	18	24½
Star	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	33	35
Sweet and Spiced	35	37
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	..	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	16½	16¾
Havana	..	..
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	..	4 75
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Campy	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	31	33
Feathers, ₱ lb	50	90
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 75	..
Herrings	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	..	21 00
No. 2	..	17 50
No. 3	..	14 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	6 75	..
Extra	7 00	13 00
Fine	5 75	6 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	..	..
Figs, Drum	..	..
Dried Apples	11	..
Currants, Zante	15	..
Almonds, soft shell	34	35
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
Layer	4 75	5 00
Lem'a Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	5 00	..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	..	20 00
Sicily ₱ box	..	..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	..
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	..	2 65
Canada	2 55	2 90
Oats	60	..
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	80	90
Beans, ₱ bbl	19 00	20 00
Hops, ₱ lb	15	35
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	..	..
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	30 50	31 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₱ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6¾
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	..	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	75	85
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	50	80
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5¾
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	5 00
Pitch	4 00	..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 50
No. 2	2 50	2 75
No. 3	..	..
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	41	55
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 55	1 60
Coal Oil	37	39
In cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
Refined	1 00	..
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	..	40 00
Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	..	15 50
" North half bbl	15 00	..
Dried, ₱ lb	..	..
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	..	32 50
Prime Mess	..	27 00
Hog, round, ₱ lb	..	13
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	..	18
Do., canvassed	18	20½
Sides	18½	19½
Shoulders	11½	15
Green Shoulders	..	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	19	19½
In kegs	21½	..
Fair, in tierces	..	17
Butter, Northern	40	47
Western	25	36
Cheese, American	10	21
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 50	3 00
Onions	4 50	6 00
Green Apples	3 00	5 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	3	9½
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	8	10
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 50
from store	2 60	2 65
coarse, cargo	..	2 00
from warehouse	2 20	2 25
from store	2 10	2 15
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	10½	15
Havana, White	15	..
Yellow	12	14
Brown	11	11½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	..	..
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	35	38
Burry	12	20
Louisiana, Native	27	27½
Texas, ½@¾ Merino	25	30

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL AID & BENEVOLENT
LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA.

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Gerard Stith,	W. O. Nichols.

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W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, Medical Examiner.
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Office—120 Carondelet st. (Davidson's Row.)

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of $10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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(Successor to Folsom & Pierson,)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
95 and 97 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

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COAL.....COAL.....COAL.
OFFICE—138 GRAVIER STREET.
Yards—Corner of Magazine and Girod streets, and corner of Julia and Water streets.
Pittsburg, English Cannel and Anthracite Coal at low rates. oct17 6m

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KNABE'S BALTIMORE PIANOS, AND PRINCE'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS.
Pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.
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Office—254 Carondelet street.
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J. H. MASSEY,
Formerly of the firm of J. H. Massey & Co., having formed business relations with
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
98.....Canal Street.....98
will be pleased there to receive his old friends and acquaintances. He is satisfied he can offer such inducements as will be satisfactory to all wishing to make investments in his line.
Orders addressed to him from parties not wishing to visit the city will receive his personal attention. oct17 3m

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TAKE NOTICE!
If you want CHEAP SOAP, and at the same time the very best of Soap, use
SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
The only genuine Lye in the market. A box of it will make much more Soap than Potash or any bogus Lye.
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Natrona Bi Carb. Soda,	Natrona Saleratus,
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Muriatic Acid,	Nitric Acid,
Ref'd Petroleum,	Ref'd Saponifier,
Chlor. of Calcium,	Salt,
Fluoride, "	Copperas, etc:

aug29 3m

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STANDARD SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
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oct3 1y

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Address UPTON & KIMBALL,
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References as to character: Revs. Dr. J. C. Keener, J. B. Walker, Linus Parker, and R. J. Harp, New Orleans, or any member of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. sept26 3m

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Smokers and Chewers far Fifty Years Cured.
Price, Fifty Cents per Box, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free.
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Dr. J. R. ABBOTT,
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A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.—*Rev. Isaiah W. Shoemaker, Kelley's Station, Pa.*
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FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Please send a supply of Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.—*O. T. Edgar.*
[*Trade Mark N Copyrighted*] aug22 3mp

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STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES FREE.
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Between Philip and First Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
Will call daily at College Building, (corner Common and Baronne streets,) between 11 and 12 o'clock. je29 1y

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NO. 27 EXCHANGE ALLEY,
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ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.
The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.
The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first-rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.
There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.
Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.
SPECIAL CAUTIONS.
Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.
A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.
It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.
TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $360.
PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.
Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.
Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.
No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIversity, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky.
FALL AND WINTER SESSION.
From the third Monday in September to January 1 ..... $16 00
From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks ... 12 00
From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks. 12 00
INCIDENTAL FEES—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.
Indigent young men can have tuition FREE, but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.
Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.
Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named.
For further information address
Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR,
july11 12t President.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLlege, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.
Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.
OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.
The Fall Session of this well-known institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.
The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.
Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.
Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterlet or spread, and towels and lights.
For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

FRANKLIN SEMINARY.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.
His experience enables him to assure patrons and friends that the education of their children and wards will be secured by confiding them to his institution.
The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches	$20.00
Higher Branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc	30 00

French, extra.
Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 5th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to
B. CLEGG, Principal.
Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—It is rumored that Congress next month will authorize new issues of greenbacks.

The ultra Radical members of Congress propose to call up Wilson's proposed Constitutional amendment, enacting negro suffrage in all the States.

Reconstruction is far from settled as a finalty by Grant's election. His hobby is said to be free speech in the South, but no negro supremacy.

Returns show unmistakably that Northern voters have discriminated between Presidential and Congressional candidates, voting for Grant and at the same time for the Democratic Congressional candidates. The Democrats will have at least ninety members in the House, leaving the Radicals fifteen less than two-thirds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The tenor of Washington specials, and the bulk of opinion in monetary circles, is decidedly indicative of an expansion of the volume of currency; whether by the reissue of legal tenders or the issue of three per cents, does not appear.

At present the probabilities are that Stanton will be Grant's Secretary of War, he being supposed to be available to deal with the complications of reconstruction.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 9.—Nothing of importance has transpired, since the report of Saturday, in the impeachment matter or the suit against Lieutenant Governor Gleason and Secretary Alden.

No indications of a disturbance of the public peace. About half the arms thrown from the cars were recovered in good order, and are in possession of the United States troops.

All the judges of the Supreme Court are here waiting the action of the Circuit Court.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9.—The Legislature is engaged on local business.

Governor Smith sent in a message to-day relating to appropriations in aid of clearing out and making navigable the rivers leading into the coal and iron regions of the State.

The returns form thirty counties give Grant ten thousand majority. The remaining thirty two counties, with the exception of four, will all probably give Seymour majorities. The State is still classed as doubtful.

Hundreds of white men did not vote because they did not have an opportunity of registering, while many others would not take the voter's oath.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Money in demand at 7 per cent. Sterling 109¼. Gold 131¼. 5-20s of '62, 108¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Afternoon.—Cotton quiet. Corn, 38s. 6d. Lard dull at 66.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—Cotton 139 on the spot, 125 afloat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—N. C's 65¾; Va.'s ex coupon 55¾; do. new 57; Tennessee 69; do. new 68¾.

Flour and wheat dull. Corn a shade firmer. Pork unsettled at $27 75 to $28. Lard dull.

Cotton quiet; middling uplands 25. Turpentine 44½. Rosin dull; common $2 25; strained $2 40 to $2 50.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A full cabinet present at the meeting to-day.

Replying to Mayor Bowen and the Reception Demonstation Committee, Grant said:

"GENTLEMEN: I am very glad to meet you all and receive your congratulations, but hope you will spare me any public demonstration, as I live here in this city, and will be glad to receive my friends at any time without display. I much prefer having none, and none will be held with my consent. To receive you at any time, either here or at my residence, without any demonstration, will be much more agreeable to me, and I hope will be agreeable to you. I shall take the demonstration all for granted, and appreciate your motives the same."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The New York *World* says a series of expeditions are preparing against Cuba, and that the leaders are in communication with the Cuban insurgents. The article has a sensational look. After describing the New York and Boston branches of the expedition the article continues:

"But the main and most important movement will be from New Orleans, the Mobile contingent cooperating with the principal column from Louisiana. Three thousand men will leave New Orleans in fifteen days from this date. They will be conveyed by a large and fast screw steamer, and with her, or on a different day or night, another fast vessel will sail, carrying stores, artillery and provisions for five thousand men. This body will be under General Harry Hays or General Charles F. Henningsen, of Nicaragua and Hungarian revolutionary fame.

Colonel James Kerrigan, formerly of the Twenty-fifth New York Infantry, is to have a separate command in the New York contingent. Colonel Gibbons has been the recipient of ninety-four letters, offering assistance, within the past few days, and two well known merchants in this city have offered $60,000 worth of shot and ammunition toward the cause.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The proclamation dissolving Parliament, writs for an election, and the order for the assembling of the new Parliament on the 10th of December, have been promulgated.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The *Presse* says negotiations are afoot amending the Paris treaty, making the sultan's sovereignty over the Danubian principalities less illusory.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Imaum of Muscat has been dethroned without a struggle. The chief of the Wahabees succeeds him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A filibuster ing movement against Cuba is believed to be preparing in this city, under the leadership of some officers of the Union army, in the late war, and Napheygi, Santa Anna's business agent.

Wade for Secretary of the Interior, and A. T. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury, may be regarded as pretty certain to be in Grant's cabinet.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of yesterday, says the greenback issue is not dead, and that sooner than have the national debt as a permanent institution, the great West will throw off the burden altogether.—*New Orleans Times.*

THE GROWTH OF THE EARTH.

Professor Huxley read a paper before the British Association, at its recent meeting at Norwich, "On a Piece of Chalk," in which he takes this, one of the oldest of the formations which make up the crust of the earth, to illustrate the slow processes by which, through unknown ages, the world was made ready for the habitation of man.

"A great chapter," he says, "of the history of the world is written in the chalk. * * I weigh my words well when I assert, that the man who should know the true history of the bit of chalk which every carpenter carries about in his breeches pocket, though ignorant of all other history, is likely, if he will think his knowledge out to its ultimate results, to have a truer, and therefore a better, conception of this wonderful universe, and of man's relation to it, than the most learned student who is deep-read in the records of humanity and ignorant of those of nature. * * * *

"It is certain that the chalk is the mud of an ancient sea bottom, but it is no less certain that the chalk sea existed during an extremely long period, though we may not be prepared to give a precise estimate of the length of that period in years. The relative duration is clear, though the absolute duration may not be definable. The attempt to affix any precise date to the period at which the chalk sea began or ended its existence is baffled by difficulties of the same kind."

After showing the nature of chalk, and demonstrating its origin, he speaks of subsequent formations:

"The drift of boulder clay, in comparison with the chalk, is a very juvenile deposit. You need go no further than your own seaboard for evidence of this fact. At one of the most charming spots on the coast of Norfolk, Cromer, you will see the boulder clay forming a vast mass, which lies upon the chalk, and must consequently have come into existence after it. Huge boulders of chalk are, in fact, included in the clay, and have evidently been brought to the position they now occupy by the same agency as that which has planted blocks of syenite from Norway side by side with them.

"The chalk, then, is certainly older than the boulder clay. If you ask how much, I will again take you no farther than the same spot upon your own coasts for evidence. I have spoken of the boulder clay and drift as resting upon the chalk. That is not strictly true. Interposed between the chalk and the drift is a comparatively insignificant layer containing vegetable matter. But that layer tells a wonderful history. It is full of stumps of trees standing as they grew. Fir trees are there with their cones, and hazel bushes with their nuts; there stand the stools of oak and yew trees, beeches and alders. Hence this stratum is appropriately called the 'forest bed.'

"It is obvious that the chalk must have been upheaved and converted into dry land before the timber trees could grow upon it. As the bolls of some of these trees are from two to three feet in diameter, it is no less clear that the dry land thus formed remained in the same condition for long ages. And not only do the remains of stately oaks and well-grown firs testify to the duration of this condition of things, but additional evidence to the same effect is afforded by the abundant remains of elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, and other great wild beasts, which it has yielded to the zealous search of such men as the Rev. Mr. Gunn.

"When you look at such a collection as he has formed, and bethink you that these elephantine bones did veritably carry their owners about, and these great grinders crunch in the dark woods of which the forest bed is now the only trace, it is impossible not to feel that they are as good evidence of the lapse of time as the annual rings of the tree stumps.

"Thus there is a writing upon the wall of cliffs at Cromer, and whoso runs may read it. It tells us, with an authority which cannot be impeached, that the ancient sea bed of the chalk sea was raised up and remained dry land until it was covered with forest, stocked with the great game whose spoils have rejoiced your geologists. How long it remained in that condition cannot be said; but 'the whirligig of time brought its revenges' in those days as in these. That dry land, with the bones and teeth of generations of long lived elephants hidden away among the gnarled roots and dry leaves of its ancient trees, sank gradually to the bottom of the icy sea, which covered it with huge masses of drift and boulder clay. Sea beasts, such as the walrus, now restricted to the extreme north, paddled about where birds had twittered among the topmost twigs of the fir trees. How long this state of things endured we know not, but at length it came to an end. The upheaved glacial mud hardened into the soil of modern Norfolk. Forests grew once more, the wolf and the beaver replaced the reindeer and the elephant; and at length what we call the history of England dawned".

WHY?—A bale of cotton can be transported from here to New York by rail for only a trifle more than it can by water. Therefore, a bale of cotton can be sent from Jackson, Mississippi, or Vicksburg, or Memphis, to New York direct by rail cheaper than it can be sent to New Orleans and thence to New York. Now as the grower of the cotton pays, in the difference of price, the freight bill, is it not evident that the planter in Mississippi, Louisiana or Alabama, who can send his crop to New York direct and there sell it to better advantage than he can send it to New Orleans and there dispose of it, will do that which gives him the most money? Now why is this so? Water transportation must always be cheaper than rail, and yet the freight hence to New York is very nearly identical by both routes. Unless this matter is remedied—unless we can run steamers and sailing vessels out of this port cheaper than cars be run—New Orleans will lose day by day that cotton trade which she is now too apt to fondly imagine can never be taken away from her. Let our factors and merchants look to this. It is not a subject that can long be let alone with safety.—*Crescent.*

A NEW CREED.—*Dedicated (without permission) to the Pall Mall Gazette.*—We believe there is no God, but the matter is God, and God is matter, and that it is no matter whether there is any God or not. We believe also that the world was not made, but the world made itself, or that it had no beginning, and that it will last forever. We believe that man is a beast, that the soul is the body, and that the body is the soul, and that after death there is neither soul nor body. We believe that there is no religion, that natural religion is the only religion, and all religion unnatural. We believe not in Moses. We believe in some of the philosophers. We believe not in the prophets, nor in the evangelists. We believe in Hobbs, Voltaire and Bolingbroke, though all these men differed, and we differ too. We believe not in St. Paul. We believe not in Revelation. We believe not in Christ. We believe in ourselves. And lastly, we believe in all unbelief. Amen.—*R. W. Castleman.*

LETTER FROM BISHOP MARVIN.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Oct. 20, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I have been out from home now about two months and a half, and in that time have traveled, according to the best information I could get, seven thousand six hundred miles. I have traveled by rail, by steamer, by steamboat, by stage, hack, wagon, buggy and on foot—almost every possible mode except in the saddle. I have not been on horseback since I left home. I have added a good deal to my stock of information. I have seen Gotham, the Atlantic, Cuba, the Caribbean sea, Aspinwall, the Isthmus, Panama, the "Tropic Isles," the Pacific ocean and its shores from the Isthmus to the mouth of the Columbia, the beautiful Willamette and its valley, the mountains of southern Oregon and northern California, the valley of the Sacramento, the river and the city of the same name, and the great city of the Pacific, San Francisco, with its bay and the Golden Gate. And this does not begin to be an enumeration of the important objects which I have seen. But I will not undertake to be more minute.

This side of the continent is developing in the most amazing manner. It is in advance of anything I had expected, in several respects. Its agricultural capacity is greater than I had supposed. In manufactures it is making grand progress. The city of San Francisco is a place that would do credit to a country that had been settled a hundred years. It is immensely vital.

The moral and social condition is about what might be expected. There are many of the characteristics of a new country. There is a good deal of restlessness and moving about, and society is not well compacted. People have not been together long enough to grow into a very well defined unity.—There are many well established and excellent families, and the nuclei of many excellent communities. But there are the interruptions of irregular and floating classes, and there is the suspicion and friction of strangers getting to their places in social life. There are also a good many adventurers, and perhaps an undue proportion of bad men.—There are a good many robberies in the mining regions, and stage and express robberies have not been unfrequent in the mountains. I felt a little ticklish going over the mountains to Oregon in the stage. However, it is said that these occurrences are not so frequent as they were a year or two ago.

The country is settling up with great rapidity. All these western Territories will soon be populous States. For the last one hundred years or more the West has been the great objective point of immigration. It has afforded the last hope to unlucky men. It has constantly invited such as had a large stock of energy, with a small stock of everything else. It has been the Elysium of all imaginative adventurers. And many a man has realized all he hoped for in the West—that is, all he hoped for in a sober, rational way. And the West has seemed inexhaustible. Time was when the West was east of the Alleghany mountains. Then it was the valley of the Ohio river. Then it was the Mississippi. Then it was the Missouri. And still there was a great abundance of it. It was plenty. But the West is now piling itself up on the shore of the Pacific ocean. It will soon be *in* the ocean—it will soon be used up! There will be no West left!

There is a catastrophe for you. Where will this agitated wave of population go then? Well, there is Alaska. After all that has been said about its worthlessness, and the waste of money in the purchase of it, men begin to say that it will support and furnish cereals to feed quite a heavy population. Who knows how soon Alaska may be one of the States of this Union? Then there is all British America on one side, and all Mexico on the other, to be overrun. This may afford scope for the wave arrested on the west, and the northward and southward expansion may require about a hundred years. Then the continent of North America will be *full*. Then the *packing* will begin—the experiment, how many can live on the products of a quarter of an acre. Then the poor will delve, and strive, and squirm, and hope, and despair, and die. Then from the ten thousand rivulets of labor the rich will turn the "per cent." into their reservoirs, and build palaces, and feast, and frolic, and struggle for a yet greater per cent., and watch their "securities," and fatten, and chuckle, and—die. What a harvest death will have! And all the dead will go to the bar of God to be judged.

It is twelve days since I wrote what is written above. Eleven of those days were fully occupied with Conference labors. I have never held so laborious a session. I was in the chair of the Conference and of the Judiciary Committee all day, and with the presiding elders or some public meeting nearly every night. The business was of a painful and trying character, and the stationing work unusually complex and perplexing. But an admirable spirit of patient devotion to the cause of God was shown by the preachers in the main, and the appointments, as they were finally made and announced, met with general approval. I trust for a brighter day than ever has already dawned upon the church here. There are many indications of prosperity.

The financial and statistical reports show a better state of things than any former reports have exhibited since the war began. If it had not been for the special troubles just at this time, we would have had a session wholly auspicious. As it is we are greatly encouraged. God has been with the preachers during the past year, and most of them go to their work this year newly consecrated, and with a deeper baptism than ever.

I was pained to hear a brother say, soon after I landed at San Francisco, that such and such things must be done, *if we are to maintain an existence on this coast.* I soon found that in many minds this *if* had a discouraging significance. It is a most unfortunate and damaging word. I heard it again at Conference. It annoyed me. It had the aspect of an enemy. I immediately resolved to attack it, which I did with vigor and apparent success. We ostracised the word. We sent it out into the land of Nod, a vagabond, with the brand of Cain upon it. I hope I shall never hear of it again.

And really there is nothing in the condition and circumstances of our church in this country to justify a doubt as to its future. We are the second church in point of numbers, both in California and Oregon.—And in most places our members are of a very substantial and reliable class of men. Yet in many places the societies are weak and scarcely able to support a preacher. Many of the circuits ought to be missions, both here and in Oregon. But the amount raised for the support of missions is so meager that but little can be done in that way. If the parent board had a few thousand dollars to spare it might be very profitably used here.

Some preachers in the South intimate a desire to come here if the church here would only pay the expense of moving. The church is not able to do so. Indeed, brethren coming here must not expect large salaries at present. There is not a station nor circuit here that is able to pay a large salary, nor to do more than support the preacher in more comfort. Most of the preachers have to practice close economy. A few self-denying young men could be usefully employed by presiding elders at any time. Men of families should notify me beforehand, and would not find work that would support them before the next session of the Conference.

Upon the whole my impressions of this country and of our church are favorable. Of late years our advancement has not been so great as it was at one period. But we are better compacted, and moving forward, I trust, more steadily and surely.

E. M. MARVIN.

AUSTRIAN PROGRESS.

The educational influence of war has seldom furnished so remarkable a proof as that offered in the case of Austria. Sadowa, whatever may prove its results to the victor, has certainly done more than all previous events for the advancement of the vanquished. Centralization has almost totally disappeared from the empire of Maria Theresa since her descendant took a vulnerable lesson from General Moltke. Hungary has again become a kingdom; and the scepter which had been placed at its disposal by an Austrian emperor has been given back to a Hungarian king! And all the races of the south of central Europe are about to receive the right of self-government from the abdicating Kaiser, if we may reason to that conclusion from the fact that, in addition to the recognition of the Hungarians, Francis Joseph has ordered that each regiment raised in Hungary shall be officered by natives of the place in which it shall have been raised, a man speaking the mother-tongue of the men of whom it shall be composed! Magyars, Croats, Poles, Sclavonians, stand thus separated in the royal recognition; and, under the liberal policy inaugurated by the emperor, may be regarded as each in his ancient nationality, on the high road to the enjoyment of local and general self-government.

Baron Beust has done much for liberalizing the government of Austria. The Parliamentary system that he has developed in the kingdom of Hungary and in Austria proper, promises to go on to a complete triumph of popular rights. It has already commended itself to the throne by having given assurances of doing for Austrian greatness what nothing else has done—the good service of giving it a full treasury. In west Austria alone the revenues of the government present, in the returns just published for the six months ending with the first of July, 1868, a most universal degree of prosperity. They exceed the expectations of even the men who head the reform in Austria, by nearly four millions of florins! The exports and imports for the same time present an increase, in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, to the extent of thirty per cent. The gain to the treasury on the first six months of this year sums up, in all, to an aggregate that, in a land of deficits and declining income, is a harbinger of good things for free government—eight and a half millions of florins! Liberty pays!

Austrian rule has heretofore been a synonym of despotism. Sadowa has impelled it on the high road of political liberty and industrial greatness. Let not the world consider the house of Hapsburg any longer among the curses of the earth! Let all free men give their sympathies to the reformers who have done so much to conform that great monarchy to the spirit of the age, and learn to watch the progress of the ancient peoples of the south of central Europe, in the living hope of the universal brotherhood which underlies the spirit of democracy all the world over.—*New York News.*

AT night London streets are illuminated by three hundred and sixty thousand lamps.

A PLANTATION in Mississippi, which cost $60,000 ten years ago, was sold lately for $200.

QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain received, during her thirty-five years reign, over $89,000,000.

SWEET potatoes in Milton, North Carolina, are selling at seventy-five cents per bushel.

THE *Journal* says Louisville is the largest tobacco market in the world.

PRUSSIA teaches seven languages in her primary schools.

THE CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

"Are they not all ministering spirits?"

I leaned upon a burial urn,
And thought how life is but a day,
And how the nations each to turn
Have lived and passed away.

The earth is peopled with the dead,
Who live again in deathless hosts,
And come and go with noiseless tread—
A universe of ghosts.

They follow after flying ships,
They flicker through the city's marts,
They bear the cry of human lips—
The beat of human hearts.

They linger not around their tombs,
But far from church yards keep aloof,
To dwell in old familiar rooms
Beneath the household roof.

They waken men at morning light,
They cheer them in their daily care,
They bring a weary world at night,
To bend the knee in prayer.

Their errand is of God assigned
To comfort sorrow till it cease,
And in the dark and troubled mind
To light the lamp of peace.

There is a language, whispered low,
Whereby to mortal ears they speak,
To which we answer by a glow
That kindles in the cheek.

Dear shadows, fairer than the day,
With heavenly light they wrap us round,
Wherein we walk a gilded way,
And over holy ground.

O what a wondrous life is theirs!
To fling away the mortal frame,
Yet keep the human loves and cares
And yearnings still the same!

O what a wondrous life is ours!
To dwell within this earthly range,
Yet parley with the heavenly powers—
Two worlds in interchange!

O balm of grief!—to understand
That whom our eyes behold no more
Still clasp us with as true a hand
As in the flesh before!

No longer in a gloom profound
Let memory, like a mourner craped,
Sit weeping by an empty mound
Whose captive hath escaped!

So, turning from the burial urn,
I thought how life has double worth,
If men be only wise to learn
That heaven is on the earth.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: The Tennessee Conference held its fifty-fifth annual session in Shelbyville, Tennessee, October 14–21, Bishop McTyeire in the chair, carefully calling the attention of erratic members to "the law," which he is ever ready to read before action is taken by the Conference.

The attendance of both lay and clerical members was unusually large, and the Conference was handsomely entertained. Peace and harmony prevailed during the proceedings of the body. Thirteen were admitted on trial—only one from "Giles county" this year. Two were readmitted, three discontinued, and three located, all at their own request. Four were transferred and four received by transfer. Brother E. M. Bounds, who transferred to the Mobile Conference, is a most worthy young man, of devout piety, a true and faithful pastor, greatly beloved of the flock at Franklin, to whom he has ministered the word of life for nearly four years, with great success and acceptability. Brother R. K. Hargrove, late of the Mobile Conference, is the successor of Brother Bounds in Franklin.

Such men as R. K. Hargrove, D. D. Moore, W. H. Hughes and A. Mizell will ever receive a warm welcome into the Tennessee Conference, while younger men will go far hence from our bounds to preach the Gospel in the regions beyond. Two go to Illinois, and one far up into Kentucky, near the border of Ohio, this year.

Our Conference has grown so large that it is thought a division of our territory is necessary. A committee was appointed to consider the propriety of severing our compact territory and harmonious brotherhood into two bounds. It may be right, but we will submit with sadness to such a separation. Before we decide the matter let us hear from members of the Mobile and Montgomery, and North and South Georgia Conferences in reference to the benefits or disadvantages of a division. They can write disinterestedly, from experience, for our advantage, through the Nashville *Christian Advocate*.

Among the interesting incidents of our Conference was the semi-centennial sermon of Dr. Thomas Maddin, preached to the Conference by request. Our venerable father closed his impressive discourse by a recital of a few of the striking events of his life. He was born of Catholic parents, in the city of Philadelphia; assisted the priest in the services of the altar in early boyhood; commenced the studies preparatory to entering the priesthood; influenced to attend Methodist churches; was soon convicted and soundly converted; boldly confessed his change of heart before his sister and the ridiculing priest, the latter advising cruel punishment, and his father banishing him from home because he would not recant; joined the Methodists, and trudged on foot for hundreds of miles with a single companion. From Pittsburg they took a canoe and floated far down the river; soon licensed to preach, and admitted into the Tennessee Conference in 1818, with Robert Paine, Sterling and Hartwell Brown, and a long list of others whose names have been memorable in the history of Methodism; the speaker the only survivor now a member of our Conference; Hartwell Brown died this year; Bishop Paine yet lives. Dr. Maddin, after fifty years' experience, yet rejoices in his loved employ of preaching the Gospel, and has been efficient the past year as preacher and pastor in Shelbyville, and is retained for the ensuing year.

The young man eloquent, R. A. Holland, was with us two or three days. Words will not convey an adequate idea of our estimate of his excellence as a pulpit orator. The splendid materials composing his sermon on Rom. 1, 16, and lecture on "Jerusalem," were admirably managed. He is an extraordinary elocutionist—fluent and forcible, rapid yet remarkably distinct in enunciation, accurate in pronunciation, exuberant in fine figures and appropriate illustrations, rich in imagination, and rare in the power of delineation, but, above all, he preaches the Gospel in its purity and power, with the "unction from the Holy One."—We were impressed with his true worth and greatness when listening to his wonderful words of eloquence six years ago, in Kentucky. Bishop Kavanaugh then pronounced him a great prodigy. Nothing proves more satisfactorily his genuine greatness than his still preserving his child-like simplicity, modesty and humility, exhibited when a youth of eighteen. He is only twenty-four years of age now.

An animated discussion arose on the subject of receiving members into the church. The point at issue was whether any but converted persons should be baptized and received into full connection in the church. Some earnestly contended that candidates for church membership must give satisfactory evidence of "the genuineness of their faith," which they interpret as conversion—saving faith in Christ—before they become members of the church.—Others are willing to receive true penitents, seekers of salvation, into the church, and to baptize them, if they will answer the questions contained in our disciplinary "form of receiving members into the church." In our portion of the Conference I have not known, since our last General Conference, an applicant for church membership, save those professing faith in Christ to their salvation:—Should not the church be composed of converted persons alone?

The net increase of our church membership is two thousand two hundred. Sabbath schools increased, in number of teachers and scholars, ten thousand—more than doubled in the number of attendants. There is an improvement in the amount paid for the support of the preachers.

From the minutes of six of our conferences, held near the border, we notice a net increase of fifteen thousand white members. Thus the work of disintegration goes on, to God's glory and our prosperity, in Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee.

S. M. CHERRY.

CHEROKEE, Ala., Oct. 31, 1868.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

THE DOUGLAS CAMP MEETING.

MR. EDITOR: This meeting was held at the Douglas camp ground, located in Pike county, Alabama, commencing on Friday night, October 16, and closing on Tuesday morning at sunrise, October 20.

The day of commencing was cloudless and serene. The very heavens seemed to smile upon the enterprise. Consequently most of the tents were occupied the first night. The next day, however, witnessed the filling up of all the wood tents and the erection of many cloth tents; and still the people came, so that by Sunday, at eleven o'clock, there were between fifteen hundred and two thousand whites, and from five hundred to one thousand negroes on the ground. By the by, in the erection of this camp ground, three years ago, we built an arbor for the colored people, some three hundred yards from that erected for the whites. Hence our colored brethren have their own tents and arbor, and we supply them with preaching as regularly as we do the whites, all being regulated by the same trumpet; and I say it to the honor of the colored people, that they have preserved the best of order at this camp meeting from year to year, and many have been saved from their sins, and some have been saved in heaven by this agency—the camp meeting.

This year our meeting was only moderately good among the whites till Sunday night, when there were manifestations of saving power.—On Monday we were favored with frequent displays of divine goodness, and especially on Monday night, whilst Brother E. J. Hamill was leading us in prayer for mourners. Some of us had realizations of divine love and purity and power that we never had realized before. And whilst this was so with many of the believers, the power of the Highest came upon the mourners, and in a few minutes five professed conversion. The meeting resulted in great benefit to the servants of God, and the conversion of eight whites and the accession of seven to the church. Thank God for camp meetings! A. DOWLING.

PINE LEVEL, Ala., Oct. 28, 1868.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

LYTTLESVILLE CIRCUIT, Oct. 31, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: I am now closing my second years' labor on this work. I found this circuit mostly disorganized by the late war—overrun by both armies, and in the midst of the fury-fires which always followed the movements of the armies. The church was in a very bad condition, with only two hundred and twenty-five members on the entire circuit. The power of God was with us, both in conviction and conversion. So we have had an accession of about four hundred members in the two years. We have several new churches of considerable promise added to the circuit, so that it is now in a very prosperous condition. I am closing a series of protracted meetings—thirteen in number, with one camp meeting. At nearly all of them the Lord was with us in power and demonstration. Some of these meetings were the most powerful I have ever witnessed in all my life. The young, old, middle-aged—in a word, the best and most influential men in our country—were converted and joined the church. Thanks to the great Head of the Church.

The Center camp meeting, which we closed last week, was a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. It was also our fourth quarterly meeting. Our presiding elder, Rev. U. L. Thompson, was present. He preached with his usual power on Saturday and Sunday. Rev. T. N. Shelton, of the Tennessee Conference, was present and did good, very good, preaching. Brothers Scruggs, McCoy, Warren and others, local ministers, were present and preached well. We had twenty-seven conversions and nineteen accessions to the church. We have had ten Sabbath schools on this work, all in a *spiritual* condition. We are doing well in all departments, except in the financial. The failure in this department is owing partly to the depressed condition of this mountain country, and partly to ignorant teachers in our midst, who oppose the support of the ministry. (Thank God, they are not Methodists!) We look for better days. Pray for us, brethren. We are about to take our leave of these babes in Christ, and give them up into the care of the Chief Shepherd, praying that he may keep them from the devouring wolf, in the shape of false teachers and proselyting preachers, who use greater efforts to take from our church her members than from the devil his captives. We have had some difficulty of that kind to contend with here; but so far we have held the field, and mostly all that were ours, and put the enemy to flight.

Your brother in Christ,

J. C. BROGAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MARY BURDINE, consort of James T. Burdine, Esq., and daughter of Alexander and Hannah Martin, was born in Union district, South Carolina, September 15, 1805, emigrated with her parents to Pickens county, Alabama, in 1821, was married June 18, 1822, and departed this life, after a protracted illness of eight months, at her residence near Yorkville, Alabama, on the 8th of September, 1868, at 7 o'clock A. M., aged sixty-two years, eleven months and twenty-one days.

Sister Burdine was the mother of seven daughters, six of whom are still living, and left, with an affectionate husband, many grand-children and numerous friends to mourn her loss. She was converted in South Carolina while listening to a sermon from the text, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate, for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in and shall not be able," at twelve years of age, and joined the Presbyterian Church; but after her removal to Alabama, not being convenient to the church of her choice, she connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States South, and became remarkably attached to its doctrines and discipline, and lived a devoted and faithful member of the same for thirty years.

As a Christian she flourished like the palm tree and grew like the cedars of Lebanon. Her piety was deep toned, her consecration to God thorough, and her faith wonderful, amounting frequently to assurance, as she often had the witness of the Spirit that her children would be converted before they were. Her custom was to fast and pray every Friday for their conversion, and carry them out for private devotion every Saturday evening, and pray with them till they were all saved. The result of this course was that they were all converted in her presence, except one, before they were fourteen years of age, and one of them at nine. Her noble example, her prayers and godly instruction still live in her children and grandchildren, and will doubtless bring forth yet richer harvests for good in time to come. "Their works they do follow them;" "She, being dead, yet speaketh;" "He that liveth and believeth in me shall never die"—shall never die in the gracious influence that shall live after them.

One of her daughters, Sue, is the widow of our youthful, beloved and lamented Brother Belton, who went as missionary to China several years ago. Elizabeth is the present wife of our energetic and zealous presiding elder, Rev. S. H. Cox. Ann is the consort of Rev. E Gore, an esteemed and useful Baptist minister of this county.

Sister Burdine was the devoted friend of our preachers. Her house was their home, and no one knew better than she how to anticipate and provide for their wants. Indeed the same tenderness and almost heavenly kindness she had for her own household was extended to every one about her. Her love and friendship for the poor and needy was manifested in acts of kindness she was continually bestowing upon them.

One of her poor neighbors, near by, once lay sick with consumption. She visited her much, carried her alms, talked to her about her soul, and prayed for her. The woman was converted under this influence, and died a happy Christian. To visit the sick and befriend the needy was her habitual practice through life.

As a wife she was everything a husband could desire. As a neighbor she was kind, and as a member of the church she observed all its rules. I speak the truth when I say that she was as near a model woman as I ever knew.

Her last illness was long and her bodily suffering often intense. Her desire to depart and be with Christ was at times very strong, but it was always accompanied with a fervent prayer for patience and entire submission to the divine will. Every time I saw her during her last sickness she talked of death and dying with as much composure as she would direct her household affairs. Once she said to me: "I think it would be easy, sweet, to me to die. There's nothing good in me, save by grace. Jesus died for me! Blessed Jesus, sweet Jesus!" These last words, "blessed Jesus," were often upon her lips.

She selected the very spot where she desired her body to be laid away, gave directions about her coffin and burial clothing, requested her pastor to preach her funeral from the text, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate," under which she was converted when a little girl, and at last, as she thought, died easy, almost without a struggle or a groan.

Thus lived and died our dear Sister Mary Burdine. We can poorly spare her these troublous times; but our loss is her eternal gain. Till our change come we must toil on, suffer on, strive on, as she did.—With her, however,

The Christian's course is run,
Ended is the glorious strife;
Fought the fight, the work is done—
Death is swallowed up of life.
Borne by angels on their wings,
Far from earth her spirit flies,
Finds her God, and sits and sings,
Triumphing in Paradise.

G. HAWKINS.

Southern Christian Advocate and Baltimore *Methodist* please copy.

HENRY CENTERFIT died at his residence, in Lowndes county, Alabama, on the 24th day of September, 1868; in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Lexington district, South Carolina; married Nancie K Gaffney, April 24, 1823; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1826, and lived in Christian communion until his death.

I scarcely know how to speak of the holy battle in his life, or the triumph in his death—to select among all his virtues as a Christian, or his excellent qualities as a neighbor and citizen. I do not know how firm a foundation is that which has been settling down for so many years upon the Everlasting Rock, or judge the sweetness of fruit from a branch that drew daily a better life, through so many seasons, from the true and faithful Vine. The deeds of his many-functioned life savored the varied traits of the whole community. Being generally known, worthy of trust and advice, he became a Christian peace-maker, and seldom came short of a deliverance for the innocent and a reformation of the guilty, obtaining the latter by his firmness, kindness, self-possession, and that power to govern human nature with which God had so abundantly possessed him. His fine judgment, made better by observation, was sought, heard and relied upon. He was a manifold blessing to his family, church and community. But God administered his last ordinance to men—death; and the good man gave up one world to live in two—laid down one life to grasp two. The body fell—the only partition wall between earth and heaven—and the very grave became the mother of a twin existence! The one lives back in his deeds of goodness, prayers and songs; the other lives in a place that befits the presence of Christ. He was good, his brethren say—sinners repeat it. The head that bleached under the sun of ago was a fit emblem of his soul, with garments whitening in the light of a brighter day—a day whose length was improved, whose going down was pursued, until other shores and fields, a higher continent and a better location were gained.

Mr. Centerfit leaves at home four children without a mother! To them are given the kindly sympathy and prayers of many friends.

CHAS. A. KING.

GREENSVILLE, Oct. 4, 1868.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

To the memory of our beloved Brother S. J. KIDD, by the Fourth Quarterly Conference, held at Salem, Tallassee Circuit, Wetumpka District, Montgomery Conference:

The Lord, in his providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother S. J. Kidd, a member of this quarterly conference, since our last meeting. We miss thee, our beloved brother, in our councils as a faithful steward, a superior Sunday school superintendent, and an humble and faithful Christian.

Our heartfelt sympathy and prayers are extended to the surviving widow and children of our deceased brother.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to his family, and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this conference.

And be it further resolved, That the secretary forward a copy for publication to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

A true copy.

A R SULLENBERGER, Sec'y.

SALEM, Ala., October 10, 1868.

JUSTICE.

EASTERN SHORE,
Mobile Conference, Oct. 31, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Please allow me the use of your columns to correct a mistake made by Rev. J. A. Parker, in a letter published, last spring, in the N. ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, which he promised to correct, but has failed to do so. He says: "The bell at Pollard (Montgomery Conference) was given by the friends in Mobile," etc. That bell was given by Brother William Otes. I was present when he shipped it.—Would that every town, city and village teemed with such men as he! Then, indeed, would Zion prosper.

At a more recent date I had a letter from some friends in Meridian, wishing assistance in procuring a bell for their church.—Knowing the generosity of his heart in all things pertaining to the cause of Christ, I went to Bro. Otes, asking help; and he intimated that they should have the bell. True to his word, last week a fine bell, weighing nearly eight hundred pounds, was shipped to the church at Meridian.

Now, brethren, we are soon to meet at the annual session of the Mobile Conference, which convenes at that place: and as the mellow tones of that bell fall on our ears, let the donor be remembered, and a prayer ascend to the throne of grace from each heart for Brother William Otes and his sweet-spirited wife, whose house is ever the home of the minister of the gospel of Christ.

J. J. GRACE.

LETTERS from the Sandwich Islands confirm the reported subsidence of the southeastern shore of the Island of Hawaii.

IT IS said that rats may be effectually driven from any building by sprinkling their places of resort with yellow ochre.

THE French Postmaster General states that nearly as many American journals are now taken in France as English ones.

THE use of paper money originated with the Chinese, and was introduced into Europe about the year 1450.

THE French army eats more than one hundred thousand oxen a year

FARM AND GARDEN.

AN AGRICULTURAL ODE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

This day, two hundred years ago,
The wild grapes by the river's side,
And tasteless ground-nut, trailing low,
The table of the woods supplied.

Unknown the apple's red and gold,
The blushing tint of peach and pear;
The mirror of the pow-wow told
No tale of orchards ripe and rare.

Wild as the fruits he scorned to till,
These vales the idle Indian trod;
Nor knew the glad, creative skill,
The joy of him who toils with God.

O, Painter of the fruits and flowers
We thank thee for thy wise design,
Whereby these human hands of ours
In nature's garden work with Thine.

And thanks that from our daily need
The joy of simple faith is born—
That he who suites the summer weed
May trust Thee for the autumn corn.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blessed;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as a bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flowers shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven.

MAKE MORE BUTTER.

Butter is very high, and it is desirable to increase the supply of an article in such general use.

There is but one way of doing this. We can not increase the number of cows so as to meet the demand this fall and winter, but we can by liberal feeding enable the cows that we have to give more milk, or at least we can get milk containing from one-third to one-half more butter. That liberal feeding will do this there can be no question. What extra food to give depends on circumstances. The quality of the grass at this season is apt to deteriorate, and even when there is an abundance of it, a little richer food can be given to the cows with great advantage. When grass is short, there is still greater necessity for, and advantage in, providing extra food. In many sections there is much corn imperfectly eared, and there can be no better way of disposing of it than to feed it out, stalks and all, to milch cows. This will save husking. If well cured and put in small stacks, or in a barn, with layers of straw between the corn, very few of the soft ears will mould. A liberal supply of such fodder will keep up the flow of milk until Christmas, and if the cows are provided with warm stables, butter may be made nearly all winter.

When there is no fodder of this kind on the farm, feed ordinary corn stalks, or hay and straw, with a liberal allowance of some kind of grain or of oil cake. Probably corn meal is the cheapest food that can be used, and so far as the writer's experience extends, he has never found any trouble in using it. Four quarts a day to each cow have been used with great advantage, and at the present price of butter such feeding is quite profitable. Some dairymen prefer to feed half corn meal and half bran. When peas can be obtained at about the same price as corn, a mixture of equal parts of corn and pea meal is perhaps the very best food that can be given to a cow. If wheat-bran was cheap, say but a little higher than hay, we would feed that also.

But our object is not so much to say which is the best grain to feed milch cows, as to urge farmers to feed grain of some kind. It does not so much matter what—only give the cows a liberal supply of food, and they will return a liberal supply of butter. The kind of grain and the way of feeding is left to the judgment and good sense of the readers. When it is convenient it is better to "slop" the cows, but if not convenient the fodder may be chaffed and moistened with water, and a due proportion of meal mixed with it, care being taken that the mangers are so constructed as to avoid waste. With a good supply of food, regularity in feeding, comfortable stables cleaned out daily, proper ventilation, and water easily accessible, there is no trouble in doubling the ordinary quantity of butter from now until mid-winter or later.—*American Agriculturist.*

SCABBY LEG IN FOWLS.—"G. P.," Amite, Louisiana, writes: "My fowls have been troubled in this way. We call it gout. My remedy is turpentine, applied, say twice a week, with a small brush or swab. Whoever makes the application must be careful not to let the turpentine run down along the toes, as it is apt to make them bleed. Three weeks will be about the time required for the entire disappearance of the scab."—*American Agriculturist.*

THE gold mines of North Carolina now yield $500,000 per annum.

POLITICAL PREACHING.

From this time the churches of the North became the centers of political influence, and the clergy the most strenuous and violent among political declaimers in the cause of abolition. When John Brown was hanged for treason and murder, the bells of its churches were tolled during the hours of his execution. With appalling blasphemy, his death was likened in the pulpit to that of the crucifixion. And when the contest, which proved so bloody, followed, no sound of healing peace was heard from the pulpit of the North. If peace, without subjugation, or any alternative was proposed by it to war, it escaped the vigilance of one who sought industriously to discover the temper and signs of the times. If, at this juncture, the Northern church and ministry had been seized by an ambition to merit the remarks which those who are now their leaders and allies, formerly made concerning them, it is not easy to conceive by what conduct and language, other than those which they adopted, they could better have entitled themselves to be so distinguished.

Slavery and political preaching bear similar relations to Christianity. The exercise of the powers of each may safely be trusted to a genuine disciple of Christ. The Apostle Paul might preach politics, and he knew that his brother in the Lord, Philemon, might well be trusted to hold even a slave, who had been a fugitive. The same rigor which would forbid the existence of slavery on account of its liability to abuse, would for the same reason forbid indulgence in political preaching.—But if the divine law is silent upon this latter subject, of which it is not our purpose to say anything, human law is not, and the introduction of politics into the pulpit is a violation of it. True, it is commonly justified by saying that a clergyman has the same right with any other citizen to express his opinions. It is just so: he has the same right, neither more nor less. The error arises from the minister claiming to do *officially* what, like every other citizen, he has a right to do in his private capacity, and not otherwise. It is not within the terms of his contract. In attempting it, he arrogates to himself a right to teach in a matter where no such right has been conferred upon him. He may in this manner, in some cases, defeat the ends of his ordination, for if he preaches as a partisan he makes the house of God an offense to those who differ from him, and fills those who agree with him with conceit, contempt and rancor. Any one of his hearers has upon this theme as good a right to the pulpit as he has. It is by the assertion and admission of this right only, that political equality between the clergy and laity will be maintained. Otherwise than this, the minister will gain over his flock the same supremacy in politics which he has in religion, and he will be at once vested with civil, as well as ecclesiastical authority. If a preacher, who insists upon his right to deliver political discourses, does not mean to deny and subvert his equality, and be guilty of usurpation, he will never close an exercise into which political discussion or illustration has been introduced by him, without inviting any desirous of it to continue upon the spot the consideration of the subject by open addresses. Let but this rule be introduced and observed in the Northern church—and the present is a favorable season for its adoption—and it would tend strongly to restrain the evils which have been very flagrant, arising from political harangues, or from sermons abounding in political allusions, delivered to congregations who are supposed to assemble for divine worship.

None of these remarks apply to the ministers of an invaded people. At a period of common danger, like this, the instincts of self-preservation, the right and duty of defense supply the rule of action for all classes. The pastor, however humble, who, in such an exigency carries to his countrymen the consolations of religion, animates them to add to their faith, constancy to their cause, and gives to patriotism the supports of piety, offers a sacrifice which he may meekly trust will be accepted sooner than the noblest offerings of eloquence and devotion, presented in times of peace and tranquil safety. What veneration then is due to the names of Palmer, and of a noble army of martyrs, who brought to it and expended in such a service the noblest gifts of genius and culture? Here was not the first place where resort had been made to arms, under the pretence to introduce and establish "liberty, equality and fraternity," against the claims of national freedom and independence. The pastors of Switzerland, of Tyrol, Spain and La Vendee had set the example of the resistance due to such an attempt; our countrymen followed it with no halting steps. Here, indeed, it was for the first time that the church was found to be a party to such an association, and engaged in such an enterprise. The late invasion of the South was a crusade made by this combination, whose rallying cries, mottoes and platforms were such as we have given in the preceding pages from Garrison, Foster, Whitson, Phillips and Wright. It was a prophetic spirit which animated the Southern pulpit at this crisis; nor will their labors be as water spilt upon the ground. They were the defenders of the truth, which, preserved by them, shall yet illuminate the whole land. They were the universal protectors against the horrors disclosed in the passages we have quoted. In these extracts are seen the spirit and temper in which the controversy was provoked by these assailants, their authors; in which they carried on their assaults; in which they set aside laws, the oaths for their support, and at the same time defied order, and all that pertained to society; in which they made the war; in which they stimulated its violence, and counseled atrocities before unheard of; in which they prosecuted it on their part, reducing falsehood in their accounts of it to a habit and a system; in which the South was subjugated, and by which they govern it. Such have been the conduct and such the designs of the Northern church and its abolition allies in the war, and in the measures that have followed it.—*Southern Review.*

A DISH OF FRUIT.

After the refined and complicated luxury of a good recherche dinner, we seem to go back, when the fruit comes on table, to the primitive simplicity of the earliest ages. We consume our entremets, and our friandises, our soups and our made dishes, and then our host, as if the repertoire of delicacies had been exhausted, steps out into his orchard and his garden, and brings us in a simple handful of fruit; a bunch of golden grapes, some apples painted red and yellow by the soft pencil of the summer sunbeam, a dusty velvet peach, or some honey-fleshed apricots. He is doing what King Alcinous may have done to Ulysses and the storm-beaten Greeks; it is patriarchal, it smacks of the golden age and the old mythologic times; yet it is a custom that does not wither, and will never grow unfashionable. How things alter! The salad, once all that the hermit had to live upon, has become a relish for the gourmand; cheese, once the shepherd's only food, is now an entremet after many courses; fruit, once the only food of the early denizens of a world, is now the mere crowning pleasure of a dinner.

Fruit requires no human cooking; the great stationary fire has cooked it to a turn. It has been basted with dews; the soft balmy summer rain has been its sauce. Its flavor has been mixed by the ministering spirits of garden and orchard; its color and shape are of a lasting fashion; it contains essences never discovered, and wines as yet undreamed of; it is older than the entrée, and anterior to the fricandeau; its seed blew to us from Eden, or it fell sublime to us from the amaranthine gardens. Turtle soup is sublime, and there are ragouts which exercise a moral and psychological influence over the world; but they are earthy, their component parts are known; there is not the mystery about them that appertains to fruit.

The finest orchard in the world is Covent Garden Market. A gorgeous sight in the season, it conveys a vast sense of the greatness of England and the distance her far grasping arms can reach. Those leather coated chestnuts are from the mountainous woods of Spain; those gray flattened figs are from the hills behind Smyrna; those orange golden pines, with the bristly plumes, grew at the foot of the Blue mountains; those pale green flashy grapes came from Portugal; those scorched-looking bananas from the Bermudas; those enormous pears, like pantomime pears (only *fifteen guineas the dozen!*) are from Provence; those nuts from the Kentish copses jostle their browner and oilier brethren from Barcelona and the sunny shores of Spain. Pomona and Vertumnus (now in the fruit business, and talking with a strong Hebraic accent) have summoned them from every quarter of the globe. Look at Pomona; she is trying to induce a young guardsman to give two guineas for a ball-room bouquet for a lady, while Vertumnus, refreshed with a light luncheon of fried fish, is arranging some filberts in a heap, to give a beauty and tenderness by contrast to a basket of peaches next them.—Artful Shadrach Vertumnus. One ought to be charged for walking down that central avenue; the flowers are so beautiful, the smell of the fruit is so delicious. As a boy, we sometimes thought of living for a day on fruit, and spending the whole twelve waking hours here under cover. A watermelon for breakfast, with some dates to wind up; plums, apples and nuts for dinner; a tea of bananas and filberts; a supper of grapes and Normandy pippins.—*All the Year Round.*

DOLLS.

We have sometimes wondered that more has not been written about dolls, who are surely very important members of the family. For they are nothing less than the children of the children, of the mothers of the future, who rehearse with them the delights and cares of after years. There is no play, not even the business-like plays of manhood, that is more serious. To careless older observers, even to some children, it seems a peculiarly senseless amusement; it really is a miniature life, earnest, and even anxious, to a degree which is sometimes alarming. "There never," writes a friend, "was a more sobered, care-crazed mother than I, from a mere baby child up to the lamentably advanced age of sixteen." The relation between such girls and their dolls, girls to whom they are not playthings but children, is worth study, full as it is of psychological and moral interest, and affording sure tests and prognostics of character. Few things are more curious than to see how the little creatures, sometimes before they are able to articulate, pitch upon some object which is to satisfy the maternal instinct in them. The strangest object it often is. Like savages when they worship, they are content with the rudest imitation of the human figure.

One young lady of our acquaintance, then not two years old, set her affections on a stone seltzer-water bottle, which she wrapped in flannel, and staggered about with, to the alarm of her mother, who was in constant fear for the little one's toes. Another has adopted a hot-water can, on which she bestows a passionate affection, and with which she holds endless dialogue. These objects, of course, are exchanged, as time goes on, for others which better satisfy newly developed tastes and feelings. A girl of six will generally not be satisfied except *her* baby bears some resemblance to her mother's. Helped by this concession to reality, the imagination knows no bound in its inventions. But it is checked, on the other hand, by too studied an imitation of life. The splendid, elaborately dressed creature of wax is never really loved. Its tameness chills the fancy. It is imposed upon the affections, not created by them. And too large a doll is seldom much liked. Of course there are exceptions; but a small doll, not too handsome, is generally the favorite. With these darlings about them, some girls, like actors, who are said to look upon the world as a show and upon the stage as a world, live a life which is more real to them than is their daily existence.

There is nothing remarkable in these experiences, beyond the grace and skill with which the writer has given expression to them. They may be matched in households without end; our own limited inquiries have given us an embarrassing choice of materials. Of these phenomena the first and chief cause is obviously the mother-instinct.—Hence the satisfaction of the very young child, whose faculties of observation and comparison are as yet feeble, with the rudest *effigies* of the human form, and hence the partiality—a touching suggestion of a familiar fact in real life—on the part of older children; for the weakest and least favored of the doll family. Sometimes other feelings, the sense of beauty, for instance, in an unusually early development, comes into conflict with this instinct. So it was with one young lady of our acquaintance. She, being then two years old, had placed her dolls in a row, and among them one, Miss Betsey by name, of preternatural ugliness. She was seen, as she held a spoon with food to the mouths of each of her family in turn, to administer a slap on the face to her ill-favored daughter. A short time, however, wrought a marvelous change. About a year after this event she had placed her little family, after their Sabbath wash, to warm before the fire. One, who had a delicate India-rubber constitution, shriveled before the blaze. Returning to them, she caught sight of the horrible face of her once comely child. With a shriek of grief and terror, she ran to her mother, crying: "Take it; don't let me see it again; O my poor Mary!"

An observer of course asks, how can an affection so passionate contrive to maintain itself, in spite of the utter *passivity* of the objects on which it is bestowed? Doubtless this is the *crux*. Where the imagination of the child is less active, it is overpowered by the difficulty. In the genuine lover of dolls it is vigorous enough entirely to overcome it. "I was never *desillutionnee*," writes the friend whom we have quoted before, "because my dolls did not eat. I had a wash of my doll's clothes every week, and they did get really dirty." If they would only have worn out as well, everything would have been perfect. "I rubbed the tiny socks very hard, and dragged the dolls' shoeless on the ground, in the hope I might but once before I died have to darn 'baby's' socks." How genuine and thorough the illusion was in this case may be judged from a little trait which every mother will appreciate. "I never woke in the night without getting up to turn my dolls in their beds." But even so lively an imagination as this did not disdain assistance from without. There was a sister very clever at imitating sounds. "When, *at my own request*, she would imitate for me a sick or suffering, fretting baby, I declare I felt my heart ache, and felt aged and worn with care as I lulled my 'Freddy' or 'Selina' on my lap." We can not refrain from giving one more extract from the letter of our friend, who, we ought perhaps to tell our readers, has had from babyhood a passion for *books* at least equal to her passion for dolls. "I once cried myself nearly ill because my brothers had to perform a surgical operation on my doll. Its winking machine would not go, and total blindness or permanent leer and hopeless squint were threatened. I would not abandon my doll, but, mother-like, stood by while my brothers, with infinite skill, beheaded my baby, and wound up its eyes to go right, and then sewed the head and shoulders on for me. I do not think *agony* is too violent a word for my grief at the sight which my headless babe presented."

The purely domestic life to which these experiences belong satisfies most children. Some, indeed, like to realize in their dolls the wider interests which are awakened by their reading, to reproduce incidents of travel or of history. "He," said a young lady of our acquaintance, when questioned about the disappearance of a favorite doll, "he has fallen down that crack, but they (the other dolls) don't know it. They think that he has gone to India." We have heard of the niece of a distinguished historian, accustomed to hear of great personages, who identified her dolls with kings and queens, and who, when the revolution of 1848 occurred, promptly accepted the situation, and treated her Louis Philippe with indignity, as a monarch who could not keep himself upon his throne.—*The Spectator.*

MISSIONARY NEWS.

We copy the following items from the New York *Independent*:

REV. F. W. FLOCKEN, Methodist missionary among the Bulgarians, writes that he has apprehensions that the revolutionary movement in Bulgaria will unfavorably affect evangelistic labors.

THE English Baptist Missionary Society supports fifty-eight brethren and assistant brethren laboring in Norway, Africa, India and the West Indies. There are under its care one hundred and five native churches and six thousand two hundred members, of whom six hundred were added last year. The income last year was £35,000.

THE *Liberal Christian* says: "The Congregational and Presbyterian churches sustain one foreign missionary to about every thirty-one ministers and three thousand members; while the Covenanters have one in foreign lands for every seven ministers at home, and the Moravians have one for every sixty members of their church. In the same proportion, how many ought the liberal Christians of America to sustain?"

IN A dispatch of Mr. Seward, of October 7, 1867, he directed Mr. Van Valkenburgh, of the United States legation at Yedo, to confer with the representatives of other powers, and with them to press upon the Japanese authorities, as he had already done, the policy of discontinuing the persecution of native Christians. Mr. Van Valkenburgh had previously remonstrated with the Governor of Nagasaki for his imprisonment of sixty-three native Christians.

THE United Presbyterians are rejoicing over the prosperity of their work in Osiout, in Egypt. In this important town the Copts have split into parties favoring or opposing the Evangelical faith. Some native converts started an evening Bible class, attended by quite a number of priests, and two of the bishop's nephews, themselves priests. The opposition was great; but the leading members of the laity said that it was a laudable thing to study the Scriptures, and should be encouraged. Hereupon the bishop appointed a meeting to be held each evening from two hours before till an hour after sunset, for the study of the simple word of God in the vernacular Arabic. This was to be open to all; and the Protestants agreed to give up their meeting on condition that no other book should be read except the simple Bible—a condition that was agreed to by all. The meeting was kept up until they came to the study of Paul's Epistles to the Romans, which were found to be so evidently a Protestant treatise that they broke the compact, and now the two parties meet separately.

THE Bible, complete, has now been printed in the Tahitian, Samoan, Rorotongan, Tongan, Fijian and Hawaiian dialects—all branches of the Polynesian language. Portions of the Bible have also been printed in the Marquesan, New Zealand, Gilbert Island, Marshall Island, Ponapean and Strong's Island languages. To accomplish this enterprise has required an amount of literary and linguistical labor which can scarcely be appreciated except by those who have spent years in acquiring a foreign language, and additional years in the work of patient translation and revision; yet all this has been done exclusively by the English and American missionaries in the Pacific, besides all their other labor. A new revised edition has just been printed by the American Bible Society. It is sold as cheap as $3 per copy. Rev. E. W. Clark has spent two years in New York, reading and correcting the proof sheets.

IN August, 1866, Mr. James Cassels, a young English gentleman at Oporto, began to hold meetings for reading the Scriptures and prayer, on Sunday afternoons, with a few Portugueso. The number attending gradually increased, until at the close of the year 1867 it amounted to one hundred and twenty, notwithstanding threatenings from the priests and taunts from the disaffected. To prevent these gatherings, twenty or thirty constables were placed at the door of the house; and for three months the meetings were held with closed doors, only twenty persons being admitted at one time. The constables, however, were, after three months, withdrawn, and the people in large numbers attended the services. The bishop caused those to be excommunicated who continued steadfast, and warned all good Catholics to have nothing to do with them. Six or seven months ago a prosecution was commenced against Mr. Cassels, under an article in the penal code of Portugal, which awards the punishment of banishment to any foreigner found guilty of proselytizing from the Romish faith; and in June he was arrested, and carried before a criminal judge, but released on bail, and is now awaiting trial at the session in October. He is now building a chapel, which, when free from debt, he intends to present to the Methodist connection.

SPAIN.

BY SINCLAIR TOUGEY.

"I have traversed Spain from north to south, from its center to its eastern bonads; have seen its small, dark-haired, fiery-eyed women; its somber faced, cigarette-smoking, cloak-wrapped men; its magnificent highways, and its miserable roads, wheelless and hoof-trodden; have noticed the absence of shrines at road-crossings, so common in other Catholic countries; have eaten of its miserable butter; have eaten of its tolerable mutton, and tried to eat its poor beef; have drank its excellent wines, and suffered from its bad water; have eaten its luxurious grapes, and inhaled its mountain air; have seen its blue, cloudless sky, its wonderfully great and magnificent cathedrals, splendid churches, and the comfortless-looking dwellings of the poor; its barren plains, and beautiful orange groves; its waterless river beds and the work of its sweeping torrents; its thousands of fat, well-clad priests, and its thousands of ragged, starving beggars; its comfortably-clothed, handsome military officers, and its stupid-looking, shoeless, stockingless, common soldiers; its well-to-do hundreds, and its illy-clad, poorly-fed thousands; have missed the middle class seen in other lands; have seen its snow-capped mountains, and its sun-warmed valleys; its granite-backed, bowlder-covered hills, and crop growing plains; have seen its great picture gallery, and absence of art appreciation among its people; have seen its horse-murdering, bull-killing shows, and the gorgeous vestments of its clergy; have slept in its good, clean beds, and shivered by its cold, smoky fireplaces; have looked on many a reminder of its great past, and something of the dead life of its present; can see in the life promising of tall factory chimneys signs of a better life; can hear in the click of the telegraph and the whistle of the locomotive sounds that shall usher her to glory again—to greater glory than was ever dreamed of by any Philip, or Charles, or Isabella that wore her crown or led her people to battle; and now, land that sent forth the discoverer of a new world—a world greater than you can ever be—land of genial clime and fertile soil, land of fruits and flowers, of the olive and the palm, farewell!"

THE lowest death-rate in any considerable city of Great Britain is 20 in the 1,000; while in the country it does not exceed 17 to the 1,000. Thus, among the 3,000,000 of London, at least 9,000 lives are annually sacrificed to the passion for a city life.

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SATURDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

TO AGENTS.

Please register the letter and *send the money forward.* We are receiving subscribers daily, with "I have the money and will keep it until I see you at Conference." Please do not keep it, but send it forward. We do not wish to advance money for subscribers. They are many; a little to each one is a large sum to us. If our agents wish us to send the paper forward, they will please send the money.

ATTENDING CONFERENCE.

We expect the pleasure of being present at the Mississippi, the Mobile and the Montgomery Conferences, and hope thereby to add largely to the subscription list and the receipts of the ADVOCATE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Messrs. Fleming & Brother, at the corner of Natchez and Magazine streets, wholesale druggists at Pittsburg and this place.—The articles advertised by this house, McLane's Pills and Vermifuge, have become staples among patent medicines. We recollect them well—having had some knowledge of pills and powders in years gone—as well tested and approved forms of physic. The patent medicine department has, like everything else during the past twenty years, developed into great proportions, and Messrs. Fleming & Brother have a three-story warehouse full of every sort.

PHILIP WERLEIN, music store, and wholesale and retail dealer in pianos and all kinds of musical instruments, No. 80 Baronne street. Mr. W. is successor to Mr. P. P. Werlein, his father, who for thirty years has been in the business. He has just received fresh invoices of church organs, melodeons, harps, and keeps constantly a supply of the latest music and all else connected with this branch of trade. We have known long the father and the son, and most favorably.

NOTICE.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE SESSION.

Will the presiding elders please forward to me the names of both the preachers and lay delegates of their districts *who expect to be present* at the Louisiana Conference, to be held on the sixteenth of December next, in New Iberia?

Respectfully,

A. E. GOODWYN.

IF YOUR scholar fails to recite his lesson, don't scold. A neglected lesson is soon learned, but hard words bruise the heart of a child.

SUPPORT OF OUR BISHOPS.

The rule of Methodism seems to be this: the higher a minister is in office the greater his responsibility, the more arduous his labor, and the less and more uncertain his pay. The last General Conference did something toward increasing the allowance of our bishops, but nothing toward securing its payment. Possibly we go too far when we say "nothing," for it distributed their estimated allowances among the several Conferences for subdivision and collection. We feared then that this wheel within a wheel would be attended with too much friction to work well. To be sure it was the old way, and our people believe in the "good old ways." So do we, in the main; but when we get new bottles we need new wine, and *vice versa;* and we having greatly enlarged our episcopal board, needed something beyond the gaunt provision of the old system. There was but one way to effectually put responsibility upon a Conference—that is to charge it to each member of the Conference.—Assess *him* according to the resources of the station or circuit he fills. This was thought to be too onerous upon the preachers. There remained one other way, and that was a direct assessment upon each congregation, a per centage upon its annual expenses or receipts, for the support of the bishops. This located and defined accurately the amount of the responsibility, and in case of failure the deficiency could be traced to the parties where it occurred, which would obviate the present evil of distributing the fault of a deficiency again and again among those who have already paid more than a fair proportion of the general assessment.—This plan the General Conference also rejected. A third plan was to hold each church member responsible directly for a specific amount for the support of the bishops.—This is the one now recommended, and "resolved," by the Louisiana Conference, to wit: each preacher in charge is ordered to "collect one dollar ($1) from each member for the bishops." In some few cases, if a member is not able to give the dollar—and this is hardly supposable excepting in the case of little children—then let some other member be called on to supply the deficiency. Our people love their superintendents, and will do all that is needed to support them; but without system they cannot know what sum is expected of each person.

It is certainly humiliating to the whole church, and doubtless to our beloved "fathers" themselves, to see this present arrangement requiring repeated supplementary calls and appeals for their moderate sustenance. It is a key-note that affects the entire rendering of church finance. We know that some wise and good men attribute the defeat of the General Conference plan to the marring of the scheme which contemplated a bishop to every Conference. "If we had more bishops we could support them easier than we can the present number." We certainly have added to the number of the superintendents somewhat—only, however, so many as the work needed—but we have not increased relatively the certainty of their pay. It seems to us that both logic itself and the sterner logic of facts are against such apologists. If six cannot be supported, eight can be; or if eight are not, then twelve or twenty will be. We may ask, how and why? The answer is, each Conference will then know the man and feel the direct responsibility. The main point in this reply is, the feeling "the direct responsibility." That, we have shown, may be secured without radically changing the entire system of a general superintendency. It places the money as the end, and the diocesan system as the means. But we suppose that forty bishops could not be sustained any better than forty presiding elders, unless Methodist people can be made to feel personally and directly their obligation to support the Gospel far more than they now feel it. It is grace they need, full as much as diocesan episcopacy.

THE REV. DR. P. P. NEELY.

On Tuesday last the announcement of the death of this eminent minister reached us, in the following note from Dr. Hamilton:

MOBILE, Alabama, Nov. 9, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Dr. Neely died this A. M., at nine o'clock, after an illness of eight days. He died of one of those attacks to which he has been subject for years, sudden nervous prostration. The whole community sorrow at his death.

Your's, etc., J. HAMILTON.

Though not unexpected to his intimate friends, this sudden termination of the career of this distinguished man, while in the very prime of his life and maturity of his powers, will be to the Methodist community of Alabama as startling as it is sad. We doubt not he dies a victim to that severe mental labor which has characterized his pulpit ministrations during the past twenty years.

It was this continued intense toil, united with natural gifts of a high order, that placed him among the first pulpit orators of this country. It is just thirty-one years ago since he first joined the Tennessee Conference. In this Conference he continued some ten or eleven years, and had already achieved a great reputation as an effective speaker and preacher, and had filled the best stations in the State, when he was transferred to the Alabama Conference. He has, we believe, been appointed successively to the most important places in the bounds of this Conference, and has everywhere sustained his reputation, and increased the number of his friends and admirers. The Holy Spirit has honored his ministry in the awakening and conversion of many persons through it; and congregations that listened to him for years together were still desirous of retaining him. We published, only two weeks ago, testimonials to his worth and service, of a high order, from the church in Mobile.

The only occasion upon which we ever heard him preach, excepting once in his last station, was at the Annual Conference at Greensboro, some years since. His person was tall, commanding and well proportioned; his manner was remarkable for its ease and natural grace; his voice soft and clear; and his appreciation and selection of words indicated that instinctive regard to the measure and order of syllables which makes the orator almost a poet. His memory was of accurate and strong grasp, his fancy vivid, and his imagination wrought in a continuous glow. Long use and cultivation placed him in the full possession of his powers while standing in the presence of a large audience. We recollect that some of his brightest periods, for the moment, lifted and carried us forward at the will of the preacher, and we then thought him beyond question in the foremost rank of effective pulpit speakers. We feel the loss of these gifts to the church of God, and most heartily sympathize with his bereaved family in their deep affliction. At the approaching session of the Mobile Conference a memoir of this distinguished member will doubtless be prepared by those who have had the opportunity to know particularly the history and results of his itinerant labors.

FIRST FRUITS.

Not long since, in the country, we were present at the gathering of the first sheaf of the year's crop. Father and mother and children, and indeed the whole family, rejoiced over many needed and beautiful things which had just been bought with the proceeds of the first shipment. It was a thrilling realization of what was yet in store, when all the bales should be packed and the full account sales of the year's labors be received. We saw the various shapes in which this "first fruits" appeared—dresses, toys, bridles, bonnets, shoes, hats, and even medicines. Things long wanted for three years had at last come. The farmer's house was happy all over. The farmer had scarcely a cent left—had spent all—had not reserved even enough to pay quarterage. Alas! thought we, there is the preacher and his wife and little ones—they, too, have been waiting long, these long two years just past. Shall they have no taste of the first of the year's harvest—must they wait until the last bale is sold, and then come in only to glean? It used to be different—when the best and the first of the flock and the field were brought to the Lord in gratitude and hope. That was in an obsolete dispensation; now we live amid the richer abundance of the Christian period, where all is generous fullness and overflowing grace from the divine Father, who having given a Son, with him freely giveth us all things. Who, then, shall limit the prompt offerings of a filial heart to the first sheaf!

If the reader has handled any part of the yield of his year's labor let him at least share it with his preacher; and when the farewell visit is made do not forget to hand him a year's subscription to the ADVOCATE.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. L. Pearce was in the city during the week. He is just from Honduras, looking very well, and, as we hear, in excellent spirits. He is hopeful of the entire success of the American settlement in Honduras, and speaks in warm commendation of the climate, soil, etc., of that country. We have received a letter from Dr. D. W. Foster, giving some account of the farming operations of the year. He and his family have not enjoyed good health at Toledo, but he attributes it to merely local causes. We will publish his letter hereafter.

Since writing the above we have received from Brother Pearce the following:

BRITISH HONDURAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through your paper, to say to my friends that I have just arrived in this place, en route for the Mississippi Conference, to meet in Vicksburg on the 18th instant. While in this country I shall be pleased to give to those who feel interested the result of ten months' experience and observation in that country of perpetual verdure. Letters directed to Vicksburg, any time between this and the 20th of this month, will be attended to. After that my post office will be Canton, till the 20th of December. L. PEARCE.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Among "City Items" we notice the dedication of this new building on Tuesday last. Appropriate ceremonies and a speech by Alexander Dimitry, Esq., were the events of the occasion.

Mr. Thomas Murray was the builder of the hall. It is of the most substantial and convenient arrangement, and reflects great credit on the builder for the rapid and thorough manner in which he has executed the contract.

The establishment of Odd Fellowship dates from 1821, in which year a lodge was organized in Baltimore, Maryland. Almost simultaneously there were lodges in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. For three years they existed as separate organizations, and it was not until 1824 that the formation of a Grand Lodge was contemplated. This was decided upon finally, and instituted in Baltimore on the 22d of February, 1825. Nine lodges were then in existence—three in Maryland, three in Pennsylvania, two in Massachusetts, and one in New York.

At the present time the order embraces two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight lodges, and two hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-one members.

THE Royal Academy of Music at London was founded in 1822, and since then there have been graduated fifteen hundred pupils, four hundred of them receiving their instructions gratis, or at reduced prices. Of the $870,000 expended by the Royal Academy during forty-six years, $500,000 have been received from tuition, and the rest has been raised by private subscriptions.

THE Atlantic seaboard of the United States extends about three thousand five hundred miles, and the Mississippi and its tributaries open up an inland navigation of about thirty thousand miles.

RICH gold fields have been discovered on the northern frontiers of Norway and Russia, stated to surpass those of California.

THE JESUITS.

We publish below the order for the suppression of this order of ecclesiastics throughout Spain, dated the 12th of last October.—This is not the act of a Protestant community, but of a Catholic. It should be considered by those of our citizens who can see no difference between Jesuits and Catholics, and those Protestants who are so cruel to their own children as to place them in the hands of this order. Its rapacity and tyranny, love of power and of money, its systematic attack upon all other organizations, whether social, political or religious, that it may profit by every disturbance; its unlimited, unwearied abuse of every person not in its own interest, and its ceaseless praise of every one in any degree connected with itself; its unscrupulous methods, and readiness to attain its ends by the sacrifice of every principle which men have been taught by God's word to hold, have rendered this the most hateful body of men that ever appeared in a civilized country, or fastened upon the vitals of society. It has at the last been spewed out of every State where it has ever been tolerated. Yet at this very hour, in this city, its churches are crowded, and its representatives are found in the City Council, in the school board, and at other important points. The *Jesuit ring* must be discovered, watched and headed before any city or State interest can be advanced. It has already come to this. Wherever money is to be controlled, or power, there its hand is at work. It knows no country, no person, no principle, but the advancement of the order. It has subsidized at least one city paper. Nearly every day there appears in its columns, in some covert form, a commendation of Jesuit schools, or Jesuit churches, or Jesuit asylums.

Let the American reader learn a lesson from the Catholic Spaniards, who have had far better opportunity to know these people than we have.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ORDER OF JESUS IN SPAIN.—The following is the order recently issued in Spain relative to the society of the Jesuits, which was in 1764, about a hundred years ago, by a bull of Clement XIX, suppressed in all the States of Christendom. In Spain and Portugal the members of the order were driven into exile. The society was completely rehabilitated by Pius VII in 1814, and even in Spain their ancient possessions were restored them. They were again suppressed by the Cortes in 1820, and again restored in 1825. In 1835, under revolutionary influences, they were again suppressed in Spain by royal decree, but its provisions were never effectively carried out:

MADRID, October 12.

I decree the suppression throughout the peninsula and the adjacent islands of the regular order called Company of Jesus. All the colleges and training schools for priests shall be closed in three days, and the temporalities taken possession of by persons appointed by the authorities of the provinces in which these establishments are situated. In this latter measure will be included all the property and effects of the order, movable and immovable, buildings and revenues, which shall form part of the national wealth, in conformity with the provision of the royal decree of the 4th July, 1835. The members of the Company shall no longer be able to meet as a body or a community, to wear the dress of the order, nor to be in any way answerable to the superiors of the body existing in or out of Spain. Those not ordained as priests shall remain entirely subjected to ordinary civil jurisdiction. I charge the archbishops, bishops and all those who exercise ecclesiastical or civil authority, to aid each in what concerns him, the faithful execution of the present enactment, in conformity with the Pragmatic Sanction of the 2d April, 1767, and the brief of his holiness of the 21st July, 1773.

ANTONIN ROMERO ORTIZ,
Minister of Grace and Justice.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

This event has left the country without "occupation." The silence of General Grant has supervened throughout its length and breadth. The main point now is, the animus of this military President—will he be conservative, feel himself the executive officer of the Constitution as it is, or will he return us to the Grant and Stanton condition, and give himself up to the absolute control of intense Radicalism. We suppose that of all men a military man is the most powerless when in the Presidential chair. He can no longer say go, and he goeth. The order issued ceases to command the presence or the services of any man; not even as a member of the cabinet. General Taylor died in making a transition from a military to a civil status. Men had so to be consulted, conciliated, begged and bought, that he presently died of vexation, indignation and honesty. The independent promptness of the soldier is the very opposite of the cautious balancings and half positive decisions of the statesman. So that no man is so completely at the mercy of those about him as the man from the camps is when he finds himself presiding in a cabinet made up of adroit, classic, trained Congressional diplomatists. The probability is that the country at this moment knows what the mind of General Grant is about as well as he knows it himself. He is as overwhelmed in his new character as a teacher who never taught would be at the opening of a large school. We certainly, of the South, can not expect for worse things of General Grant than we *did* expect from the election of Andrew Johnson. Men are changed, but the King of men and angels is the same, yesterday, to-day and forever.

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

There is intense excitement in New Orleans among certain portions of the population with regard to important movements contemplated against the Island of Cuba. The recent insurrections in that island have revived the spirit of filibusterism among the Americans, and excited the hopes of vengeance and liberty amongst the Cubans now living in the midst of us, who have expatriated themselves either through fear of punishment from the Spanish authorities, or from disgust at the subordination of themselves and their families.

Several very prominent men, who were engaged in the unfortunate expedition of General Lopez, which landed at Bahia Honda, and which was, with few exceptions, annihilated between that port and the Moro Castle, are now in New Orleans consummating, it is popularly believed, a formidable movement from this port and Mobile. We repeat public rumor only; and public rumor says that a very able and distinguished soldier, well known for his adventures in Hungary, Spain, Nicaragua and the Confederacy, is connected with the movement.

Several meetings have been called and held, in different quarters of the city, with regard to the movement, but none except the initiated were allowed to enter the meeting rooms. Their proceedings are, therefore, secret, and we have been unable to get at them. But enough has leaked out that one expedition is certainly fitting out, and that one or, may be, two more are in embryo—the one, composed of Cubans and their friends, looking to the liberation of Cuba from Spanish dominion; the other on the part of Spaniards, who wish to aid an abet the ruling powers of Spain in the continuance of the vice royalty.

The third party, and the principal one, it is hardly necessary to state, is the one composed of North Americans, who, imbued with the warlike spirit engendered by the late civil war, see now a rich and untried field in the golden key to the Gulf of Mexico, and have the strongest confidence in the ability and the fixed policy of the United States government, under General Grant, to seize upon that key and upon Mexico, and annex them as portions of the Republic.

The rumors pervading the city are of the wildest nature. There is little doubt that a good many men have already left for Havana by sail and by steam, properly fortified with passports from the Spanish consul; that a species of joint stock Cuban enterprise has been started in which a good deal of money has been subscribed by wealthy and responsible men, both in New York, New Orleans and other great cities; that the filibustering project against Mexico, which has long been gathering to a head along the shores of the Mississippi, has been turned into a new channel, and been merged into the project against the Spanish authorities in Cuba.—*New Orleans Crescent.*

THE steamer Grent Republic will be sold at public auction on the 27th inst., at St. Louis, by the United States marshal.

A PROPHETIC writer predicts that Meridian, Mississippi, will have fifty thousand inhabitants in six years.

MARRIED.

In the Methodist Church in Columbus, Mississippi, November 5, by Rev. W. C. Hearn, Mr. JAMES S. BILLUPS and Miss WILDIE SYKES.

OBITUARIES.

COLONEL RICHARD SPENCER.

Died, on the 31 of September, at Cottage Hill, Alabama, Colonel RICHARD SPENCER, my father-in-law. He was the son of Perry Spencer, and was born in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, on the 29th of October, 1796. He was educated by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Spencer, an Episcopal clergyman, studied law under General Winder, and was engaged in its practice subsequently until 1835. He was twice chosen to represent his county in the State Legislature, and in 1832 was elected a member of Congress from his native district. Previous to this time he for several years edited a Democratic paper, published in Easton, called *The Whig*. In 1835 he moved to Baltimore, and in 1837 he came out to Alabama, and began to plant in the neighborhood of Tuskegee. Thence he moved his servants to Dallas county, where, in 1841, he was joined by his family from Maryland. He subsequently planted for some years near Demopolis. In 1852 he moved to Cottage Hill.

On the 19th of October, 1819, he was married to Anna, the daughter of William Baker, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Mrs. Spencer died in 1853, of yellow fever. In 1855 he was married to his second wife, Mrs. Margaret Root. By his first wife only he had children—a son and two daughters. William was killed at the battle of Shiloh. The two daughters still live.

These are the prominent points of his life; and yet they tell nothing of his true life. That began in 1840, in the city of Baltimore. Up to that time he was a man of the world, an ardent politician, and seemingly very far from Christ. But God prepared a train of providences, of all the most likely to win his heart. His wife was already a decided Methodist, and at this time was attending, with her daughters, a protracted meeting then being held in Eutaw street church, by the Rev. C. B. Tippett. The daughters had been converted the previous year. Mr. S. was a very fond father; and it was while reading aloud to his family a lesson from Jay's Exercises, on "The Barren Fig Tree," that he became convicted thoroughly. He was presently found at the altar. At that very time, while kneeling as a penitent in the house of God, he was to have addressed a political meeting in Monument square. After several days' attendance upon these services he was converted at the altar.—Christ was then formed in his heart, and his whole nature, his pursuits, tastes, and aim of life, were immediately, essentially and permanently changed. From that moment to the very end he was a consistent, active, constant follower of the Saviour. The ardor of the politician was turned into the fervor of the Christian. He instantly declared the work which God had wrought in him, and in all his subsequent intercourse with men he distinctly avowed his Lord. His polished manners and long acquaintance with fashionable life gave him an easy access to the irreligious world. This he never failed to employ for doing good and in upholding the church. His character was marked by great liberality of sentiment and a strong sense of justice; and he was singularly free from bigotry and prejudice. Of a very hopeful and sprightly mind, he was specially interesting and agreeable to young persons. He was a conscientious and kind master, and the religious welfare of his servants was faithfully cared for. Wherever he lived he was prompt to build or to repair the house of God, and to discharge all the duties of a steward. Many Methodist preachers will recollect his generous services in this useful and trying office, for he was never happier than when entertaining or aiding his beloved ministers.

He came to his grave "in a fullage, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season." By a severe and protracted sickness the graces of the Christian were strengthened and perfected in him. He accepted all as from the hand of an all-wise and all-loving Father. "I am," he writes in one of his latest letters, "in the hands of the Lord. Let him do with me as seemeth good. All will be well if my end is peace. He hath dealt with me through life in great mercy. I can trust him for the future. * * * Our sufferings here are all in mercy, and designed to prepare us the better for the enjoyment of that rest prepared for the faithful. May the Lord help me to improve mine!"

This was the habitual state of his mind. He approached his end steadily and consciously, and with unwavering faith in Christ. He entreated those dear to him not to grieve at his departure, for he should then be beyond suffering. For twenty-eight years he walked, as seeing Him who is invisible; and, now that he is gone, we all feel that our affection to father, our noble and true friend, is surely in heaven. His children and grand-children are honored by his memory.

J. C KEENER.

Miss ARAMINTA DEEN died at the residence of her father, on Coule Creche, St. Landry parish, Louisiana, October 26, 1868, aged seventeen years and twenty-one days.

The subject of this memoir was born in Rankin county, Mississippi, October 5, 1851. I received her into the church about three months since. She was possessed of an unusually sweet disposition, and enjoyed the love of all her associates. She took considerable interest in the success of the gospel, and I think was a devoted follower of our blessed Saviour. She had experienced conversion in 1865, and on reuniting with the church renewed her vows. Her death was full of triumph, she even joining in the hymns sung by the friends around her bedside. There is every reason to believe that, freed from earthly sorrows, she is now singing the songs of the redeemed above. F. T. R.

On the same day, and at the same place, THOMAS JACKSON BRADY, grand-child of Thomas Deen, Esq, aged one year and nine months.

Tommy had been sick all his short life, till a few months before his death. His grand parents were just rejoicing in his apparent recovery, when pneumonia suddenly snatched him from them. But his little soul is now safely housed with God. F. T. R.

MARY LOU., daughter of Augustus W. and Alice Taylor Little, of this place, died of croup, on Sunday, October 25, 1868, aged two years and seven months. She was the joy of the household—a sweet little cherub. But now she is with the angels. The Lord took her, and in taking He drew heavenward two souls who had been wandering from grace. How like the shepherd of the East: when one of the sheep is given to straying, and will not come to the fold at his call, he takes away her little lamb in his arms, and then she follows. Ah! the Lord is truly a good shepherd. He doth not afflict willingly; only in love does He chasten. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord," is now the language of pious submission which rises up from the twain-heart of these bereaved parents. J. W.

OPELOUSAS, La., Oct. 28, 1868.

MISS LOUVENIA GIBSON, daughter of Rev. R. C. Gibson, was born in Sumpter county, Georgia, and died in Coffee county, Alabama, in the latter part of the month of August, 1868.

She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South when quite a child, and was happily converted in 1861. She ever after adorned her profession by a pious walk and a godly conversation. Her father told the writer of this sketch that he never remembered seeing her out of temper but once. Her gentle and kind disposition gained the admiration and won the love of all who knew her. She seemed to have a premonition of her death for three months before it occurred, and frequently spoke in calmness of her approaching dissolution. She was one day observed by her father kneeling secretly in prayer in a grove near by, and after her death it was observed that she had worn a path to this consecrated spot, chosen for private communion with God. Weeds may now grow up undisturbed in that little path that led to her bower of prayer, and silent may be that sacred spot forever; but her prayers are turned into praise with "an innumerable company of angels, and the general assembly and church of the first born, which are written in heaven."

About two weeks before her death she clipped two locks of her hair, and gave them to her two little sisters, telling them to keep those locks in remembrance of her when she was dead. She gave directions about her funeral, requesting her pastor, Brother Waugh, to preach the sermon.

After calmly and peacefully giving charges to all the family, she embraced her father and exclaimed: "Now, pa, I'm safe! I'm safe!" and sweetly fell asleep in JESUS. WESLEY B. DENNIS.

CHARLIE BALDWIN, son of the Rev. E. Baldwin, of the Alabama Conference, was one of the noblest youths I have ever known. He died in Selma, on the 27th of August. He was only twelve years old, but his character was developed into a beauty and strength rarely to be found in those much older than himself.

When the writer knew him—nearly ten years ago—he was often impressed with his thoughtful intelligence, and manly, dignified bearing, together with the deep, earnest interest he ever manifested for his mother's comfort and happiness. His remarks and questions were sometimes such as exhibited rare genius, and a mind eager to possess itself of information. He sometimes alluded to his father in touching terms, and while hearing his mother speak of him great tears would chase each other down his cheeks, proving the depth and warmth of his noble young heart. His mother often looked to him for counsel and advice; while he, ever considerate and unselfish, seemed to live only to do good, and would often yield his desires to those younger, in order to afford them pleasure. Was it strange, then, that his mother should almost idolize this darling boy, and upon such evidences of worth build bright hopes for his future? With his character softened and refined by the tender influences of home, and at the same time fortified by his mother's careful teaching and his own natural abhorrence for anything mean or wrong, his morals would have sustained spotless the rude touch of the world, while his pure ambition would have prompted efforts sure to secure an exalted position in any walk in life.

But he has gone! A mother's heart is left mourning over the ashes of its great desolation! Her hopes for her darling boy's success are buried with him, while the sad, bitter reality of death is left brooding o'er her heart. Does it not seem an idle task to comfort this bereaved mother? Can she realize the glorious change for the better her Charlie has made? Though no more may she see him, yet his angel spirit hovers o'er her life, and, could angels whisper to mortals, would breathe sweet words of comfort to her heart, and once more restore the smile to her wan cheek.

May God comfort her in her great sorrow, and when she reflects that her precious boy is with Jesus, who has said, "of such is the kingdom of heaven," may she be happy once more, and resignedly say: "Thy will be done."

C. M. S., OF VINONIA.

Died, in Hampden, Marengo county, Alabama, October 21, 1868, Mrs. CARRIE HUDSON, wife of Mr. F. Hudson and daughter of H. W. Hatch, Esq., in the twentieth year of her age.

Early instructed in the ways of truth, she in the days of her youth "remembered her Creator," and cast in her lot with the people of God. She lived a pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and died as none but a Christian can die. It was the melancholy yet delightful privilege of the writer, as he held her dying hand and endeavored to cheer her with words of comfort as she passed through the vale of death, to hear her calm expressions of faith, and her confident assurances of everlasting life. "I know I shall be happy in heaven" was one of her expressions, after which she took an affectionate leave of her husband, and others around her, exhorting them to meet her in heaven. Her father, lying sick in another room, unable to see her, was remembered by her. She said: "Take good care of my father. Do not let him want for anything."

There was no ecstatic joy, but the calmness of confident assurance, not clouded by a single fear or doubt.

So passed away this pure and humble servant of God. Who could witness the happy departure of such a Christian without prizing more highly than ever before our holy religion?

J. C. HUCKABEE.

MRS. LAURA HALEY ALFORD, wife of the Rev. E. M. Alford, of the Mississippi Annual Conference, was a native of Madison county, Mississippi. She was born October 1, 1835, and died, at the old family homestead, October 13, 1868.

She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Pearl River church, in 1850, but did not enjoy much of the life and power of religion until 1858, when she made a full, unreserved and perpetual offering of herself—spirit, soul and body—to the Lord, through Jesus Christ, and in this was accepted. God set his seal upon her, and from that time her faith was strong, unwavering and realizing.—She was a faithful and happy Christian. She was a working Christian, zealously affected in a good cause. It has been my privilege to know but few ladies whose piety, walk, conversation, and whole Christian life seemed so entirely to look to the glory of God in everything as did that of our late Sister Alford. She was a burning and a shining light.

A lady who had known her from her childhood remarked to me: "I have often read of women in whom the sanctifying grace of God had produced such effects in holiness, but I never saw it to this extent except in Sister Alford." And a brother remarked: "Her's was the simple, unwavering faith we read of in the Bible, producing wonders." Her life yet speaks to those who knew her. I thank God that it was my privilege to know her and be her pastor.

O that God may smile upon and bless the six motherless children and bereaved husband. H. H. M.

Died, of congestive fever, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, on the 3d of October, A. D. 1868, Mrs. SARAH CAVIN, wife of Moses Cavin and daughter of Walter and Tabitha Shropshire, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

Sister Cavin was born January 23, A. D. 1820. She professed to know the Lord in the pardon of her sins in the year 1841, and united herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she lived and died—an active, consistent and zealous Christian.

In the year 1842 she was united in holy matrimony to Brother Cavin. She was a loving, affectionate wife, a tender, loving mother, and a kind and feeling mistress. She became the mother of ten children, three of whom are dead. She lived to see sons that are now living converted to God and on the way to heaven. She was a child of suffering and great affliction. She was seized with rheumatism, conjoined with erysipelas, in the year 1865, of the most acute and painful character, from which she never fully recovered. The pain left her partially paralyzed and a cripple for life. Notwithstanding all this, her patience and cheerfulness spoke volumes for the life of her Christian character. Truly, in her case, the suffering the will of God, as well as doing it, was clearly exhibited. But she is gone, leaving a disconsolate husband and seven children, with a large number of relatives and friends, to mourn her loss. The church, too, will much lament her departure, as one of the most active and working members within her pale. Oh, may the great Head of the Church prepare us all for a more glorious meeting in a happier clime, where loved ones may sing:

"Earth has no sorrow that heaven can not heal."

HIRAM ENLOW,
Local Elder.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the Mobile Conference:

On your arrival you will please report at the depot, where you will be met by the Committee of Arrangements.

W. E. MARRY.

NOTICE—MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

OCTOBER 14, 1868.

The members of the Montgomery Conference, bearing in mind the cordial invitation extended to them and their families by the church at Greenville, will confer a favor by informing me immediately for whom, other than themselves, they desire homes provided during the session.

Members, on their arrival, will report at the Methodist church. Local preachers who will be in attendance for ordination will please give me timely notice.

CHAS. A. KING, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the second of December; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

WILLIAM E. MANNY.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

Opelousas District, La. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Pattersonville	Oct. 28, 29
Franklin	30, 31
Opelousas	Nov. 21, 22
Washington	23, 24
P. Brulee and Mallet	25, 26
New Iberia	Dec. 5, 6

The district meeting will be held at Opelousas from November 19 to 20. All the itinerant and local preachers in the district, together with the official members of the several charges, are requested to be present. A. E. GOODWYN, P. E.

Ouachita District, Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Monroe Circuit, at Monroe	Sept. 19, 20
Ouachita Ct., at Downsville	26, 27
Homer Circuit, at Arizona	Oct. 3, 4
Hayneville Ct., at Mt. Zion	10, 11
Farmerville Ct., at Alabama	17, 18
Vernon Circuit	24, 25
Minden Circuit	31
	Nov. 1
Bossier Circuit	7, 8
Sparta Circuit	14, 15
Mount Lebanon Circuit	21, 22

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Tuscaloosa District, Mobile Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Randolph	Sept. 19, 20
Perryville	Oct. 3, 4
Summerfield	10, 11
Tuscaloosa	17, 18
Havana	24, 25
Green	31
	Nov. 1
Eutaw	7, 8
Forkland	14, 15
Brush Creek	18, 19
Greensboro	21, 22
Marion	28, 29

JAS. L. COTTEN, P. E.

Lafayette Dist., Montgomery Conference

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Marble Valley circuit, at Blue Springs	Sept. 19, 20
Arbacoochie, at Bethlehem	26, 27
Chandler Springs, at Cold Water C. G	Oct. 3, 4
Lineville circuit, at New Prospect	10, 11
Pinkneyville circuit, at Harmony	17, 18
Dadeville circuit, at Sardis	24, 25
Lafayette circuit, at Emory Chapel	31
	Nov. 1
Wedowee mission, at Green's Chapel	4, 5
Fredonia circuit	7, 8
Montevallo circuit, at Highland	14, 15
Isabella mission	18, 19
Montevallo station	21, 22

JOS. T. CURRY, P. E.

Natchez Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Woodville	Sept. 12, 13
Percy's Creek, at Tunica	19, 20
E. Baton Rouge, at Manchac	26, 27
Wilkinson, at Midway	Oct. 3, 4
Amite, at Adams'	10, 11
Liberty, at Salem	17, 18
Clinton, at Clinton	24, 25
St. Helena, at Centre	31
	Nov. 1
Jackson, at Jackson	7, 8
Kingston, at Kingston	15, 16
Natchez	15, 16

JAS. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Shreveport Dist., Louisiana Conference.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Mansfield, at Foster's Chapel	Oct. 17, 18
Pleasant Hill, at Bethel	24, 25
Natchitoches	Nov. 1
Shreveport	7, 8
Mooringsport, at Pleasant Hill	11, 12
Greenwood, at Greenwood	14, 15
Kenchie, at Belle Bowers	21, 22
Springville, at Unity	28, 29
Anaeoco, at Holly Grove	Dec. 5, 6

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. E.

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nov1t 1m A. J. WRIGHT, President.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

FRANKIE'S FIRST STEPS.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

So you've found your feet at last,
Merry little one!
'Tis a long and weary path
You have just begun.

Now the gold of morning shines
Through your skies so blue,
And the blossoms wait your tread,
Fresh with early dew.

Now a father's guiding hand
Leads thee on thy way,
And a mother's watchful love
Guards thee night and day.

By and by the little feet
Rougher paths must tread,
When the morning gold is dim,
And the roses dead.

Will you battle for the right,
With a purpose strong?
And your feet, in spite of thorns,
Bravely press along?

None can tell what life may bring,
Little child, to thee;
But the Father's tender love
Cares for you and me.

We can trust His sleepless eye,
Though our sight be dim;
Safe in any path we tread,
If we walk with Him!

Little Corporal.

The Rocky Mountain Expedition.—No. 2.

BY W. H. DANIELS.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The pony Reynolds' rodo was as wild as a deer, as beautiful as she was wild, and as ugly a piece of horse-flesh, at times, as could be found in all the mountains of Colorado. As they rode along the edge of a high table land, the pony suddenly commenced "bucking," that is, jumping with stiff fore legs, trying to throw her rider. It was an old game, and he understood it too well to be unhorsed by it, but the vicious animal at length came so near the precipice in which the table land terminated, that he was obliged to dismount in a hurry. He was not a minute too quick, for the instant he struck the ground the pony made a leap over the precipice, and actually rolled down, over and over, endways and sideways, for as much as two hundred feet; and the pack mule, stupid thing, catching the spirit of rebellion, followed the pony, and plunged down, pack and all, to the very bottom of the ravine.

Everybody was frightened except Bob, who called out,

"I say, boys, those animals have been taking lessons of Reynold's Rocky mountain sheep."

The party dismounted and made all haste down the steep, rocky bluff, expecting to find the poor beasts both dead, but strange to say, they were only a little bruised, and somewhat astonished, for they got on their legs again, in a few minutes, and it was not many days before they were as well as ever.

On the Blue river, geese and ducks swarmed in countless numbers, and both woods and water were alive with game.

But here a great misfortune befell the party. One night a mountain lion, as he is sometimes called, a huge animal of the panther tribe, made a rush into their camp, seized and carried off what was left of the carcass of the sheep, and gave the animals such a fright that they tore the picket pins out of the ground and stampeded in every direction.

Wasn't that a pretty fix for the corporal's squad? Nothing but nerve and muscle for it now, and no horse or mule muscle to help them. Some hundreds of miles of mountains to cross, before they could rejoin their party, and such climbing that a man could hardly carry his gun, to say nothing of blankets and rations; beside, what were they to do with their saddles and packs, and what were they to do *without* them, on all the rest of the expedition? The night was pitch dark, and there was nothing to do but to wait till morning.

At daybreak the hunters were up, and after a hasty breakfast they packed away all the camp outfit, saddles, etc., and taking nothing but the bridles, and their guns, with a small stock of powder and ball, off they started on their weary tramp over the wild mountains, to find the lost animals.

For three days they wandered about, and for three nights they slept with not even a blanket to cover them, but not one of the party lost his courage or good nature.

On the third afternoon, as they were pushing their way through a swamp, where the trees were large and overgrown with vines, and the ground covered thick with bushes, they were startled by a low growl, within a few feet of them. The old hunter, who knew what sort of a beast the grizzly bear was to handle, quickly raised his hand, as a signal to halt, but Goodfellow had caught sight of the huge beast, and forgetting the advice Reynolds had given them so often, never to fire on a bear without first looking for a tree into which you could retreat, in case the shot did not kill him instantly, which was, indeed, rarely the case, he took careful aim, just behind the bear's fore leg, and the woods rang with the echoes of his shot.

Instantly a great crashing was heard through the bushes, and the old hunter, seeing the danger, called out, "*run, run for your lives.*"

The ground was soft, and the bear could not make his best time through the tangled vines, so they had a better chance of getting back to a clump of small trees, which they had passed a few minutes before, too small for the bear to venture on, but large enough to hold a man.

But they were too weak and tired with their hard march; the bear was gaining on them, and they could hear him pant, as he tore through the bushes in hot pursuit, though he was so concealed that no one could get another good shot at him, even if he had dared to risk the loss of time in stopping to try it.

Poor Bob was too weak to run very fast, and Reynolds, who loved the lad almost as well as if he had been his own son, saw the terrible danger, and stopped short, determined to give the bear a bullet, even at the risk of certain death, if he should not kill the beast at once.

Bob saw the movement, and instead of pushing ahead, as the old hunter shouted to them all to do, he stopped to see the bear killed, as he was certain he would be, if his good friend sighted the rifle.

With his own little "Parker" clutched tightly in his hands, not because he supposed there was any use in a couple of charges of fine shot, that he had put in to shoot a curious little humming bird for the museum, (but which had got out of sight before he had time to fire,) but because of the intense excitement of the moment, Bob stood watching for the bear, and for the shot that was to finish him.

Never was a braver man, never a better eye, never a steadier nerve, but all the chances were against the man; the light was not very clear, the bushes might glance the ball, the game was on the full run, and there was a question of life and death to set his heart jumping.

He drew up his long, heavy rifle, and with the mad beast within twenty feet of him, he fired.

It was death and not life, for the bear came on. There is no use in clubbing a rifle with a grizzly bear, so he drew his knife and prepared to fight to the last, when a noise behind him caused his heart to leap into his throat; it was the click, click, of the locks of a double barrelled gun; Bob's gun, of course, for there was no other in the party. Was the boy mad?

The boy was not mad, but that quick instinct, that never failed him, was now to save his life, and that of his friend.

A miracle, almost, and yet easy enough if one could think quick enough, and shoot steady enough.

Jumping behind a tree, at one side of the bear's path, he gave him one charge of fine shot right in his left eye.

The bear stopped for a moment, for the close shooting little weapon, at a distance of not more than fifteen feet, had fairly blinded him. He gave a fierce growl, rubbed his blinded eye with his fore leg; then, turning his head and catching sight of his little enemy he was just about to rush upon him, when the little "Parker" sent its other charge into the other eye, and brought him fairly at bay. Catching the minute while the bear was roaring with pain and fright at being suddenly in the dark, Reynolds and Bob plunged through the woods toward a small stream, knowing the bear would be on their track, in an instant, by his sense of smell.

They reached the stream, and crossed it. Reynolds hastily loaded his rifle, and when the bear came down to the water and stopped, he gave the rifle to Bob, saying,

"Here, that is your game; now finish him."

Bob took the heavy rifle, rested it over the limb of a tree, aimed at the butt of the bear's ear, and fired. There was a great splash in the water, but when the smoke cleared away, there lay the bear dead, in the middle of the stream.—*Little Corporal.*

THE Austrian government lately commenced a prosecution against the bishops who had refused to obey a recent law passed by the Reichsrath, intrenching themselves behind an article of the Concordat which exempts them from civil jurisdiction. The question being submitted to the Tribunal of Prague, that body has decided in favor of the priests. This decision, it is thought, will lead to the entire suppression of the Concordat at the next meeting of the Reichsrath.

THERE are reports of Dr. Livingstone being within a week's journey of Zanzibar. This is where Sir Roderick Murchison expected that he would appear. It is earnestly to be hoped that the news may be confirmed. If so, he will probably bring with him satisfactory information as to the true water-shed of South Africa.

SCIENTIFIC.

NEWS FROM SIRIUS.—No. I.

BY R. A. PROCTOR, B. A., F. R. A. S.

There are certain problems in astronomy which have never been satisfactorily solved, though they seem at first sight to present no features of special difficulty, or even to be quite similar in character to other problems which have been found easy of solution. For example, astronomers were for a long time unable to determine the weight of the planet Mercury; and the estimate now accepted is far from being a satisfactory one. Similar difficulties have been encountered in the attempt to estimate the weight of Venus and Mars. Yet these are the nearest of the planets; and Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, which are so much farther from us, have long since been accurately weighed. We have seen, also, that the features of Mars—has oceans, continents and polar ice caps—have been satisfactorily delineated, while those of Venus, our nearest neighbor among the planets, remain altogether unknown. Again, we have learned what elements exist in many of the fixed stars, although the nearest of these bodies is more than two hundred thousand times farther from us than the sun; yet we know nothing of the physical constitution of the planets, or even of our near neighbor, the moon.

Amongst other problems which have hitherto appeared insoluble is that of determining whether the stars have any motion directly toward or from the earth.

We can form an estimate of the star's transverse motions, because these result in apparent change of place. And in the few instances in which we are acquainted with a star's distance, the knowledge of its apparent transverse motion enables us to ascertain the real rate (in miles per year) at which the star is speeding onward through celestial space. It has been noticed, for instance, that a certain star called sixty-one Cygni has an annual motion so considerable that in about three hundred and fifty years the star would be shifted over a space in the heavens equal to the moon's apparent diameter. Now it happens that this star is one of the few with whose distance from us we are acquainted. In fact, so far as observation has yet gone, this star is nearer to us than any in the northern heavens. Knowing the star's real distance, we can translate the star's apparent motion into real transverse motion in miles per annum. When this has been done, it results that the star is moving over nearly one thousand four hundred and fifty millions of miles annually, in a direction at right angles to the line of sight. This motion is equivalent to about forty miles per second.

But the star may really be moving much more rapidly through space. For besides this transverse motion, it may have a motion of approach or recession with respect to the earth. A motion of this sort would, of course, produce no effect on the star's apparent position. The only effect it could have would be to increase or diminish the star's apparent brightness. But so enormous is the distance of the fixed stars that no effect of this sort could be expected to take place. For, let us suppose that sixty-one Cygni is approaching us at the rate above assigned of the star's transverse motion—that is, at the rate of one thousand four hundred and fifty millions of miles in a year. This space, enormous as it seems, scarcely exceeds the fifty-thousandth part of the star's distance; so that in a thousand years the star would not be nearer to us by more than one-fiftieth part of its present distance.

It seems, therefore, quite hopeless to look for information respecting any motions of this sort among the fixed stars. For if no evidence of motion toward or from us can be detected in the case of a body which is certainly one of the nearest among the fixed stars, it is still less likely to be afforded in the case of other stars.

Yet the problem here presented is precisely the one whose solution we have to record. The manner in which the problem has been solved is deserving of careful study. We shall have to make some preliminary remarks, which at first sight seem scarcely to bear on the subject we are dealing with.

It is known that light travels in a series of waves of extreme minuteness, and propagated with extreme velocity through an ethereal medium which occupies all space and the interstices of solid bodies. We know little of the habitudes of this ethereal medium; in fact, we only know of its existence through its quality of transmitting light and heat. So long as light and heat were supposed to travel directly from the sun and stars to the earth, the existence of a fluid occupying the interstellar and interplanetary spaces could hardly have been suspected. But the case is different now that the undulatory theory of light has been established. For, just as the transmission of the tidal wave from the Southern ocean to our own shores is an evidence (and would be, of itself, a sufficient evidence) that the waters which wash our shores communicate with the southern seas, so the fact that light-waves from the sun and from the stars reach our earth affords sufficient evidence that the medium in which they travel occupies—without break or interruption—the interplanetary and interstellar spaces.

The waves of light are, as we have said, exceedingly minute. It has been proved that their average length is about the fifty-thousandth part of an inch. But they are not all of the same length; and light-waves of different length produce light of different colors. There are some light-waves so long as the forty-thousandth part of an inch; waves of this length produce red light. And we may remark, in passing, that this is doubtless the reason why green light is so agreeable to the eye; for the light-appreciating powers of the eye are called into fuller exercise in dealing with waves belonging to either extreme.

It is not to be supposed that there are sudden limits to the length of the waves we are dealing with. Just as there are sounds which are too grave or too acute to be appreciated by the ear, so there are light-waves, or rather, we should say, there are forms of light, which the eye has no power to appreciate *as* light. Such waves produce effects—heating, actinic and chemical; but the eye does not recognize them as light-waves.

Light travels at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles per second, and the question may here arise—and will be found to have an important bearing on the subject of our paper—whether waves of different length travel at the same rate. This question must be answered, it should seem, in the affirmative. For, since light takes nearly an hour in traveling from Jupiter to us, it would follow, if there were any appreciable difference in the rate at which the longer and shorter light-waves travel, that the satellites, on emerging from eclipse, would not appear white. Suppose, for instance, that the longer light-waves traveled fastest, then a satellite immediately after eclipse would appear red, and gradually, as light of the other colors of the spectrum came to reinforce the red light, the color of the satellite would change from red through orange, buff, fawn-color, and finished white to pure white. Similarly, if the shorter light-waves traveled fastest, the color of the satellite would change from violet through indigo, olive, russet and greenish white to pure white. As no such changes occur, we may assume with considerable confidence that light-waves of different length travel at the same rate.

We now have to consider a circumstance which may be aptly illustrated by the waves of the sea. If we imagine a stout swimmer urging his way amidst a wave-tost sea, or rather, amidst a sea crossed by a succession of long rollers, we shall see that, according to the direction of his motion, he would be apt to form a different estimate of the rate at which the waves were traveling. It is clear, that in the case only of his swimming in a direction parallel to that of the wave-fronts would the waves seem to pass him at their true rate. If he swam facing them, they would seem to travel more quickly, and if he swam with them, they would seem to travel more slowly than they would if he were at rest. Now, if he were not to consider his own motion, he would be led by these varying appearances to form varying estimates, not merely of the velocity of the waves, but of their *breadth*. The faster the wave-crests passed him, the narrower would the waves appear to be, and *vice versa*.

It is obvious that similar considerations apply to any system of waves whatever. Take, for instance, the waves in air which produce sound. These travel at the rate of nearly one thousand two hundred feet per second. If a sound be maintained at a given *pitch*—that is, by air-waves of given length—this sound will appear to vary in pitch according as the auditor is at rest, or moving toward or from the source of sound—if only, in the latter cases, the observer's rate of motion bears an appreciable proportion to the rate at which sound travels. It was stated by the late Professor Nichol, of Glasgow, that the experiment has actually been tried. "On the railway uniting Utrecht with Maarsen were placed, at intervals of something upwards of a thousand yards, three groups of musicians, who remained motionless during the requisite period. Another musician on the railway sounded at intervals one uniform note, and its effects on the ears of the stationary musicians have been fully published. From these certainly—from *grave* and the more *acute*, and *vice versa*, confirming even *numerically* what the relative velocities might have enabled one to predict—it appears justifiable to conclude that the general theory is correct, that the note of any sound may be greatly modified, if not wholly changed, by the *velocity of the individual hearing it*," or, he should have added, by the velocity of the source of sound itself.

Let us apply the same consideration to light-waves. We must first consider the velocity of light. It will appear, at first sight, hardly conceivable that any orb in the celestial spaces should be moving with a velocity bearing an appreciable relation to the enormous velocity with which light travels. Even the velocity of sixty-one Cygni—about forty miles per second—would almost be *rest* as compared with a velocity of one hundred and eighty thousand miles per second. We may compare the relation between these unequal velocities to that between the velocity of the swiftest express train and a velocity of about twenty yards per hour, or one foot per minute—a velocity scarcely exceeding that of the snail. If, therefore, we supposed the star sixty-one Cygni *to shine with light having a constant wave length*, in other words, with *monochromatic* light, we could not expect to detect any difference in the color of its light on account of any motion the star may have toward or from the earth.

But a consideration connected with the words we have italicised renders the solution of our problem in this way altogether hopeless. Returning to our swimmer, if waves of every possible length between certain limits were passing him, and he were only capable of noticing those which seemed to lie between much narrower limits of length, it would clearly make no difference whether he swam with or against the course of the waves. And this case exactly corresponds with that of the observer on earth. The astronomer, M. Doppler, who first suggested that the colors of the stars, and especially of certain double stars, might depend on the star's motions of recess or approach, omitted to take this important circumstance into consideration. If we assumed that a star were approaching us so rapidly that the waves of red light were apparently reduced in length so as to produce the effect of orange light, then the orange part of the star's light would produce the effect of yellow light, the yellow of green, the green of blue, the blue of indigo, the indigo of violet, and, lastly, the violet part of the light would become inappreciable. So far, then, there seems to be a change—in the loss of all the red part of the light. But as it is certain that there are light-waves of greater length than those which produce red light, and that these waves by being apparently shortened could become appreciable to the sight and give the effect of red light, we see that there would be absolutely no change whatever in the color of the light received from a star moving toward us even at the tremendous rate indicated by our supposition.

Thus we seem to be no nearer the solution of our problem than we were before.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE style of missionary labor carried on by the Basle missionaries, combining the secular with the religious, and making missions self-supporting, is seen in a description of their work in Accra, in West Africa, as given by Mr. Horton, in his "West African Countries and People." He says:

"The Basle missionaries have completely renovated the aspect of the country, and the extreme savage and barbarous habits of the people, wherever they have labored; they have established the literature of the language, and made the rising generation to feel the beauty and pathos of their mother tongues when reduced to writing; they have introduced the cultivation of new plants in the country, and taught the people how to prepare them, some of which are now becoming staple articles of commerce—such as coffee, cocoa, Virginian and Kentucky tobacco; they labor continually in the country, and many of them marry lawfully with the native ladies, which increases their influence and power over the native population; they make good, open roads in the interior, dig deep and expensive wells in their stations where water is scarce, and supply good wholesome water for their own use and that of the inhabitants of the towns, who, consequently, highly appreciate their efforts for their welfare; they introduced European horses, which, unfortunately, could not withstand the climate of the country. Besides teaching the people the value of agricultural pursuits, and affording them every opportunity of realizing the value of their produce, they teach the mechanical arts; they send out shoemakers, tailors, wheelwrights, carpenters and coopers, to teach the people these useful employments, so that vast improvements are being made by the natives."—*Independent.*

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No Incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at $15 00 per month. Tuition due upon entrance in Specie — a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other—Address—O. H. McComber, Pres't., Chappell Hill, Texas
july-13-tf

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month'

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

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The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Washington county, Virginia.

The FALL SESSION of this institution begins on the 20th of August next

Our terms, for a session of five months, are as follows:

Tuition in Collegiate course, payable in advance.....$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, payable in advance 10 00
Board, at $13 per month..... 65 00
Washing..... 7 50

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For a catalogue, or for any other information, address

E. E. WILEY, Pres't.,
je27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

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RUFUS DOLBEAR,
nov 17 1y Presidant.

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CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

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The principal has been established in New Orleans since 1851.

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Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.

Our Circulation is Widening Daily

Under the care of

FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,

Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

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SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)..	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two.....	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
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JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,
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One Million Acres of Land for Sale,

The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

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THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.

The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

Liberal Inducements to Agents,

To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.

On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.

Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

All communications on business should be addressed to

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THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING

STOVE.

The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as by means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally knows as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
nly6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

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PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 50 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,

J. J. MULLON, Pastor St. Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O
SAML. SUMNER of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO. W. HANSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER Bank of Commerce.

New Orleans, June, 1863.

TERMS:

4 oz Bottles.....	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

ep22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

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Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.

All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price list. no7 1y

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PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137.....Poydras street.....137

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New Orleans.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 130 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

---

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESsor to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

TINWARE,

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
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D. TILLOTSON.

SUCCESSOR TO

C. E. Cato & Co.

AT THE OLD STAND,

18 CAMP STREET,

UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets,

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.

The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.

TUITION.

Academic Department, per term.....$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term..... 30 00
Contingent fee, per term..... 2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.

The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Benners.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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Warerooms, Nos. 614 and 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

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Patented August 11th, 1868.

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Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

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The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Fall Term in College.....$30 00
Contingent Fee..... 3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School.....$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee..... 2 00

☞ Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month. C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

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BRANCH

Southern Methodist Publishing House

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PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler $2 00

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NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin $1 00

"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile.—Baker.....$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt..... 6 50

ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans.. 2 00

BIBLE.....1 50

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES; Quarto; Roan, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Psalms in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS..... 10 00

KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully Illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth..... 25 00

Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.

Catalogues sent to all who request it.

Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
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feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.

Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages..... $80,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course..... $75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY					1	2	3
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NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited more animation since our last issue, a fair business having been done in most branches of the wholesale trade, but thus far only a limited number of merchants have come in from the country, and more activity is anticipated next week. Our leading staple has not shown much movement. Buyers have been unwilling or unable to go on at previous rates, and factors reluctant to make the concessions asked. Sugar and molasses have come forward more freely, but the additional scope offered to buyers has increased the competition, and prices have ruled more in favor of sellers, especially for the better qualities. Western produce, on the contrary, continues extremely dull.

The weather was clear and pleasant on Saturday and Monday, but on Tuesday it was cloudy, with indications of rain. For some time past it has been remarkably favorable for cotton picking, and has no doubt enabled planters to gather a much larger amount than would have been picked under other circumstances. Owing to this, more than to any error in their previous calculations, there has been a pretty general raising of crop estimates in our cotton circles. Nothing has transpired to modify the sanguine views of the sugar trade with regard to the cane, the prospects of which are highly cheering.

The river has fallen six inches since our last report, and is now thirteen feet below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 6th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ..... bales..	12471
Tennessee and Alabama	600
Lake	34
Arkansas	2254
Mobile	376
Texas	312
Total	16047

On Saturday prices showed considerable irregularity, but after some fluctuations stiffened, under the influence of an improvement in foreign exchange, caused by an advance in gold at New York, and closed more in favor of factors, low middling being quoted at 23¼c., and middling at 23¾c. The sales were to a fair extent, amounting to 4,200 bales, and buyers for Great Britain, the Continent and the North participated in the business. On Monday unfavorable telegrams from Liverpool and New York, and the discouraging tenor of the foreign correspondence, together with a reduction of limits on many of the pending orders for Great Britain, checked the demand and caused an unfavorable turn, the business being confined to 3 500 bales, mostly for France, and prices at the close showing a falling off of ⅛ to ¼c., low middling being quoted at 23c. and middling at 23½c. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, but buyers contending for further concessions, which factors were reluctant to make. At a later hour, however, the latter were compelled to yield to the unfavorable telegrams from Liverpool and New York, and the improbability of effecting sales unless at easier prices, and the figures paid indicated a further decline of ⅛ to ¼c. This, however, brought out more buyers, and the sales summed up 5,100 bales, taken mostly for France, other continental markets and the North, buyers for Great Britain operating sparingly.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 12,800 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 188,804 bales, against 53,863 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 170,032 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 11,729 bales to Great Britain, of 33,887 to France, and of 816 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21 to 21½
Good ordinary	22¼ to 22¾
Low middling	22¾ to 23
Middling	23¼ to 23½
Strict middling	— to 23¾

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	16047	
Arrived previously	180613	—196660
		198619
Exported past three days	10114	
Exported previously	104181	—114295
Stock on hand and on shipboard		84324

Sugar.—The demand for the new crop of sugar is fair. It is increasing with the supplies. Prices are firm, though slightly easier, and pretty much all the receipts were sold.

CATTLE MARKET,

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 10, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$25 to 35
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	15 to 20
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	— to 12
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	3½ to 4
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows ...	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers ...	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₰ yard:		
Kentucky	..	..
East India	19½	20
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₰ lb ..	8	8½
Bran, ₰ 100 lbs	1 20	1 25
Bread, ₰ 100 lbs.: Pilot	.. ..	7 00
Crackers	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₰ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₰ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	18	24½
Star	18	24
Chocolate, No 1 ₰ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₰ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₰ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₰ ton	.. ..	10 00
Western, ₰ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₰ lb	16½	16½
Havana	..	..
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₰ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₰ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₰ lb	35	36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₰ lb	22	24
Tarred, American:	..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₰ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
—St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₰ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₰ doz. Western	30	..
Feathers, ₰ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₰ box	1 75	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₰ bbl	21 00	21 50
——— No. 2	17 50	18 00
——— No. 3	.. ..	14 00
Flaxseed, ₰ lb	4	6
Flour, ₰ bbl:		
Superfine	6 75	.. ..
Extra	7 00	13 00
Fine	5 75	6 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₰ lb	16	..
Figs, Drum	25	..
Dried Apples	13	..
Currants, Zante	16	..
Almonds, soft shell	34	35
Raisins, M R, ₰ box	none	here
———layer	4 00	4 15
Lem's Sicily ₰ box	none	here
" Mainga, ₰ box	5 00	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₰ 1000	.. ..	16 00
.....Sicily ₰ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	.. ..
..... 10 x 12	3 90	4 00
..... 12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₰ bushel:		
Malt, Western	.. ..	2 60
.... Canada	2 85	2 90
Oats	64	65
Corn, shelled ₰ bushel	1 00	1 05
Beans, ₰ bbl	16 00	18 00
Hops, ₰ lb	15	30
Gunpowder, ₰ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₰ bag	..	..
Hay, Western, ₰ ton	30 00	31 00
Northern	.. ..	29 00
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₰ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	10	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₰ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₰ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₰ lb	5	6
English, ₰ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₰ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6¾
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₰ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₰ gallon:		
Louisiana	50	80
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled	50	80
Nuts, ₰ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 to 8d. ₰ lb	5½	5¾
Wrought, German	15	20
..... English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₰ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	5 00
Pitch	4 00	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 60	4 50
.....No. 2	2 50	2 75
.....No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Tarp ₰ gallon	41	..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₰ gallon	1 45	1 60
Coal Oil	37	39
.....in cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
.....Refined	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₰ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₰ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	.. ..	40 00
.....Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₰ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
.... " Western	.. ..	.. ..
.... " North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
....Dried, ₰ lb	..	..
....Tongues ₰ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	31 50	.. ..
.... Prime Mess	.. ..	27 00
.... Hog, round, ₰ lb	.. ..	13
Bacon, Hams, ₰ lb	16	17
....Do., canvassed	17½	19
...Sides	18½	20
....Shoulders	14½	15
Green Shoulders	..	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	17	..
..... in kegs	21	..
....Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	47
.....Western	25	36
Cheese, American	10	21
Potatoes, ₰ bbl	2 25	3 00
Onions	4 00	5 00
Green Apples	3 00	5 00
Rice, ₰ lb, Louisiana	3	9
India	..	..
Carolina	9½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₰ lb	14	25
Crude	8	10
Salt ₰ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 40	2 50
.....from store	2 60	2 65
.....coarse, cargo	.. ..	2 00
.....from warehouse ..	2 20	2 25
.....from store	2 10	2 15
Turks Island, ₰ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₰ lb, Western	7½	8
Northern	10	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	14	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₰ lb:		
In the city	10¼	15¼
Havana, White	15	..
.....Yellow	12	14
.....Brown	11	11½
Tobacco, in hhds, ₰ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₰ lb	..	..
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₰ lb	35	38
Burry	12	20
Louisiana, Native	27	27½
Texas, ¼@¼ Merino	25	30

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL AID & BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

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The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of $10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6 All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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aug29 3m

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There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket-money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

Terms—Board and Tuition per session, $300.

Payments—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.

july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

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From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks. 12 00

Incidental Fees—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.

Indigent young men can have tuition free but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.

Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.

Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named.

For further information address

Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR,
july11 12t President.

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Rev. Charles B. Stuart, A. M., President.

OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

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The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterpane or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

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THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has in charge FRANKLIN SEMINARY, and has a good school, which is designed to be permanent, in successful operation, and that he is prepared to receive any number of pupils that may be entered to his care. He would board, in his own family, some eight or ten pupils.

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The following are his terms of tuition, payable in advance, per session of five months:

Elementary Branches	$20 00
Higher Branches	25 00
Latin, Greek, etc	30 00

French, extra.

Board can be had, in good families, for $15 per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Present session ends on the 7th of February, and the next ends on the 10th of July. No vacation until July. Pupils can be entered at any time. For further particulars apply to

B. CLEGG, Principal.
Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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References as to character: Revs. Dr. J. C. Keener, J. H. Walker, Linus Parker, and R. J. Harp, New Orleans, or any member of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. sept26 3m

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GRANT'S POLICY.—A BROTHER'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Every little straw is gathered now to show the probable policy of the general after his inauguration. Here are two of them: In the railroad car from Chicago the other day a gentleman said to Grant, "General, I hope when you are in office you will let us have peace in fact as well as in name." To this the general answered, "You may be sure I will, sir. I shall make peace, and a solid peace, which will satisfy all good men, North, South, East and West." A brother of General Grant, who lives in Chicago, is reported to have said a few days ago that Grant intends to enforce the reconstruction laws to the very letter, so far as that duty may be bequeathed him by the present administration. Perhaps by the time of his inauguration the whole business of reconstruction will have been disposed of, but if not, according to this fraternal authority, Grant will execute them strictly. The reason alleged for this is that Grant holds that "the will of the people is the law of the land," and that in the election just decided the people expressed their will to have these reconstruction measures enforced by indorsing the measures and platform of the Republican party. From his natural modesty he does not presume to think that it was his personal popularity that impelled the people to give the Radical ticket a majority so decided, but rather that it was due to their indorsement of Congress and its policy. So says Grant's brother.

SMUGGLING IN THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Judge N. Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, has received a report from a special agent of the bureau, who is stationed in the New Orleans district, which gives an account of the capture of a notorious leader of a smuggling gang, called Captain O'Rourke. O'Rourke has long defied the customs' officers, and has shot at every officer who attempted his arrest, and wounded several. This agent, hearing that a lot of cigars were to be landed at Corpus Christi Bay, Texas, started for Bayou Black, where he knew that O'Rourke's brother-in-law kept a store. When he arrived there he learned from a negro that O'Rourke had recently left in a skiff, with the intention of bringing back another load of goods. After waiting until next day without seeing anything of the smuggler, the agent took a skiff and a negro to accompany him, and started down the bayou in search of him. After sailing about fifteen miles he suddenly saw, rounding a curve, a skiff containing three men and a number of boxes. On observing the agent the men in the skiff put for the shore, and one of the men got out and ran into the high grass, while the other two surrendered. Believing that the man who escaped was O'Rourke, the agent left the negro to guard the two men and the boat and pursued the fugitive. He overtook him, and when within two hundred yards of O'Rourke, fired at him and shouted that he was a government officer, ordering him to throw down his pistols, and approached, holding his hands above his head. This demand was complied with, and the agent put handcuffs on the dreaded smuggler and brought him into town. The two men left with the boat had threatened the negro with death, and had escaped with their cargo. O'Rourke was taken before a United States Commissioner, where he stated that his schooner was grounded near the shore at the mouth of the Nemento. He was held under arrest until the agent went to the schooner and burned her. The vessel, which was named the Hero of Mobile, he found was admirably arranged for smuggling, being constructed with a false bottom, capable of holding about five hundred boxes of cigars. The agent obtained other valuable information which led to other detections. On his return he consented to the release of O'Rourke, the latter having taken an oath never to attempt a landing on the Gulf coast except in a legitimate manner. The agent reports that coast now clear of all the old smugglers. He further states that he found the coast from Opelousas to the crossing patrolled by armed bands, and it is extremely dangerous to venture into that part of Louisiana.

THE LONDON TIMES ON SECRETARY SEWARD.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The London *Times*, in an article on the settlement of the Alabama claims, alludes to Secretary Seward in the following terms:

"The official career of Mr. Seward is now drawing to a close. The favorable result of the late war is largely attributable to his skill and energy. His foreign policy has been successful; foreign strife has disappeared. He must naturally wish, in common with Lord Stanley, to terminate, before retiring, a dispute, of all the details of which he is master. The convention is especially important because at a time when national jealousy weakens the confidence, it establishes a freer precedent for resorts to peace, instead of war, for the settlement of differences."

THE PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Lord Stanley opened the parliamentary canvass in the borough of King's Lynn with a speech to his constituents. After reviewing and defending the policy of the ministry, he proceeded to consider the state of Europe. He said the mutual jealousy and overgrown armies of France and Russia were a source of uneasiness; but believed if peace were maintained, France would become reconciled to the Union of Germany.

He feared Turkey was in danger from internal causes. Returning to the question which agitated England, he declared himself in favor of Reform, but opposed to the disestablishment of the Irish church. In course of his address he announced that the differences with the United States were so far settled that the arrangement made wanted only the ratification of the government at Washington.

MINISTER JOHNSON'S ACTION.

Those who are dissatisfied with Reverdy Johnson's action with reference to the question in dispute between this country and Great Britain, say that he is acting under instructions given him prior to departing for England by President Johnson. It is said that Secretary Seward, during an interview with prominent gentlemen of this city, plainly intimated to them that Minister Johnson must have been authorized to pursue his present course by the President, or he would have requested instructions from the State Department before assuming such, as he termed it, extraordinary authority in conceding such vital points to the British minister. Some fear that the action of Reverdy Johnson will produce a rupture between the President and Secretary Seward, as the Secretary is but human after all, and can't bear the idea of these questions being settled without playing a prominent part in the business.

HELMBOLD INSANE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—H. T. Helmbold, of "Buchu" notoriety, was taken violently insane this morning, and sent to the insane asylum. He is said to have been insane for some weeks.

NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The money market and stocks are again disturbed, and the feeling is very unsettled. The recent panic and decline of values at the Stock Exchange foreshadows a movement of prices of real estate and of all articles of produce and merchandise. A feeling of distrust pervades the community, and business is at a stand-still in almost every department. Capitalists with money to invest prefer to lend it on call to buying anything. The speculative prices of railway shares are very moderate as compared with prices that have been made on real estate and the advance of domestic produce consumed in every household.

Real estate speculators have taken the benefit of the superabundant currency to advance prices two hundred to three hundred per cent, and many storehouses in New York now rent for as much per annum as they sold for ten years ago. The bubble has been blown to an extent exceeding Wall street operations, and has reached its maximum for some years at least. This vicious working of a depreciated currency has also run into the smallest articles of produce, which, with abundant crops over the whole country, are dearer to-day than they were with gold at two hundred and eighty, and four to five times the prices before the war.

CUBA.

HAVANA, November 12.

It recently came to the knowledge of the government that a band of fourteen persons had started from Havana for the purpose of creating an insurrection in the Varetta Abeja region. On the 10th instant the officers succeeded in arresting twelve of the party at San Cristabol.

Senor Aguiaro, a merchant of Yara, who is charged with receiving arms and ammunition for the revolutionists, has been arrested, and was brought to this city yesterday by government officers. General Boluesdo has arrived at Manisella, where he issued a proclamation, giving the revolutionists eight days to lay down their arms and cease hostilities against the government.

FROM ROME.—PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Cable specials say that the pope, through his nuncio at Madrid, still refuses to recognize the new government of Spain.

At a meeting of French bishops and cardinals, in Rome, several reformatory measures were, to the great surprise of conservative members, favorably received by a majority. Among the measures was one to reverse the Council of Trent concerning the celibacy of the Catholic clergy, and allowing them to marry. Another was to abolish the Latin liturgy and adopt the language of the nation in which the service is performed. These measures will be submitted to the coming Ecumenical Council.

REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE DISCOVERED.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—At a council of ministers held at the Tuileries, proof was adduced of the existence of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the existing order of affairs in France, and a resolution was adopted providing for the use of the most vigorous measures for its suppression. The public journals will be exempted from interference if they refrain from inciting the people against the government.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—An immense demonstration was made on Saturday in favor of a monarchy; fifty thousand people were present. Olozaga, Martos, Serrano, Prim and Lapete spoke. Much enthusiasm was exhibited.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Baron James Rothschild, head of the house of Rothschild, is dead.

La France finds fault with Stanley for reference to France in a recent speech. It says he should recommend moderation to Prussia instead of France, and asserts that the general impression produced by the speech is not reassuring either to the result of the American negotiations, or the prospects of European peace.

The government has commenced proceedings against the *Gaulois* for violation of the newspaper law.

LONDON, November 16.—Archibald Campbell, late Bishop of London, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

INDIAN ATROCITIES IN TEXAS.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER BEING DESOLATED.

The Galveston *Civilian* contains the following:

Colonel S. H. Starr has issued a military order prohibiting the organization of independent companies on the frontier, to operate against the Indians. His order concludes as follows:

The military authorities, in the efforts to suppress Indian depredations on this frontier, are desirous of the co-operation of the citizens as guides, scouts, and small organized bodies co operating with, and under the control of officers of the United States army; but all military bodies organized without the above mentioned authority are hereby declared unlawful, and hostile to the government and interest of this State.

In the meantime a correspondent of the Rusk *Observer*, writing from Weatherford, Parker county, says:

The Indian alone is the objection to this country. A few evenings ago I was called on to visit a little girl, shot by the Indians, (Apaches,) nine miles west of this place. The first object my eyes rested upon, on entering the hall, was the murdered father, awfully mangled, and totally covered up with his own gore; I passed the dead frontiersman at once, and proceeded to business, that of dressing the wounds of the poor little sufferer—the only remaining one of that unfortunate family. She was almost insensible from the loss of blood, but after the dressing and a stimulating potion, she recovered sufficiently to relate to me the whole story, which was horrible beyond description. I then had time to look around the room. On a bed near by was the dead mother and babe—they were both dressed when I arrived. The whole of her scalp was removed. The babe was sleeping in her arms—and both in the arms of death. I have frequently witnessed sights of horror in the army, but never have I been called on to view so sad, so awful a scene. The little girl is improving and will get well.

If the government would permit the frontier to organize a company for the purpose of defending this frontier, we could to a certain extent get rid of them; but alas, this powerful government is too timid to risk arms and ammunition in the hands of a few frontiersmen.—Heaven speed the day when the yoke of oppression will be lifted from the neck of Southern people. All the people ask is permission to defend themselves.

The McKinney *Enquirer*, of November 7, states that the Indians murdered a Mrs. Vicks, a few miles from Decatur, also a young man, whose name is not given. The Indians were dressed in blue blouses, with Spencer rifles swung to their persons, in the same manner as worn by United States cavalry troops. A party of citizens, numbering about forty persons, pursued the Indians from Denton, but on coming up with the Indians were forced to retreat on account of the superior numbers of the enemy. A Mr. Fortenberry was killed and another person was wounded. A man was killed by the Indians at Chisum's ranche, on Clear Creek. The *Enquirer* says that our frontier is likely to have all the hostile Indians, driven by General Sheridan from Kansas and Mexico, turned loose upon it. One-half of the population of Wise county has left it. The same may be said of Montague and the western part of Cook. The same remark applies to other frontier localities farther south. For many months past the Indians have been more bold and daring than has been usual with them. They have come into the settlements in larger bodies, and penetrated to neighborhoods where they have not been seen for twenty years past.

Mr. Charles Webb gives the following particulars of the raid into Denton and adjoining counties:

On the 29th ultimo a party of Indians, about one hundred strong, made their appearance at Mr. John Bailey's, four miles from Denton, and killed him while working in his field. A son of Mr. Ball was captured, but afterward made his escape. The Indians then went to Mr. Vick's, about one mile distant, where they shot and killed Mrs. Vick while washing in the yard. They then went to the town of Denton, and captured two hundred head of horses which Mr. McCormack had under herd, ready to drive to a place of safety. After taking Mr. McCormack's horses they were pursued by about forty citizens, who overtook them about the head of Hickory Creek. The Indians turned and made a charge on the whites, killing one man, wounding several, and compelling the remainder to retreat.

On the night of the 30th another party of Indians, numbering one hundred or more, passed Decatur, bound down the country; nothing heard from them yet.

The Sherman *Courier* having mentioned a rumor that Governor Throckmorton had been arrested, by order of General Reynolds, for assisting in organizing volunteers to repel the Indians, the McKinney *Enquirer* says that the report was incorrect. "He is now at home, but there is no telling how soon he or any one else may be arrested by the military, it by no means being necessary in this part of the 'best country' that a person should commit an offence to subject himself to arrest."

We are glad to see, by subsequent news, that Colonel Starr, of the United States army, commanding at Fort Richardson, Texas, has issued an order authorizing the citizens of Wise and Denton counties "to embody a sufficient number of their people to protect themselves from depredating Indians."

TITIAN'S VENUS.—A correspondent of an English journal calls attention to the present state of Titian's Venus. It has been retouched but a little, yet it is in danger of complete destruction at present. The strainer on which the canvass is placed has warped and shrunk to such a degree that the picture is liable to assume a convex or concave position. The consequence is that the picture, in almost every square inch, is covered with cracks. These are so serious that a touch by a dust brush or by the fingers, or even the shaking of the picture, is calculated to remove the precious coloring. It is thought that a mechanical process, such as the application of a thin coat of glue to the cracks in such a manner that the glue might penetrate beneath the scales, and placing at the back of the picture a panel of well-seasoned wood, together with a new strainer, may "preserve the picture to ages as remote from us as Titian's is from the present."—*N. Y. World.*

Democratic State Convention.

The chairman of the Committee on the Condition of the State read the following report, which was adopted:

To the President and Members of the State Democratic Convention of Louisiana:

Your Committee on Resolutions and the Condition of the State respectfully submit the following report:

Since your adjournment the great political battle, which determines the character of the national government for the next four years, has been fought, and resulted in the decided triumph of our opponents. Deeply as we deplore this result, injurious as we believe it will prove to the best interests of our country, it is our duty at once to accept the decision which has been made, and carefully to refrain from making any factious or merely partisan opposition to the incoming administration. The condition of our own State demands our first care, and its restoration to prosperity and good government are objects which rise infinitely above all mere party considerations. We rejoice to know that the signal triumph of the Democracy in Louisiana gives us the assurance that these objects are now within our reach, and that sooner or later the present corrupt and imbecile State government must cease to exist. But though this is a great triumph; though much has been done, much yet remains to be done. Our success was an overwhelming declaration of the popular will, an unmistakable show of strength. It yet remains to clothe that will with the forms of law, and to make that strength effective for our relief from evils too great long to be borne by any people who deserve to be free.

To this end it is most earnestly recommended that throughout the State we maintain our organizations, with only such modifications as will render them more effective, and that we continue with unabated zeal our efforts to overthrow the miserable faction that is daily oppressing and plundering us. We do not propose now to go into a history of this faction, or present any detailed statement of the wrongs we have suffered, and are now suffering, at the hands of the present State government.

Unfortunately no such statement is necessary, for their extravagance and corruption have been so open and shameless that they are known to all. But the men who, by military power, have been thrust into office here, in opposition to the wishes of ninety nine hundredths of the taxpayers of the State, are not content with merely plundering us for their own advantage—they seem to be inspired with a vindictive hatred of those whom they are robbing. Possessing no property themselves, and conscious of the opposition of those who do, they have inaugurated a warfare against property itself, which, if not successfully resisted, must result in the speedy ruin of every interest in the State.

The Constitution of 1868 provides that in all sales of land made under any order of court, the land *shall* be sold in lots of from ten to fifty acres. This provision covers all sales made under writs of seizure and sale, and *fieri facias*, and all succession sales. Thus, no matter what may be the opinion of the parties most interested as to the best mode of selling their property, in all sales under execution these parties are deprived of any voice in the matter, and the same arbitrary rule is established in all sales made by executors, administrators, and the tutors of minors. Such a provision would be ruinous anywhere. It is peculiarly so in Louisiana. A large portion of the State is engaged in the production of sugar. These estates, with their sugar houses and machinery, costing frequently from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, their quarters, dwellings and other buildings, and their due proportion of cleared and wood land, are valuable as a whole, and are slowly but surely increasing in value; but suppose that they are divided into lots of ten or fifty acres, with perhaps the sugar house and its expensive machinery on one lot, the dwelling, costing perhaps as much, on another, the quarters on another, one lot all wood land and another all cleared land, what would any or all of these lots bring if sold on such terms, and what would any one of them be worth to the purchaser?

When it is remembered that our people are deeply in debt, that a large number of sales under execution must necessarily take place, and that, according to the estimate of a former distinguished judge of the Supreme Court, all the property of the State passes through the probate courts once in twenty years, some idea may be formed of the extent of the ruin that will be wrought by this most iniquitous provision. Surely never was a more mad and reckless scheme for the ruin of a whole people devised by any set of political adventurers. The whole legislation, and almost every act of this State government, are characterized by the same spirit. Lottery schemes, printing schemes, and railroad schemes, and every conceivable device for wasting money and increasing taxation, form the staple of their legislative enactments, the burdens of all which fall with crushing weight upon the property of the country. In this state of things it is imperatively necessary that the property holders and taxpayers of the State, without distinction of party, should combine for their own protection, and to save themselves from speedy and irretrievable ruin. The people of the city of New Orleans have already taken the initiative in this direction by forming an association of property owners for the purpose of resisting, by all legal means, the payment of illegal and unconstitutional taxes, and for the general protection of their rights against similar legislation in the future. We most earnestly recommend the immediate formation of similar associations in every parish of the State, and that as soon as formed they proceed to establish a central committee at the seat of government. With such organizations, having a central head, and engaged in correspondence with each other, we should not only be able to test the constitutionality of all taxes already imposed, but a sound public opinion would soon be formed, which could not fail to have great influence in bringing the government to a wise, honest and economical policy.

JAS. O. FUQUA, Chairman.

The Committee on Permanent Organization offered the following rules and regulations in regard to the election of the Parish and State Central Committees, which gave rise to considerable discussion, but was finally taken up and adopted *seriatim*.

The rules thus adopted read as follows:

RULE 1.—In each parish of the State the present parish committee shall proceed, as soon as practicable, to order an election under such rules and regulations as they may provide, of a parish committee, to serve for the term of one year, to date from the third Monday of November, 1868, or until their successors are elected; and immediately after the organization of the parish committee, it shall be their duty to communicate the names of their officers and to furnish their address to the State Central Committee.

RULE 2.—Immediately after the organization of the parish committee, as provided for above, they shall proceed to elect one delegate from each country parish, and one delegate from each ward of the parish of Orleans, whom, together with five to be appointed by the president of the State Convention, to constitute a State Central Committee, located in the city of New Orleans, seven of whose members shall constitute a quorum. The State Central Committee to serve for one year from the third Monday in December, or until relieved by their successors in office.

RULE 3.—The parish committee shall have full power to provide for the time and manner of all primary elections, and to control all financial matters within their respective parishes.

RULE 4.—The State Central Committee shall have power to call all State or congressional conventions through the various parish committees. It shall be their duty to supervise and control the general welfare of the party, and to communicate all matters of interest to the parishes.

RULE 5.—As soon as a quorum of the Central Committee is appointed, as heretofore provided, they shall proceed to organize and enter upon their duties.

FRETTING.—Two gardeners had their crops of peas killed by the frost, one of whom, who had fretted greatly and grumbled at the loss, visiting his neighbor some time after, was astonished to see another fine crop growing, and inquired how it could be.

"These are what I sowed while you were fretting," was the reply.

"Why, don't you fret?"

"Yes, but I put it off till I have repaired the mischief."

"Why, then there's no need to fret at all."

"True, that's the reason I put it off."

THE FLOWERS OF THE FIELDS.

Sweet nurslings of the vernal skies,
Bathed in soft airs and fed with dew,
What more than magic in you lies
To fill the heart's fond view?
In childhood's sports companions gay,
In sorrow, on life's downward way,
How soothing! In our last decay
Memorials prompt and true.

Relics ye are of Eden's bowers,
As pure, as fragrant and as fair,
As when ye crowned the sunshine hours
Of happy wanderers there.
Fallen all beside—the world of life,
How is it stained with fear and strife!
In reason's world what storms are rife,
What passions rage and glare!

Ye fearless in your nest abide—
Nor may we scorn, too proudly wise,
Your silent lessons, undescribed
By all but lowly eyes;
For ye could draw the admiring gaze
Of Him who worlds and hearts surveys;
Your order wild, your fragrant maze,
He taught us how to prize.

Alas! of thousand bosoms kind
That daily court you and caress,
How few the happy secret find
Of your calm loveliness!
"Live for to day; to-morrow's light
To-morrow's cares shall bring to sight;
Go sleep like closing flowers at night,
And heaven thy morn will bless."

"A LITTLE EARTH FOR CHARITY"

Mr. Editor: I see by the letter of your correspondent, "P. Brulee," that the giving of musical concerts and tableau entertainments, and devoting the proceeds of them to the improvement of church houses, has stirred the slow blood of one "fogy's" soul, and sent it tingling to the finger ends, until they are made to give relief to the quickened pulse by dashing off a nervous letter, which was intended to be a sarcastic rebuke of this practice. And lest there should not be found matter enough in the one item for a letter of respectable length, the brother threw in the "negro question" and the "lost cause" to help it out. Now this may all read very well in a letter, but it is not meeting the question involved in this subject. It is an easy matter to satirize and denounce these concerts, etc., but quite a different thing to coolly and logically dispose of the points contained in this subject. In the first place, neither "P. Brulee" nor any other reflecting Christian will deny the fact that there are and should be amusements and entertainments suited to the pious, other than the actual duties and services of religion. We seek relaxation from the more serious employments of life in social conversation, in reading books of history, delineations of human character, poetry and sentiment, in listening to sweet music, vocal and instrumental, and in viewing sights and witnessing displays that appeal to our sense of the beautiful, the novel and the grand. The verdant visitor to your great city is a more entranced and delighted sight-seer than he would be if sitting in one of these concert rooms. Nor need we go to the city for an illustration upon this point. There have recently been exhibitions, in the streets of almost every town and village in the State, of torchlight processions, with transparencies containing significant and humorous mottoes and devices, with beautiful flags and banners and uniforms and music, accompanied with presentations of wreaths, banners, etc. And to these exhibitions thousands of pious people have flocked from town and country, with all their children, and eagerly strained their eyes, and held up their little ones, to see all that could be seen and to hear all that could be heard—then have gone home, said their prayers, and slept soundly and sweetly, without even dreaming they had committed any sin.

Now, for the life of me, I cannot see how pious nerves can be so composed under the one exhibition, and yet so disturbed under the other. Surely there is as little harm in listening to thrilling music and looking upon instructive and impressive tableaux in the concert rooms as there is in attending the show upon the streets. The only substantial difference I see is that one is a free show and the other costs fifty cents.

I am not insensible, I trust, to the importance of all those divine counsels about conformity to the world, etc. But I submit the question to the candor of the pious heart, is there no amusement that may be safely addressed to the eye and ear of the Christian—nothing that may be lawfully used to gratify the cheerful buoyancy of youthful piety? Every man must feel in his heart and realize in his own experience the fact that we were endowed by our great Creator with capacities for pleasure, and that we may be delighted with many things and subjects not directly connected with religion. But it is objected to these concerts, etc., that they are after the fashion of this world. Query: Have not "the children of this generation" shown themselves "wiser than the children of light" in seizing upon this well known and lawful disposition of human nature to seek amusement and entertainment suited to the hours of relaxation, and making it a means of alluring countless victims, and among them those who were once pious, to public balls, the theater, the coffee house, the gambling saloon, and such like schools of vice, where all the baser passions of human nature are developed, to the loss of property, health and character? Your correspondent's caricature of an "Evangelical Theater, to be under the direction of the patronizing churches, and for their special pleasure and profit," is only one of the many ways church people have of turning over the rest of mankind, and especially the young, to the tender mercies of the wicked, to seek, amidst the corrupting influences of the world, that lawful pleasure which, if the church may not provide for them, it may at least countenance, and even encourage. There is another feature of this subject I wish to notice. It seems to afflict some that the money secured by these lawful entertainments is devoted to the improvement of our houses of worship. Now I respectfully ask, what harm can there be in this? A few persons, by combining the talents with which God has blessed them, afford this entertainment at a given price. Those who patronize them get the worth of their money in pleasure and such wholesome refreshments as are furnished on such occasions. *They* are satisfied. The money has been fairly earned, and the generous persons who labored for it turn it over to the church, and it is devoted to the improvement of the house of the Lord. The patrons of this lawful entertainment have made no contribution to the church. Their money has been fairly earned, and those who earned it are now enabled to do what their poverty would not allow them to do before.

This is a subject, I know, upon which much may be said on either side. I have merely touched upon its borders, and now commend it to the intelligence of the church, under a deep conviction that it is worthy the pious study of all who love the church and who desire that she may not, by any unnecessary harshness, drive or repel any from her fold. Respectfully,

New Iberia.

November 5, 1868.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Toledo, British Honduras,
October 24, 1868.

Mr. Editor: Please allow me a column in your paper to redeem my promise to report, about this time, the progress of our colony of nineteen good Southern families, now settled near Toledo.

As previously stated, after entering the unbroken forest here, about the middle of March last, we planted our crops in June. Our rice in four months—while we, in the meantime, were engaged in making further improvements—has yielded us about twenty bushels per acre, and we have discovered that by planting it thicker a larger yield may be obtained. The stubbles are now ratooning vigorously for another crop, which, we are told, will be as good as the first. Our corn, also, without cultivation, has yielded us from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. We will very soon plant corn again, and we expect to gather, in about five months, another and better crop than the present, as the ensuing season is the best for corn. We also have such vegetables as beans, peas, squashes, tomatoes, ochre, cucumbers, etc., succession crops of which grow very rapidly; and pumpkins weighing thirty to forty pounds, and yet the best season for all kinds of melons is just setting in. We have rice and corn of the present crop to spare for our friends who may join us in the next few months. One man, seventy years of age, went into the woods here six months ago, and has with his own labor made more supplies than he can consume in two or three years. We have an abundance of plantains, yams, cocoa, potatoes, etc., growing, but they require a longer time in which to mature, though the yield of the plantain and yam is immense. The plantain bears all the time after it once begins, which is about ten or twelve months from the time they were planted. The yam, weighing from five to thirty-five pounds and upward, is a good substitute for the Irish potato. But we have a kind of Irish potato down here which, if planted by an arbor, will run upon it, and bear large potatoes on the vines, like butter beans; and after the vine has exhausted itself and died, another will spring up from the roots. One planting is sufficient. The sweet potato and cocoa, once planted, are very difficult of extermination. We have sugar cane planted to make seed-cane for next year, and it is growing finely. We tried very hard to have tobacco plants, to raise small crops this year, but our seeds all failed to germinate from some cause. Tobacco of a very fine quality grows here. We will soon extend our crops of coffee and the various fruits, etc. Poultry thrives remarkably well. Scarcely one young chicken out of ten fails to mature rapidly. Stock also does well, and we can have the best of perpetual pasturage on a very small area.

Those families which moved out early to their plantations, back in the country, have enjoyed good health, but those who remained in Toledo, on the sea coast, have suffered from chills. They have been light, and there has been scarcely any other sickness here.

I suppose there are about seventy-five Southern families in British Honduras at this time.

D. W. Foster.

BOOKLESS HOUSES.

We form judgments of men from little things about their houses, of which the owner perhaps never thinks. Flowers about a rich man's house may signify only that he has a good gardener, or that he has refined neighbors, and does what he sees them do. But men are not accustomed to buy books unless they want them. If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of slender means, we find that he contents himself with cheap carpets, and very plain furniture, in order that he may purchase books, he rises at once in our esteem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of books is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved sideboard.

Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture. Both, if you can; but books at any rate! To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting upon luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind.

Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without them is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passions and vices.

Let us pity those poor rich men who live barren in great bookless houses. Let us congratulate the poor that, in our day, books are so cheap that a man may every year add a hundred volumes to his library for the price of what his tobacco and his beer would cost him.—Among the earliest ambitions to be excited in clerks, workmen, journeymen—and, indeed, among all that are struggling in the race of life—is that of owning, and constantly adding to, a library of good books. A little library, growing larger every year, is an honorable part of a young man's history.

It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life.—*Episcopalian.*

LETTER FROM CHINA.

Shanghai, September 14, 1868.

Mr. Editor: Schools being so numerous and teachers ready to take charge of them, boys of all ranks and grades of society are sent, and many at the age of five and six. They begin their alphabet, as it were, by learning separate characters, which are written on small bits of red paper cut into squares. From four to eight of these are given a day to a boy. The teacher then gives him the sound, and then the tone, until the shape of the character is indelibly fixed upon the mind of the child. The meaning is not given, and it is not intended that they shall know it until some future day, after they have been five or more years in school. For this they must pay an extra sum of money to the teacher. And it is always required that the boy shall greatly respect—I may go farther and say almost adore—the man who thus imparts this knowledge to him. And if in after-life the boy is ever raised to any position of honor or emolument, his teacher is never forgotten, and, indeed, the parents of the boy enjoin this duty upon them. The teacher of his youth thus comes in for a share of his esteem and regard, and becomes a most important personage. As the boy advances in learning these characters, until he has committed to memory about five hundred, so that he can discern their shape and give the name attached to them, he is looked upon as prepared to go into the primer, a small three-character classic, the first sentence of which is, "Man is good by nature," etc., and in this way they are carried through the four books of Confucius, each page with text and comment being committed to memory without knowing the meaning, unless the teacher is hired for that particular purpose. Even then he will not give the meaning until the boy has mastered the sound and the shape and tone of the character. It is quite deafening to enter one of these school rooms, and they become quite a nuisance to all persons in the neighborhood, except it be to Chinese themselves, and they look upon it as a matter of course. In fact, they say unless the boys do pursue that course of loud reading and swinging of the body, it is utterly impossible for them to make any advancement in their studies. I have heard them express themselves to that effect. The pupil is thus conducted by his teacher from one book to another, and occasionally preparing a thesis upon some particular passage, until he is able to attend a local examination.—When that is completed he is then conducted to an examination of the department, and obtains some inferior rank, if successful in this examination. These two examinations are about equal to our matriculation pass into college. A great number are rejected, and but few selected. No degree is conferred upon any of them, and it is more frequently the case that those who do succeed owe it in a great degree to the recommendation of some influential friend. The few selected are then conducted to the provincial capital, where the literary chancellor presides over the examination. He is very strict, and does not allow the student to enter the cell prepared for each one, in which to write his thesis, without undergoing a thorough search, no book or writing of any kind being allowed him, but simply a bit of paper, ink and pencil. How different from the custom in our own land. The Chinese pupil undergoing an examination must trust alone to his memory. If he can quote readily from the classics in illustration of the point in question, it is looked upon as deserving of honor, and accordingly he is selected and his name is posted the next day, with others, for the benefit of those interested in their sons or brothers.

J. W. Lambuth.

The rays of the sun shine upon the dust and the mud, but they are not soiled by them. So a holy soul, while it remains holy, may mingle with the vileness of the world, and yet be pure in itself.

THE FELICIANAS.—No. I.

BY MARY S. WALL.

Mr. Editor: East and West Feliciana are situated in District No. 5. They used to be called the "Florida parishes." Before the war these parishes would compare favorably with any portion of the South as to the wealth, talent and education of their inhabitants. In West Feliciana the people had residences that would remind one of the palaces of the old world. Flowers were almost sacred in West Feliciana.—Bayou Sara is the largest town in that parish. Most of the influential people around Bayou Sara are Episcopalians of the highest church. Grace Church, in that town, is a splendid building, or was before the ravages of war injured it. The people of East Feliciana are simpler in their tastes and manners than those of their sister parish. The Felicianas are capable of being made, by intelligent, patient workers, "as the garden of the Lord." No need to emigrate to Brazil or Honduras in order to find a fertile country—if we could have reasonable taxation, peace and safety. With a moderate attention the soil here produces cotton, corn, potatoes, sugar cane, rice, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, beans, pumpkins in abundance, with at least fifty other kinds of vegetables; while pears, plums, peaches, apples, raspberries, strawberries, huckleberries and grapes yield a rich return to those who cultivate them. We have a pear tree that produced wonderfully one year, I thought, and said that the yield was "about a hundred bushels," and have been teased more than a little about "that extravagant story I told about the pear tree." Like the man who said he "was chased by a million of Indians," and then fell to fifteen, and at last said, "Well, there were two," I say I am sure the tree bore thirty bushels, though I still think there were more than that. We ate pears, we sold pears, we baked pears, we gave away pears, we preserved pears, and the newly enfranchised helped themselves liberally. All that is needed is a willing, industrious, virtuous working class of people, to make the land to teem with the bounties of the field, vineyard and orchard. As to flowers, their abundance and the facility with which they are cultivated make them seem almost the spontaneous productions of the soil. Early in the year we have snowdrops, hyacinths, Narcissus, bridal wreaths, hearts-at-ease, and sweet violets; then come roses, jessamines, honeysuckles, lilies, glandiolas, pinks, etc., to brighten the scene and perfume the air. Now nearly every one has a garden, which receives a goodly share of attention. I can stand on my gallery and see three gray-headed white men at work in their gardens. These men once were not obliged to work in their gardens, and used to handle other implements than the shovel and the hoe. Yet they do good work, and raise a fabulous amount of vegetables from their gardens. One of these men is seventy years old, and the others not much behind him. Their wives propose that the lazy and inefficient young men of the parish be formed into line, and forced to look at these men at work. It will not do to call them old men, as they all have young wives.

Clinton, in East Feliciana, is, or was, a city, having a mayor and aldermen. I do not know what we have now, though I know a great many things that we do *not* have. It is emphatically a rural town, and, unlike the little girl, we can hardly see the town for the trees and shrubbery.

We have a beautiful court house, which is good to look at, and which is useful to strangers on their arrival in Clinton. It serves to introduce a conversation—"You have a very handsome court house here." We have always numbered among the lawyers at the Clinton bar some very talented men—Z. S. Lyons, James H. Mure, Judge Saunders, Mr. Bullard, and others, in by-gone days. Judge E. T. Merrick was for many years a prominent man at the bar here. We now have some very talented and able lawyers in Clinton.

Clinton is a very democratic place. Everybody knows everybody else. There is less of that disposition to set up aristocratic circles here than anywhere else that I have been. In most small towns there are generally about sixteen sets of aristocracy, every set thinking that the true jewel is found in their set. The younger portion of the ladies of the parish have enjoyed good opportunities of being educated, and are therefore intelligent and accomplished, as a general thing. The young men lost their chance for book learning, as they lost many other good things, by the war. But we don't care for that. We like our boys anyhow.

(To be continued.)

HOW SHE DID IT.

A young mother, surrounded by a group of restless, impatient spirits, was once the theme of admiring remark in the circle of her acquaintance, on account of her wonderful calmness and patience. 'How Mrs. Gale can get along with her five noisy boys, and her husband always absent, and yet never seem put out or worried, passes my comprehension,' said one of her nearest neighbors.

'Does she govern them?' was the reply.

'Govern them? No! she hasn't the slightest faculty for that, and besides, they are all uncommonly strong-minded, while she is naturally timid and yielding. Her authority would have little weight with them, I fancy.'

'How does she manage them?'

'That I cannot tell you. She doesn't seem to try to rule them much. But they all love her, and appear sorry to grieve her; and though they are full of spirit and naturally turbulent, she keeps them from any serious outbreaks. I confess I don't understand it.'

Possibly, had Mrs. Gale's neighbors put the same queries to her children, the mystery had been solved.

'Mamma,' said little Edwin, one morning—the youngest and the brightest of the busy group—'mamma, I ain't asleep always when you come to bed, though I keep my eyes shut and lie still. What do you whisper so long in your dressing room for? And who is there with you? I got up last night, and peeped through the door, but I couldn't see anybody.'

His mother told her boy of the nightly errand to the mercy seat, and he repeated the story to his brothers.

'I could have told you myself,' was the reply of Jamie, the oldest of the boys. 'Mother prays just so every morning, before we are up; I found her doing it. And sometimes when we get very wild and out of sorts, you know she slips away for a few minutes and prays again. I followed her softly once or twice to see what she went up stairs for; that's how I came to know about it.'

'She's a dear, good mother, and I don't mean to trouble her any more,' sobbed out the second son—usually more willful and passionate than the rest. And to this statement and purpose they all gave a tearful and ready assent. It is not pretended that their promise of amendment was strictly kept; but their mother had gained a new hold upon their hearts, and they learned to watch for the sweet and peaceful countenance which she brought from the place of prayer.

How to be Able to Give.—A poor blind girl brought to a clergyman thirty shillings for the missionary cause. He objected, saying: "You are a poor blind girl, and cannot afford to give so much." "I am indeed blind," said she, "but I can afford to give these thirty shillings better, perhaps, than you suppose." "How so?" "I am, sir, a basket-maker, and I can work as well in the dark as in the light. Now, I am sure, in the last dark winter, it must have cost those girls who have eyes more than thirty shillings for candles to work by, which I have saved; and therefore hope you will take it for the missionaries."

Formation of Character.—Have you ever noticed an icicle as it is formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clean, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will be a final deformity and wretchedness.

"AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER."

Mr. Editor: It is by no means pleasant, at any time, to be forced into a newspaper controversy, and there are times and circumstances which render the situation exceedingly painful. If your antagonist be hopelessly afflicted with "the writing disease" the embarrassment is greatly increased.—Such is my very unenviable position at this time, and nothing but a conviction of duty could induce me to ask a place in your columns.

In your issue of September 12 Brother Joseph B. Cottrell has very unexpectedly arraigned me before the public, in a manner which is neither justifiable nor strictly true. It is unjustifiable because there can be no reason why he should feel himself called upon to chastise every man who dares to utter an opinion differing, as he supposes, from his views of church economy or ministerial obligations. In the Nashville *Advocate* he gave the church a graphic account of his district meeting, or rather, the report of the committee in which the "indefinite extension of the pastorate" was advocated—"an extraordinary" document in point of ability, sustained by some of the ablest men of the church in speeches so logical and convincing that others could make nothing more than a little caveat in reply; and yet no one questioned his right to make his report and express his opinions, although an unofficial body had assumed the prerogative of dictating to the General Conference, which was loudly applauded by Brother Cottrell. Still no objection was raised. But as soon as my communication found its way to his house he felt it his duty to arraign me before the whole church in the Advocate.

In reference to what I said of the importance of "a meeting of a board of trustees of a college," he says: "Just now is one of the most vital and important incidents in the whole range of church enterprises; and a Methodist bishop who would not let a half dozen or more district meetings be held by the presiding elders, rather than fail to attend, at a critical time, the meeting of the trustees of our colleges, would evidence a strange misapprehension of his duty." I, with many others, feel as deeply as Brother Cottrell the importance of the whole range of church enterprises, but cannot see the paramount importance of "the meeting of a board of trustees" to the spiritual advancement of the church. Whence this vast importance? Is it true that a board of trustees, composed mostly of laymen, whose special business is to attend to the finances of the church, sustained by the president and professors, and others, whose master minds, like the eye of the well-schooled architect, takes in the entire building—walls, pilasters and beautifully proportioned columns—cannot manage the educational interests of the church without the presence of a bishop? The insinuation is by no means complimentary to the trustees and other officers of colleges. I desire to be distinctly understood not as underrating the services of our bishops in the management of our colleges or any other church enterprise; but I do contend that when the pulpit, the administration of discipline and the spiritual interest of the church demand their services, they should leave the management of the colleges in the hands of those to whose special care they are entrusted, and discharge the higher duties of a bishop.

St. Paul's charge to bishops is: "Take heed unto all the flock, to feed the church of God." Brother Cottrell says: "Let a half-dozen or more district meetings be held by the presiding elders, rather than fail to attend the meeting of the trustees." Whether it is better to take the admonition of Paul or the advice of Brother Cottrell, I leave to the judgment of those interested.

Ever since I became acquainted with the economy of Episcopal Methodism it has been a pleasure to my heart to respect and honor our bishops for their devotion to and sacrifices for the church, not only for what they are doing "just now," but for what they have done ever since their consecration to the holy office. But I have nothing to retract.

As Lafayette is a new name for a district in the Montgomery Conference, I thought proper to refer to some of the changes which had absorbed the Talladega and created the Lafayette district, and said it was done "for the convenience of others." As Brother Cottrell was not accused of having anything to do in the arrangement, I cannot see that it would have been a compromise of his duty if he had left that untouched. But he must needs go into "a retching and severe paroxysm of piety," and inform me that in the cabinet is the place to "overhaul this: and if a bishop is found to truckle to dominating influences, notify him that he has to answer at the General Conference, and follow him up to that tribunal." Without an "oblique insinuation," if any man should feel himself aggrieved to complain against a bishop, Brother Cottrell, "without being obsequious to bishops," would "throttle him" in the General Conference, and demand that "this must be retracted by him immediately." My remarks had no reference to the action of the bishop, and injustice is done me in the "retching" effort to make the impression. As he has become my adviser, it is to be hoped he will "pluck the beam out of his own eye," and when I err in the future, admonish me privately; and if there are no signs of repentance, notify me that I "will have to answer at the" Annual Conference for my faults, and not go before the country in the *Advocates*.

Of what I said of "the evidences of an improvement of the spirituality of the membership" in the district, and the general "decline of the spirituality of the church," he says: "This is remarkable.—That to divide circuits and secure, as far as practicable, Sunday preaching, etc., should induce a gradual decline, where, at the same time, there is a gradual improvement, suggests a difficulty." I did not say "that to divide circuits and increase pastoral labor" induced "a gradual decline," nor is it just to place such a construction on my language. I said all these "had been demanded of and obtained at the hands of the General Conference, and yet there is evidently a gradual decline."—They had all failed to correct the evils they were intended to remedy.

That there is a general decline in the spirituality of the membership is attested by the ablest and best men of our church. Doctors Pierce, Boring, Drake, Garrett, Shaeffer, Levert, and many others, have for the last quarter of a century admonished the church of "a gradual decline in her spirituality." Are these men, who saw and rejoiced in the spiritual power of the church when they first consecrated themselves to the ministry, mistaken, or are they "fair specimens of genuine conservatives, so called?"

Brother Cottrell is rather hard pressed when he "suggests a difficulty" in reference to what I said about "a general decline in the spirituality of the" entire "church," and the evidence of an improvement in the district.—Surely he will not deny that there may be a decline in the church as a body, and at the same time "some evidences of improvement" in a society, circuit, district or conference. Will Brother Cottrell deny that he is "retching?"

"In conclusion," he says, "let me say to Brother Curry, and to all who seem astonished that recent changes of economy have not spiritualized the church, that we do not modify our agricultural implements to enrich the soil. The piety of a church is dependent wholly upon other conditions than its effectiveness as a system." If the economy of the church has no more to do with its spirituality than a plow or hoe with enriching the soil, then we have no use for church discipline. One form of government is as good as another, and none at all as efficient in spiritualizing the church as the best rules adopted by the great reformers of the church in different ages of the world.

He speaks of "the effectiveness of a church as a system." What is "the effectiveness of a church" if it is not the piety of its members? A church may be effective in the propagation of its tenets, the gathering of members into its communion, until, as Bishop McTyeire says, "It will be glutted with sinners," and a disgust to the world—in the extension of its influence until the ecclesiastical predominates over the civil power, under which the country groans, and men despise the services of God's house—all of which are the legitimate results of the "changes of economy," and the practical workings of the system.

He adds: "What has the proper set of the wheels of a wagon to do with the contents?" "Much, every way." If the wheels are improperly set there will be friction, heavy and slow moving, and the crushing of the wheels. And the same with the economy of the church. If it be unwise and oppressive the grand design of the gospel—the salvation of men—will be a failure; instead of peace there will be strife; instead of harmony there will be discord: instead of union division: instead of love hatred, and wickedness instead of piety.

"There is," Brother Cottrell says, "a time of melancholy, the tone of an antique pathos, in the reverence which some men have for old things." This was true of Jeremiah, for he exhorted the people to "ask for the old paths, and walk therein." And they possessed sufficient disgust for old things to rebuke his "melancholy, of an antique pathos," and reverence for old things, for they said: "We will not walk therein." What a pity they had never heard that inimitable sentence: "Old bottles are a great institution." Christ had "a reverence for old things." When a certain ruler asked him: "What good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life," he said: "Thou knowest the commandments"—walk in the old paths. There was no new plan given him. The commandments were as old as Israel's journeyings from Egypt to the land of promise, and yet Christ had a profound reverence for them.

THE JESUITS IN CHINA.

In a letter sent from Canton, mention was made of the cathedral going up there, which is to cost $3 000,000. We learn that another, quite as magnificent and costly, is being erected at Pekin; also that, in nearly every important city of the empire, churches are being erected. The Jesuits are in China in great force. Here comes one of their priests, a Frenchman, wearing Chinese clothing, with a pig tail hanging down his back. He has become a Chinaman, following to the letter the apostolic example and precept—becoming all things to all men, to accomplish the end in view. The Jesuits throughout the empire have adopted the dress, the habits and customs of the Chinese—eating as they eat, sleeping as they sleep, shaving the forehead and not the crown, just as the Chinese shave theirs.

Your readers will remember that two hundred years ago the Jesuits were numerous throughout the empire, but upon the accession of a new dynasty they were driven from the kingdom, and their property confiscated. But through all these long years Rome has had her eyes open. When the French brought forward the treaty lately signed between France and China, one article stipulated that all the property confiscated two hundred years ago should be restored to the Jesuits.

"It is impossible," said the emperor's ministers.

"It must be done," was the reply of the French commission.

"Who can tell where it was situated? How can it be identified? There have been great commotions—a great many changes since then. We cannot find it," said the ministers.

"Of course there may be some difficulty, but if the fathers of the church can identify the property, your highnesses will restore it," said the bland commissioners.

"O, yes; if they can show that it was once owned by the church," was the reply, and the article went into the treaty.

A few months later the "fathers" appeared at Pekin with a great bundle of title deeds and documents, yellowed by time and mouldy from their long repose in the archives of the Propaganda at Rome.

The emperor's ministers were confounded, but there was no help for it, and so the church to-day is in possession of immense estates in nearly every city of the empire.

The other day, while walking through the streets of the old city of Shanghai, Rev. Mr. Yates pointed out long ranges of buildings which had been restored to the Jesuits under that article of the treaty. The income from these estates is enormous. No estimate can be made of the amount, which is known only to the "fathers," who keep their own counsel.

The Jesuits are having great success in this empire. The forms and ceremonies of the Buddhist religion are so much like those of the Roman Catholic that one can hardly tell the difference. A Chinaman entering a Protestant church sees no gods, images nor pictures, and he comes to the conclusion that the Protestants are altogether godless; but he enters a Jesuit church and sees a better class of images than he is accustomed to worship, pictures more pleasing than those upon the walls of his own temples. He sees the priests of the altar in gorgeous robes, inhales sweeter incense than that ascending from the joss sticks. The music of the choir, the deep toned organ, is more pleasing than the rub-a-dub of drums. Is it any wonder that the churches are thronged at morning mass, or at the hour for vespers?

Rome takes long looks ahead. She is educating for the future. Foundlings are picked up by the hundred and the thousand; poor parents sell their children for a trifle, parting with them that they may be educated by the priests. A few years hence these foundlings will be traversing the hills and valleys, stopping at all the villages, setting up schools, carrying on the work of the church.

A gentleman at Shanghai, one who has been long in the country, who can speak the language, who has traveled through several of the provinces dressed as a Chinaman, in search of coal, and iron, and other minerals, has had excellent opportunities for observation, and his opinion is worthy of consideration. He says:

"Of the missionary effort put forth in China, at least ninety per cent. is by the Catholics."

The restoration of the confiscated property has given the church of Rome great vantage ground. The priests have been pressing the imperial government in another direction. The French minister has obtained an imperial decree permitting the priests to decide all questions of law between Chinese Catholics and those who still adhere to the Chinese religion. Secretly and persistently, constantly they are laboring to obtain possession of China. So high a personage as Sir John Browning, who was here for a long while, and whom I had the pleasure of meeting last August at the meeting of the British Association, expresses the opinion that Romanism stands a fair chance of obtaining possession of this vast empire. Certainly Rome is working with a zeal, energy, singleness of purpose, and far-sightedness which may challenge admiration.—*China Correspondence of the Boston Journal.*

Work of the Spirit.—Some are brought to Christ by fire, storms and tempests; others by the more easy and gentle gales of the Spirit. The spirit is free in the work of conversion, and, as the wind, it blows where and how it pleases. Thrice happy are those souls that are brought to Christ, whether it be in the winter's night or on a summer's day.

True repentance consists in the heart being broken *for* sin, and broken *from* sin. Some often repent, yet never reform; they resemble a man traveling a dangerous path, who frequently starts and stops, but never turns back.

THE REJECTED PILLS.

In a certain town the board of selectmen, who governed its local affairs, was composed of Universalists (or men who contended for the final happiness of all mankind, whether Christians or not) and a pious physician. They acted through the year in great harmony as to the business of the town, but at their last meeting it was determined to attack the religious doctor. After they had finished their transactions, one of them said:

"Doctor, we have been very happy in being associated with you the year past, and that the business of the town has been conducted in harmony, and to the satisfaction of our constituents. We have found you to be a man of good sense, extensive information, unbending in tegrity, and of the purest benevolence. It is astonishing to us that a man of your amiable character should believe in the doctrine of future punishment."

The doctor replied:

"Gentlemen, I should regret very much the forfeiture of the good opinion which your partiality has led you to entertain of me. Will you have the goodness to answer candidly a few questions? Do *you* believe in a future state?"

They replied, "We do."

"You believe that death will introduce all men to a state of perfect happiness."

"Of this we have no doubt."

"Are you *now* happy?"

"We are not; we are far from it"

"How do men act when they are unhappy, and know that happiness is within their reach?"

"They endeavor to attain that happiness."

"Do you believe that I understand the nature and operations of medicine?"

"We have no doubt, doctor, of your skill in your profession; but what has that to do with the subject?"

"In this box," said the doctor, taking a tin box in his hand, "are pills, which, if you swallow each of you one, will, without pain, carry you, within one hour, out of this world of trouble; and, if your doctrine be true, place you in a world of perfect felicity. Will you accept one of them?"

"No, sir."

"Will *you*?"

"No, sir."

When they all refused, the doctor said:

"You must excuse me, gentlemen, from embracing your doctrine, until I have better evidence that you *believe it yourselves.*" This closed the debate.

HINTS FOR EMERGENCIES.

1. If a man faints, place him on his back and let him alone.

2 If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cold water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach, but for fear some of the poison may remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee, these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their always being at hand; if not, a pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or "drippings" of melted butter, or lard, are good substances, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly is to cover it profusely with cobweb, or flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spirts, be spry, or the man will die in a few minutes, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around, near the part between the wound and the heart; put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin, and twist it around until the blood ceases to flow; keep it there until the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used, press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound and the heart; increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not lessen the pressure for an instant until the physician arrives, so as to glue up the wound by coagulation or cooling of the hardening blood.

5. If your clothes take fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees; this has a smothering effect upon the flames; if not extinguished or great headway gotten, lie down on the floor, and roll over and over and over; or, better, envelope yourself in a carpet, rug, bed cloth, or any garment you can get hold of, always preferring woolen.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Prayer doth not always procure for us the thing we pray for, but then it procureth something; nor is the prayer always granted at the time of its being offered up, but then it is sure to be granted at a more expedient time.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MANURE.

The best, and cheapest, and only manure for a large field, in our present condition, cannot be by purchase of tons of guano, or superphosphate, or bones, or in home yard or stable manure. Why? Because, if it were economical, we have not the means.

We are fully aware that we write for the *Southern Farmer*, and that we are altogether, in and out, a Southern farmer, and we advisedly urge the only thing, safe and certain, North or South—red clover, plaster of Paris and gypsum.

Admit, red clover will only give its full benefit on good land, yet it will aid all land that is not wet, or on a sand bank. We appeal to any improver, North or South, who has ever tried fairly and fully this world-renowned source of wealth. We have tested it for twenty, aye, thirty years, within twelve miles nearly east of Vicksburg, Mississippi, latitude 32 degrees.

We affirm it, plow deep, harrow well, and sow down on the surface twelve pounds of good clover seed, well wetted with strong brine, and dried off with plaster; then to be lightly brushed in. We prefer about the 1st of December, or a little before, in latitude 32 degrees, and ten to fifteen days earlier further north, and ten to fifteen days later further south. All the better to use a light roller—decidedly an advantage In the spring sow on it one bushel of plaster, and again in the fall.

The clover can be cut for hay in June in latitude 32 degrees, and late in May below. The second growth will protect from sun, and give a good manuring, if plowed under in November, equal to that of manure, so to say. If land be thin, we would plow it under in June, and sow down peas; then plow them under in October or November, before a killing frost. *We must bring up land to producing a fair crop.* It is a waste of labor to be always depending upon a mere return for labor. We must make farming profitable, and to do this, manure land high.—*Southern Farmer.*

Extinction of Races in the Animal Kingdom.—It is sad, at least to the naturalist, to contemplate the phenomenon of animal extinction. From the days of the plesiosaurus and megatherium, what a magnificent variety of zoological specimens has been lost to the world! Imagine the feelings of an enthusiastic naturalist who, having ventured to Mauritius in the early part of the last century, on the strength of a sailor's yarn, to catch, or at least behold, the last living dodo, arrived only in time to find a solitary skeleton in bad repair, and two eggs, both addled. It appears, however, that we are now threatened with another, and, in many senses, a more serious case of extinction. There is reason to apprehend, at no great distance of time, the total disappearance from the animal creation of the elephant. This is owing to the enormous destruction of these grand old beasts, which has been and is still going on year after year, for purposes of commerce, for self-protection and for mere sport. In a single province of Ceylon over three thousand five hundred elephants were killed in three years by the natives for the sake of a few shillings bounty per head. Many thousands are annually destroyed in India and Africa for the sake of the ivory, the demand for which is so great that to supply the manufacturers of Sheffield alone requires the slaughter of over twenty thousand elephants every year. The elephant is not prolific, its rates of increase being less than that of man. The race cannot, therefore, hold out much longer against such wholesale destruction, and it is by no means improbable that the child is now born who may live to see the last elephant. Nor is this pachyderm, though the noblest and one of the most valuable, by any means the only valuable animal slowly but surely dying out. The whale and seal, the buffalo, moose, elk and deer are yearly growing more and more rare. If the world, as it is not probable, according to Dr. Cummings, should last a thousand years longer, and the same unequal combat between man and brute continues, it is safe to predict that the former will have the universe entirely to himself, or that it will be shared only between him and such of the animal creation as are either too insignificant to excite his anger or covetousness, or too intimately associated with his daily needs and labor to be included in the general destruction.

The cross of Christ is the sweetest burden that ever I bore; it is such a burden as wings are to a bird, or as sails to a ship, to carry me forward to my desired haven.

Time is given you to use for God's glory, and every talent to employ for the Redeemer's honor.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.*

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

TO AGENTS.

Please register the letter and *send the money forward.* We are receiving subscribers daily, with "I have the money and will keep it until I see you at Conference." Please do not keep it, but send it forward. We do not wish to advance money for subscribers. They are many; a little to each one is a large sum to us. If our agents wish us to send the paper forward, they will please send the money.

An Appeal to the Preachers of the M. E. Church South.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1868.

BRETHREN OF THE MINISTRY: Within the bounds of your several fields of labor there are a great many Germans who, in many instances, are members of our Church. Will you now be so kind as to bring to their notice that, duly authorized, I am publishing in this city the EVANGELICAL APOLOGIST, a semi-monthly church journal, solely devoted to the interests of our German Zion? I am sure they will be delighted to subscribe for a church paper edited by one of their own countrymen, and written in their own mother tongue.

Brethren, help! The EVANGELICAL APOLOGIST must be supported, as the thousands of dollars devoted to missionary purposes among our Teuton population will have been spent in vain. The Methodist Episcopal Church North gives indications of exceeding greediness, if possible, to reap the harvest of your abundant labor of love. May the great Shepherd of souls help you to will and to do what I have requested! Subscription for the APOLOGIST only $1 per annum.

Your's, in Christ,

J. B. A. AHRENS.

PERSONAL.—Rev. F. A. Mood, of the South Carolina Conference, passed through the city, this week, on his way to Chapel Hill, Texas. Mr. Mood will immediately enter upon his duties as president of Soule University.

NOTICE.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE SESSION.

Will the presiding elders please forward to me the names of both the preachers and lay delegates of their districts *who expect to be present* at the Louisiana Conference, to be held on the sixteenth of December next, in New Iberia?

Respectfully,

A. E. GOODWYN.

PRUSSIA and Portugal have recognized the new government of Spain.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

By proclamation of the President, and also of the Governors of most of the States, Thursday, the 26th instant, has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. A few reflections suggested by the occasion will not be out of place.

"Neither were thankful" describes the darkest aspect of human depravity. Ingratitude is a crime against God of the greatest magnitude, because the reasons of thankfulness are so obvious to all. God is the giver, the source of all benefits. "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above." Temporal blessings are dispensed by the divine hand; food, raiment, health and life are from this fountain of good. Even to the heathen these are a testimony, because "he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness." There can be no adequate sense of the goodness of God apart from the simple and scriptural view, that he is the giver of all; and that to his providential care we owe our preservation and the supply of our wants. His gifts embrace everything temporal, and are sent for our grateful acceptance. We are surrounded with things to remind us of our obligations, in all the world and universe of sense.

In spiritual matters there are reasons why every living soul should be thankful. It is much to the ungodly and to the barren, that they still live where they may find mercy. The unconverted, besides being spared, have been to some extent under the restraints of divine grace. They live, and are not abandoned of God forever. The curse of Ephraim has not yet overtaken them, but the Spirit lingers about their hearts, and the way to Christ is still open to them. The Christian who enjoys present peace and acceptance, certainly has occasion of thanksgiving. This is the highest of all mercies, to have found this great salvation, and to have been preserved in the possession of it. Here the believer, who rightly values his spiritual blessings, will find the chief ground of gratitude. The day of thanksgiving will call up the favor of God, as exhibited in his religious history; and here he will set up his Ebenezer, because the Lord hath helped him hitherto.

To those who endeavor to call up the benefits of a single year, will recur instances of special and great deliverances. They have been near to death by sickness, and have been raised up; they have been in peril, and have escaped as by miracle, and some who were dearer than life itself have been brought low, and then given back to them, as from the very grave. In both grace and providence, to many there have been wonderful demonstrations of the power, wisdom and love of God. Where so many blessings and special interpositions are open to our sight, we may be sure there are many more which we do not now know.

Besides looking at the gifts, we should also consider our unworthiness to receive them. The most faithful are to say: "We are unprofitable servants." But what, then, are the claims of the sinner and of the unfaithful believer? God's benefits are enhanced by the conviction that we have not deserved them, and that we have rather merited condemnation and wrath. A sober view of our sins helps to explain, in some cases, the afflictions which have been mingled in the cup of our blessings. These troubles may be the direct fruits of our sins; or, as chastisements, they have been made necessary by our forgetfulness of God. The murmuring disposition in some hearts is increased by the mention of giving thanks. The past year has been a time of suffering, of failure in business, of family bereavement. Before we curse God, or charge him with folly, let us think of our sins, and compare them with our afflictions. Have we lived so as to place ourselves within the range of the promises?

Where a rebellious spirit is cherished, or a sense of wrong at the hands of God is felt, there must be an utter misconception of our guilt, and of the divine character. View all in their true light, our afflictions are the occasion, if not the ground, of the purest and deepest gratitude. The reason of them is in the love of God, their mission is to "work out" a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," and they have shown us the adequacy of Gospel consolations. If a dear friend has died in peace and triumph, will there ever be so much to be thankful for again, until we go to heaven ourselves? In our troubles we have had the comforts of religion, we have been sustained in trial, and songs in the night have been given to sorrowing hearts. Sanctified suffering displays the most thankfulness; and where unbelief sees nothing but a dark and cruel dispensation, the submissive soul finds incentives to adoration and praise.

Gratitude always seeks and demands expression. This is true as between men; it is also true when God is the object. "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?"—This is the continual question of every one who is truly thankful. Gratitude must and will find expression—in the song of praise, and in every suitable act of worship. Where it exists it will move us to consecrated religious lives. The mercies of God will constrain men to present their bodies "a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." The heart touched with real gratitude will find expression in bounty to the poor, and in offerings of the most generous measure to the cause of the Gospel. This principle of grateful love to Christ will count no gift too valuable, and no sacrifice too severe. Tears will flow, the precious ointment will be poured forth, and the heart will be given. Nothing but a devoted religious life, marked by earnest giving, and doing for Christ, truly expresses Christian thankfulness. In this general sense, and besides, in some special directions of piety and benevolence, let there be an expression of gratitude.

The want of gratitude is great in the world. "Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?" Forgetful of God's benefits, and basely ungrateful are the most of us. Men, for the most part, are content to receive and enjoy the bounties of the Creator, whilst they despise "the riches of his goodness, and forbearance and long suffering." We are prone even to forget special mercies and deliverances, and the vows which have been made in the time of trouble. These have been obliterated from memory. The soldier from the battle, the sailor from the wreck, and those who have passed through the pestilence unharmed, have not returned to give glory to God. All sin seems to be embraced in this ingratitude, and yet it is found apparently united with moral excellence, and certainly sometimes with the forms of religion. Where we should suppose overflowing prosperity would bring the highest gratitude, there is none whatever; and where we least look for it and expect it, there is the most perfect exhibition of thanksgiving.

We would suggest self-examination with reference to gratitude and its expression. We may look upon it as a grace to be particularly cultivated, whilst we banish from us every feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction with reference to divine providence. The grace of thankfulness brings contentment, resignation, and a lively appreciation of God's goodness. The grateful heart is happy. *

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.—As the traveler at the eternal city gazes with rapture upon the wondrous dome, and upon each recurring visit beholds something new, some new feature he had not seen before, so it is with the student of Webster. The oftener one turns over its almost endless pages, the more his admiration is challenged. It would be superfluous to speak in detail of the merits of this great work; yet it would be impossible to say a word too much in its praise.—*Charleston (S. C.) Gazette.*

See advertisement.

SOCIAL MEETINGS.

The number and variety of our social meetings are unequaled outside of the pale of Methodism. Some churches have scarcely anything of the kind, whilst there are none so largely blessed in this respect as our own. The church meeting, prayer meeting, class meeting and love-feast form a most complete system for the promotion of spirituality, and the development of individual gifts and usefulness. Together they are the training school of the membership, and most powerful in the moulding of religious character. Those who use them all will be growing and stable Christians, and capable of promoting every good work.

The influence of these meetings upon our church, its wonderful extension and vitality, is not calculable. In one point of view they are the result of Methodism, as a revival of Scriptural holiness. Where there is zeal, life and power in the church, they are demanded, and if not already in existence, they will be created. Under the revival influence of primitive Methodism these social meetings sprang up, because they were a necessity, and they have continued amongst us for the same reason. A fervid piety and a glowing spirituality must and will have them. Deep and burning convictions and emotions are bound to find expression and a field of activity.

Then farther, our social meetings are not only the product of a great vitality, but they are also the preservers of our religious life. Where they are all in full operation there is the highest measure of prosperity. They are indeed the gauge of our spiritual condition. The visitor needs no further evidence than is afforded by a glance at the weekly prayer meeting, or the number in attendance at the classes. Ten minutes spent in a love-feast tells the whole story to any one conversant with our economy. The decay of these meetings would, therefore, be a serious indication, showing a decline in religious power. Their importance, both as the expression of the life of the church, and the means of fostering it, is superlative.

That any one social meeting should be made a test of membership, whilst perfectly lawful, may not be expedient. It may be better that all should stand upon the same footing, and that the obligation should be the same as in any other religious duty. Except in times of unusual religious interest, it is difficult to secure a good attendance upon these meetings. A great many of our members are seen only at the services on Sunday, whilst they are practically strangers to our rich and unrivaled system of social meetings. Possibly we are losing ground in this particular direction, and our people are declining in their love for social religious exercises.

The duty of speaking in love-feast and of praying in public is not felt, perhaps, to be so generally binding as it once was.

Whether the present is better or worse than the past, there is certainly room for improvement. All our people need the training of these meetings, the development of religious gifts in prayer and exhortation, and the improvement of the spiritual life which they afford. No individual member can thrive under their neglect, and our young converts must have the instruction and other helps which they can give. *

THE purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, manufactured by them upon the sea shore from fresh and healthy livers; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. After years of experimenting physicians have decided it better than any of the brown oils. Sold by all the druggists.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—As will be observed by reference to prospectus, *Moore's Rural New Yorker* is to be nearly doubled in size and otherwise materially improved. The *Rural* is already the most popular national weekly of its class, but the proposed change must largely extend its circulation and influence.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

ABINGDON, Virginia, Nov. 7, 1868.

MR EDITOR: I send with this the last letter received from Rev. J. W. Lambuth. You will see from the report of his labors that Brother L. eats no idle bread. I know him well. He is an excellent man, and a faithful missionary. I do hope his friends in the South will help him in his blessed work. He wants funds to keep up schools. If any friend would raise $150 in greenbacks, it would pay the expenses of two schools for one year. Will some Sabbath school not take one of these heathen schools under its care? The money can be sent through our treasurer, or in any other way the persons giving it may wish. Who will undertake this work?

Your brother in Christ,

W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM, Sec'y.

SHANGHAI, September 14, 1868.

Rev. W. G. E. Cunnyngham, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions:

MY DEAR BROTHER—I am truly rejoiced to see you doing your utmost for the China mission, and I know you feel deeply interested in this work, as you have ever felt. In your letter to Brother Allen and myself you request us to make a joint report in regard to mission affairs and the work generally, which we will do by the next mail. You also request us each to give an individual report. I fear, my dear brother, I shall not have much to report of an encouraging nature, though I do feel greatly encouraged myself. Although I am not as fully engaged in the work as is my sincere desire, yet I feel it is the will of God, and I am willing to suffer his will. I shall give my report in a few words.

I have been engaged the past quarter in teaching an Anglo-Chinese school, to supply the necessities of my family. The school opens at nine A. M. and closes at one P. M. There are seventeen or eighteen boys, three of whom are considerably advanced, and four others read in English quite well. The remainder, including one Japanese, are just commencing. For the three months they have been coming, they read tolerably well, and spell remarkably correct. Some of them are very promising boys. Some of these boys constitute a Bible class, reading one chapter in the Old Testament one day, and one chapter in the New Testament the next day. Each verse is explained when they do not understand, and I am truly happy to say that they all seem deeply interested in the study of the Scriptures. One boy I have observed reading in advance in his leisure moments. The introduction of the Bible into the school was at their own request, and each boy is required to commit a verse of Scripture each morning. What they are being taught now can never be forgotten.

Closing the school at one P. M., I have the afternoon to do my regular missionary work. As I am now situated I cannot get away from Shanghai. Sabbath is the only entire day I have.

Brother Allen and myself alternate in preaching in the city and out of the city. I have also a small place, just inside of the north gate of the city, where I have preaching on the Sabbath and on Wednesday. We have each had applications from several Chinese to be admitted into the church. They are on trial, and some give good evidence of faith and sincere belief. We hope in a few days to admit them.

I am also engaged in study and in translating. If the church can send out more help, I shall hope to be relieved by some brother taking the school while he is learning the language, and allow me to go to other cities. How much we need traveling preachers in China! We need that kind of work very much. The people in the interior are more susceptible of being taught Christianity, and we have not the disadvantages with which to contend there that we find every where at the open ports. I do think we ought to have one missionary from each Conference; and let us have a Conference here. Each Conference can and would support its missionary, and it is certain great good would be the result if each missionary would come expecting to meet and ready to endure all privations, and determined to trust alone in the Lord for help. The country work around this place is greatly neglected, and simply because the missionaries, or at least some of them, are so situated that they cannot engage in this work. We have young men in our native church who would be useful if we had the means to help them. I have written on several occasions about this part of our work, and I hope now the church at home will take an interest in raising up a native ministry in China.

This work is still as dear to me as ever, and now that the Lord has restored to me my health, I have an earnest desire to live and die in his service, pointing the heathen to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world. Will Christians pray for us? I know they will. The Lord has graciously preserved me and family, and why should it not be in answer to the prayers of God's people? Glory be unto Him who redeemed us! My hopes for heaven are brightening every day, and I am waiting for the coming of the Lord Jesus. Pray always for us, that we may be saved.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

CHOCTAW MISSION, MONTGOMERY CONF.
MARIANNA DISTRICT, Oct. 26, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: This mission was left by the Conference to be supplied. As you will see by the minutes, I was employed by Brother W. B. Dennis, the presiding elder of said district. This mission is situated in west Florida, embracing Holmes county and a part of the counties of Washington and Walton. There are fourteen appointments—two hundred miles travel to fill them. I have preached once a month at each appointment, and received one hundred and forty-nine members into the church, baptized fifty-one adults and twenty-four infants, expelled thirteen and dismissed five. This mission is in a prosperous condition, and we recommend the ministerial labors to be continued on it. The people received me kindly, and have treated me with Christian hospitality.

Your's in the bonds of Christian love, JAMES PAUL.

The Pacific Railroad in Winter.

Nature and the seasons seem to favor the Pacific Railroad. The working season has been so far prolonged that it is estimated that by the end of the current month there will not be over three hundred miles of the through line remaining incomplete; and of that distance a good part of the grading will be done. The great question of fuel seems also to be satisfactorily settled. Rich beds of coal have been discovered on the head waters of the Humboldt river, and on the slopes of the Wasatch mountains, where the eastern and western links of the road unite. Next summer will undoubtedly witness the binding of the Atlantic and Pacific waters by a continuous line of railroad three thousand three hundred miles in length.

By the advertisement of the financial agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in another column, it appears that great success has attended their negotiations of the first mortgage bonds, issued under the authority of Congress. The important aid granted by the nation, together with excellent credit, enables this company to push on the work with undiminished vigor. Fifteen thousand men and three thousand teams are engaged on the line. Three hundred miles of iron have been laid since the 20th of June last, or at an average rate of two and one-half miles per working day. From Salt Lake to the Pacific ocean the line rises once only (in crossing the Sierra Nevada Range) to the altitude of heavy snows. Over this stretch of about thirty miles, substantial sheds have been built, which will enable the line to be worked at all seasons, in spite of drifting snows. The business on the Pacific end of the line is already greater than the present facilities will accommodate.

SINNERS sometimes say they would be Christians if they thought they could "hold out;" but do they ever think of whether they will be able to long "hold out" in the course they are pursuing?

MORAL as well as natural waves are checked and bounded by divine power. "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee, and the remainder of wrath thou shalt restrain."

Prayer Throughout the World.

From the 3d to the 10th of January, 1869, a week of prayer is besought, under the authority of the Evangelical Alliance, over the whole world. The following is the Evangelical edict:

Beloved Brethren in Christ of Every Land:

In prospect of the coming New Year, and mindful of the great blessings graciously vouchsafed by God, in answer to the united supplications of his people, the Evangelical Alliance cordially renew their invitations to Christians throughout the would to observe a week of prayer in January next.

Very gratifying reports have been received of the observance of this annual week of prayer in different distant countries; still there is reason to know that in many towns and cities of our own and foreign lands Christians have not in this way been brought into sympathy with the universal church of Christ The Evangelical Alliance, therefore, desirous of manifesting the union of of all true Christians and of extending the benefits which in various ways have attended these annual assemblies for united prayer, affectionately call upon the children of God everywhere to take counsel and to make arrangements for observing it in their respective localities. The Alliance feel assured that thereby the hearts of Christians will be refreshed and the hands of those brethren strengthened who in other places, at home and abroad, plead before God for the gifts of his grace and the outstretching of his arm to bless his church and convert a perishing world.

Fellow Christians! Let us with one accord, if spared to see the commencement of a new year, encircle the world with our faithful, fervent and united prayers. Let us then gather around the throne of our heavenly Father, forgetful of our different language, nation and ecclesiastical system. Let us plead in the name of our one Lord, Redeemer and Intercessor for blessings which the circumstances of our times show to be most needful, urgent and important.

If two of you agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven.

O Thou that hearest prayer, unto Thee shall all flesh come.

The following topics, among others, are suggested as suitable for exhortation and intercession on the successive days of meeting:

Sunday, Jan. 3.—Sermons—Subject: The intercession of the 'High Priest over the House of God,' the motive and model of the united prayer. Heb. x, 19-22.

Monday, Jan. 4.—Confession of Sin and Thanksgiving for special and general mercies during the past year to nations, churches and families.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.—Nations: For their temporal and spiritual prosperity; edifying intercourse, and the maintenance of peace; for increased openings for the Gospel; for the removal of social evils; for the better observance of the Lord's day, and for Kings and all in authority.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.—Families: For children of Christian parents; for a blessing on home influences; for all seminaries of Christian learning—universities, colleges and schools; for Sunday schools and private instruction; for our youth abroad, and for a blessing on Christian literature.

Thursday, Jan. 7.—The Church: For more knowledge of God's word and increase of spiritual life; for sound and faithful preaching adapted to rich and poor; growing love to Christ; a more earnest love to Christians of varied name and all nations, and for the sending forth of more laborers into the harvest.

Friday, Jan. 8.—Missions: For the conversion of the heathen and Mohammedans; for the growth of missionary zeal; for the removal of hinderances to preaching; for recent converts, and for all who are suffering persecution for the truth.

Saturday, Jan. 9.—General: For the conversion of Israel; for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures; for Christian and philanthropic societies, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Christians and Christian churches throughout the world.

Sunday, Jan. 10.—Sermons—Subject: The duty of the Christian Church in relation to the religious wants of the world.

Enjoy the blessings of this day if God sends them; and the evils bear patiently and sweetly. For this day only is ours; we are dead yesterday, and we are not born to-morrow.

There are three things we should continually keep in view, namely—what we once were, what we now are, and what we shall be hereafter.

Rightly to estimate the value of any thing, is to view it in connection with God, his glory and eternity.

There are eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-three school houses in Ohio.

The Great Eastern is being overhauled to lay the new trans Atlantic cable.

The first house in San Francisco was built just twenty-three years ago.

If you would not fall into sin, do not sit by the door of temptation.

The pleasure of sin is like a draft of sweet poison.

MARRIED.

On the 11th of November 1868, by the Rev. T. K. Armstrong, Mr. John W. Caatch to Miss Emma Huff, all of Wilcox county, Alabama.

November 8, 1868, at the residence of the bride's brother, Rev. J. A Spence, by the Rev. D. M. Hudson, Rev. E. A West, of the Montgomery Conference, to Miss Jane W. Spence, of Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, Alabama.

OBITUARIES.

Died, in Warren county, Mississippi, on the 24th day of October, 1868, Wesley Woodroof Neely.

Brother Neely was born in Western Virginia, in 1782, came to Mississippi in 1796, was married in Jefferson county, Mississippi, in 1819, to Esther Hackler, joined the Methodist Church in 1833, and was converted in 1837.

In the death of Brother Neely the church and community, as well as his family, have sustained a great loss. His house was for many years the house of the Methodist preachers on this circuit, and many of them will deeply mourn when they hear that he is no more on this earth But the laborer is worthy of his hire. Brother Neely was afflicted a year or more before his death; but he bore all with Christian fortitude. I visited him last winter for the first time since the war. He was confined to his room, and suffered much pain. He spoke of his losses during the war, and especially the burning of his house, and the necessity he was under of living in the parsonage. "But," said he, "the Yankees have destroyed all I had except my religion." While we were at prayer with him, on this occasion, his soul was made happy in a Saviour's love. I again visited him a few days before his death. I said to him, "Brother Neely, you have been successful in the Christian warfare in life. How do you feel that you can stand the last battle?" He raised his hands and eyes toward heaven, and burst into tears, exclaiming: "Thank God, I feel that I can stand it!" While at prayer, on this occasion, he shouted the praise of God. From that time to the hour of his death he was in a state of ecstacy all the time, and when he was so far gone that he could only speak in a whisper, and low at that, he could be heard saying: "Glory to God!"

Brother Neely was a good husband, father, neighbor and master, and above all, a good Christian. I do not know how we can do without him; but we submit to the providence of an all-wise Creator.

F. M. Featherstein.

Yazoo *Banner* please copy.

Mrs. Harriet Brown was born in Ontario county, New York, July 23, 1814. She was of Presbyterian parentage, and from a child knew the Holy Scriptures In her seventeenth or eighteenth year she professed faith in Christ and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. She came South in 1834. I formed her acquaintance in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1846, since which time I have known her most intimately. She departed from her home in Jefferson city, Jefferson parish, Louisiana, for her home in heaven, November 10, 1868.

Sister Brown was a Methodist from conviction and choice—loving our doctrines, discipline and order. While she was not "slothful in business," and neglected no domestic duty, she was "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." She beautifully illustrated how much one may do who has a mind to work." She visited the poor, the sick and the strangers. She attended all the services of God's house, public and social, as established by our church. She taught in the Sabbath schools, sometimes acted as a class leader, and was gifted in devotional utterance. In love-feast she testified for God, and around the altar pointed penitents to Christ, and exhorted them to believe on his name.

She was a most active member of the Board of Managers for the Protestant Orphans' Home, on Seventh street, in this city, and long will her memory be cherished by the orphans as a "mother in Israel." By her zeal and the respect which her exalted character inspired she raised thousands for the widow, the orphan, and all that were in need,

She has been an invalid for two years or more, and for some fourteen months constantly confined to her bed. Her sufferings have been great and peculiarly distressing, but her bearing throughout the long and exhausting conflict has been a triumph of patience, cheerfulness and love. In every conflict her faith overcame and triumphed in the Lord. So far from murmuring, she was thankful, and said it was good to be afflicted. She was "careful for nothing," and "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, kept her heart and mind, through Christ Jesus." Her vision of immortality was not only unclouded, but bright with "rays divine." Her last words were: "Meet me in heaven." She sleeps well, and her memory is blest.

Joseph B. Walker.

Brother William Lang was born in Pitt county, North Carolina, December 23, 1792, and died September 2, 1868. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Lang. He married Mary Pamelia, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hughes, December 20, 1867.

Brother Lang was one of the early settlers of this county, and by industry, economy and good management, accumulated a large estate. A man of sterling integrity, his word was as good as his bond. He first joined the Cumberland Protestant Church, but for many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Pickensville. His last days were days of affliction, sorrow and anxiety. The property which had been acquired by honest labor was, to a large extent, wrested from him, and confusion, change and heavy personal affliction burdened his spirit. It was my privilege to be with him in his last sickness, and he ever appeared to enjoy the reading of the Scriptures and prayer. I trust that he has passed safely through all his afflictions and infirmities to the saint's rest.

J. A. P.

Pickensville, Alabama.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the Mobile Conference:

On your arrival you will please report at the depot, where you will be met by the Committee of Arrangements.

W. E. Mabry.

NOTICE—MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

October 14, 1868.

The members of the Montgomery Conference, bearing in mind the cordial invitation extended to them and their families by the church at Greenville, will confer a favor by informing me immediately for whom, other than themselves, they desire homes provided during the session.

Members, on their arrival, will report at the Methodist church. Local preachers who will be in attendance for ordination will please give me timely notice.

Chas. A. King, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Meridian, Miss., Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile Annual Conference:

Dear Brethren—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the second of December; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

William E. Mabry.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HANS ANDERSEN

—AND—

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Hans Christian Andersen, the greatest living story teller, will send new articles direct to the *Riverside*. The new volume begins January, 1869, and will be brighter and fresher than ever.

SPLENDID PREMIUM.

We will give to every subscriber, for 1869, who sends $2 50 (the regular price) directly to us, a copy of the elegant Chromo,

THE QUACK DOCTOR,

BY HENRY L. STEPHENS,

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Rural, Literary and Family Weekly.

The Rural New Yorker has long been the leading and largest circulating journal of its class on the continent. It has constantly increased in popularity, influence and reputation, fairly acquiring, by superior ability and enterprise, the first rank in its important sphere of journalism. But in order to immensely augment its usefulness and power for good, its founder and conductor has determined to so enlarge and improve the Rural that it shall be the

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The Rural for 1869 will be about *double its former size*, contain more reading in its Leading Departments, several New Features, and employ, as Editorial and Special Contributors, many of the ablest Practical, Scientific and Literary Writers. It will be published on a mammoth sheet, comprising

SIXTEEN LARGE DOUBLE QUARTO PAGES OF FIVE COLUMNS EACH,

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Horticulture,	Education,
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Cotton Culture,	Domestic Economy,
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Dairy Farming,	Travels, Topography,
Poultry, Bees,	General Intelligence,
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Entomology,	The Markets, etc., etc.

With Illustrations, Tales, Essays, Sketches, Poetry, Music, Rebuses, Enigmas, etc.

THE ENLARGED AND IMPROVED VOLUME Will excel in all the essentials of a Progressive, Thorough, Entertaining and Useful Rural, Literary, Family and Business Newspaper, manifesting, more than ever before, the onward and upward spirit of its motto, "*Excelsior*," and objects, "*Progress and Improvement*," and making it the

BEST WEEKLY IN AMERICA!

With offices in New York city and Rochester—the great business and commercial metropolis, and the heart of a famed rural district—the Rural possesses unequaled facilities for accomplishing its object.

Reports of the principal metropolitan and provincial Cattle, Grain, Provision, Wool, and other markets, will be a prominent and reliable feature.

The Rural is not a monthly of only twelve issues a year, but a large and beautiful *weekly* of fifty-two numbers. In nearly doubling its size its price is not increased!

Whether located in country, village or city, you, your family and neighbors want the Rural, for it is unequaled in value, purity and variety of contents, and adapted to the wants of all.

Terms of Volume XX, for 1869.

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41 Park Row, New York, or
Rochester, New York.

WHAT LEADING JOURNALS SAY.

The Rural New Yorker will henceforth be published simultaneously here and at Rochester. Its editor, Mr. D. D. T. Moore, late Mayor of Rochester, has been nearly twenty years at its head, and has surrounded himself by a very able corps of assistants and contributors. He has done a noble work for Agriculture in the West, and is now rapidly enlarging the field of his usefulness.—*New York Daily Tribune.*

Moore's Rural is full of variety, original and selected. We confess to a surprise at the variety and richness of its contents, bountifully illustrated as it is. No paper on our list comes so near our ideas of perfection for a secular family paper. It maintains a high moral standard.—*New York Observer.*

Without exception, the best Agricultural and Family newspaper. Mr. Moore lately received a $1 000 draft for one club of new subscribers. *Minnesota Statesman.*

A model paper for the farmer's family. If we were to start a periodic I again it would be in imitation of the Rural New Yorker.—*American Agriculturist.*

An excellent and deservedly popular weekly. It is rich in contents, bountifully illustrated, and complete in all respects.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Moore's Rural opens rich, like a honey-comb, having sweets in every cell.—*New England Farmer.* no21 1tr

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From the U. S. Treasury Secretary's Office Please send a supply of Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.—*O. T. Edgar.*

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THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT.

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These Bonds are the only authorized and accredited obligations of one of the most responsible Corporations of the American continent, and are secured by an absolute first lien upon the valuable grants, franchises, railroad equipment, business, etc., of the *best portion* of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

extending eastwardly from the navigable waters of the Pacific coast to the lines now rapidly building from the Eastern States.

They bear Six per cent. interest per annum, in gold, and both Principal and Interest are expressly made "payable in United States Gold Coin."

The semi-annual Coupons are payable July 1 and January 1, in New York city.

The purchaser is charged the accrued interest from the date of the last paid Coupon, at the Currency rate only.

This issue of Bonds constitutes one of the largest and most popular Corporate Loans of the country, and therefore will be constantly dealt in.

The greater portion of the Loan is now in the hands of steady investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, the Bonds will be eagerly sought for at the highest rates.

They are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the United States Subsidy Bonds granted by the government to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED MILES

Of the Road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

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Will be completed by the middle of next year, when the Overland travel will be very large.

The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so heavy and so advantageous that the gross earnings average

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The net profit upon the Company's business on the completed portion is about double the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon, and will yield

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After expenses and interest are paid, even if the through connection were not made.

The best lands, the richest mines, together with the largest settlement and nearest markets, lie along this portion of the Pacific Railroad, and the future development of business thereon will be proportionally great.

From these considerations it is submitted that the

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Secured by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property, are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered. No better Bonds can be made.

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We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

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Farmers, Families, and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr Tobias' Venetian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea-sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in limbs, chest, back, etc. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

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And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over Forty Years, and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.

Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

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EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

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A SOUTHERN LADY, EXPERIenced in Teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation in a family. Address C. D. T., Box 141, New Orleans Post Office.

She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker. sep5

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MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY.

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Ten Thousand Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

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We give it our unqualified commendation, and hope to see a copy of it in every family.—*Presbyterian Standard.*

The richest book of information in the world. *New York Christian Advocate.*

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The work is really a gem of a Dictionary—just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

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THE CHILDREN.

BY NORA.

Tell the children pretty stories,
Fill their little hearts with glee;
Time enough for sober musings
When they're old, like you and me.

Tell them "Mother Hubbard's trials,"
Tell them "Cinderella's" too,
Till they clap their hands with pleasure,
Asking if the tales are true.

Let them read the pictured stories
"Mother Goose" has kindly told;
Let them have some happy moments
To remember when they're old.

Let them think the golden sunset
Is a glimpse of heavenly gate,
Where the angels, pure and lovely,
For the good of earth await.

They will find enough that's real
In this weary life of ours;
Let us, while their grasp is tender,
Hide the thorns, give them the flowers.

Tell the children fairy stories,
Fill their little hearts with glee;
Time enough for sober musings
When they're old, like you and me.

The Household.

LITTLE CHARLIE.

Mr. Editor: By inserting the following in the Children's Corner of the Advocate some of your young readers may be not only interested, but instructed also. Charlie Thompson, son of Dr. O. and Mrs. L. Thompson, died of congestion of the brain, at Osyka, on August 16, 1868.

LITTLE CHARLIE.

It is thought by some that children have no thoughts of God and heaven, which are worthy of record or attention, until they arrive at the age of ten or twelve. But we know a little boy, only four years old, who in his prattle about these things showed a maturity of conviction and an advance of knowledge in the philosophy of religion which seemed far beyond his years.

Charlie was the inseparable companion of his pious mother, and as she would be engaged in her daily avocation he would talk to her, and ask her questions which sometimes surprised her, and which she hardly knew how to answer.

Charlie's parents live in a little town, and in their front yard they have some flowers. In the back yard there is a fine well and some fruit trees. These things engaged his attention, and having been told by his mother that heaven was a good place, his mind seemed to dwell on the similarity or contrast. One day, as his mother was washing at the well, Charlie, seeing a quantity of peaches which the wet weather had caused to rot and fall off, said to her: "Mamma, is there any fruit in heaven?" "Yes, my son." "Well, do the peaches rot there?" "No, my son." "Are there any flowers there?" "Yes," said his mother, "flowers that never fade."

"Is there any water there?"—"Yes, living water, clear as chrystal, flowing from the throne of God."

"Well, mamma, are the folks happy in heaven?" "Yes, my son." "Well, why can't we all go to heaven? I don't see anybody that is satisfied here, and the peaches all rot, and the flowers all dry up, and the water don't stay cool, and it rains, and the sun shines hot, and folks get sick and die. But if I could get to heaven by dying I would be willing to die now—to-night. I would not mind getting sick and dying to get to such a good country as that." "But, Charlie, what would you do for mamma?" "Auntie's there, and a heap of kinsfolk, and I'll stay with them till you come, and that won't be long, mamma; and so I'll look for you, and be there to receive you."

So Charlie's childish prattle gave his mother's heart great pain. She said: "Hush, Charlie." But Charlie would not hush. "How long is it till August, mamma?" "Only about a week. Why, Charlie?"—"O because Buddy and sister are always sick in August, but they ain't going to be sick this August; but I am, and I'm going to die too, and go to heaven."

How prophetic! In about a week August came, and all its sickness, and on the 16th little Charlie went to heaven. If any one fails to see the deep significance of the Saviour's words, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God," let him look on this picture.

"Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength."

The Little Lamps.—I know two or three boys and girls who have, I hope, repented of their sins, and given their hearts to God; and I want them to remember now that they are like little lamps, that hold the precious light of God's grace.

In ancient times, lamps, with oil in them, were lighted and placed on candlesticks. Some of these lamps were very costly and beautiful, and rested upon tall, golden candlesticks, ornamented with precious stones; others were small and plain, and placed on coarse, cheap candlesticks; but all were for the same purpose—to give light to those around them.

Now, every child who has grace in his heart is a lamp. He may be a very plain and humble one, and his situation in life may be plain and humble too; but he is to give light to those around him—not by talking and preaching, not by reproving others, but simply by acting right. He is to show by his own conduct that he has light in him; he must be humble, for he is simply the plain little lamp; but he has the grace of God in his heart, and he is to let his light shine that "others, seeing his good works, may glorify not him, but God."

SCIENTIFIC.

NEWS FROM SIRIUS.—No. II.

BY R. A. PROCTOR, B. A., F. R. A. S.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

But there is a peculiarity in the light received from the sun and stars which remains to be mentioned, and which has led to a very satisfactory and trustworthy solution of the difficult problem we have been dealing with.

It has been observed that the solar spectrum is crossed by a multitude of dark lines parallel to each other and at right angles to the length of the spectrum. These lines are arranged in so complex a manner that each of the stronger lines, and every group of faint lines, is distinctly recognizable. Thus physicists speak of the strong line F in the green part of the spectrum, of the double line D in the orange part of the spectrum, of the group of seven lines in such and such a part of the spectrum, and so on. These lines never vary in arrangement or position. Corresponding lines are seen in the spectra of the stars; the spectra vary among themselves, but each spectrum remains constant as respects the arrangement of its distinctive lines. But note also, that, although different stars have different spectra, yet these variations arise merely from the fact that certain lines are present in one spectrum and wanting in another, or *vice versa*. The lines which *do* appear are the same lines which have been measured in the solar spectrum.—Thus a physicist will say: In the spectrum of such and such a star the lines B, D and F are well seen; the existence of C and E is suspected, but these lines are very faint; G and H are not seen. He *knows* that these lines are the same as those in the solar spectrum, either because he has carefully estimated their position, or because he has brought the star's spectrum into direct comparison with the spectra of certain terrestrial elements in which these lines appear.

Now here we have at once a most delicate means of detecting stellar movements of approach or recess. If in the spectrum of a star we can see a recognizable group of lines, of a line recognizable by its strength, and if in any way we can prove that this line does not hold the exact position which it has in the solar spectrum, then the change of position must be looked upon as due to the star's motion toward or from the earth. The shifting of the spectrum bodily, which, as we have seen, produces no change whatever in the star's *color*, brings all the *lines* into new positions, and any one line, marked enough for ready examination, suffices as well as a hundred to determine the existence of such a change.

We need hardly say, however, that the inquiry, even under these favorable circumstances, is one of extreme delicacy. In the ordinary prismatic spectrum the change of position would be wholly inappreciable, and the eminent physicist who has just succeeded in solving the problem in the case of the star Sirius, had to make use of a spectroscope having a dispersive power seven times as great as that of a single equiangular prism of crown glass, in order sufficiently to magnify the variation in question. This gentleman, Mr. Huggins, came to the examination of the problem we are considering, with a large amount of experience in spectroscopic researches; yet it was a problem of such extreme difficulty that much time was expended, and many experiments were made, before he could conduct his inquiry to a successful issue.

Mr. Huggins first satisfied himself that a certain conspicuous line in the spectrum of Sirius corresponds to the line F in the solar spectrum. This line also appears as a bright line in the spectrum of the light of hydrogen. The spectra of Sirius and of incandescent hydrogen were then brought side by side for direct comparison. With the powerful dispersing spectroscope made use of by Mr. Huggins, the line F in the spectrum of Sirius was found to be separated by about one two hundred and fiftieth part of an inch from the corresponding line in the spectrum of hydrogen. The displacement was toward the red end of the spectrum, so that it indicated a motion of *recession* between the earth and the star.

Now the displacement having been measured very accurately, we are enabled to calculate the rate at which Sirius is receding from the earth. The observed alteration is found to indicate a recession at the rate of 41·4 miles per second. But we must consider the earth's motion also, because she moves so rapidly around the sun as largely to affect the apparent motions of recess or approach which the stars may have with respect to her. She travels around her orbit at a mean rate of about eighteen miles per second. At the time of Mr. Huggins' observation the direction of the earth's motion was such that she was receding from Sirius at the rate of about twelve miles per second.—Deducting this velocity from the total rate of recession, it results that Sirius is receding from the earth at the rate of about twenty nine and a half miles per second, or about nine hundred and thirty millions of miles annually.

Two circumstances have to be considered, however, before we can look upon the actual motion of Sirius as determined.

It has been calculated that the sun, with his system of attendant orbs, is speeding through space at the rate of one hundred and fifty millions of miles per year. And it happens that the point in space toward which the sun is moving—which lies in the constellation Hercules—is almost exactly opposite the constellation Canis Major in which the star Sirius is situated. Therefore we must diminish the above-mentioned motion of recession by nearly the whole amount of the sun's proper motion, leaving to Sirius *a proper motion of recession of about seven hundred and eighty millions of miles per annum.*

Lastly, we must consider the transverse proper motion of Sirius. It follows from Henderson's estimate of the distance of Sirius (lately confirmed by the researches of Mr Cleveland Abbe) that the star has a transverse motion of about four hundred and fifty millions of miles per annum. Combining this motion with the star's motion of recession, we deduce an actual velocity through the space of upward of one thousand millions of miles in a year, or about thirty-three miles per second.

But it is rather from what is promised than from the information which has actually been obtained, that the process of inquiry so successfully pursued by Mr. Huggins derives its chief interest. Doubtless the discovery that the brightest star in the heavens is speeding onward with so enormous a velocity through space is in itself well deserving of our attention. But if it shall become possible—and we see nothing in the nature of things which should prevent it—to determine in the same manner the motions of recession or approach of all the stars visible to the naked eye, then we shall have a fund of knowledge from which many most important facts respecting the economy of the stellar system cannot fail to be deduced.

For, let us consider the nature of the knowledge which astronomers had already gleaned respecting stellar motions, and the use to which they had applied that knowledge.

They had obtained exact estimates of the apparent motions of the stars—or what is termed their proper motion—upon the celestial sphere. But, at first sight, these estimates appear almost valueless, so far as our views respecting the true motions of the stellar universe are concerned. For, first, as we have already mentioned, the motion thus indicated in any case might in reality be but a small portion of a star's true motion. And further, unless a star's *distance* be known, the determination of the proper motion affords no indication whatever, even respecting the star's true transverse motion. Now there are not twenty stars in the whole heavens whose distances from us have been estimated *in any way*, and there are not ten whose distances can be said to have been satisfactorily determined. Nor is there much probability that the list will ever be greatly extended. For the distances of the fixed stars are so enormous that the powers of our best instruments and the skill of our best observers are taxed to the utmost to obtain—even in a few favorable instances—any information whatever respecting the minute and almost evanescent shifting of position on which the determination of a star's distance depends.

And yet, from the consideration of the imperfect information afforded by the star's apparent proper motions, astronomers have been able to deduce one of the most interesting astronomical discoveries yet effected. They have learned that the sun, with his attendant system, is speeding onward through space, in a certain direction which they have been able to assign, and at a rate of no less than one hundred and fifty millions of miles per annum. A law also affecting the general system of stellar motions has been *guessed at*, and has been considered by many eminent astronomers to be supported by sufficiently satisfactory evidence. It has been supposed that the proper motions of the stars indicate a vast series of orbital motions around a point in space which does not lie very far from the star Alcyone—the principal star of the Pleiades. I am not putting forward this supposed law as standing by any means on a similar basis with the fact of the sun's onward motion through space. Indeed, I think that the researches on which the law has been founded are far from being sufficient to establish such a hypothesis. But what I wish to dwell upon is the circumstance that the observed proper motions of the stars, imperfect as is the evidence they afford, have yet led to the discovery of one important fact, and have led to the attentive consideration of a yet more important law of stellar motion.

But now, if the method which Mr. Huggins has begun to apply should be extended to all, or even to a large proportion of the fixed stars, what important conclusions may we not hope to see deduced from such observations. For, in the first place, the motions of the stars directly toward or from us are quite as significant as their transverse motions; secondly, we shall know more about the former motions than we have ever been able to learn about the latter; and lastly, neither kind of knowledge considered separately could possibly lead to such satisfactory results as we may hope to gather from the knowledge of the *actual* motions of the stars through space. There now really seems a promise that some day something may come to be learned respecting the movements of the sidereal mechanism. The constellations which now seem to be scattered without discernible law over the vault of heaven may be forced, perhaps, to reveal to us their secrets, the law of organization which binds them into a system, the paths along which their component stars have been traveling before they reached their present position, and those along which they are to travel for many future ages. Meantime long processes of patient labor and systematic observation lie before the astronomer. Not in our day, nor perchance for many generations, will the Copernicus of the stellar system appear; and for him astronomers will have to lay up during those long years a rich store of materials. "How much," says Sir John Herschel, "is escaping us! And how unworthy is it in them who call themselves philosophers to let the grand phenomena of nature—those slow but majestic manifestations of the power and glory of God—glide by unnoticed, and drop out of memory beyond reach of recovery, because we will not take the pains to note them in their unobtrusive and fortive passage, because we see them in their every-day dress, and mark no sudden change, and conclude that all is dead because we will not look for signs of life, and that all is uninteresting because we are not impressed and dazzled. To say indeed," he adds, "that every individual star in the Milky Way is to have its place determined and its motion watched would be extravagant; but at least let samples be taken—at least let monographs of parts be made, with powerful telescopes and refined instruments—that we may know what is going on in that abyss of stars, where at present imagination wanders without a guide."—*Frazer's Magazine.*

Private Prayer.—In the morning the mind is calm; the temptations of the day have not beset you; the duties of the day have not filled your mind and begun to vex you. Before you go to the duties of the day, to its cares and anxieties and temptations, begin the day with prayer. Temptations you certainly will meet; trials of virtue and patience will overtake you; and many times before night you will need the aid of your Father to shield you. Go to him, and ask his counsel to guide you, his power to uphold you, his presence to cheer you, his spirit to sanctify you. Then will you have done what is equivalent to half the duties of the day, when you have thus engaged his care and assistance. And when the evening comes, when you have done with the duties of the day, the body is wearied, and the mind is jaded, when the world is shut out by the shades of night, when you come to look back and review the day, when you see how many deficiencies have marked it, how many imperfections still cluster around you, how many sins stare you in the face, how little you have done for yourself, or for others, or for God, the day past, *then* is the hour of prayer. It will be sweet to feel that you have one to whom you can go, and who will hear you; one who will forgive you, if you are penitent, and ask in the name of Jesus Christ; one who will accept your evening sacrifice, and give you strength for the morrow, and gird you with his righteousness. This hour, if rightly improved, will be like the cheering countenance of a most beloved friend. Take care that nothing comes between you and these hours devoted to God.—*Dr. Todd.*

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je27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

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apr25 Agent, 112 Camp street

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK, *La'e Chief Justice La.*

RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK, Attorneys at Law,

CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
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Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages

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A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

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The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.

For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

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Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.

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The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as a means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the appreciation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
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may6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

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PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

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PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia*. We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
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J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAML. SUMNER, of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENEBAUM, of house of Fellowes & Co.
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. nov7 1y

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PAPER WAREHOUSE,

137..... ....Poydras street.....137

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nov7 3m

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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

Refers to Governor B. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. G. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

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COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.

No. 62 Camp Street,

Next door to the Picayune Office,
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AT THE OLD STAND,

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UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDRENS SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

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TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

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Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.

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The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session, and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.

Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Bennett.

For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)

Warerooms, Nos. 641 and 646 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affords the sounding board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a more liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE

AT AUBURN, ALA.

The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.

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Tuition—Full Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

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C BAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

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Southern Methodist Publishing House

114 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

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NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L. Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin $1 00

"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker..... $5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt..... 6 50

ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans.. 2 00

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Catalogues sent to all who request it.

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feb 2

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FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
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MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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MAY						1	2
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	28	29	30				
JULY					1	2	3
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	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market continues to exhibit a fair degree of animation. A considerable number of merchants have arrived from the interior, and are engaged in completing their winter supplies.—There is also a good local demand, and most branches of wholesale business have shown increased activity. Operations in our leading staple have been checked by the pretensions of factors being a fraction above the limits of most of the pending orders, especially those for Great Britain: but a fair amount has nevertheless changed hands, at prices which have shown unusual irregularity. The receipts of sugar and molasses having at last proved in excess of the demand, prices of both declined on Monday, but on Tuesday, when ample scope was furnished to buyers, the competition caused a favorable reaction. Nothing of any moment has been done in tobacco, and the movement in Western produce has been restricted by light supplies of nearly every article except flour.

The weather was clear and pleasant on Saturday, but cloudy and rainy on Monday. On Tuesday it was again clear and cool. We have nothing of importance to note in our accounts from the country.—The prospect continues cheering for both cane and cotton.

The river remains about the same, being thirteen feet six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 13th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ....bales..	10206
Lake	23
Montgomery	1111
Mobile	339
Texas	338
Total	12017

On Saturday the movement was checked during the early part of the day by a considerable difference between the views of factors and buyers, the former adhering to their previous pretensions, while the latter, on the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, claimed a reduction of at least ¼c. Later in the day, however, factors found it necessary to meet the demand more freely, when the market became active, and the day's business comprised 5,250 bales, at irregular prices, closing at a decline of ¼c. On Monday, under a rise in gold and foreign exchange, factors recovered their confidence and asked higher prices, and although buyers were willing to admit a slight improvement, they could not go on at the asking rates. Operations were consequently on a limited scale until about meridian, when a further advance in gold at New York enabled buyers to come forward with more spirit, and 6,700 bales changed hands, partly at about previous quotations, but mostly at figures showing a recovery of Saturday's falling off. On Tuesday the market opened with quite an active demand, and notwithstanding factors were more stringent in their pretensions, a fair business was done during the morning, partly at Monday's figures and partly at an advance of ⅛c; but after the unfavorable turn in gold at New York buyers held back, and it was difficult to realize previous rates.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 16,800 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 215,052 bales, against 70,025 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 180,216 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 30,563 bales to Great Britain, of 51,110 to France, and of 2,054 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	20½ to 21
Good ordinary	21½ to 22
Low middling	22½ to 22¾
Middling	22¾ to 23
Strict middling	— to 23¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1959
Arrived past three days	12017
Arrived previously	212032—224049
	226008
Exported past three days	17999
Exported previously	130400—148399
Stock on hand and on shipboard	77609

SUGAR.—The receipts have been in excess of the demand, and prices are about 2c. per pound lower than at the date of our last review. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 900 hogsheads, at 7 to 7½c. per pound for inferior; 9½ to 10c. for common and good common; 10c. for low fair; 10½c. for fair; 11 to 11¼c. for good fair; 12 to 12½c. for fully fair; 13½c. for prime, and 14c. for choice.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 17, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	22 to 30
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	15 to 20
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	8 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 11

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
—Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	12 00	16 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	19½	..
East India	..	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₱ lb	8	9
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20	1 25
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	..	7 00
Crackers	8 00	..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	20
Adamantine	18	24
Star	17½	23½
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	..	..
Northern	13 00	..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	..	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	16½	16½
Havana	..	..
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel	..	..
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing	..	..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	..	21
Russia	30	..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
—St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	30	32
Feathers, ₱ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 75	..
Herrings	75	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	21 00	21 50
——— No. 2	17 50	18 00
——— No. 3	..	14 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	6 75	..
Extra	6 75	13 00
Fine	..	6 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	16	..
Figs, Drum	25	..
Dried Apples	12	12½
Currants, Zante	16	..
Almonds, soft shell	34	35
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——Layer	4 00	4 15
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	5 00	..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	..	16 00
——Sicily ₱ box	..	..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	..
..... 10 x 12	3 90	4 00
..... 12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 65	2 70
.... Canada	2 75	2 80
Oats	62	63
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	1 05	1 10
Beans, ₱ bbl	12 00	15 00
Hops, ₱ lb	15	30
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	19½	20
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	25 00	28 00
Northern	..	..
Louisiana	..	..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins	..	..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₱ piece	..	..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	..
Country, Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop ₱ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6¾
Castings, American	6	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	57	75
Muscovado	..	..
Refinery, Reboiled	45	75
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5¾
Wrought, German	15	20
..... English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	5 00
Pitch	4 00	..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 50
.....No. 2	2 50	2 75
.....No. 3	..	..
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	41	..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 45	1 60
Coal Oil	37	39
.....In cases	48	50
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
.....Refined	1 60	..
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	..	..
Cotton Seed	..	40 00
.....Meal	..	..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
.... " Western	..	..
.... " North half bbl	15 00	15 50
....Dried, ₱ lb	..	..
....Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	29 25	29 50
.... Prime Mess	..	..
.... Hog, round, ₱ lb	..	13
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	16	17
....Do., canvassed	17½	19
....Sides	17½	19
....Shoulders	14	..
Green Shoulders	..	13
Lard, Prime, in tierces	16	..
..... in kegs	18½	20
....Fair, in tierces	..	17
Butter, Northern	40	50
.....Western	25	35
Cheese, American	10	20
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	2 75
Onions	4 00	6 00
Green Apples	3 00	5 00
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	2	.. 8½
India	..	..
Carolina	9½	10
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 35	2 40
.....from store	2 40	2 45
.....coarse, cargo	..	2 00
.....from warehouse	2 15	2 20
.....from store	2 10	2 15
Turks Island, ₱ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	6	14
Havana, White	..	..
.....Yellow	..	..
.....Brown	..	..
Tobacco, In hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	..	..
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	35	38
Burry	12	20
Louisiana, Native	27	27½
Texas, 1@1 Merino	25	30

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LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

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Office—120 CARONDELET ST. (Davidson's Row.)

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of	$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of	15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of	20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of	25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6 All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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aug29 3m

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mar14 1y

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The full official vote of fifteen out of the twenty-five States voting in 1864 shows that Grant runs behind Lincoln's majority, and on a fair vote would have been heavily defeated.

Kelly has withdrawn, and A. Oakey Hall will probably be mayor of this city.

Wall-street is dull and politics quiet.

Butler won't die. He only lost his voice through hoarseness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury have agreed upon the appointment of C. E. Creecy, Esq., as supervisor for the district of Louisiana.

Secretary Seward presented at the cabinet meeting to-day dispatches received by mail yesterday from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, minister to England. The details of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims were included in this communication.

The details of the correspondence have not publicly transpired, but it is known that the results of the negotiation do not quite come up to the expectation of the administration, the basis of the proposed agreement being somewhat different from what the President and Secretary Seward had been led to suppose they were.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Admiral Farragut will arrive to-night, and be the guest of Secretary Welles.

General Howard has issued orders preparatory to the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau January 1, except the educational department and collection of money due soldiers.

The following organization will continue in each State: Alabama—one assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for the educational department and payment of bounties; two assistant superintendents of schools, and two clerks.

Louisiana—one assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools, one disbursing officer for the educational department and payment of bounties; two assistant superintendents of schools and three clerks. Texas—one assistant commissioner, etc., one disbursing officer, etc.; three superintendents of schools and two clerks.

The President has recognized consuls for Hayti at Boston and New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Butler's reported sickness is a hoax.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—H. Rives Pollard, editor of Pollard's *Southern Opinion*, was shot and killed this morning, at ten o'clock, while passing near his office, by James Grant. The cause of the shooting was a publication in the *Opinion* reflecting on the character of a member of Grant's family.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Colonel Keeler, of General Rousseau's staff, arrived here yesterday with a copy of the report of General Rousseau for the department of Louisiana.

Colonel Keeler delivered the report to General Grant this morning, and is now awaiting the arrival of a second copy to deliver to the President, when it is expected that the report will be published.

The commission of C. E. Creecy, yesterday appointed supervisor for Louisiana, was issued to-day, and Mr. Creecy expects to leave for New Orleans the latter part of this week. *New Orleans Times.*

THE USE OF TEXTS.—There is often great force, and sometimes a covert meaning, conveyed in the choice of a text. An anecdote illustrative of this is recorded of Dr. Paley, the well-known author of "Natural Theology," "Evidences of Christianity," and other popular works. When Pitt, as first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, at the age of twenty-three, revisited Cambridge, where he had graduated, Paley marked with a sarcastic eye how assiduously some of the leading members of the university courted the youthful prime minister, and made up to him in view of the good things which he would now have at his disposal. It was Paley's turn to preach before the university at St. Mary's on the Sunday during Pitt's visit; accordingly, he took for his text, "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes," adding, as he looked round on the crowded church, "But what are they among so many?" A most unfortunate result followed the selection of a text in the chapel royal at Dublin. Dr. Sheridan, the father of the better-known Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was asked by a country clergyman to take the duty for him on the next Sunday. Sheridan was in high favor at Dublin Castle, but he unconsciously forfeited all by his text on that occasion. He took an old sermon, of which the text was, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Unfortunately it happened (which Sheridan had forgotten) to be the anniversary of the accession of the house of Hanover. The supposed insult to the Irish court was never forgiven, and, it is said, lost the doctor his bishopric. The Irish government could not have bestowed one of its mitres on a head capable of such an application of the text.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

The London *Spectator*, in some speculations on the changes that may possibly occur in the next half century, in consequence of new discoveries, regards emigration as one of the things which is quite as likely to be affected as any other. Should a new impetus be given to this, the consequences to Europe would be very serious. The writer says:

"Suppose, if true, as so many men of mark in science believe, that the next great step may be in sea-going steamers, that international communication may be accelerated, as internal communication has been, that we may yet see New York brought within two days' journey of Liverpool, the probability is that in ten years every social condition now existing in Europe would have ceased to exist; that the millions who toil for others and on whose toil modern society is built would choose to toil for themselves, would precipitate themselves in a rush, to which all the movements of mankind have been trifles, upon the New World. Suppose the population of Britain and Germany reduced to ten millions each—a change less in magnitude than that which has occurred in many countries—and those ten millions only retained by advantages as great as the New World can offer, what would all the changes of the past half century be to that? This may happen, even without any application of Stephenson's great idea, the one idea he never worked out, that if engineers, instead of trying to increase the power applicable to driving ships, were to reduce the friction which retards ships, the world would speedily be one great parish. The writer, who has seen many countries, and lived among many races, seriously believes that of all the dangers to which Europe and European society is exposed, none is so formidable as the passion for emigration, seriously doubts whether, if education spreads in Europe, it will be possible to retain its population cooped up in their narrow and half-exhausted corner of the world. We think, we English, that we know what emigration is, but we know nothing about it, have no idea of the changes it would involve if aided by the whole force of the masses then in possession of the supreme political power. Suppose those five-sixths of Englishmen who now work for others choose to go elsewhere and work for themselves. The change between Waterloo and Sadowa would be very slight compared with the change between 1868 and 1818, and there is not a sensible man in England who will declare that alteration beyond the reach of thought. Why should not emigration in England and Germany attain the height it has reached in Ireland, and the masses insist on aiding it through the national fleets. The Irish would if they had the power, and the British have this year the power conferred on them. We say nothing of a discovery which, if it is ever made, will remold all human society, slowly pulverize all differences among nations, fusing the world into one people, and immediately destroy all existing political arrangements—the discovery of a means of maintaining and guiding a raft ten feet or so in the air, for we cannot resist a totally unreasonable impression that the discovery will not be made, that progress will not in our time make that astounding leap. Apart altogether from that, there are physical forces now at work strong enough to change the whole face of the world, by shifting its population."

THE formation of a Protestant church in Madrid has been sanctioned by the provisional government.

A FARMER in Chattooga county, Georgia, is cultivating chestnuts.

NEW YORK publishers complain of the dullness of the book trade.

WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. Thomas Jackson, one of the ablest and most venerable of the English Conference, wrote a letter to that body, at its recent session, in answer to one of fraternal regard from its president. As this letter and its source is of the highest interest we reproduce it, and the comment upon it from the *London Times*. The letter in full is:

"I beg to present to you and the Conference my very cordial thanks for the kind letter I have just received, bearing your signature and that of the secretary, expressing regret at my absence from your assembly. It is true that I am at present far from Liverpool, but you will believe me when I say that, having been accustomed for sixty years to attend the annual meetings of my brethren, my thoughts and sympathies are with you day by day, and gladly would I mingle with you and take part in your deliberations were it not that my strength is impaired by old age, and the weather is so intensely hot as to imperil the health of the strongest men when sitting for several hours together in a crowded place. My absence from the Conference, believe me, is to me matter of regret and self-denial. Yet if I may address you by letter, I request that you will of your clemency hear from me a few words. Allow me then to express to you, sir, my very hearty congratulations on your election to the presidency, a distinction which you have justly won by native talent and by many years of hard and faithful labor. Few things of late have given me greater pleasure than the perusal of your inaugural address, as it appeared in the public papers. I thank God, who has placed at the head of the Conference and of the connection a man whose head and heart could so promptly and energetically enunciate the noble sentiments which fell from your lips on taking the Conference chair. They will, I doubt not, be carried into practical effect during the next twelve months, commending themselves as they do to the understanding and conscience of every genuine Methodist.

"I feel that in these days of political excitement and of cheap newspapers there is a danger lest our attention should be diverted from our great work. For one, I wish daily to have in my remembrance the weighty and memorable saying of Mr. Wesley, addressed to his preachers: 'You have nothing to do but to save souls.' Methodist preachers as well as Methodist people will, of course, entertain different views concerning public questions and events; and let them differ, for in this country thought is free; but the organization of Methodism will, I trust, always remain sacred to matters purely religious. What is it to us which political party is uppermost in the State if our sermons be trite and unimpressive, if the mass of our hearers remain unconverted, and if Christian godliness languish in our societies? With our ample chapel accommodation—the large number of young people growing up among us, the children of Methodist parents—our day and Sunday schools pervading the country—our home missions, and other appliances, with the general peace of our societies, and a ministry improved by education—there ought, I think, to be great searchings of heart why the increase in our body is not larger. I ask myself the question: Do I prepare and deliver my sermons for the one object of saving souls? Do I describe the process of conversion, and prove its pressing necessity, as the old Methodist preachers did? I do not say the former days were better than these, and yet I think we may learn something by asking for the old paths.

"Methodism has now passed into a new state in relation to the Established Church of this country. Mr. Wesley, to the end of his life, declared his attachment to it, and recommended to his preachers and people to follow his example. We are now charged with a departure from his principles, and are called upon to become church people to preserve our consistency. The truth of this charge I absolutely deny. Mr. Wesley was a Protestant to the backbone, and regarded the Church of England as a Protestant establishment. For years after his death the Conference acknowledged a friendly relation to it in that character, and called upon me some forty years ago to publish, in the form of a pamphlet, a speech which I addressed to them on that subject. To the principles laid down in that pamphlet I adhere at this day, *but they do not apply to the existing state of things*. The Church of England is not now what Mr. Wesley understood it to be, and what it has been regarded for the last three hundred years. Many of the clergy declare their abhorrence of the very name of Protestant; they revile the Protestant martyrs; they affect popish forms of worship; they preach the doctrines of popery, and declare their sympathy with the Church of Rome. At the same time a large and powerful body of the clergy yield only a limited assent to the teaching of Holy Scripture, and deny some of the most important doctrines of the Gospel. A church which offers no effectual resistance to these enormous evils can expect no sympathy from Wesleyan Methodism. On the contrary, against such errors Methodism is bound to raise the warning voice from one end of the kingdom to the other. While so many of the clergy are attempting to unsettle the minds of the people of England by the novelties of Rome and of skepticism, it becomes us to put forth efforts more strenuous than ever to proclaim the truths of the Reformation—the pure truths of New Testament Christianity—in every town, village and hamlet in the kingdom. Never was true, earnest Methodist preaching more needed than at this day.

"I have been greatly cheered by the accounts I have read of the displays of loyal and Protestant feeling made in the Conference. 'No peace with Rome,' I trust, will ever be our motto; nor will we, as John Wesley's sons in the Gospel, ever consent that the power vested in the crown of England shall be shared with an Italian priest.

"Excuse the length of this letter; I did not intend to say so much when I began; and yet if I were with you I should perhaps say something, more especially on the subject of the amalgamation of Methodism and the Church of England, of which some people of late have had day dreams; but as the thing is legally, morally and religiously impossible, it is useless to argue the case.

"May God's blessing be upon you and the Conference, and may the year of your presidency be a year of great religious prosperity and enlargement."

The London *Times*, referring to the letter, says:

"The letter we printed on Wednesday from the Rev. Thomas Jackson, one of the oldest Wesleyan ministers, offers one more warning to those who are now forwarding or permitting the growth of anti-Protestant opinions in the Church of England. The writer of this letter has been a minister for sixty years, and the change of feeling of which he has been a witness on this subject is very striking. In his early days it never occurred to any one that the Church of England could be other than a Protestant establishment. To doubt it would have been much the same as to doubt that we enjoyed constitutional government or civil freedom. The plain issue which Dr. Jackson raises is the same as that on which it has always insisted, and which will be paramount with the mass of the English people. It is a question between Protestantism and Romanism. The Ritualists have themselves simplified matters by accepting this issue and pronouncing for Romanism. This being the case it only remains to be finally decided whether they are right or wrong in claiming the protection of the Church of England. The only plea we can offer in deprecation of such judgments as that of Dr. Jackson is, that this final decision has not yet been pronounced. Owing to the culpable negligence of the bishops, and the scandalous processes of our ecclesiastical law, the cardinal doctrines of the Ritualists have never yet been brought to a judicial test. Considering that many of our articles, on the face of them, are directed against popery, we have always thought it probable they would be found to condemn the reactionary doctrines now promulgated. If so the whole fabric of Ritualism would fall to the ground, many of its present advocates would be content to moderate their opinions, and the Church of England would be permanently vindicated from the charges of popery now brought against her. If this could be done, she might stand on even firmer ground than before, and Ritualism would have ended by conferring a great benefit on the church. This, we fear, is the sole resource now remaining. There was a time, perhaps, when the bishops and others could have averted the danger by milder measures; but the Ritualists have now committed themselves too far to yield to anything but compulsion. The blindness which possesses them and their friends on this point passes comprehension. They seemed to have confused themselves by subtilties till the broadest facts of history escape their observation. They cannot see that the Reformation forms the very ground-work of our national life, and that to repudiate and revile it is to separate themselves by an impassable gulf from the sympathies of Englishmen. We have since then had two revolutions, and each was occasioned in no slight degree by a revolt of the people against Romanizing tendencies. The result of those revolutions was, at all events, to establish Protestantism as the animating and characteristic spirit of this country; and the day when the church fails to give expression to this spirit will be the day from which her downfall will commence."

TO THE STEWARDS and MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH, IN THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

DEAR BRETHREN: From the midst of our annual council we rise under a common impulse to address you. We seek to imbue your minds with some measure of our own sentiments. Here, we see and feel more powerfully than we can hope to express, the effects of the crisis through which our church, as well as our country, is now passing.

The annual reduction and deficiency of the allowance made to our preachers, on the plea of general poverty, are now beginning to show their results, and to demonstrate the unwiseness of such a policy. Better, far better, would it have been for us to have suffered the lack of many things, we thought at the time absolutely needful, than to have thus endangered ourselves with the lack of the bread of life, through a preached gospel, and the sacraments of our cherished religion. We have reached that point when our plans of life must embrace more largely provision for our spiritual necessities. At a very small cost to us, and without any particular effort required of us, a devoted and gifted body of ministers has grown up in our midst—has supplied us with a pure gospel, and performed for us the holy offices of an acceptable ministry. Few of us have known, fewer still have inquired, how this ministry have subsisted. Children of Providence they have always appeared to us, and largely have they drawn upon the promises that guard their holy calling. Age is, however, abating the strength and relaxing the vigor of those of them longest in a service that has ministered to our improvement. Care is robbing youth of its natural joyousness; necessity, painful necessity, is operating to part from this devoted band some of its most hopeful members. Secular employments are attracting others, promising to annul labor that support which the church is indifferent to pay.

At this moment they turn to us for relief, and we have responded by submitting to the church, within the bounds we represent in this Conference, a plan of finance to be managed by you. Shall we attempt farther to tell you to what extent these trustful men of God confide in our promise for ourselves, and pledges for you. Shall we attempt to measure to you the hope which this simple plan has awakened? Has the Lord put it in our hearts to do this thing, that these, his servants, should so readily address themselves to increased devotion, an enlargement of plans, for the spread of the gospel, and a greater efficiency of their ministry?

They will return to their homes and prepare to take the places assigned them the coming year; they will encourage the saddened hearts of their wives, and their little ones, by the promises we have made them in your behalf. Receive them as servants of God, sent to you; open your hearts to the word they bring; make your poverty abound to the praise of your liberality; see that their cries do not go up to heaven against us for receiving their services, and withholding their hire. The Lord will assuredly bless us if we do our whole duty in these respects; we have this confidence and would impart it to you.

LAY DELEGATES.

R. D. HOWE,	B. G. HUMPHREYS,
A. J. NORWOOD,	J. H ROBERTSON,
J. E JAGERS,	L. K. BARBOUR,
W. J. LUM,	THOMAS READ,
R. V. POWELL,	GEORGE BARNES,
S. D. MURFF,	STEPHEN JOHNSON,
T. C. CLARK,	JOSEPH WISE,
JESSE THOMPSON,	J. M. APPLEWHITE,
J. C. KITTRELL,	E. G. COOK,
J. T. CAMERON,	J. E. WATTS,

W. H. WORTHINGTON.

The Joint Board of Committee on Finance beg leave to submit this their first report, on the subject entrusted to their consideration. The plan of finance we herewith present contemplates an earnest and persistent application to every member of the church, a systematic use and steady employment of the financial officers of the church, a rigid economy of money, beginning with the smallest fractions, and a return to old usages regarding quarterly collections. It is our opinion that if the plan is carried out with that measure of confidence which a financial plan ought to command, the results will amply compensate the church.

The more effectually to carry out the following plan, it is hereby recommended that each board of stewards organize by the election of a president and secretary.

I. On the arrival of the preacher in charge the president shall call a meeting of the board of stewards.

II. The stewards shall ascertain and consolidate all the claims upon the church for the current year, embracing the allowance to the preacher in charge, the presiding elder, and the amount apportioned to the bishops, and the amount for the Conference.

III. The stewards shall assess the members in sums sufficient to meet the above amounts and notify the pastor, who shall call a church meeting, to whom the stewards shall submit their assessment, and make such changes as may be necessary to secure a general concurrence.

IV. The assessment agreed to shall be divided into monthly installments, to be collected as follows:

I. On the first of each month the secretary shall serve each member with a notice of their assessment, using the following or some other convenient form:

STEWARDS' CIRCULAR.

To the Members and Friends of the M. E. Church South, —— Station, (or —— Circuit,) Mississippi Conference:

The expenses of our church for the year 186– amount to—

1.—Pastor's salary.....	000 00
2.—Presiding elder's salary.....	000 00
3.—Bishop's fund.....	000 00
Total.....	000 00

To meet the above we, the stewards, have to the best of our ability, in making a fair and just assessment to each individual member, assessed you with —— per month, commencing December 1, 186–, and ending November 1, 186–, which amount you will please pay monthly to either one of the stewards or to the pastor, or you can inclose it in a sealed envelope, with your name on it, and deposit it in the church basket. Proper credit will be made on the books in every instance. Remember that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that the Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

STATEMENT.

Name..	Amt. ass'd P mo.	Amt. p'd to	Am't due to

Remarks:

Hoping to have an immediate response, we are, very respectfully,

[Here let the stewards' names be printed.]

Let this assessment be read to the congregation or church, and if objection is not made, let it be considered as his dues for the year.

2. In the event of a failure by any member to respond to the circular, the stewards shall appoint one of their number to wait in person upon the member so failing, ascertain the cause, and urge any suitable arrangement by which the amount may be secured the church.

V. The secretary of the board of stewards shall pay on the order of the preacher in charge, monthly, the amount due him, or such portion as may be in the treasury; and quarterly to the presiding elder, on his order, reserving the proportioned amounts due to the bishops and the Conference fund. The amount collected for the bishop shall be paid to the presiding elder each quarter, and he shall forward the same to Dr. Redford, at Nashville.

LORENZO DOW defined deathbed repentance to burning out the candle of life in the service of the devil, and blowing the snuff in the face of heaven.

A DRUNKARD was picked up in the streets of St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, with $2,700 in his pockets.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S personal fortune does not exeed $4,000,000.

HALIFAX papers want smoking in the streets prohibited.

LINEN WEDDINGS are the latest and cheapest novelty.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF DECAY.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the Edinburg Review, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the "Ode of Louis de Leon."

Oh! let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses, and awake
To see how soon
Life, in its glories, glides away
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind;
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright;
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hast'ning streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulet's glide
To that sad wave!—
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal.
There all our glittering toys are brought;
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth
Are all these glittering toys of earth
That lure us here—
Dreams of a sleep that death must break;
Alas! before it bids us awake
We disappear.

Long ere the damp of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away;
Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair—
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned decay;
The step that roved so light and gay;
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome; and woe,
When age comes on!

OUR FOREIGN MISSION WORK.

MR. EDITOR: I am sad, I am mortified, at the small extent of our work in the foreign mission field. The change in the condition of the country, and the circumstances of our people, have been pleaded for not doing our duty, and then another, until we have carried this plea quite too far. I fear we shall continue it until God will have to afflict us much more to bring us to a proper sense of duty. With half the wealth our people possess, the Moravians have supported ten times our number of foreign missionaries. They have now a missionary in some foreign field for *every sixty members!* Compare that with our work as a church. We complain of our poverty, our losses, the hard times, and the uncertainty of the country's future, and keep our money—*i. e.*, that which we do not want for self-indulgence and for luxuries. I would not ask for more missionary money at present than the amount the *church spends for tobacco!* That would maintain well fifty men in the field, with all needed auxiliaries—and yet we are poor!

I never read a letter from our noble men in China that my spirit is not stirred within me. Such men, and so neglected! Such an opening for doing good, and so little done to avail ourselves of it! Think of the influence of Brother Allen's teachings upon the minds and characters of his pupils, who are to be the future rulers in that vast country, and of the power and influence of his semi-monthly periodical, and then of his having to ask if he must give up the school, and thus lose that opportunity of doing immense good to future generations, just for want of reinforcements, while we Christians chew and smoke up the money that would send the help needed there, and laborers to other parts of the globe!

Why do not the bishops, the editors, the missionary secretaries, the presiding elders, and all, take up this subject, and sound it through the land, and in the ears of the church, until there can be no more sleeping over it than there could be over the throes of an earthquake, and until the whole Christian world becomes alive to the importance and meaning of this work?

I am inclined to the opinion that the only plan by which we shall ever move the church, and move ourselves as ministers—for we need moving as much as any class—is to have each Conference become responsible for the support for some particular man. Let each of our larger Conferences take up and support each a missionary. Let the membership in that Conference understand that he looks to and depends upon them alone.

Where a Conference is not able, for the present, to bear such expense, let two unite upon a man. Under such an arrangement we should have special and strong grounds of appeal to our people—should have information and communications from that missionary to the church in that Conference, to lay before them, from time to time, to stimulate them. Then our people would become better educated upon the meaning and value of missions in ten years than they will under the present regime in fifty. There would be no lack of money, for no Conference would allow its missionary to want. Let us prove this plan, or something better, soon, or we shall be plague-stricken.

J. HAMILTON.

MOBILE, November 17, 1868.

THE FELICIANAS.—No. II.

BY MARY S. WALL.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Clinton was named, as I have heard, after a Methodist preacher, the Rev. Thomas Clinton, a man with a small body, but with a heart and soul as large as humanity and Christ's kingdom can make it.

Jackson, Louisiana, was named after the old hero of New Orleans, and some forty years ago there was a set of "fast" young men around the town, who were a proverb for reckless doings. The surveyor who was laying off the ground for the town of Clinton thought it might "change the luck" to name the new town after a preacher. So he set up his "Jacob's staff," and said: "Let us call *this* town after the little man who preached here last Sunday;" and so we live in Clinton. When we had time and heart for fun Clinton had another name, which was given us by the witty author of "The Harp of a Thousand Strings," I think. Before the war a great many Germans lived in Clinton, and did a good share of the business here. There was a young man who came to town, calling himself H. Noble Clay, and said he was a nephew or first cousin of the great Harry of the West. He took board at the best boarding house, and "took" all the Whigs in. Every one was delighted with the noble Clay—Mr. Thousand Strings as well as anybody. Well, we were all sold. The man's name was not Clay. He left to "adjust an affair of honor" near Vicksburg, and telegraphed—to a "friend" here—eighty words. I had too much delicacy of feeling to ask who paid for that message. After the illusion was over Mr. H. T. S. wrote a history of the encounter, and called the book "The New Jerusalem," which is one of the names of Clinton. The piece is very witty and amusing to those who know the parties, the circumstances and the place. To tell the truth, we are a little inclined to be *gullable*, or we used to be.

There has been a railroad from Clinton to Port Hudson for the last twenty-eight years. During that time, I think, only two persons have lost their lives on it. We never went very fast on our railroad. Ladies used to get out and gather jessamines or blackberries—you understand: the cars would run off the track. I went to Port Hudson while it was occupied by Confederate troops, so called. The cars ran off the track when we were about three miles from Port Hudson, and could not be gotten on again that day. So some seven or eight of us ladies had to walk to the camps of our friends. Just before the war we had a fine engine and a very comfortable passenger car; but they are among the wrecks which lay along our strands. Now there are "horse cars," drawn by mules, and it is wonderful to see the freight that comes on these cars, drawn by two mules. A long time ago there was a long bridge on the railroad, which was considered unsafe. The railroad men would muzzle the old engine, the passengers would get out and find a foot passage across the ravine, while a "man and a brother," alias "a negro fellow," would go over the bridge, and when the concern got near would catch it, and all would get in. Fact! A man was once overtaken by the cars, as he was walking toward Clinton. The conductor, feeling sociable or polite, asked him if he "would not get up and ride to town." "No, I thank you. I am in a hurry!"

Many Felicianians will never forget the morning when our first two companies left here on the cars. About a thousand people waited for two hours at the depot to see the cars leave with their precious freight. At last the farewells were said, the officers had come, all was ready, and the whistle sounded! It was one of those supreme hours in life which makes people of very different views and feelings akin. My eyes took in the whole scene, but my whole being was concentrated on a black-eyed boy of seventeen years, who held in his hand a magnificent bouquet. His eyes were bright with enthusiasm. I see it all now, but the phantasms that cheered us then have all been swept away by the remorseless scythe of destiny. One more long, loud whistle. Each heart stood still, then gave one bound, and wails of sorrow rose as the train bore away the brave loved ones. Tears rolled down manly cheeks. The time came to us all when tears were harder to come.

Port Hudson will have a place in story, for there was history made there. But it has no settled population, and the poor hotels at Port Hudson are a proverb. I had heard people in 1853, who had been detained there, speak of a book that served to while away the time in the Valentine House. The book was called "Leaflets of Memory."—When I went to Port Hudson, in 1860, there, in another hotel, was the book, "Leaflets of Memory," to amuse me.

There is as marked a difference between the inhabitants of Jackson, Clinton and Bayou Sara as there is in the people of different duchies in Europe. The people near Bayou Sara used to seem to feel that they were superior to Clintonians and Jackson folks. Jacksonians felt that they had the college, and could lay some claim to literature. We Clinton folks thought we had the court house and the lawyers, and were business people. But God bless the people of Feliciana, east, west, north and south! We are all brethren and sisters in sorrow, humble waiters on God's will, staunch supporters of what we think to be right. We have no envyings now.

There are three church houses in Clinton—Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. The Catholics worship in the Town Hall, and the Episcopalians have service once a month in the Methodist meeting house.—There is more Christian kindness between the different denominations in Clinton than is common in most other places. The day of our last sacrament we had three Baptists, two Episcopalians and some Presbyterians to commune with us. The Methodist is the banner church for Christian liberality here, as elsewhere.

THE Tennessee Coal Company are shipping daily to the Nashville market over five thousand bushels of coal, best quality.

MANY Mississippi planters intend to cultivate wheat in future.

THE best brooms are made from Texas broom corn.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

We have received the following from the ex-publisher of the *Jackson Methodist*, for which we return our thanks.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ROMAN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 15, 1868.

The number of Roman Catholics around us is not accurately known. Mass is said morning and evening, and on Sabbath but the Sabbath is never kept as a day of rest or worship of the true God. As far as any one can see, there is nothing to distinguish them from the heathen around them, except that they do not worship the tablets of their ancestors. They plead, as for their not keeping the Sabbath, that the pope has, in his great mercy to them on account of their poverty, absolved them from all guilt and sin in the matter. The Romish priests all shave their heads and dress in the Chinese costume. It is very rare for one to speak with a Protestant, and never communicate.—They keep their work and progress to themselves; but woe unto the Protestant native convert who falls into their hands. One of our Baptist brethren has lost two or three in this way. They persuade them we are heretics, and will not be saved, and, strange to say, they succeed in convincing some to believe that when they connect themselves with the Romish church that then and there alone are they safe. And thus they have succeeded in deluding some and poisoning their minds, and now they rejoice in their vain hope of safety and their happy escape from certain destruction, as they are now taught. They have the boys in their schools taught Latin, in order to prepare them for service in the church. Their churches are large and commodious, but no seats—simply mats of straw for worshipers to kneel upon. Men and women take different sides of the church. As you enter you see pictures of saints all around you, with incense and candles burning, and worshipers at each. In one corner of the church is a fine picture of the Virgin Mary, and a number of Chinese represented as bowing before her. The infant Saviour is in her arms. A tablet to the emperor is often seen near the altar, in order that he too may be worshiped among the rest. They do not open their doors to all Chinese, as the Protestants do, and they never distribute the Bible, and always burn the Protestants' Bibles and tracts whenever they can. They do not openly preach and instruct, as do the Protestants. They are secret in all their operations, working in the dark and keeping themselves from observation. The Protestant church preach openly and desire the people to examine for themselves. Romish priests tell their converts that they are the true church, in which union prevails, and that there are divisions and contentions in the Protestant church.—The Romish priest in China does not lay himself open to discussion; but if he meets you he passes quickly by or turns his head in another direction. In the Ten Commandments the second is blotted out, and the tenth is divided to supply the deficiency. There is a very great similarity between the customs of the Roman Catholics and the Buddhist religion. The Chinese seem to think there is great similarity between them in their lives and conduct. I will mention some of the points in which they are similar.

Romish priests never marry, nor do the Buddhist priests. The former seclude themselves in monasteries, and the habits of each while there are the same. They each have and use what they call holy water. They both count their beads and repeat prayers. They fast and forbid meats. They both say mass for the dead, and worship the relics of departed saints. They use incense and candles, and also have ringing of bells, and deliver the spirits of the departed from purgatory by repeating long prayers and a long routine of endless ceremonies; but neither ever do so gracious an act without being well paid in hard cash. They both use a dead language, and pretend to perform miracles. Huc, who traveled in China, observed the similarity and said: "Buddhism certainly has a mixture of truth with the holy church." Another Romanist says: "The devil has imitated the mother church to scandalize her."

The change is so slight from one to the other that the Chinese sacrifice but little in laying aside one to take up the other. Indeed the change is so slight that they can not in every instance perceive that they have given up anything. As to the worship of their ancestors, the Romish priests wink at it. Their main object is to swell their numbers, and if they succeed in baptizing a man they consider him saved. More by and by.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

The Indian Mission Conference was held at Boggy Depot, October 15-19—Bishop Doggett president and John H. Carr secretary. No preachers were admitted on trial or into full connection. Walker Carey, Walter A. Duncan, Samuel Checote, were readmitted. Jesse H. Walker was received by transfer. Simon P. Willis was ordained elder. John H. Carr, located. John Page, withdrawn. Members, two thousand three hundred and seventy-two—increase, five hundred and sixteen. Baptized infants, two hundred and seventy-four; adults, four hundred and seventy-one; $147.10 contributed for missions. The next session is to be held at Ockmulgee, Creek Nation.

APPOINTMENTS.

John Harrell, sup. Indian Mission Conference.

CHEROKEE DIST.—Young Ewing, presiding elder; Tahlequah circuit, to be supplied; Fort Gibson circuit, to be supplied; Grand River circuit, David B. Cumming, Elijah Butler; Salasaw circuit, Walker Carey; Canadian circuit, Standing Man; Barren Fork circuit, Isaac Sanders.

CHOCTAW DISTRICT.—Walter A. Duncan, presiding elder; Skullyville circuit, to be supplied (by Willis Folsome;) Moshulatubbee circuit, to be supplied (by Samuel Batteese; San Bay circuit, to be supplied (by Bolin Perry;) Perryville circuit, to be supplied (by Robert Jackson.)

CHICKASAW DISTRICT.—Jesse H. Walker, presiding elder; Chickasaw circuit, John Talbott; Kiamechie circuit, to be supplied (by Lyman Harrison,) John C. Robinson, sup.; Doaksville circuit, Simon P. Willis; Jack's Fork circuit, to be supplied (by Jefferson Long.)

CREEK DISTRICT.—Samuel Checote, presiding elder; North Fork circuit, to be supplied (by Joshua Soule;) Creek Agency circuit, James McHenry; Little River circuit, to be supplied; Asbury Manual Labor School, Thomas B. Ruble, sup.

A WATERSPOUT ON THE PLAINS.—A terrific waterspout and whirlwind was seen by a party in Wyoming Territory on the 19th ultimo. The storm arose in the northwest, and its first premonition was a furious wind. In a few minutes a whirlwind was seen approaching, and the party abandoned their wagons and took to the hills for security. In a moment after the force of the storm struck, and hailstones in size from a partridge's and hen's egg commenced falling in endless quantities. The whirlwind, as it swept across the Big Sandy river, left the bed of the stream dry for a distance of three or four hundred yards up and down the bed of the river. The waterspout which had thus been formed then spread as it ascended until the whole heavens were darkened by the expanding spray, which seemed at length to lose itself among the clouds. The spectacle is described as one of most terrific grandeur. Men, women and children fled to the adjacent hills for protection, while the horses and mules flew hither and thither in a bewildering manner until the force of this outburst of nature's anger had passed. One hailstone of average size measured five inches in circumference. This stone was the most wonderful as well as terrifying which any of the party—all old travelers in the mountains—had ever seen.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE is a new degree established by the University of London

BIOGRAPHICAL.

TALLASSEE, Ala., Nov. 5, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Another good and great man has fallen by the ruthless hand of death—but to rise again. Brother S. J. KIDD, aged sixty-four years, died August 31, 1868, in full assurance of a better land.

About forty years ago he found peace with God in believing in the virtues of Christ's death. Since that time he maintained Christian integrity and lived a life of usefulness. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he was a member from the date of his conversion to the day of his death, was truly the church of his choice. To her, in discipline and doctrine, he was admirably true. More than once I have heard him in prayer meeting read and sing the excellent hymn in our hymn book, commencing

"I love thy kingdom, Lord,
The house of thine abode,
The church our blest Redeemer bought
With his own precious blood."

And he would get happy in thus being privileged to give expression to his sentiment by the sentiment of the poet. Brother Kidd was never negligent concerning any interest of the church, but always awake to his duty, and punctual to perform it. He was always willing to pay largely of his substance to take care of the financial interests of the church, and he did it cheerfully. He was one of the most liberal men I ever knew. He once said to me that he was going to give a certain amount for the support of the ministry. I replied: "You are not able to give so liberally." He then remarked: "The church must live, for I cannot live at all without her." He was not rich in this world's goods, and yet he gave much to the cause of Christ and provided well for his family.

He served the church for many years as a steward and class leader, and he was ever punctual, faithful and useful as such. He was also for several years before his death a Sunday school superintendent at Pleasant Grove, (his own church,) and was truly one of the best. All the children at that place lament very greatly his departure, for really they loved him as a father. His place there will be very hard to fill. In his family he was kind and affectionate. He was possessed of powers socially and mentally to make them pleasant and happy in his presence. On Thursday night, before he died, while patiently enduring the most intense suffering, he said to his much-loved wife: "The fullness I now realize in the atonement of Christ I have never felt before." Concerning the future or anything else he had but little to say afterward. Early on Monday morning he breathed his last, leaving behind him, as unmistakable testimony of his eternal felicity, a consistent Christian life of forty years' length.

He lived not to himself, neither did he die to himself. The church at Pleasant Grove and the surrounding community will not soon forget his labors of love among them.—And though he is dead, his works are living examples.

All the itinerant preachers who knew Brother Kidd very highly appreciated him, for he was the preacher's friend, and his house the preacher's home. His body lies in the grave yard at Pleasant Grove, to await the sounding of Gabriel's trump, to raise him with all who are dead in Christ, and come forth to life immortal, to fall no more.

May the grace of God comfort the bereaved relatives.

R. A. TIMMONS.

Nashville and *Southern Christian Advocates* please copy.

WHEN a man is out of humor he should go out of the house. A little open air and a turn or two up and down the street will make him feel better—and likewise look so.

UPWARD of three hundred thousand of the Scriptures are circulated in Turkey, in spite of all official gobbling in opposition.

E. BANCROFT, of Athens, Georgia, has gathered five thousand pounds of seed cotton from one acre this season.

THE word genius is not found in the Bible.

THE GUESTS OF THE HEART.

Soft falls through the gathering twilight
The rain from the dripping eaves,
And stirs with a tremulous rustle
The dead and the dying leaves;
While afar in the midst of the shadows
I hear the sweet voices of bells,
Come borne on the wind of the autumn,
That fitfully rises and swells.

They call and they answer each other—
They answer and mingle again—
As the deep and the shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain;
As the voices of sentinels mingle
In mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the fire-light of even,
The sound of the rain's distant chime,
Come bringing, with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time—
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storm and intruders aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth in its yearnings,
To take all its wanderers home;
Or, afar in the regions of fancy,
Delights on swift pinions to roam,
I quietly sit by the fire-light—
The fire-light so bright and so warm—
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the household depart—
Deserted I should not be lonely;
There still would be guests in my heart.
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile, and the glance, and the tone,
Will haunt me wherever I wander;
And thus I am never alone.

With those who have left for behind them
The joys and sorrows of time—
Who sing the sweet songs of the angels
In a purer and holier clime!
Then darkly, O evening of autumn,
Your rain and your shadows may fall;
My loved and my lost ones you bring me—
My heart holds a feast with them all.

Cincinnati Journal.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT MEETING

Ms. Editor: The district meeting for the Shreveport district, Louisiana Conference, was held at Pleasant Hill, De Soto parish, commencing on Friday, September 18, 1868, and closing on Saturday, the 19th.

The Rev. Benjamin F. Alexander, presiding elder of the district, presided.

The various interests of the church came under consideration, and such action was taken as seemed to be demanded in the premises.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Rev. John Pipes, chairman of the committee, reported that in every charge where there has been a pastor entirely devoted to the duties of the ministry the work is in a healthy spiritual state, and that vital godliness is the result of the use of the means which God has ordained, such as reading the Scriptures, closet and family prayer, and a regular and faithful attendance upon the institutions of the church. Several of the appointments were represented as in a hopeful and improving condition, while others, from a variety of circumstances, were experiencing a spiritual dearth.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our preachers urge upon their people the necessity of a diligent use of all the means of grace, especially of daily Scripture reading and of daily closet and family prayer, and of the adoption of some system of holy living, by which each one may attain unto a high degree of spirituality.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

E. F. Pressley, Esq., chairman of the committee, reported eleven Sabbath schools in the bounds of the district, with an average attendance of four hundred and ninety-three pupils, and that they were represented to be generally in a prosperous condition. The committee express regret that so small a number of the youth of the district avail themselves of the great advantages presented by the institution, and recommend that the subject be more earnestly and constantly impressed upon the public mind, and that prompt and energetic attention be especially paid to the procuring of suitable books as an important means of facilitating the cause.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Rev. B. F. Alexander, chairman of the committee, after alluding in strong terms to the great falling off in the dissemination of our literature, to the indisposition of the preachers to engage therein, and to the many evils resulting therefrom, mentions three causes as having recently contributed to this end, viz: The want of mail facilities, the scarcity of money, and the very high prices at which the books of the Publishing House are sold. The first two of these obstacles will doubtless soon disappear, and it is hoped that the book agent will find it practicable and to the interest of his establishment to cheapen the price of the publications which bear its imprint. The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

Resolved, That it is expected of every preacher in charge of a work to use his utmost endeavors to have the literature of the church circulated among his people.

Resolved, That the Louisiana Annual Conference be requested to use its influence with those in charge of our publishing interests to have the price of their publications reduced, as far as possible.

Resolved, That when a member of the church within the bounds of this Conference and district is able to take a paper, it is clearly his duty, as well as his interest, to take the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and the church has the right to expect he will do so.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to solicit subscribers for the ADVOCATE during this meeting.

MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION.

Rev. J. M. Franklin, chairman of the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a circuit should be formed, commencing at the south side of the Anacoco circuit, and extending south as far as —— Creek, twelve miles below Sugartown, and comprising the region of country between the Sabine and Calcasieu rivers, and should be supplied with a preacher.

Resolved, That the region of country south of Kingston and west of Bayou Pierre should be annexed to the Pleasant Hill circuit.

Resolved, That the Manny mission should be made a circuit, and that the preacher appointed thereto should extend the work in a northwest direction, embracing as much of the territory lying on the Sabine river as possible.

EDUCATION.

The committee—Rev. J. Sterling Lane, chairman—urges the church at this auspicious moment, to come up to the requirements of the age, to lay hold of all the resources at her disposal, and wield them vigorously in favor of mental and moral improvement. The committee further declares that our tried and time-honored institution, the Mansfield Female College, should be fully sustained, that the interests of Methodism and the country require this, and that under its present administration it is worthy of all patronage. Pierce and Paine College, owing to the results of the late war and the unprecedented failure of crops, has suspended for the present; but it is hoped that it may yet be put under way, and accomplish much good.

FINANCE.

Rev. Charles B. Stuart, chairman. The assessments for the ministers are represented to have been liberal and satisfactory, but the amounts in no case had been half collected. On some of the appointments very little, indeed, had been done. The ministers have, in the main, notwithstanding the limited support they have received, stood bravely by their work, and are entitled to the thanks of the church for the self-sacrificing spirit they have exhibited. The failure to pay has resulted, in great part, from the almost absolute failure of the cotton crop last year, and the increased poverty of the people induced thereby. It is believed that during another year the financial condition of this section will be much better, and that the people can and will contribute more liberally and more promptly to the support of the ministry, and to all the enterprises of the church.

The plan of finance which was adopted last year is stated to have been faithfully put in practice—at least in its main features has been found to work well, and no change is recommended.

The following is the plan of finance for the Shreveport district:

First. The stewards at the first quarterly meeting, or sooner if possible, are to meet and ascertain the amount required for a comfortable and liberal support of the preacher in charge of the circuit or station, the amount to be paid to the presiding elder, and the amount to the bishops' fund; and to assign to each society an equitable proportion, according to its ability.

Second. The stewards are then forthwith to assess each member of every society the amount he shall pay; and the question shall be asked him, "Will you abide this assessment?" If he refuse he shall be requested to name the amount he is willing to give.

Third. Each society shall give an opportunity to those attending our ministry, yet not members of the church, to subscribe whatever they may think proper, and may adopt its own plan for the purpose.

Fourth. The assessment and subscription shall be collected promptly each quarter, and at the close, if any be in arrears, it should be announced in the public congregation.

Fifth. The assessments to the different members of the church are to be made known to them at such time and in such manner as the stewards may deem advisable.

CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES.

The committee—Rev. Jno. Pipes, chairman—reported that out of the twenty-five church buildings in the district, only seven are secured by proper titles; and recommended the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the presiding elder of the district, and the several preachers in charge, use every possible means to secure proper titles to all our church property.

There are only two parsonages in the district, and the preachers are requested to agitate the importance of having one upon every circuit and station.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The committee—Rev. R. H. Adair, chairman—reports that there seems to be an unwillingness in this class to submit to the discipline of our church. They regard such submission as inconsistent with their freedom. Very little has been done for them during the year, and the prospect is unpromising for the immediate future. But the brethren are urged not to grow weary in well doing, and to make use of every opportunity to give them sound instruction. It may be that when the excitement of the present shall subside, they will listen with more interest and profit to the gospel as dispensed by us.

TEMPERANCE.

The committee—Rev. John Pipes, chairman—expresses the opinion that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a wide-spread and destructive evil, a prolific source of political corruption, a fearful barrier in the way of progress, and the cause of infinite harm to the church. It is regretted that such little interest is manifested, and that so little has been done to stay the progress of the evil. Our preachers are urged to enforce the rules of the Discipline, and to recommend *total abstinence* alike by precept and example.

PUBLICATION OF THE MINUTES.

A resolution was adopted requesting the preachers in charge, in the district, to raise funds for the publication of the minutes of the meeting for the next year.

Rev. Charles B. Stuart, Colonel Henry G. Hall, David A. Blackshear and J. W. Franklin were elected representatives to the Louisiana Conference.

It was resolved that hereafter the district meeting should convene on Thursday, and continue the remainder of the week on which it assembles.

Keachi was selected as the next place of meeting.

The members were cordially and bountifully entertained by the citizens of Pleasant Hill and its vicinity, for which a vote of thanks was returned.

WILLIAM H. MOSS,
Secretary.

LAZINESS IN BIBLE READING.—The following confession and prayer by Rev. Dr. Thomas Fuller, it is to be feared, covers the case of many others besides himself:

"Lord, I discover an arrant laziness in my soul; for when I am to read a chapter in the Bible, before I begin it, I look where it endeth; and if it endeth not on the same side, I cannot keep my hand from turning over the leaf, to measure the length thereof on the other side. If it swell to many verses I begin to grudge.

"Surely my heart is not rightly affected. Were I truly hungry after heavenly food I would not complain of meat. Scourge, Lord, this laziness of soul. Make the reading of thy word not a penance, but a pleasure upon me. Teach me, that as among heaps of gold, all equally pure, that is best which is biggest, so I may esteem that chapter in thy word the best which is the longest."

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16, 1868.

The Campaign Committee, on behalf of the Democratic party, cannot refrain from congratulating the people of Louisiana on the result of the recent election in this State—a result that demonstrates, beyond cavil, that the actual State government exists in defiance of the public opinion of the community, and that it could never have come into existence except by the fraudulent or violent suppression of the will of the people. In view of this result, the attempt of the small faction constituting the Republican party of Louisiana to claim a majority in the State, and to attribute their decisive defeat to the use of unlawful agencies by the Democratic party, constitutes only another proof of their utter recklessness of assertion and their entire disregard of facts.

In order that the country may judge of the truth, it is only necessary to point to the vote and to recite briefly the events of the canvass. In discharging this duty, the Democratic Campaign Committee will not enter into a contest of assertion with the persons who have so grossly slandered the people of Louisiana in a document purporting to be the "Address of the Republican State Campaign Committee," but will confine themselves to a statement of facts which are so notorious as to be indisputable, and which even the most practiced and accomplished masters of the art of perversion will not attempt to controvert. We may, however, without violating this rule, be permitted to state that the account given in the Radical "Address" of the effort made at an early period of the canvass to effect some arrangement for the purpose of averting collisions and disorders, is entirely incorrect; and we meet the statement of that "Address" by declaring that the responsibility for the failure of those negotiations rests entirely on the Republican committee. The fact that the Democratic party, composed of the white population of the city, and of voters accustomed to freedom, and used to the exercise of political rights, consented to a negotiation which involved the surrender of a portion of the rights which they had always enjoyed, showed the length to which they were willing to go in order to preserve the public peace; and it is a conspicuous illustration of their moderation that they made this concession at the demand of a faction composed of persons who, in the language of the Radical "Address," are "unaccustomed to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship." The effort failed, simply because the white leaders of the Radical party declined to concede anything to the demands of public opinion; because they persisted in maintaining a tone of arrogant and dictatorial authority toward the Democratic party and the people of New Orleans, evidently relying on their influence over the ignorant and aggressive masses of their party; and because they exhibited the most determined disposition to exert their usurped powers at the expense of the inalienable rights of the people of New Orleans, and in flagrant defiance of the wishes of the people of the State.

In reply, therefore, to the accusations of the Radical committee we charge that the Radical leaders, whilst they knew that peace and order was desired by the Democratic party during the canvass, were, on their own part, desirous of collisions and conflicts which might serve as a pretext for fresh calumnies against the people of Louisiana, and which might be made the basis of a claim to the fruits of an election which they knew themselves to be unable to carry at the ballot box. They assert that their powers over the negroes is unlimited, and that the black voters will obey their commands without reflection and without protest. We admit the fact. We have had convincing proofs that many of these people, "unaccustomed as they are to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship," have come to regard the white Radicals as their masters. We have seen them driven to the polls like sheep, at one election, and kept away from the polls at the next election, in obedience to commands issued from the Radical headquarters.—And we maintain, as a reasonable deduction from these admitted facts, that the Radical leaders had the power to prevent the difficulties which occurred prior to the election, and that, failing to exercise this power, they are responsible for all the disorders that took place. The accusation that the people of Louisiana view the negroes with hostility or animosity is false. The charge that they have attempted any suppression of the legal rights of any class is equally false. The enemies of the negroes are those who incite them to a struggle with the white people, in which, whenever the latter address themselves seriously to the contest, the defeat of the negroes, and the small faction which, unhappily, attempts to control them, is inevitable.

The "Address" says that "our colored citizens have sought" nothing more than "to exercise the rights bestowed on them by the laws of the United States and this State." But the "Address" omits to state that some of these assumed rights have never been recognized, and will never be recognized by the people of Louisiana, and that the attempt to enforce them was the main cause of difficulty. The people of Louisiana never recognized the right of Congress to disfranchise a portion of our citizens. They never recognized, as a rightful exercise of authority, the infamous perversion of the reconstruction laws by which nearly one-half of the white citizens were arbitrarily excluded from registration; they never recognized the right of a minority composed of intrusive strangers and emancipated serfs to usurp supremacy over a majority embracing the whole of what had always previously constituted our political community. But of the formal right of suffrage, conferred on the blacks by Congress, and perpetuated by a fraudulent and usurping convention, the white people did not attempt to deprive them. Even had they been so disposed, there was no necessity for such a course, since the white people are in a large majority in the State, and in those parishes in which there is a fair proportion of white population, the influence of the old citizens among the negroes has far greater weight than that of the five or ten or twenty intruders who may have come among them with the sole design of manipulating the negro vote for their own purpose.

The "Address" says that if the Republicans—otherwise the negroes—had voted, the Radicals would have carried the State by twenty thousand majority. Why did they not vote? Simply because the Republican State Committee instructed them to abstain from the polls, and the committee so instructed them because it knew the Democrats to be in a majority, and that a full vote would demonstrate the fraudulent character of the tenure by which they hold power in Louisiana. We assert that there was no obstacle to a peaceable election, and that every voter, black or white, could have exercised his rights without interference. The testimony on this point is overwhelming and conclusive.

To say that the Republicans were afraid to vote is a confession of weakness and cowardice which must be fatal to the pretensions of a party claiming to be in a majority—a party having possession of the State government, and of the police of New Orleans, and having had control of all the machinery of the election. To say that they refused to vote on account of difficulties which had taken place several days before, is to say that, in the serious business of a Presidential election, the Radical leaders acted more like sulky children than like reasoning men.

The "Address" says that there were eighteen thousand negro registered voters in New Orleans, and three thousand white Radicals—a total Radical strength of twenty-one thousand. There were twenty-four thousand Democratic votes cast, and these, added to twenty-one thousand, would make forty-five thousand registered voters in the city, whereas the total registration was about forty thousand. This is a specimen of the reckless and audacious statements with which the Radical committee attempt to support their cause. The Democratic vote in the whole State is about eighty thousand. The total registration is not yet reported, but it was stated by the Radical organ a few days ago to be about one hundred and forty thousand, and this is probably not far from the actual number. Hence, if every voter that abstained had cast his ballot for the Radical candidates, the Republican vote would have been only sixty thousand, and the Democratic majority would have been twenty thousand. Any reasonable estimate, based on statistics of election throughout the country, would make the full Democratic vote at least eighty-five thousand and reduce the Radical vote to about fifty-five thousand, thus showing a Democratic majority of thirty thousand. And in the face of this majority—in the face of the fact that the Democratic vote comprises the whole class which has hitherto constituted the *people* of Louisiana, and that the Republican vote is composed of newly enfranchised serfs, "unaccustomed to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship"—the Radical committee have the infinite assurance to claim Louisiana as a Radical State, and to charge that the Democracy achieved their victory by the use of unlawful agencies.

In dismissing the Radical committee and their "Address" from further consideration, the Campaign Committee again congratulate the people of Louisiana on their recent brilliant and decisive victory—a victory won by earnest, active work, combined with a determination, on the part of the people, to prove the fictitious nature of the claim to authority set up by the small faction calling itself the Republican party of Louisiana, and the fraudulent character of the government which that faction was enabled to impose on the State. The Campaign Committee have thoroughly appreciated the importance of this result, and they have labored to assist in assuring it with all the zeal, and energy, and activity at their command. They sincerely trust that their efforts have been as satisfactory to the people of the State as the result of the election has been decisive and encouraging.

J. O. NIXON, Chairman.
J. B. WALTON.
JAS. S. ZACHARIE.
J. E. AUSTIN.
E. SALOMON.
PASCALIS LABARRE.
W. P. HARPER, Secretary.

FARM AND GARDEN.

DEEP AND SHALLOW CULTURE.

There are many soils in the world which yield fairly remunerative crops, for an indefinite number of years, (say ninety-nine,) without manure of any kind, and with only a modicum of tillage. The reason is found in the fact that these soils decompose very uniformly, by the action of plows, harrows, and weather combined, and so furnish just about as much plant-food each year as the crops require. Some of the Black Sea wheat lands are said to be of this character. Here wheat has been raised for hundreds of years without manure; the yield is very uniform and remunerative, though small. All tolerable soils contain in great abundance all the ingredients requisite to make good crops of grain, but they are not all available. By tillage, by mixing decomposing substances with the soil, and by exposing it to the action of the weather; sunlight, heat, dryness, freezing and moisture, combine to influence the decomposition and disintegration of all parts of the soil. Some soils are much more susceptible to these influences than others, and so require less tillage and less manure to produce the effects seen in other soils. The more thoroughly and the deeper the soil is stirred and exposed to the action of the weather and of manure, the more available plant-food will be annually produced from its disintegration. Manure, besides, supplies any deficiency which may exist, and enables us to obtain much more nearly maximum crops. Were the supply of ammonia which is obtained from the air abundant, a sufficient amount of ash-ingredients could be obtained from almost any fair soil, by a sufficient amount of cultivation. The problem for the farmer is, what amount of tillage he can profitably apply for any series of crops.

Tillage is really of two kinds, deep tillage and surface culture. As a rule, the deeper the soil is stirred the more will it be exposed to the action of the elements, and the more plant-food will be formed. In poor soils this is diffused through great masses, and for this reason available to but few plants. For such as feed near the surface, (wheat, for instance,) surface cultivation and manuring are usually imperative.

Very fair plowing is six inches deep, which is deep enough to plow for small grains. In plowing for other crops, if manure is abundant, or the soil rich, the soil may be gradually deepened until we reach the ordinary limit of plowing—about ten inches. We go below this with the subsoil plow, and simply loosen and let the air into the soil below, when it is plowed, which is an exceedingly beneficial operation, and equally advantageous upon shallow and deep-plowed land. Where deep, thorough drainage is practiced, which virtually extends some of the effects sought by tillage (namely, exposure of the soil to the action of the air) to a depth of several feet, the plants quickly respond. The effects of tillage, however, go on most rapidly on the surface, and here it is that it is desirable to do the most work. For surface culture we have the harrow, in all its varieties, adapted to pulverizing and stirring the ground to a depth of about three inches. In this country our assortment of scarifiers is small, but in Great Britain and upon the Continent many different kinds are used, under the name of cultivators, scarifiers, clod crushers, harrows, etc., which are used in bare fields. The variety of surface workers, (horse-hoes, cultivators, etc.,) to be used among the growing crops, is well-nigh endless. These obviously serve a double purpose, and not only stir the soil, but kill weeds and give fresh earth to the plants, to some extent.

Deep and shallow tillage are not incompatible on the same land. In fact, the only really thorough culture consists of both; and where the soil is in a fair state of fertility, and will bear good crops of clover or corn, the system followed should always be *deep breaking* and *shallow after tillage*, with surface manuring when small grains and grass form part of the rotation.—*Am. Agricult'st*

The Christian Advocate.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

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Please register the letter and *send the money forward.* We are receiving subscribers daily, with "I have the money and will keep it until I see you at Conference." Please do not keep it, but send it forward. We do not wish to advance money for subscribers. They are many; a little to each one is a large sum to us. If our agents wish us to send the paper forward, they will please send the money.

NOTICE.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE SESSION.

Will the presiding elders please forward to me the names of both the preachers and lay delegates of their districts *who expect to be present* at the Louisiana Conference, to be held on the sixteenth of December next, in New Iberia?

Respectfully,

A. E. GOODWYN.

THE WORK OF GOD IN BALTIMORE.—A revival of uncommon interest and power is in progress at Winan's church, under the pastoral labors of Dr. Huston.

The new church on Fayette street is progressing favorably and will be one of the largest in our denomination.

Brother Canter has received about one hundred into the church since Conference. Revivals are progressing in many of our city churches.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

SOME ten miles north of Salt Lake City is a boiling sulphur spring. It gushes out in a great volume at the foot of a limestone rock, from an aperture as large as a hogshead, and a stream that would fill a tube a foot square. The water is very strong, and you can perceive its odor a long time before you reach the spring. It is boiling hot, and strolling Mormons often cook eggs in it.

REVIVAL IN RICHMOND.—We are gratified to learn that a gracious revival is in progress at the Centenary church in the city of Richmond, Virginia, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Head.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

THE purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, manufactured by them upon the sea shore from fresh and healthy livers; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. After years of experimenting physicians have decided it better than any of the brown oils. Sold by all the druggists.

SOUTHERN markets make the boot and shoe trade in Philadelphia and in Eastern cities lively.

LONDON capitalists offer $1,000,000 for the North Star gold mine in Grass Valley, California.

THE MIND OF CHRIST.

This is described in Scripture as something to be possessed by the Christian. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." "We have the mind of Christ." It is something, therefore, which is to be in us, that we are to have.—Clearly it is more than the precepts and teachings, the doctrines and will of the Saviour. Nor is it the Holy Spirit as the gift of Christ to the believing soul. It is the temper, spirit and disposition of Jesus—his spiritual nature and inward life, and his affections in their depth and purity.

In the mind of Christ there is breadth and expansion to the outermost limits of sympathy and love. We scarcely think of Him as imbued with what was narrow or peculiar in Judaism, or in any system or region. His charity was not limited by any local boundaries, but stretched to the ends of the earth. In Him "there is neither Jew nor Greek, male nor female, bond or free." The Saviour of all, his mind embraced all, and overthrew the barriers of political and religious bigotry.—He loved all and died for all. Here is something Christ-like which ought to be in us. The believing soul must be delivered from narrowness, whether of a political or religious character, so that love may embrace all. Nothing is more unchristian than sectional and sectarian hate and bitterness. The Jew and the Greek are sunk and lost in the Christian.

Consider the humility and condescension of Jesus—meek and lowly in heart, making himself of no reputation, and becoming obedient unto the death of the Cross. This is a striking aspect of the "mind that was in Christ Jesus." His utter unselfishness, entire self-sacrifice, and perfect devotion to the mission of infinite love, are wonderful. It is not possible to measure the extent of his voluntary humiliation, and his meekness of spirit under provocation. Remarkable as is the humility of Christ, it is in this respect, especially, that his mind is to be ours. The practical lesson of the incarnation and of the divinity is the enforcement of this grace upon us.

We might further enlarge upon those qualities in Christ which most impress upon us. His perfect submission under suffering, his patience under the contradiction of sinners, and his victory over temptation are constantly meeting us in his history. We must also think of the pleasures and blessings of the Saviour's mind. We read of his joy as present in the midst of his earthly sorrows; and he speaks of a peace which was his. Where he speaks of "my joy," and again of "my peace," we are let into the inner sanctuary of Christ's mind.—What they were we may not be able to tell, but they were a part of the mind of Christ, just as much as love, humility and patience. These, too, are for us—"That my joy might remain in you," and "My peace I give unto you." If other graces of the Saviour are to be sought, so are his joy and peace. These, when possessed, will at least satisfy, and they will be a happiness above all that the natural man has any conception of.

In all its features of spirituality and moral excellence, the mind of Christ is attainable by us. "To be conformed to the image of his Son" is the grand predestination of the divine wisdom and goodness. Such as Christ was, must we be here, if we are to be like him, and to see him as he is in heaven. We know no higher nor truer standard of privilege and attainment than this. All possible holiness and perfection are in it, and all that can be known and felt in religion. The Holy Ghost must work this mind in us, and perfect and complete it. Then the Christian truly puts on the Lord Jesus, and then he begins to know the love of Christ, and to be filled with all the fullness of God.

This must be accepted as the believer's qualification to know Christ and his doctrines. He must have the mind of Christ before he can discern the things of the Spirit, and understand and love the doctrines and precepts. To have the mind of Christ is the mark of our Christianity. To be without the tempers and disposition of Jesus, is to be without Christ our Saviour. Nothing can supply this infallible sign of our acceptance and genuine religious life. This is the standard to be lifted up, and to it are we to press. Above all sinful men and prophets and apostles we are to look off to Christ.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

This Conference met in its fifty-third session on the 19th, in this place—Vicksburg. Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh opened the Conference by reading the II Timothy, 2d chapter, and singing the 272d hymn, "And are we yet alive," and prayer. C. G. Andrews was elected secretary; J. A. B. Jones, assistant secretary; L. R. Redding was elected statistical secretary. Upon the call of the roll nearly all of the oldest members answered. A committee of three was appointed to nominate the standing committees. The names of the lay delegates from the several districts were reported, of whom the following were present: Natchez district: A. T. Norwood, L. K. Barber. Vicksburg district: Thomas Reed, William J. Lum, R. D. Howe. Yazoo district: Stephen Johnson. Greenville district: W. H. Worthington. Starkville district: S. D. Murff, Joseph Wise, Joseph Eubanks. Paulding district: J. M. Applewhite, T. C. Clark.—Brookhaven district: E. G. Cook. Jackson district: J. C. Kittrell, J. T. Cameron, J. B. Robertson.—Brandon district: J. E. Watts.

The Conference then received communications from the secretary of the Home Missionary Society, from the secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society, and the Southern Methodist Publishing House, which were referred appropriately. A financial committee, consisting of one minister and one layman from each district, was appointed to report a financial plan to the Conference.

The following persons were recommended ON TRIAL by the Conference: Robert Bennet Seeders, from Percy Creek circuit; Charles B. Galloway, from Canton station. It was also announced that Dr. George W. Stewart was recommended by the Madisonville circuit, but that he had died in the triumphs of faith a few weeks since. John W. Pointer was admitted as an elder from the Bible Christian Church. Jacob D. Murff was admitted on trial upon recommendation by the Kosciusko circuit.

Parmenas Howard, R. J. Jones, Sr., and Hardie Brown were readmitted.

SECOND DAY.

The vacancies in the Joint Board of Finance were filled as follows: E. R. Strickland, J. C. Kittrell, L. K. Barber, Stephen Johnson, John T. Cameron, Jesse Thompson, Joseph Wise, E. G. Cook and J. C. Carlisle.

The visiting committee to the Woodville Female Seminary presented a report, which was duly referred. The Rev. P. G. Reynolds was readmitted from the Congregational Methodist Church.

The second question, *Who remain on trial?* was taken up, and L. P. Meador, E. W. Simmons, W. T. Beall and T. J. Hutson were continued. Prof. A. B. Stark, editor of the *Home Monthly*, and the editor of this ADVOCATE were introduced to the Conference.

The following persons were admitted into *full connection:* A. B. Stewart and W. F. Glenn.

In answer to the eighth question, the following local preachers were elected DEACONS: John B. Holloman, elected previously, Sidney S. Sledge, Warren C. Black, William P. Pierce, elected previously, George Morrison, Daniel W. McDonald and Tillery Walden; and the following colored men: Samuel Harris, Bartley Turnor, Reuben Pope, Frank Ambrose and Isaac Warren.

The preachers and the bishop are in fine health. Nearly every man looks as if he had been paid in full, and received a new suit of clothes just before leaving for Conference. This, we suppose, is hardly the case, but it illustrates the general disposition Methodist preachers have to "put a cheerful courage on." They have come out of a financial wilderness to Conference. But in this direction there is hope. All report that symptoms of renewed life are to be found in its most sterile regions.

THIRD DAY.

We copy the proceedings as reported by the Vicksburg *Times:*

At nine A. M. Bishop Kavanaugh called the Conference to order. Religious services by Rev. Thomas Nixon.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Prof. A. B. Stark, editor of *Home Monthly*, addressed those present, representing and urging the claims of his magazine.

Rev. R. J. Harp, agent of Branch of Methodist Southern Publishing House in New Orleans, entered industriously upon the discharge of his duties.

A resolution was offered, during the examination of ministerial character, that the lay members have a right to vote on all questions not involving the character of a minister on trial upon charges preferred. During the discussion of this resolution, Dr. W. H. Watkins and W. T. J. Sullivan submitted the following question for judicial decision: Can lay members of the Conference vote upon a question involving the character and relations of a preacher of this Conference? The bishop called J. G. Jones to the chair, and retired to prepare an answer, which he read to the Conference, that they cannot vote.

The Joint Board of Finance made a report, which was adopted, and the Board requested the privilege of publishing the plan, and addressing a circular letter to the various societies of the Conference. Request granted.

H. H. Montgomery reported the various amounts collected for J. W. Lambuth in China.

A committee was appointed to collect funds and publish the minutes of the Conference. E. G. Cook, Thomas Reed and W. P. Barton, committee to collect; and C. G. Andrews and L. R. Redding, to publish.

A committee was appointed on the division of the Conference, to report at the next Conference.

A report from the Fraternal Messengers to the Methodist Protestant Conference was called for. H. F. Johnson made a report, and read a letter from Rev. E. G. Taylor. Report was received.

Resolution adopted, That we entertain the kindliest feelings toward our brethren of the Methodist Protestant Church of Mississippi, and that we invite them to continued fraternal intercourse, and that we hold ourselves in readiness to respond to acts of theirs tending to a union.

Rev. Benjamin Jones was appointed Fraternal Messenger, and Rev. H. F. Johnson, alternate, to meet their next Conference.

FIFTH DAY.

The Rev. T. Taylor addressed the Conference in behalf of the religious interests of the colored people. The Conference of colored preachers in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to be held in Hazlehurst, is appointed to meet on the 7th of January. Brother Taylor gave an interesting statement of the organization of the Kentucky and the Memphis Colored Conferences upon the Disciplinary basis. Already some forty colored preachers are in communication with Bro. Taylor in the bounds of this Conference, who, with those in the bounds of the Louisiana Conference, will be in attendance.

The examination of character occupied a large part of the day. The Rev. R. J. Harp addressed the Conference upon the prospects and importance of the publishing interests of the church.

SIXTH DAY.

Jackson, Mississippi, was selected as the place of holding the next Conference. The Committee on Memoirs reported obituary notices of the Rev. Peter Green, the Rev. Hardy Mullens and the Rev. Thomas Owen. One of these has already appeared in the ADVOCATE, from the pen of the Rev. J. B. Jones. The two others are sent with this. This most impressive part of the business of the session received too hasty a consideration. O how I longed to hear those preachers tell their own personal knowledge and estimate of their deceased brethren. But there was no time. All was hurried through by the pressure of the last hours of the session. The services of two score years are barely acknowledged by a pause of ten minutes, and the occasion is not improved for impressing the young men of the Conference with the noble qualities and labors of these saints triumphant. If the Saturday afternoon of each session were devoted to the memory of those who may have died during the year, and the Saturday night to a Conference love-feast, it would greatly advance the spirituality and facilitate the business of the Conference.

Since writing the above the Conference has resolved to request its presiding bishop hereafter to set apart a day for hearing the report of the Committee on Memoirs.

The Committee on the Religious Interests of the Colored People presented their report, which is herewith sent for publication. The address of the Joint Board of Committee on Finance, "To the Stewards and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the Mississippi Conference," is worthy of the most careful study. It emanates from some of the ablest laymen in the State, and is a valuable contribution toward the solution of the greatest and most insolubla problem of the day: how to support the gospel and rescue from the grasp of covetousness property which has been already consecrated to God.

Thomas Reed, Esq., gave notice of the organization of a Ministerial Education Association to assist in the education of young men who expect to devote their lives to the ministry. The officers of this society are Governor Benjamin G. Humphreys, John C. Kittrell, John T. Cameron, Thomas Reed and William Worthington. A desire to elevate the pulpit is the moving impulse of these noble laymen. The report of the Committee on Education was made. The institutions of learning under the patronage of the Conference received its most serious consideration, and it was determined to heartily support and recommend to the patronage of our people the Centenary College, the Whitworth Female College, the Sharon Female College, the Madison Male College, the Woodville Female Seminary, and the Feliciana Female School.

The Conference adjourned to meet in an

EVENING SESSION.

At seven P. M. the chairman of the Joint Board of Finance reported the following apportionment of the bishop's allowance, and the widows' and orphans' and superannuate claims to the several Conference districts:

	Conf. col.	Bishop's.
Vicksburg district	$750 00	$225 00
Jackson district	750 00	225 00
Yazoo district	1000 00	225 00
Starkville district	500 00	100 00
Brandon district	300 00	150 00
Paulding district	250 00	85 00
Brookhaven district	500 00	125 00
Woodville district	500 00	135 00
Clinton district	250 00	80 00
Greenville district	250 00	80 00

The report on the Sunday school cause was read. One sentence is worthy of special emphasis: "The shepherd that neglects the lambs will soon have no flock to feed."

This session has been full of good Christian fellowship. Resolutions of thanks were passed unanimously: "That we tender our grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Vicksburg for their generous hospitality during the session of the Conference." They were richly deserved, for the preachers have been entertained in a princely manner. I found a delightful home in the family of Mr. James W. Gray, and I highly appreciate that good providence which has enriched me with these new and generous friends.—May the Lord remember them in that day!

The bishop addressed the Conference and a small audience—for the night was inclement—in sober, eloquent words, vindicating the wisdom of that system which, for one hundred years, has supplied the people of this country with a godly and effective ministry. There is no sublimer moment in a man's history than that in which he obtains, at the hands of a Methodist bishop, an appointment to the cure of souls. It is worth traveling a thousand miles to witness these itinerant men of faith receive "their awful charge." The song, the prayer of that moment, ring through the soul for many days.

In conclusion, the Conference joined in singing the 275th hymn:

"Jesus, the truth and power divine,
Send forth these messengers of thine,"

and, after prayer, the bishop read out the following

APPOINTMENTS.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT.—J. A. Godfrey, presiding elder; Woodville station, P. Lano; Percy's Creek, to be supplied by T. W. Brown; Jackson, Louisiana, James L. Forsyth; Tunica, C. R. Godfrey; R. D. Norsworthy, sup.; Wilkinson, G. D. Wade; Midway Colored mission, P. S. Petty; Buffalo, William Finn; Liberty, J. A. Godfrey; Meadville, C. W. Campbell; Amite, W. H. Germany; St. Helena, Robert B. Seeders; W. T. J. Sullivan, president Woodville Female Seminary.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT.—J. G. Jones, presiding elder; Vicksburg station, W. E. M. Linfield; North Warren, F. M. Featherston; South Warren, W. I. Beall; Cayuga, Thomas Nixon; Rocky Springs, T. C. French, D. A. J. Parker; Port Gibson station, J. A. B. Jones; Grand Gulf, to be supplied; Fayette, W. F. Glenn, A. B. Stewart; Rodney, Robert A. New; Fayette Colored mission, R. A. Sibley; Natchez station, W. H. Watkins; Kingston, to be supplied; C. K. Marshall, agent for Missionary Society.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—R. Abbey, presiding elder; Jackson station, W. B. Lewis; Raymond and Spring Ridge, H. Brown; Terry, A. M. Campbell; Clinton, C. G. Andrews; Brownsville, colored charge, James S. Harris; Vernon and Livingston, J. M. Pugh; Canton station, H. H. Montgomery; Sharon and Colored charge, W. L. C. Hunnicut, C. B. Galloway; Madisonville, N. B. Young, J. W. Adams, sup.; Camden and Colored charge, T. M. Ward, J. K. Hamblen, and W. Harrington, sup.; Toledo, Honduras, L. Pearce; W. L. C. Hunnicut, president Sharon Female College; Carthage, J. C. Carlyle.

YAZOO DISTRICT.—W. P. Barton, presiding elder; Yazoo city station, E. H. Mounger; Yazoo, J. H. Shelton; Mount Olivet, J. W. Jones; Richland, H. Townsend; Lexington, J. D. Newsom; Durant, T. C. Parrish; Black Hawk, to be supplied by L. H. Boyle; Carrollton, P. Howard; Mount Zion and Eden, George W. Boyle; Sunflower, T. W. Flowers.

GREENVILLE DIST.—W. W. Drake, presiding elder; Greenville station, W. W. Drake, James Maclennan, sup; Deer Creek, J. D. Murff; Bolivar, J. V. Pointer; Clover Hill, to be supplied; Indian Bayou, to be supplied.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT.—K. A. Jones, presiding elder; Starkville station, R. J. Jones, jr.; Louisville, David Merchant, J. O. Woodward, sup.; Plattsburg mission, to be supplied by Z. Bass; Bankston, J. G. Carlisle; Line Creek, to be supplied by Wiley Lewis; Winona, John A. Ellis; Vaiden, P. A. Johnson; Kosciusko, J. D. Hays, A. R. Hines, sup; Greensboro, one to be supplied, T. W. Castles, sup.

BRANDON DISTRICT.—William Price, presiding elder; Brandon station, to be supplied; Brandon circuit, F. M. Williams; Hillsboro, L. P. Meador; Forest, William Price; Trenton, T. J. Hudson; Walnut Grove, J. A. Vance; Hickory mission, G. Jackson; Philadelphia, P. G. Reynolds.

PAULDING DISTRICT.—H. P. Lewis, presiding elder; Paulding, D. W. Dillehay; Sylvarena, L. Kendal; Trinity, F. W. Sharbrough; Rankin, W. W. Hurst; Mount Carmel, H. P. Lewis, one to be supplied; Columbia, E. W. Simmons; China Grove, to be supplied by J. H. Holland; Handsboro mission, J. J. Clarke; Okohay, to be supplied; Black Creek, to be supplied by R. J. Hopkins.

BROOKHAVEN DIST.—G. F. Thompson, presiding elder; Brookhaven station, L. R. Redding; Bogue Chitto, H. P. Bowen; Wesson and Beauregard, Benjamin Jones; Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, W. B. Hines; Bahala, A. B. Nicholson, R. T. Henington, sup.; Georgetown, B. B. Whittington; Brandywine, E. A. Flowers; Scotland, William G. Millsaps; Burtonton, E. F. Mullins; Pleasant Valley, William Wadsworth; Summit, E. R. Strickland; Holmesville, R. B. Downer; H. F. Johnson, president Whitworth College, and member of Brookhaven Sta. Qr. Conference; Benjamin Jones, agent for Whitworth Female College.

CLINTON DISTRICT.—C. Chamberlin, presiding elder; Clinton, W. E. Ballard; East Baton Rouge, J. Nicholson; Arcola, Thomas Price; Greensburg, B. Pipkin; Ponchatoula, to be supplied; Covington, Ira B. Robinson; Hammond, H. J. Harris; Livingston, to be supplied; Missionary to China, J. W. Lambuth.

Superannuated.—J. J. E. Byrd, Thomas Clinton, P. James, S. T. Swiney, G. T. Vickers, J. G. Deskin, J. B. Higginbotham, H. Williamson, W. R. Rainey, J. W. McNeil, H. Copeland.

F. X. Foster transferred to the Missouri Conference and appointed to Central College.

George H. Clinton transferred to

the St. Louis Conference, and stationed at First Church.

Located.—H C Buck, W W Graves, W B Johnson.

Mississicci Colored Conference.—General Superintendent, Thomas Taylor; Brookhaven district, J B Bowen, presiding elder; Scotland circuit, J B Bowen, presiding elder; Woodville district, J D Willis, presiding elder; Crystal Springs district, J Carr, presiding elder; Fayette district, G C Armstrong, presiding elder; Burtonton district, J D Ondd, presiding elder; Yazoo district, S Johnson, presiding elder; Greenville district, W W Drake, presiding elder; Brandon district, G C Fore, presiding elder; Paulding district, R J Jones, sr., presiding elder; Vicksburg, to be supplied.

The circuits will be formed at the Colored Conference, to be held at Hazlehurst, January 7, 1869

Earthquakes and Tidal Waves.

We copy as follows from the New York *Tribune* of the 12th:

Later and fuller details are every day increasing the interest with which scientific observers regard the recent earthquakes and tidal disturbances, and confirming our first impression that these convulsions of nature would prove to be among the most remarkable and extensive of which there is any written record. They have been experienced at short intervals during the last three months, and there is no reason to suppose that we have yet felt the last of them, the latest having been reported only a week ago. The shocks have followed no particular direction; and been confined to no particular quarter of the earth. Beginning in the middle of the Pacific ocean, they seem to have affected all its eastern shores and its southern and western islands, and then, skipping the whole breadth of the North American continent and the Atlantic ocean, to have broken out in Ireland. We may yet learn that the remoter countries of Asia have likewise been shaken. The first of this great series of convulsions, so far as our intelligence now extends, occurred in the Sandwich Islands, eleven days before the terrible disaster in Peru. Violent shocks were felt in different parts of the group from the 2d to the 9th of August, accompanied with heavy storms of thunder and lightning. The western coast of South America was devastated by awful earthquakes from the 13th to the 16th of August, and at the same time the shocks were felt again in the Sandwich Islands, though less severely than before. On the 17th there were shocks in New Zealand.—About the middle of September shocks were felt by vessels in the Eastern Pacific. On or about the 1st of October they were experienced again in the Sandwich Islands. In California they were felt from the 21st to the 25th, with considerable severity, and were repeated slightly up to the 6th of November. On the 23d of October we hear of earthquakes in Ireland. On the 4th of November there was one at Vancouver Island.

The tidal waves which have accompanied all the most serious of these convulsions are peculiarly interesting subjects of study. It has been remarked as an evidence of the rapidity with which they travel, that they reached the California coast as early as the morning of the 14th of August, having moved over a distance of four hundred miles in a little more than fourteen hours; but it now appears that their speed is even greater than this, for they were felt in the Sandwich Islands, nearly an equal distance, on the evening of the 13th, only *four* hours after the earthquake in Peru, lasting through the night, and obtaining their greatest force the next morning almost simultaneously with their appearance on the opposite California coast. This would give them a velocity of about a thousand miles an hour. They seem, however, not to have been driven in more than one direction at a time. The Sandwich Islands lie northwest of the place of disturbance in Peru. Toward the west and northwest we have no record of tidal phenomena earlier than the 15th of August, when the waters of Japan and Australia were simultaneously agitated in the same manner. These waves may have been either propagated by fresh convulsions on the South American coast, or revulsions from the disturbances at the Sandwich Islands. We have no sufficient data as yet for determining in what direction the waves traveled, or what was their size or their velocity. We trust that the attention of competent observers may have been drawn to these points; for by means of them it would be possible to determine the depth of the Pacific ocean, the size and velocity of waves bearing, as is well known, a fixed ratio to the depth of the water.

A great tidal wave fell upon Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands, on the 15th of October, destroying a great many houses and other property. Accepting the generally received theory that these phenomena are caused by earthquakes, we may expect intelligence of another great calamity about that date in some country bordering on the Pacific, from which we have yet received no advices. But the disturbance may have arisen in the bed of the ocean, in which case, unless a stray sailing vessel chanced to be within reach of it, no account of the phenomenon may ever come to us.

—Here is a portrait of General Prim, taken from *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna: "General Prim wears a common military tunic, with two golden stars on the collar, and a white *kepi* similar to that of the Spanish cavalry, with a broad gold border. This is all that shows him to be a soldier. When in a civilian's dress he gives you the idea of a drawing-room dandy, with a hobby for riding, hunting and love adventures. There is nothing martial about him, no roughness—not even soldierly plainness—in his character; and his manner is not, in the slightest degree, that of a swash-buckler. He is slight, well formed, barely above the middle height, and when on horseback looks like anything but a Mars. But his head is far more attractive than a dozen ordinary soldiers' heads. There is a mysterious brilliancy about it like that which distinguishes the fancy portraits of a Tintoretto. The deep, intense blackness of his large eyes, his hair, and his silky whiskers and monstache, are striking even in the South, where dark people are not wanting, and, combined with his olive complexion, gives an impression of strong passion. His countenance is constantly working under the impulse of an internal restlessness."

An American named Robert Mitchell edits Napoleon's new official paper.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, November 18, in Yazoo county, Mississippi, by the Rev. John W. Jones, Mr. Martin V. Grissom to Mrs. Winnie S. Dyer.

By Rev. John Wilkinson, on the 10th instant, at Opelousas, Louisiana, Captain James G. Hayes, Sheriff of St. Landry, to Miss Maggie M. White, youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin R. White, of Opelousas.

OBITUARIES.

Died, in Demopolis, Alabama, on the 18th of August, after an illness of only three days, Mrs. Bettie L. Mangum.

When she was conscious that her departure was near she was perfectly calm and resigned. Her husband asked her if her Saviour was with her, as he had promised to be. She answered: "Yes, he is with me." He asked her if she felt any dread of death. She replied: "None. My sun is setting in a clear sky." She then added emphatically: "Religion is a reality when we come to die. We live hoping to get to heaven; but when we come to die we know that we shall get there." She requested all the family to be called in, and with that calm and self-possessed manner which marked her character, gave directions concerning her burial and her family, and entreated them all so to live that they might meet her in heaven, and constitute an unbroken family there. She spoke affectionately to all present, expressed her gratitude to her physicians, and to the servants, who had attended her. She said to Lydia, the old woman who had been her cook for eighteen months: "I have known you to be a Christian, and have loved you as such. Only be faithful a little longer, and you shall wear in heaven a crown as bright as mine."

She then clasped her hands and exclaimed: "God is love, heaven is love;" and sang, as far as her strength would permit, the beautiful hymn commencing

"How blest the righteous when he dies!
When sinks a weary soul to rest,
How mildly beam the closing eyes!
How gently heaves th' expiring breast!"

She also quoted the sublime language of St. Paul, (II Tim., 4:7, 8:) "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith," repeating distinctly the entire passage.

At half-past five o'clock P. M., as calmly and peacefully as an infant falls asleep, she breathed out her life, and was carried by the angel band to her home in the sky.

Such a death is the best eulogy that could be pronounced upon her character. I will only add that she was one of the most elegant ladies I have ever known. Generous, amiable and confiding, she presided over her household with a quiet dignity that made her its light and joy.

To Brother Mangum, in his bereavement, we tender our sympathies. May the Lord, who doeth all things well, give him light and comfort, faith and strength to preach the Gospel, till he too can say: "I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day."

John Massey.

It will require but the simple announcement of the death of Miss Martha Winans Clinton to produce a sadness in the hearts of her many friends. But to know that her last days were full of peaceful triumph will fill these saddened hearts with the sweetened joys of a "precious faith." She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Clinton, and was born in Amite county, Mississippi, in 1829. From early childhood she gave exhibitions of deep religious impressions, and when her heart was young and tender she chose the service of her father's God, giving undoubted evidence of the genuineness of her conversion and the purity of her faith. "The good seed of the Gospel," sown by parental kindness and faith, produced early and lasting fruit, and developed a character which, in its full and beautiful proportions, was at once a beauty and power in the social circle. Even in childhood conscientious duty was the rule of action, and as she ripened into womanhood the words of Christ became the source of her joy and the law of her life. Possessed of a mind endowed by nature with more than ordinary powers, and cultivated by constant and judicious training, she was the centre and fountain of an influence for good that must be immortal. These powers, this cultivation, and the warm affection of a generous heart, she consecrated to the service of her God, and felt that her real happiness and sure joy were secured by doing good.

As a daughter she was obedient, loving and solicitous for the happiness of her aged parents, ever seeking to relieve them of all labor, anxiety and care. As a sister she was an example—a teacher—and by her beautiful affection, faith and purity exhibited to her brothers and sisters a pattern of Christian excellence which illustrated the beauty and power of religion. As a teacher—for much of her life was employed in teaching—she was capable, honest and efficient, seeking not only to educate and adorn the mind, but to train and educate the heart for the great duties of life, and lead it to that Light "which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

With a heart full of sympathy and gentleness, she was eminently qualified for the duties of true friendship. No truer friend ever lived. Change in circumstances and sensons made no change in her affection. As a Christian she was in many respects a pattern—a model. Firm in principle, prayerful in spirit, and unswerving in the discharge of duty, she was consistent, while there was a sunny joyousness in heart and life. Her patience and faith were tested by long and painful illness, but no murmur escaped her lips. Through weary months she lingered and suffered, but gentle submission to the will of God was manifest in all her words and actions. Those who were privileged to witness her last moments saw no decrease in her solicitude for the welfare of kindred and friends.

Her last days were peaceful, and as we witnessed her calm and holy assurance we prayed, "Let me die the death of the righteous."

C.

Samuel Galispie was born in Erictowa, Tennessee, about the year 1809. After serving a time at the saddle and harness business he emigrated South, and was known among us as a tradesman of that occupation. After being married and left a widower, he was married, in 1853, to Mrs. Ellen Davis. He professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1852. From his straightforward manner and godly walk he was early recommended to the position of a steward, which official place he held up to the day of his death. Perhaps a more faithful layman never served the church in that capacity. I verily believe that his thoughts ran more upon the finances of the church, and the best method of raising money for the support of his preachers, than upon the support and maintenance of his family. I have heard it from the lips of several presiding elders that he was the best steward they ever knew.

His private life well sustained his official bearing. I never met with him but I found him ready to converse upon the subject of religion or some interest of the church. I have traveled with him by private conveyance, and on railroad and steamboat, and put up with him at private houses and public hotels, and amid all the changes involved in travel he was scrupulously faithful and exemplary in his religious devotions.

He was not remarkable in prayer, but the interest of many a public service and prayer meeting was reclaimed by the spirituality and pathos of his singing. He has been styled "The sweet singer of Black Hawk." But a silence now reigns where his voice has been so often heard to give interest and animation to the services of God's house. Though no more with us on earth, we trust that he sings in nobler strains in the kingdom of his Father.

To say that he had no faults would make him more than human. He was sometimes hasty. It is not by any means strange that his notions of business did not always correspond with other men's. I think few have lived and died among us more intent upon doing right than he.

He died in the town of Durant, on the 12th of August, 1868, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He had gone to that place to attend the district meeting for Yazoo district. He was taken sick and died there, absent from his wife and home. We loved him as we know how to love a brother.

Joseph D. Newsom.

Cyrenius R. Ferrill died at the residence of his father, Rev. John W. Ferrill, near East Pascagoula, Mississippi, of congestion of the brain, October 20, 1868, in the seventeenth year of his age.

Just one month, to the very hour, his mother "crossed the flood" before him.—Thus the bereavement was doubly sad and afflicting. How mysterious the dispensations of Providence that calls away the mother from the bosom of the family, and follows it so soon with another, widening and deepening their grief! Yet how often does it occur. One affliction sometimes seems sent to make way for another, and often renders a repetition of the stripes necessary to bring our lacerated hearts to bow with submission to the chastening hand of our all-wise and loving Father. Take the cup, my brother. Though the draught be bitter, drain it to the dregs, saying, "Thy will be done," knowing that "The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth."

Sympathy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the Louisiana Conference:

On your arrival at New Iberia you will please report at the parsonage, in the rear of the Methodist church.

A. E. Goodwyn.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the Mobile Conference:

On your arrival you will please report at the depot, where you will be met by the Committee of Arrangements.

W. E. Mabry.

NOTICE—MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

October 14, 1868.

The members of the Montgomery Conference, bearing in mind the cordial invitation extended to them and their families by the church at Greenville, will confer a favor by informing me immediately for whom, other than themselves, they desire homes provided during the session.

Members, on their arrival, will report at the Methodist church. Local preachers who will be in attendance for ordination will please give me timely notice.

Chas. A. Kino, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Meridian, Miss., Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Presiding Elders of the Mobile Annual Conference:

Dear Brethren—Please send me, at your earliest convenience, the names of the lay delegates, from your several districts, to the Annual Conference to be held in this city on the second of December; also the names of local preachers who will be present for ordination or admission into the traveling connection.

William E. Mabry.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE NEWEST, CHEAPEST,

BEST ASSORTED

—AND—

MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY.

The undersigned take great pleasure in calling the attention of

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Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years Cured. Price, Fifty Cents, post free. A Treatise on the Injurious Effects of Tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free.

Agents wanted. Address

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A Clergyman's Testimony.—One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.—*Rev. Isaiah W. Shoemaker, Kelley's Station, Pa.*

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From the U. S. Treasury, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.—*O T. Edgar.*

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The greater portion of the Loan is now in the hands of steady investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, the Bonds will be eagerly sought for at the highest rates.

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Of the Road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

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Will be completed by the middle of next year, when the Overland travel will be very large.

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The net profit upon the Company's business on the completed portion is about double the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon, and will yield

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After expenses and interest are paid, even if the through connection were not made.

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Secured by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property, are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered. No better Bonds can be made.

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IN CURRENCY.

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☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. At this time they pay

More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

and have from National and State laws, guarantees peculiar to themselves.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

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and will be sent, post paid, to every applicant, containing announcements of

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Dr. Tobias—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMNER.

Quakertown, N. J., May 8, 1868.

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THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York. mar7 1yr

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SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE

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Nothing has yet been Discovered which can be Substituted in its Place.

And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over Forty Years, and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

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Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

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EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by

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A SOUTHERN LADY, EXPERIENCED in Teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation in a family. Address C. D. T., Box 141, New Orleans Post Office.

She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker. sep5

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

STRAYED LAMB.

A giddy lamb, one afternoon,
Had from the fold departed,
The tender shepherd missed it soon,
And sought it broken hearted.
Not all the flock that shared his love
Could from the search delay him,
Nor clouds of midnight darkness move,
Nor fear of suffering stay him.

But night and day he went his way,
In sorrow, till he found it,
And coming where it fainting lay,
He clasped his arms around it;
And closely sheltered in his breast,
From every ill to save it,
He bore it to his home of rest,
And pitied and forgave it.

And so the Saviour will receive
The little ones that fear him;
Their pains remove, their sins forgive,
And draw them gently near him.
Blest while they live—and when they die,
When soul and body sever,
Conduct them to his home on high,
To dwell with him forever.

Be Sure Your Sins Will Find You Out.

'What are you doing there so long this morning, Sophia?' asked Mrs. Kirkland of her daughter, who had been sitting for more than an hour by the window.

'I am writing my composition for next week.'

'You are? Why I never would have suspected it.'

'Well, mother, I mean I am trying to write it.'

'How much have you written on your slate?'

Sophia blushed, and held up her slate with the single word, 'Procrastination,' written near the top. It was very nicely written, it is true, for she had written it a dozen times at least, sometimes drawing a square frame round it, sometimes a round one, or a wreath of flowers, but not a word more.

'Is that your subject?' asked her mother.

'Yes, mother, and I think it is a very hard one. What do I know about 'Procrastination?''

Mrs. Kirkland smiled, and said, 'A good deal, I think; for example, you might write the history of this morning, since you took your seat there by the window.'

'How, mother? I don't understand you.'

'Well, if I had the composition to write, it would be something like this: There was once a little girl, in most respects a good little girl; but she had one very bad habit of procrastinating. When she had a composition to write she would sit down after breakfast with her slate in her lap, and write the subject at the top; then she would try for a while to catch the flies on the window; then make a paper fan out of a leaf torn from her old copy book; then draw houses for a while on her slate, then rub out the word she had written, and write it again.'

'Oh, mother, please stop; I would not have such a composition as that. The girls would all say I had written about myself. I had rather write it my own way.'

'Well, do it at once, or you will not have time to get your clothes ready for Sabbath, or to go this evening to your uncle's.'

'I am going to write it this minute. Let me think, what shall I write?' and Sophia seemed writing very industriously for a few minutes afterward.

Just then her Cousin Susan came in from the arbor in the garden, with her slate in her hand, one side covered with writing and nearly half of the other side.

'Why, Sue, you haven't written all that this morning?'

'Yes, but I have been some time at it. Do you see it is half-past ten. I have come in to get a sheet of paper to copy it.'

'It is too bad, to think you are so far before me. I don't see why I can't get mine written so easily.'

'It is because your cousin goes off where she will have nothing to disturb her, and thinks of nothing else while she is writing, that she gets through sooner than you do,' said her mother.

Sophia sighed as if she thought thinking the hardest business in the world; but she did not apply herself, but sat rolling her pencil from the top of her slate to the bottom, until her father came home to dinner, and then she began in earnest to try to write; but she felt so tired being still all morning and had idled so, she could not possibly finish it by dinner, and she knew her father would not allow her to come to the table until the composition was done.

While they were all at dinner she said, 'If I can't rest, I believe I'll rest while they are all down stairs.' So she put up her slate and dried her eyes, for she had been crying bitterly ever since she knew her father had returned.

In wandering about the room her eye lit on a new book her Sister Sarah had that morning brought home, and almost the first thing she saw when she opened it, was a page or two on 'Procrastination.'

'Oh,' she said, 'how nice this is! I will just copy this, and beat all the girls. Mr. Johnson will never find it out; for there is not a book like this in school.' She had forgotten a verse she had learned that very morning, 'Be sure your sins will find you out.' She only thought getting through in time for her dinner, and going with her mother in the evening.

She got her pen and paper, and soon had it copied word for word from the book, and smoothing her hair, ran down with it just as her father was leaving the house.

He stopped when she handed it to him, and having read it, said:

'This does very well, Sophia; it is even better than Susan's, and shows what you can do in a short time when you try.'

Sophia did not look as much pleased as her father thought she would, but he thought it was because she was tired and hungry, and said no more about it.

Her mother also praised it, telling her if she continued improving and would only do things in the right time she would soon write as well if not better than any girl in school.

Susan kindly helped her with her mending, and they all started off to their uncle's. Sophia was very happy except when she thought of having deceived her parents; then she was sad, but she said, 'Since they did not suspect I copied it, I am sure Mr. Johnson never will.'

Monday, when she started to school, she felt uneasy, and was cross to Susan and everybody else until after the compositions were read. Mr. Johnson was very much pleased when her time came to read and she did it so well. He called her to him, and looked over it, said there was not a single mistake either in punctuation, spelling or misplacing capitals.

Do you think this praise made her happy? Oh, no; a guilty conscience whispered, 'You did wrong, you are doing wrong not to confess it.' Still she felt very much relieved and more light-hearted than she had since Saturday. 'It is all over now and I won't do so again,' she said to herself.

But she was mistaken. That evening little Sarah, who was a great favorite with her teacher, took her new book to school to show it to him. Sophia did not know she had taken it, and turned pale when she saw her walking up to the desk with it in her hand.

'I want you to look at my pretty book, Mr. Johnson. My father gave it to me.'

'Well, bring it here and I will hear you read a lesson.'

Sarah cheerfully obeyed, and when she had finished Mr. Johnson took the book and in looking over it his eyes fell on a blot of ink.

'Why, Sarah, how came this here so soon?'

'I don't know, sir; I have no ink.'

'Oh, I see how it is,' he said, looking at Sophia. 'I can tell who put it there. Sophia Kirkland, do you know anything about it?'

Sophia did not answer; she knew it would be useless to deny it, when the very words were before his eyes; but hid her face in shame on her desk, while Mr. Johnson read the whole composition from the book which she had read in the morning. When he had finished, he told her she had broken two commandments. One was 'Thou shalt not steal,' for she had taken that which did not belong to her; and she had acted a lie in passing it off as her own production, and another when she allowed him to praise her for doing what she knew she had not done.

You may be sure she felt badly enough then, and worse when her parents heard of the whole affair.

'You deceived us,' her mother said, 'for the time, but you see it availed you little, and you may rest assured that a deceiver will never prosper. Even if we had never found it out, God saw it, and knew the very thoughts of your heart. Let it be the last time you ever dare commit so great a sin, and may it make you remember that no matter how well you conceal your plans, or how secretly you do what is wrong, you cannot hide it from God, and be sure your sins will find you out.'

BLESSED is he who employs all his time profitably, is silent on subjects that do not concern him, and passes through this tumultuous world like one who is dumb and heareth not, for the Lord's sake.

A METHODIST CHURCH in the West asked the Conference to send it a single man as a minister. The request was granted, but the designated pastor stopped on the way and got married.

HE that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation, and is equally remote from insipid complaisance and a low familiarity.

THE English language, for all the ends and wants of human speech, has never been surpassed by any language upon earth.

SCIENTIFIC.

THOMPSON'S ROAD STEAMER.

This road locomotive is attracting a good deal of attention in Great Britain, and was the subject of a paper read by Professor Archer before the British Association at its recent meeting. We give as follows the most interesting portions of Professor Archer's paper:

"This road steamer has wheels made of a material which at first sight does not look a very likely substance to stand the heavy work they are subjected to. The tires are made of bands of vulcanized India-rubber, about twelve inches wide and five inches thick. Incredible as this may appear, this soft and elastic substance not only carries the great weight of the road steamer without injury, but they pass over newly broken road metal, broken flints, and all kinds of sharp things without even leaving a mark on the India-rubber. They do not sink into the road in the least degree. They pass over stones lying on the surface without crushing them. These soft and elastic tires resemble in some degree the feet of an elephant. Both the camel and elephant have very large soft cushions in hard hoofs, and no other animal can stand so much walking over hard roads as they can accomplish.

"The power required to propel the road steamer is very much less than what would be required if the tires were hard and rigid. They do not crush nor sink into the roadway. The machine, as it were, floats along on the India-rubber, and all the power used in crushing and grinding the stones under rigid tires is entirely saved. It might at first sight be supposed that it would take a great deal of power to propel a heavy carriage on soft tires; but if the tires are elastic, as well as soft, the power used in compressing the tire in front of the wheel is nearly all given back as the elastic tire expands behind the wheel.

"The India-rubber tires require scarcely any more power to propel them over soft bad roads or over loose gravel roads than on the best paved streets. The reason of this is quite obvious: they do not sink into roads, and do not grind down the stones in the least degree.

"Trials have been made at Leith by running the road steamer across a soft grass field, in which an ordinary steam carriage would certainly have sunk. The way it ran through the grass without even leaving a track was very remarkable; but when it made for a part of the field which had just been covered with loose earth to the depth of one or two feet, and ran straight across, and then back through the deep soft soil, the surprise of those present was great indeed. The weight of the road steamer is between four and five tons; and yet the wheels in passing over the loose earth compressed it so little that a walking-stick could easily be pushed down in the track of the wheels without any exertion. It is quite clear that one of the great difficulties farmers have had to contend with in using steam engines for plowing is now removed, for the road steamer will run through any field, even when newly plowed, without any difficulty.—After various evolutions, showing the ability of the road steamer to run about where there were no roads, it passed out into the street, and, taking a large omnibus full of passengers in tow, it proceeded up the Bonnington road to Messrs. Gibson & Walker's mills, where it took a large wagon, weighing with its load of flour about ten tons, up a steep lane full of holes and ruts, and rising with a gradient of one in twenty. It was obvious that the road steamer was able to do a great deal more than it had to do in this trial. The bite on the road is something marvelous, and the easy way in which it floated along on its soft and elastic tires was very curious.—When riding on the road steamer the feeling is like what would be experienced in driving over a smooth soft grass lawn. There is absolutely no jarring at all. Thus the machinery is spared the severe trials arising from the blows and jolts to which it is subjected when mounted on common wheels. There is, incredible as it may appear, no appearance of wear on the India-rubber tires. The original surface which the rubber had when it left the manufactory is still visible.

"The tractive powers of the machine have surpassed all expectation. It was constructed to drag an omnibus, weighing, with its load of (say) thirty passengers, about four tons, on a level road, but its powers are so greatly in excess of this task that no load yet placed behind it has fully tested its power. An opportunity was offered which it was confidently expected would show the limits of its capabilities. A huge steam boiler, weighing with its truck between twelve and thirteen tons, had to be dragged up a hill rising one in twelve. The little road steamer was chained to the truck, and steadily drew the great boiler to the top of the hill, the India-rubber wheels biting the ground in the most perfect manner; there was not the least sign of slipping. The boiler was drawn from the works of Messrs. Hawthorn & Company, along the Junction road, and then up the hilly Bonnington road, to the flour mills of Messrs. Gibson & Walker. In its progress the road steamer had to draw its great load over all kinds of road. Nothing seemed to affect the bite of the India-rubber tires. The road was so slippery from the frost that horses had the greatest difficulty in keeping on their legs, but no difficulty was found in going over the glazed surface with the India-rubber wheels. India-rubber does not slip even on ice, as may be easily ascertained by trying to slide in a pair of India-rubber goloshes.

"A number of trials have just been completed with a powerful road steamer which has been constructed for hauling wagons loaded with coffee over the hilly roads in the island of Ceylon. This road steamer has two cylinders, each seven and a half inches diameter by ten inches stroke, and a vertical 'pot' boiler three feet diameter by seven and a half feet high. The engine is arranged by means of spur-gearing to make either six or fifteen revolutions, as may be desired, for each revolution of the driving wheels. This road steamer weighs, with water and coal for two hours' work, about eight and a half tons. It was intended to haul twelve tons gross weight up gradients of one in sixteen. It was found on trial that it was capable of doing a great deal more than the stipulated amount of work. It was first tested by going up a very crooked and steep street in Edinburgh, viz., Cockburn street, with a wagon in tow weighing two and three-quarter tons. This street rises with a gradient in some places of one in eight, but the road steamer went up with the greatest ease.

"The next trial was of a severe kind. Four heavy wagons, constructed to carry five and a quarter tons of coals each, were attached to the road steamer. Each wagon weighed when empty two and three-quarter tons. With this train in tow the road steamer ran from Leith to New Battle collieries, a distance of about eleven miles. The wagons were then loaded with five and a quarter tons of coals each, and the road steamer drew the whole four from New Battle to Leith over roads with gradients rising one in sixteen in several places. The total weight of coals was twenty one tons; if to this the weight of four wagons is added it makes a gross weight of thirty-two tons, and including the weight of the road steamer the weight of the whole train was upward of forty tons. With this train of ninety feet long no difficulty was found in passing through the most crowded streets of Edinburg and Leith in the middle of the day and in the midst of a great stream of ordinary traffic. The India rubber tires are durable beyond all conception, and they are not in the least affected by either heat, cold or moisture."—*American Artisan.*

A BISHOP DEFIED.—A case of disobedience to Episcopal authority has lately occurred in Brighton, England, more glaring than that of Mr. Hubbard, of Westerly. Rev. J. Purchas, rector of St. James chapel, has been conducting ritualistic services of an extreme type. The Bishop of Chichester at last summoned resolution to inhibit him from officiating. But, instead of meekly submitting to the godly admonition of his bishop, on the next Sabbath he ostentatiously repeated his offense. The services were unusually gorgeous and histrionic. A procession of cassocked boys, carrying lighted candles in their hands, filed into the choir, followed by a long line of choristers and other assistants—"acolytes, thurifer, crucifer, banner-bearer, ceremoniarius," etc.—the two officiating priests, Rev. J. Purchas and his curate, bringing up the rear. Mr. Purchas was vested in light colors, and wore a cap, on which gems, probably crystals, seemed to glitter. The incense was kindled, and presently clouds of scented smoke, which shut out Mr. Purchas and curate from the gaze of the curious, began to ascend. Then the service began, not with "When the wicked man turneth," or any other passage of Scripture appointed to be read, but with a procession in which the aforesaid cassocked boys—acolytes, thurifer, etc.—marched round the aisles, the incense-bearer swinging his censer and the choristers chanting a hymn. The procession having reached the chancel, "matins" commenced, and there were the usual groupings, vestment changings, genuflexions, and incensings customary in ritualistic churches. When the matins were brought to a close, "high celebration" followed, and this service was most elaborately performed. The Bishop of Nelson is troubled with a similar refractory priest. In our own country a ritualizing presbyter in Memphis is refusing to obey the inhibition of the Bishop of Tennessee.—*Independent.*

THE full assurance of faith, always attended with the full assurance of hope, never fails to be productive of perfect love, even the love that casteth out fear.

IN France all caricatures and other engravings intended for the public journals must be submitted to the authorities for inspection before publication.

GEORGE B. LENSLEY, of Dyer county, raised seven thousand bushels of sweet potatoes this year on two acres of ground.

CALIFORNIA grape growers, it is said, get only three-quarters of a cent a pound for their crop delivered at the wine press.

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Office—680 Magazine Street,
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Will call daily at College Building, (corner Common and Baronne streets,) between 11 and 12 o'clock. je29 1y

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Between Customhouse and Canal streets,
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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

ELEVENTH SESSION.—TERMS REDUCED.

The exercises of the school will be resumed October 1, 1868.

The best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of a first rate education, and at less expense than in any other school of high grade North or South.

There is but one session in the year and every student who enters the school is expected to continue to the close of the session in July, and will be held liable for the bills in all cases, unless protracted illness shall compel his removal.

Every pupil is required to furnish his own bedding, towels, wash-basin, mosquito bar, etc., all marked distinctly with his name; also a satchel for dirty clothes.

SPECIAL CAUTIONS.

Parents and guardians are earnestly requested not to give their children or wards much spending money. It is unnecessary, and has a pernicious effect upon mind, morals and health.

A sufficient amount must be deposited for the purchase of books, etc. Their pocket money should be limited by the discretion of the Principal.

It is urgently requested that students be prompt in their attendance. A few days' absence at the beginning is often a serious disadvantage during the entire session.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session, $300.
PAYMENTS—$150 in advance, balance on 1st March.

Tuition of day scholars, per month, $7. Payable monthly, in advance.

Modern languages will be taught when the wants of the school demand it, at an extra charge as low as it can be made.

No expense is spared to secure as teachers gentlemen of the highest character and ability.
july25 W. H. N. MAGRUDER.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN UNIversity, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky.

FALL AND WINTER SESSION.

From the third Monday in September to the first January 1 ..... $16 00
From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks ... 12 00
From April 1 to close of June, 12 weeks. 12 00

INCIDENTAL FEES—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.

Indigent young men can have tuition FREE but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.

Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.

Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named.

For further information address
REV. CHARLES TAYLOR,
July11 12t President.

THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL Session of the
WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
MACON, GEORGIA,

Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following

FACULTY.

Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwariz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:

Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.

The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.

Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.

Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.

J. M. BONNELL,
sep5 tf President.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTItute, Staunton, Virginia.

The next session begins on the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

Rev William A. Harris, President, with a Faculty of twelve professors, teachers and matrons.

This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

Charges for the entire scholastic year, board and tuition, in collegiate course, embracing

Ancient Languages $215 00
Music 50 00
French or one Modern Language 20 00

Refer to Professors Smith and Holmes, Virginia University; Mrs. John B. Floyd; Bishops Pierce, Early, Doggett; Rev. Drs. Duncan and Munsey.

For catalogues address
WM. A. HARRIS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Methodism in Kentucky, Redford	2 00
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In addition to the above we have added largely to our stock of

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Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.

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The Fall Session of this well-known Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

The following are the terms for a session of nine and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:

Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold	$67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency	25 00
French, in currency	15 00
Music, in currency	30 00
Use of instrument, in currency	7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency	2 00

Ornamental branches at usual prices.

Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.

Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a counterpane or spread, and towels and lights.

For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

THE BRANCH OF THE SOUTHern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is ready to fill orders for the latest revised edition of the Discipline, with the paragraphs relating to Lay Representation.

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Also just received,

THE SUNDAY SERVICE,
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Roan	1 50
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july 18 R. J. HARP, Agt.

THE Branch of Southern Methodist Publishing House, at 112 Camp street, is receiving large additional stock, and the Agent invites orders, especially from dealers, with whom liberal terms will be made.

Catalogues will be sent to all ministers, schools, teachers, and dealers who request it.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This institution, with a full Faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.

In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught; without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.

For Music and Painting skilled instruction and the best facilities provided.

Boarders will find a home in the College with the family of the Principal.

Prices throughout *very low* for the grade of the institution. The entire charges for board and the full Literary Course will not exceed $35 per month.

The climate is specially favorable to study, and hence our scholastic year is one month longer than in the Gulf States.

For particulars apply to

R. K. HARGROVE,
President, Franklin, Tennessee.

july25 1m

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE
Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal Summerfield, Ala.

M. C. FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Jackson, Tennessee.

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The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar	30 00
Board and washing, per month	16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.

The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.

For further information apply to the President. augs 3m

SOULE UNIVERSITY, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and Louisiana the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.

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GEN J C MOORE, A M, Prof of Mathematics,
REV B F KAVANAUGH, M D, Prof Biblical Literature and Moral Science
TH KAVANAUGH, M D, Prof of Natural Science.
B F BROWN, A B, Principal Preparatory Department.
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The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1868 closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

SHORT TERM OF FOUR MONTHS.

Collegiate	$21 00	Preparatory	$20 00
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LONG TERM OF SIX MONTHS.

Collegiate	$36 00	Elementary	$24 00
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Modern Languages. (extra) $2 00 per month.

No incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at $15 00 per month. Tuition due upon entrance in Specie — a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other—Address—O. H. McOmber, Pres't., Chappell Hill, Texas
july-13-tf

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1835, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Washington county, Virginia.

The FALL SESSION of this institution begins on the 20th of August next

Our terms, for a session of five months, are as follows:

Tuition in Collegiate course, payable in advance	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, payable in advance	10 00
Board, at $13 per month	65 00
Washing	7 50

Tuition in the Preparatory Department is $5 less. Board is payable monthly in advance. Students supply their own beds and furniture for their rooms, and take their meals with the families boarding them.

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For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize British Honduras. nov 23 1y

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GOOD SAMARITAN,

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At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

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(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
mly6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

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Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

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Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
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J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAML. SUMNER of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co.
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New Orleans, June, 1863.

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All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

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no7 3m

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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,

Greenville, Mississippi.

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COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

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UNDER THE CITY HOTEL

Keeps constantly on hand

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

Sumpter Brogans and Russets

LADIES AND GENTS,

—AND—

BOYS AND CHILDRENS SHOES

—AT—

Hammond Station.

Nov9 1y

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TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.

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Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

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For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

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Patented August 14th, 1860.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.

Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

mar28 1y

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AT AUBURN, ALA.

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Tuition—Full Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
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aug 31 2m Sec'y of Board.

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feb 2

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SUMMERFIELD ALA.

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Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

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Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing.	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation since our last issue, but in some departments it has been extremely dull, and in others there has been less activity than is usual at this period of the season. A moderate business has been done by wholesale dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., in sales to country merchants and meeting the current local demand. Sugar and molasses have been in good request, at full prices for the better qualities, but rather easier rates for the lower grades, all the receipts meeting a ready sale from the levee at quotations. Operations in our leading staple also have been to an average extent, but without showing much activity. Western produce has been extremely dull, although increased receipts have interrupted the previous apathy in grain and in some minor articles. Flour, in particular, is in very little request, and, under the ample supply in store and continued receipts, is daily offered at easier prices.

Nothing of special moment has transpired with regard to the incoming crops. The accounts of both cane and cotton are decidedly cheering, and the trade anticipate that our receipts of the former will exceed 100,000 hogsheads, and of the latter will be fully 900,000 bales, unless they should be materially diminished by transportation on the interior routes. This, however, is involved in so much uncertainty that estimates must be regarded as conjectural. Long crop men count upon 1,000,000 or more.

The river remains about the same, being thirteen feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 20th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ..... bales..	16428
Lake	19
Tennessee and Alabama	1100
Arkansas	1027
Mobile	829
Texas	232
Total	19633

On Saturday the market opened with a fair inquiry, but the movement was checked by the stringent pretensions of factors who asked fully ¼c. more than they would have accepted on Friday; but as buyers were unwilling to go on at the prices claimed, the movement was quite languid until the receipt of the Liverpool telegrams, the favorable tenor of which stimulated the demand, and the day's sales summed up 5,450 bales, at irregular rates, but closing at an advance of ¼c. On Monday, notwithstanding the suspension of telegraphic communication per cable, factors claimed a further advance, and 3,000 bales changed hands, partly, early in the day, at previous rates, but later mostly at a further improvement of ¼c., low middling closing at 23 to 23¼c., and middling at 23½c. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, but, as under the influence of Monday's Liverpool report, which came to hand at 9 A. M., factors advanced their pretensions ¼ to ½c., and buyers were unwilling to pay the figures asked, the movement was languid, until the receipt of further telegrams gave an additional impulse to the demand, when sales were made at the advanced rates of 23½c. for strict low middling and 24c. for middling. The sales of the day comprised 4,250 bales, a large portion of which was taken for Liverpool and the Continent, and only a moderate amount for the North.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 13,300 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 251,910 bales, against 95,129 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 165,591 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 38,148 bales to Great Britain, of 56,993 to France, and of 2,622 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21¼ to 21½
Good ordinary	22½ to 23
Low middling	23½ to 23¾
Middling	23¾ to —
Strict middling	— to 24¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales	1959
Arrived past three days	19633
Arrived previously	242899—262532
	264491
Exported past three days	9060
Exported previously	160718—170698
Stock on hand and on shipboard	93793

Sugar.—A good demand has prevailed since our last report.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 24, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head.	28 to 32
Texas cattle, third qual, per head ...	18 to 24
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	10 to 12
Calves, per head	8 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers ...	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₱ yard:		
Kentucky	..	..
East India	20	..
Bale Rope. Kentucky, ₱ lb ..	8	8½
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20	..
Bread, ₱ 100 lbs.: Pilot	.. ..	7 00
Crackers	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₱ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17½	23½
Star	17½	23½
Chocolate, No 1 ₱ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₱ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₱ ton	.. ..	15 00
Anthracite ₱ ton	.. ..	10 00
Western, ₱ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₱ lb	16½	16½
Havana	..	..
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₱ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₱ lb	35	36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₱ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	4 75	5 00
Dyes, ₱ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₱ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₱ doz. Western	30	32
Feathers, ₱ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₱ box	1 75	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	21 50	22 00
——— No. 2	.. ..	18 00
——— No. 3	14 50	15 00
Flaxseed, ₱ lb	4	6
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	6 25	.. ..
Extra	6 50	12 00
Fine	5 75	6 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₱ lb	16	..
Figs, Drum	25	..
Dried Apples	11	12
Currants, Zante	16	..
Almonds, soft shell	34	35
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	none	here
——— Layer	3 90	4 00
Lem's Sicily ₱ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₱ box	4 00	.. ..
Oranges, La. ₱ 1000	.. ..	16 00
Sicily ₱ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	.. ..
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₱ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 65	2 70
Canada	2 75	2 80
Oats	..	61
Corn, shelled ₱ bushel	85	90
Beans, ₱ bbl	12 00	15 00
Hops, ₱ lb	15	30
Gunpowder, ₱ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₱ bag	20	20½
Hay, Western, ₱ ton	24 50	25 00
Northern	24 00	.. ..
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₱ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter.	10	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₱ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₱ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country Bar ₱ lb	5	6
English, ₱ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₱ lb	6½	9
Sheet	6	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6½	6½
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₱ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₱ gallon:		
Louisiana	55	72
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled	45	70
Moss, ₱ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₱ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₱ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	5 00
Pitch	3 75	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 00	4 50
No. 2	2 50	2 60
No. 3	.. ..	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₱ gallon	47½	..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₱ gallon	1 40	1 45
Coal Oil	35	37
in cases	46	48
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
Refined	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₱ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₱ ton	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed	.. ..	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₱ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	.. ..	.. ..
" North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₱ lb	..	..
Tongues ₱ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	.. ..	26 00
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₱ lb	.. ..	12½
Bacon, Hams, ₱ lb	..	15
Do., canvassed	15	16
Sides	16	18½
Shoulders	12½	..
Green Shoulders	11½	12
Lard, Prime, in tierces	16	..
in kegs	..	17½
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	50
Western	25	38
Cheese, American	10	20
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 25	3 00
Onions	5 00	6 50
Green Apples	3 00	5 50
Rice, ₱ lb, Louisiana	2	8½
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₱ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₱ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 25	2 30
from store	2 30	2 35
coarse, cargo	.. ..	2 00
from warehouse ..	2 05	2 10
from store	2 00	2 05
Turks island, ₱ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₱ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	..	..
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
In the city	7	13½
Havana, White	..	..
Yellow	..	..
Brown	..	..
Tobacco, in hhds, ₱ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₱ lb	..	..
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₱ lb	35	38
Burry	12	20
Louisiana, Native	27	27½
Texas, Coast Merino	25	30

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LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
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The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of $10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6 All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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aug29 3m

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

$3 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The week closed with increased ease in money, and demand met at five to six on call, with governments and stock collaterals, while balance were left on deposit with leading bankers at four. Prime business paper, short date, seven to eight.

There were fresh rumors afloat on the streets to day with regard to Erie, among them one that an injunction had been put upon both receivers, and that the Legislature would finally settle the whole matter by the passage of some new act.

The bank statement shows expansion, the loans being increased.

Arrived: Steamships George Washington, Lodona, Zodiac and General Grant.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—The contested municipal election, after a trial of two weeks, was concluded last night by the election being declared irregular and void by a vote of twelve yeas and three nays. This decision was rendered by the present council, of which a large majority are Republicans. The effect will be to continue in power the present city government until a new election is ordered by the Legislature.

Bremen bark Gauss, with three hundred German emigrants, arrived to day. She had a rough voyage, with eight deaths on the passage, mostly children.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—General John O'Niel was unanimously elected president of the Fenian Brotherhood. The delegates are pledged to his plans.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The first battalion of volunteers, eight hundred strong, leaves to-morrow for the seat of war. Another battalion goes to Holguin during the coming week.

It is reported that the rebels have burnt the plantation of Colonel Acosta, commanding a battalion of volunteers.

General Cespedes, of the revolutionary army, had three men executed who were caught robbing and burning.

Previous to the attack and repulse at Manzanillo Cespedes recommended that the women and children be sent from the place.

The confidence of the people in the Captain General putting a speedy termination to the war is increasing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—I had an interesting conversation this morning with a gentleman high in the Radical sanhedrim upon the whole subject of the Constitution in its respect to parties and the condition of the country, its amendments already adopted undoubtedly, those doubtfully adopted, and others proposed, when he startingly remarked as follows:

"Why should we not call a national constitutional convention at once, and frame a new fundamental code to suit the altered condition of things? We of the Radical side are well aware that we can never convince the controlling minds of the Democracy that our past, present and prospective measures are constitutional, and the honest portion of that party will never pretend they are. The best, the thinking men of the country, are thereby kept asunder and hindered from devising a system having in view the essential good of the nation. The Constitution, as things now stand, has no vitality in a single article, section, paragraph or clause applicable to the executive, legislative or judicial departments of the government, and probably will not for many years, if ever. The system of government contemplated by it is effete, and the American people, who gave the world the example of a constitution on parchment, couched in plain English words, now present the singular anomaly of living under a government guided by no fundamental law whatever—written or unwritten—and young as it is, unable to appeal to tradition, but left at the unbridled caprice of the demagogues of the hour."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—There will be a strong effort made in Congress to procure the repeal of the tenure of office act, but it will not prevail for this reason, that by an understanding amongst the Senators they decide absolutely as to every appointment they respectively represent, and they will not surrender this power without a great struggle.

The Radicals on the assemblage of Congress will at once force the negro suffrage amendment through both Houses, notwithstanding the adverse decision of several Radical States, and, too, notwithstanding that as late as 1867 Senator Sherman said that Ohio would never consent to have negro suffrage forced upon her people by any other power than their own free choice.

The Secretary of the Treasury has completed his estimates for the next fiscal year. He places the revenue at about the same figures as were estimated for the present fiscal year, while the expenditures were reduced considerably, owing to the fact that the Navy Department estimates are just one half what they were, while the War Department also submits to a considerable reduction. Members of Congress are writing here freely about the financial situation. Representative Lynch, of Maine, in a letter to a gentleman in this city, announces his intention to call up, on the first day of the next session of Congress, his bill to provide against undue expansions and contractions of the currency. His bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments will be made the special order for the first Tuesday in December. It contains the feature of a convertible bond bearing small currency interest, exchangeable at the treasury for greenbacks, and vice versa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—From members of the British legation here, I learn that the protocol agreed upon by Minister Johnson and the British secretary for foreign affairs, as the basis of settlement of the Alabama claims controversy, and submitted by Secretary Seward to a cabinet meeting, the other day, has been rejected, and returned with amendments.

The treaty is regarded as dead, so far as President Johnson's administration is concerned.

NEW YORK, Dec 1.—With the election of Oakey Hall to the mayoralty, which is considered certain, a large Democratic majority of the councilmen, it is expected, will be returned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Judge Chase has decided several confiscation cases, sustaining Underwood's previous decision. The decisions involve the declaration that the confiscation laws are constitutional, and that where there was no appearance and plea by the defendants, the admiralty side of the District Court had full jurisdiction to decree confiscation and sale. Chase, however, has desired that the question should come before the full bench of the Supreme Court, and an appeal on a writ of error was granted.

Richard H. Dana, of Boston, will represent the government in the argument on the motion to quash the Davis indictment.

Rollins returned to-day.

A full cabinet present to day.

Revenue to-day, $692,000.

The cigar makers' strike in New York ended by a compromise.

Grant, in a letter to the mayor of Boston, accepts with thanks the hospitalities offered, but begs to be excused from public demonstration. He will stop at the St. James Hotel, and will be glad to receive persons who may wish to call.

NEW YORK, Dec 1.—Hall is elected mayor by 35,000 majority. Total vote cast about 80,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Fort Lafayette, in the harbor, is burning. Great danger is apprehended from the explosion of the magazine, containing thirty-two tuns of powder.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—One of the first measures to come before Congress at the session commencing on the 7th of next month will be the repeal of the resolution requiring a perpetual session. The object of the act has been accomplished.—President Johnson was kept docile, and "our friends" in fat offices were protected. The incoming administration is really to be trusted, for a while at least.

Senator Morgan denies that in a recent conversation with Secretary McCulloch he took the ground attributed to him in various published statements. He says he did not argue that the government was not bound to pay off the five twenties in coin, and that the government should now begin to redeem the issue of 1862 with greenbacks. The bill which he intends to introduce is for the redemption of greenbacks, and not the bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A good deal has been said in certain newspapers recently about the misappropriation of a large slice of the seven millions voted for the purchase of Alaska. It was boldly asserted that about two millions of the fund was expended in buying up members of Congress and paying lobbymen for their services, and the apparent fact that only £1,000,000 sterling has yet been paid over to the Russian government seemed to give color to the story. I have endeavored to ascertain the facts of the case, and as a result am enabled to state that the bribery story seems to dwindle in proportion the more closely it is investigated. The Russian legation here indignantly repudiate the idea of bribery or other improper means in securing the passage of the Alaska appropriation, and declare that every cent of the $7,200,000 will find its way to St. Petersburg in due time. It is a fact not generally known that $1,000,000 was paid to the Russian minister in this city immediately after the ratification of the treaty, so that up to the present time six out of the seven millions have actually been paid. The other twelve hundred thousand will be paid over in due time.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 28.—The *Appeal's* Arkansas correspondent says on the 10th a body of two hundred men, claiming to be militia, entered the town of Centre Point, Sevier county, arrested all the inhabitants, and marched them into an open field, placed guard over them, and then proceeded to sack the town, after which they left the next day. The citizens of the adjoining county flocked into town, and a meeting was gotten up to express the sentiments of the people in regard to the outrage. While the meeting was in progress the same body of men dashed into town, opened an indiscriminate fire upon the assembly, shooting down a number of them, and arresting three of the oldest and best citizens, named Heuster, Anderson and Gilbert, carried them out to a field and shot them. The band is still in possession of the town.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—In the House a joint resolution declaring there has been fraud and corruption in the management of the Edgefield and Kentucky, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, Winchester and Alabama, McMinnville and Manchester, and Rogersville and Jefferson railroads, and providing that the Committee on Internal Improvements give a thorough overhauling, send for persons and papers, and look into the conduct of receivers, especially that of the Northwestern Railroad, was adopted.

The omnibus bill, granting two millions of dollars to East Tennessee railroads, was up on its last reading and referred to the Finance Committee. The East Tennesseeans tried to crowd it through under pressure, but it is believed the bill will be killed.

STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

The canvass of the votes cast in this State, at the election on the 3d instant, was concluded yesterday by Governor Warmoth, the Secretary of State and the Judge of the Second Judicial District Court. As intimated in the *Picayune* the "trio" above mentioned decided to throw out the votes of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, Avoyelles, West Feliciana, Franklin, Jackson, St. Bernard, Sabine, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, Terrebonne and Washington, for alleged irregularities. The total vote of the State, as reported to the Secretary of State, for President, was as follows: For Seymour, 74,672; for Grant, 34,224. Throwing out the parishes above mentioned reduces the vote for Seymour to 41,358, and that for Grant to 27,911, and the Democratic majority to 13,447.

The *Republican* publishes the following, which it states is from the official certificate in the office of the Secretary of State:

State of Louisiana, Office of Secretary of State.—Be it known that, in conformity with section thirty of an act of the Legislature, approved October 19, 1868, concerning elections, we, the undersigned, the Governor of the State, the Secretary of State and the Judge of the Second Judicial District Court, did, this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1868, assemble at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of New Orleans, to compare and examine the returns of an election, held in accordance with law, on the third of November, A. D. 1868, for Representatives in Congress of the United States from the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Representative districts of this State, and to ascertain from the legal returns the persons duly elected.

And they examined, compared and ascertained the votes obtained by each and every candidate, from the returns aforesaid, filed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and found the following to be the result of the examination:

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Sypher.	St. Martin.
Livingston	148	670
Plaquemines	1830	372
Saint Helena	136	1094
Saint Tammany	471	703
Total	2086	2733

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Sheldon.	Hunt.	Menard.	Hunt.	Sc'g.
Lafourche	1613	1799	1612	1799	1
St. Charles	1335	264	1385	264	..
St. James	2160	770	2160	770	4
Total	5108	2838	5107	2933	5

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Darrall.	Bailey.	Sc'g.
Ascension	1400	1119	13
Assumption	1383	1365	5
Baton Rouge, East	1246	1350	..
Baton Rouge, West	385	423	..
Calcasieu	2	813	..
Feliciana, East	644	1408	..
Iberville	2086	708	..
Lafayette	..	1420	..
Saint Landry	1132	1314	..
Vermillion	..	957	..
Total	8568	16055	22

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Nowsham.	Ryan.	Scat'g.
Bossier	1	1631	1
Caddo	1	2885	1
De Soto	..	1259	..
Natchitoches	1916	1374	..
Pointe Coupee	1503	690	43
Rapides	2142	1547	23
Winn	43	702	..
Total	5606	10385	68

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Morey.	McCranie.	Kennedy.	Scat'g.
Bienville	1	1395	..	..
Calcasieu	..	..	..	13
Caldwell	24	483	10	..
Carroll	7	777	1395	..
Catahoula	149	794	15	..
Claiborne	2	2944	..	..
Concordia	1552	196	7	..
Madison	33	119	1435	..
Morehouse	1	1515	1	..
Ouachita	822	1066	27	..
Tensas	831	833	187	..
Union	1	1415	..	..
Total	3423	11107	3076	23

There being no legal returns from the following named parishes, the votes of said parishes were not counted, to wit: Avoyelles, West Feliciana, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, Sabine St. John Baptist, St. Martin, Terrebonne and Washington.

From all of which it appears that Louis St. Martin has received the largest number of votes as Representative of the first Congressional district. Second—That L. A. Sheldon has received the largest number of votes as Representative of the second Congressional district. Third—That Adolphe Bailey has received the largest number of votes as Representative of the third Congressional district. Fourth—That Michael Ryan has received the largest number of votes as Representative of the fourth Congressional district. Fifth—That George W. McCranie has received the largest number of votes as Representative of the fifth Congressional district.

It is, therefore, declared and certified that the said Louis St. Martin, L. A. Sheldon, Adolphe Bailey, Michael Ryan and George W. McCranie are accordingly elected as Representatives of the State of Louisiana in the Forty First Congress of the United States of America, and to serve until the end of said Congress, as specified by law.

And that said J. W. Menard is accordingly elected as Representative of the State of Louisiana in the Fortieth Congress of the United States of America, to serve until the end of said Congress, as specified by law.—*Picayune, Nov. 28.*

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: When I sent you the four letters, which you received and published, I fully expected to write again before the last went to press; but I find days and weeks, like everything else in California, seem to pass as though driven by machinery. While serving my little flock at Stockton, during ten weeks previous to Conference, I received many invitations from brethren on the circuits around to attend their camp meetings. Two of these I accepted, and so attended one camp meeting twenty miles south, and another twelve miles east from Stockton. The country through which I passed is almost perfectly level. Near the San Joaquin river the soil is stiff black adobe, and very rich; but gradually changes, as you approach the foot hills of the mountains, to gray and chocolate. Every few miles you pass a slough or creek, dry in summer, but flush streams in winter. The banks of these streams are fringed with large oak trees, and the same trees are scattered all over the surface of the country, about as thick as one to every few acres. Grain grows luxuriantly under the trees. The production of these lands, the present year, was from twenty to forty bushels per acre; they are well improved in every particular, and sell for from fifteen to forty dollars per acre, according to the distance from Stockton.

About twenty miles south of Stockton we strike the "sand plains"—vast breadths of elevated, gently undulating lands, of a gray, gritty character; perfectly destitute of trees, except along the streams; light and easy to cultivate, producing from eight to fifteen bushels of wheat per acre; selling at from five to ten dollars per acre; now much in demand; and being rapidly settled. Farther up the valley these sandy lands, as well as the rich valley lands, can be bought from private parties very cheap, or pre-empted from government.

Traveling in California is nearly all done in summer. As soon as the roads dry off, in May and June, it is very pleasant; in July the dust begins, and gets worse and worse until the fall rains begin in October. After the first rains lay the dust, the roads are pretty good again until after Christmas, when the mud begins to be bad and gets worse until April.

"So you have camp meetings in California?" Yes, one on nearly every circuit. They build a bush arbor, and erect a preacher's stand, sheltered on the wind side (the wind comes always from the direction of San Francisco, through the Golden Gate) by a plank wall, with planks overhead for a sounding board. As there is no danger of rain or unpleasant weather, the tents are only plank walls, with a cover to keep off the sun. Wheat straw, of course, is abundant for tents and stand. When the meeting is over, the tenters take the plank to build fences, etc, on their farms. Next year all is new at the camp ground again. The tents are all family tents. One man is engaged beforehand to keep the public table or restaurant, at which the crowd eat, and pay fifty cents a meal.—These camp meetings are well attended, and result in much good. Where the country is sparsely settled, and very much divided in sentiment, our preachers preach during the year to very small congregations; and it is a great relief—religious jubilee—at the close of the year's labor to see almost the entire circuit gathered together in one great congregation.

I went to Conference, from Stockton to Sacramento, in the stage coach, which runs daily the distance of forty-eight miles in eight hours, over a country exactly like that described in this letter. Arrived at Sacramento at two o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, and found the examining committees at work, and the preachers arriving, and various other things to remind me forcibly that I was at Conference. But, ah! me! The worst spell of *blues* I have had since I arrived in this distant land of strangers, was that evening and the next day. To all the others it was an occasion of joyful reunion; but to me a reminder of sad separation. *I was at Conference;* but where was Brother McCarty? Where was Dr. Ellison, Brothers Andrews, Ross, Blue, Cottrell, Shapard, etc., etc., etc.? Where were they? I looked in vain to find them. They were three thousand miles away. I was at Conference, warmly greeted, but *alone;* and a feeling of desolation and bereavement came over me, from which I scarcely rallied during the session.

Bishop Marvin was at his post, presiding with ability, and exercising not only magisterial control, but a strong religious influence over the preachers. He was suffering much from a cold, resulting in an abscess in his jaw, from which he is now slowly recovering. The session was long and tedious, owing to the trial of a preacher, which gave rise to many complications. The Conference consists of fifty-three preachers, who strike me as working men, thoroughly devoted to the work. They have, to an eminent degree, that one element of heroism, the ability to work steadily and persistently against a tide of persecution, and in the shade of a large opposing majority.

The status of our church in California, as shown by the reports of this Conference, compared with the statistics of other churches, is that we are next to the Northern Methodists, the largest Protestant denomination in the State. Throughout the country districts the two Methodist churches have the field well nigh to themselves. In some parts we stand alone. I was told by Brother Culp, who served the Marriposa circuit, that he was the only preacher in the county. The great valley of the San Joaquin is now, and constantly becoming more so, ours to possess. Bishop Marvin tells me to say that the field is open for more preachers, and that he has four or five circuits now waiting for preachers. Single men will be amply supported—married men in proportion to their ability and faithfulness. There is a large and increasing population here who will attend no ministry but ours. I do not think there is danger of too many preachers coming; but to all who think of coming I would say this: our church is weak everywhere in the State, but particularly in the cities. San Francisco, the largest station in the Conference, has only sixty-five members; and a circuit with one hundred members is rare. It is a missionary work we are doing, and the preacher's support comes as much from outside as inside the church. Some of our stations and circuits are almost entirely supported by outsiders. In the rural districts our preachers go and make work for themselves, preaching in the public school houses, and meet with encouragement and support everywhere. Any preacher who transfers from one of the old Conferences to this, expecting to have good churches, full membership, large congregations and convenient work, will be disappointed. But if he would come to a good country, where there are warm-hearted people, plenty of hard work for a preacher to do, and live upon the finest bread, meat, vegetables and fruits in the world, let him reconsecrate himself to the service of God, and come to California.

As an evidence of the stability of our church here I will mention that our college at Vacaville, under the presidency of Dr. Thomas, is quite flourishing; and *The Spectator*, our official organ, published by my noble friend, C. A. Klose, and edited by Dr. Fitzgerald, is on a substantial basis.

At the recent Conference I was appointed to San Francisco station, and have already begun my work here, under most favorable circumstances. My church is doing all I could ask for me; and I hope, by the grace of God, to do all I can for them. In another letter, at no distant day, I hope to tell you more of this great city and its adjunct towns. Your's, fraternally,

JESSE WOOD.

A LOVING REBUKE.—John Howe once observed two men in a violent passion. Their mutual cursings shocked his religious sensibilities. He looked at them, raised his hat, and said in a solemn voice:

"I pray God to bless you both!"

This prayer so impressed the quarrelsome men that they ceased their strife, and thanked Mr. Howe for his supplication.

AN old river man on the Mississippi, who carefully observes the signs, predicts that navigation on the upper Mississippi will be open nearly all winter.

A FAMINE is threatened in Egypt because a great portion of the land bordering on the Nile has not been overflowed and cannot be cultivated.

A BURGLAR at Bridgeport stepped into a large rat-trap, yelled, and was caught, thereby putting his foot in it.

THE London *Times* has had to cut down its prices to head off the *Telegraph*.

SUMMER'S DYING.

Fragrant flowers already fading,
Murky clouds the heavens shading,
Withered leaves around us lying,
Tell us genial summer's dying.
Leave the city's stifling air;
Leave the gloomy dens of care.
O come with me
To yonder lea—
Summer's fragrance lingers there.

Come, all ye in wealth delighting;
Come, all ye with prospects blighting;
Come, all ye misfortune wailing;
Leave your fame and golden glare,
Leave your aches and sickening care,
And come with me
To yonder lea—
Summer's fragrance lingers there.

Flow'rets balmy odors breathing,
Woodbine dewy ringlets wreathing,
Poppies in their radiance blushing,
And the glowing eve is flushing.
Sunbeams 'tween the branches slanting,
Philomel her vesper chanting.
O the joys, the joys entrancing!
Nature's ecstacies will bear
Far from us all earthly care;
Then come with me
To yonder lea—
Summer's fragrance lingers there.

Ah! could man, when eve approaches,
As benumbed old age approaches,
Leave this darkness and this grieving
For a mild sweet summer's evening;
Cease this gloating dissipation,
Cease this weary lamentation;
Leave this vanity and glare;
Leave this toiling world and care,
And soar above
To realms of love—
Summer's ever blooming there.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

GREENVILLE, Ala., Nov. 23, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Since my last letter to your very desirable paper I have thoroughly canvassed four counties as colporteur, viz: Lowndes, Crenshaw, Butler and Covington.

The great drought we had cut the crops short about one-half, and the worm came in for an additional tax on the small products of the year.

So it seems the Lord will, by some means or another, have his tithes, whether men recognize his claims or not. The preacher will for a time, however, at least, have to pay the damages, or suffer them, which is about the same.

I am glad, however, to be able to state that in my travels I have stumbled on some excellent revivals among our people, especially in the piney woods of Crenshaw and Butler counties. I think our church, among the poor at least, is in an improved condition. But whether we thrive and live, or sicken and die, I will say, even at the risk of being accused of boasting, that we have a noble band of soldiers for our Lord and Master. I am glad to know that if we "go under" the preachers will not be blamable. They have labored and suffered enough, in all conscience, and it is worse than mean for them to be driven from their work for the want of bread.

But to the subject of colporteuring. I have, at the expense of the Alabama Bible Society, at Montgomery, gone over seven counties, and given away more than one thousand Bibles and Testaments, at fifty cents apiece.—This, added to my wages and traveling expenses, makes a pretty round sum to be given away by a few men in these days. And it is so astonishing to the weak eyes of some that they do not believe it when they see it. Some say that those who send me are paid for it. By whom? By the government, or by some great banking establishment! But, at all events, they do not believe there is any such benevolence in man, and straightway they are offended. They always take my books, however, and afterward hear these preachers describe Sabbath schools, Masonic, temperance and other societies, and especially the Bible Society, as being the gates of hell.

Their hospitality to me—all things considered—has been very great, especially among the unconverted. Only three of the latter charged me for staying all night in nine months' travel. That is astonishing. I must say that in Covington county I met with the most cordial kindness from these much abused and warm-hearted men and women—much abused by a former representative, who led a raid on them, and now by another, who has deceived them with regard to their church relations, for they have no idea of being in the Radical church. Would to God they could be delivered from their abused condition.

But I close these observations hoping and looking for better days in our beloved Zion and land and country. O that the church and people of God would consider their duty, and live to with might and main to do it.

Your's, in Christ Jesus,

J. W. JORDAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Died, at her mother's residence, on Pascagoula river, in Jackson county, Mississippi, on the 21st of September, Miss MARY E. CLARK, after an illness of only a few days.

The sad fact briefly stated in the above lines will send sorrow to the hearts of many of the readers of the ADVOCATE. Mary was universally loved by all who were acquainted with her. A large circle of friends feel that in her death the family, the social circle, the entire community, and the Christian church—especially the Pascagoula circuit—have lost one of their brightest and purest jewels. Early in life she learned the importance of religion and the value of the soul. Therefore in childhood she united herself with the Methodist Church, and continued a consistent member until her death.

How very often, although we know all must die, are we reminded of the proverb that "Death likes a shining mark."

In this sad instance the mark was peculiarly bright and shining.—After years spent in the itinerancy, from the north to the south and from the east to the west of the Alabama Conference, forming new acquaintances all the while in all the different classes of society to be found in so varied a field, I cannot look back and recall the name of one of her age who promised more for the church and the world than she did. It was my fortunate privilege to know her in public and in private life, to meet with her "in the great congregation" and around the fireside. It was especially at home that her virtues shone most lovingly. No one could visit the home of her mother without knowing somewhat of the worth of Mary E. Clark. Her constant kindness to an aged and blind grandmother, her deep respect for and uniform obedience to her own widowed mother, her love and affection for her brothers and sisters, and her manifest desire to contribute to the happiness of all around her, rendered the modest and unassuming girl conspicuous to all strangers.

The weary, care-worn itinerant never failed to find in her at once a daughter and a sister. To minister to their wants, to lessen their cares, to banish their anxiety, to cheer them in their work of love, was her delight, and no sacrifice was too great for her when these were the ends to be attained. The solution to this self-sacrificing spirit is, she was truly religious, and ever felt that

"Drops of grief can ne'er repay
The debt of love I owe."

In what has already been said of her is a representation of her true character. Her mental endowments were far, indeed, above mediocrity. Raised in a secluded section of the country, she appeared to partake of the pure and sublime in nature around her, and from nature and a well selected course of study and reading her mind was enriched with much useful information, and under the judicious management and care of an elder sister she gave promise of developing a mind as rare and brilliant as already she had shown her heart and soul to be lovely and good.

But all is ended now, except our recollections of her. She was cut off in the morning of life, having entered her sixteenth year a little over a month before her death.

A while before life was gone she, with uplifted eyes, said:

"Loving Jesus, gentle Lamb,
In thy gracious hands I am."

If then in his hands, now she is with him at rest. Mary "is not dead"—she "sleepeth." In the grave

"Sweet shall be her rest
Till Jesus bid her arise,
To hail him in triumph
Descending the skies."

M. E.

MRS. M. J. KOFFSKY

On Friday evening, November 13, just as the sun sank to rest behind the Western hills, the humble Christian whose name heads this article fell asleep in Jesus. It is not necessary to give her birthplace or her parentage. Suffice it to say that since she was ten or eleven years of age she has been a subject of the kingdom of Christ and a child of God. She united with the Morean street church, in this city, under the ministry of Rev. Brother Thweat, in 1851. Since then she has been an unpretending but faithful Christian.

During her last illness, which continued for six weeks and was attended with great suffering, she manifested an unusual amount of meekness and Christian fortitude. For several days prior to her death I saw that she was beyond the reach of medicine, but I continued to visit her. On the second morning before she died, when I approached her bedside, she asked me to pray. After prayer I asked her how she felt in regard to the future. She said: "I do not think that I shall recover. If I do it will be like raising one from the dead, and I will then have to contend with the difficulties and dangers of life again, and perhaps I may become forgetful of my duties to God, and finally be called to die when I may not be prepared, as I am now. I feel now that if it is God's will, I am ready to go." She then asked me to sing. While singing she would frequently join with me.—Then she would pause and exclaim: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name."

On the morning of the day on which she died I found her hand cold and her arm pulseless. Still she was praising God. She said: "I have suffered a great deal, but all the sufferings that I have ever endured are not to be compared to the joys which I experience in dying." She spoke feelingly of her husband and children, but her heart did not seem to cling to them, as is frequently the case. She seemed to have arrived at that point where the great power of attraction was heavenward.

About an hour before she died I called again. She again asked me to pray and sing. After singing one hymn she said: "Sing again. God will bless you. It is such a soothing balm to my spirit." A few moments before she died she called her husband and children to her bedside. Affectionately extending to each her hand, which had been cold since early morning, she bade them farewell. She exhorted them not to weep for her, but so to live that, when called to die, they could die as they saw her die, and meet her in heaven. She then asked her husband to fix her a little, adding: "I think now I can go home." He helped her turn on her right side. After everything was adjusted about her I saw her lips move and heard her whisper: "O Lord, come now." Her respiration gradually and almost imperceptibly grew slower and more feeble. The pulsations of her heart became weaker and weaker, and in a few moments, without a gasp or a sigh, without the movement of a finger or the twitching of a muscle, quietly as an infant on its mother's bosom, sweetly as the dying away of heavenly music on the breeze, she fell asleep in Jesus.

She did not die. She only went home. "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

J. J. L.

Died, at her residence, twelve miles south of Monroe, on the west bank of the Washita river, in Washita parish, Louisiana, Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMS, consort of the late Henry Williams, on the 12th day of November, 1868, of typhoid fever.

She was born in Montgomery county, North Carolina, in 1810, and was raised by her uncle, Arthur Harris, having been deprived of her parents while in her infancy. She was united in the bonds of holy wedlock to Henry Williams on the 12th day of October, 1826. They emigrated to Tennessee in 1830, and settled in Hardiman county.—There they consigned to the tomb two little sons. They then emigrated to this State in 1845, and settled on the place they lived and expired, and are now lying by each other in the family graveyard near the old domicile.

Her husband died on the 30th day of June, 1865, of cancer on the breast. He embraced religion under the administration of the Rev John Rhodes, at a camp meeting held in 1823. He immediately joined the Methodist E. Church, and ever led the Christian's life. His faults were but few. He was a regular attendant at church with his family, and often led in prayer. He bore his affliction with a great deal of fortitude, and bowed submissively to the dispensation of a kind Providence. After walking with God for the space of forty two years he never doubted the reality of the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. His wife was a Christian lady, having embraced religion when a girl, and attached herself to the same branch of the Christian church. They walked hand in hand while on earth, serving God, often rejoicing and sometimes praising our Lord audibly.

They leave behind them six children, all of whom, with one exception, have made a profession of religion. They, with a large circle of relatives, mourn their irreparable loss.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works do follow them." STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

THE PRESENCE OF GOD.—We are never alone. The Christian's life should never, can never, be a solitary one. A life of service must be a life of love. And no path can be barren if the fountain of living waters flows by its side. Yet there are lives which bereavement has left very poor in natural companionship, and homes which at times seem silent when the echo of other full and joyous firesides reaches them. And there are those who have no homes on earth, dwelling as strangers in the homes of others; and in all lives there are lonely hours, hours when trial and perplexity come, and the friend on whose sympathy and judgment we would lean is not near; and in many hearts there are places too tender for any human hand to touch. What a truth, then, is that which turns hours of loneliness into hours of the richest and most blessed companionship; companionship which makes the heart glow and the face shine, so that those who dwell in it bear a visible and sensible sunshine with them wherever they come. For the presence of God is no abstract truth, no mere presence of a sun, to whose light we may lay open our souls as the flowers their leaves, and be transfigured, but the communion of spirit with spirit; no mere presence of an angel watching us and loving us in silence—it is the presence of one with whom we may have intercourse as a man with his friend, to whom we may speak—speak of everything which interests us, make requests and have them granted, ask questions and have them answered; One who is not silent toward us. Oh, let us bathe our souls in this joy—drink, yea, drink abundantly of it, and be refreshed! Let us begin every prayer remembering it, and rise from every prayer strengthened with the remembrance; read the Bible as the word of one present; speak of him as of one present; carry it with us all day as our shield and strength, and rest in it all night.—*Mrs. Charles.*

SPASMODIC PIETY.—A quaint writer compares a certain class of professors of religion to "sheet iron stoves heated by shavings." When there is a little reviving in the church, they all at once flame up and become exceedingly warm and zealous. They are ready to chide the pastor and elders for their coldness and want of activity. But, alas! the shavings are soon burned out, and then the heat goes down as it went up. They are never seen in the prayer room, or more spiritual meetings of the church again, until there is another excitement. If such people had not souls of their own to be saved, they would not be worth taking into the church. They encumber it, though they may themselves receive benefit from a connection with it.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

The New York *Christian Advocate* says: On Friday evening last George S. Fisher, Esq., late United States consul to Japan, delivered in the Forty-second street Presbyterian Church, in this city, a more than usually interesting lecture on "Japan and the Japanese." As it abounded in information concerning a people just now arresting the marked attention of the Western nations, we print a condensed abstract, which we are quite sure will be read with interest:

He said that the name and memory of Commodore Perry were well and affectionately remembered in Japan, and too much credit cannot be awarded him for his triumphant success in opening the trade of that country to American enterprise. The islands of Japan are several hundred in number, and generally fertile and healthy. The seaboard is stormy and inhospitable, but there are very many fine harbors to be found, and excellent anchorage ground within. Terrific storms and typhoons are common to the waters of Japan. The interior country is abundantly watered, and rich alluvial valleys, magnificent wood and table lands meet the eye on all sides. The camellia japonica is often seen growing to an altitude of sixty feet; the acacia, the camphor wood trees, the palm trees, the tall cedars, the variety of chrysanthemums and rhododendrons, the orange, the fig and pomegranate are on every hand, and add infinite beauty and interest to the landscape. The summer nights are always refreshing along the coast. In the interior the weather in some places is exceedingly sultry. The population of the country might be about thirty-eight million souls. The population of Jeddo has decreased, owing principally to the reversal of the ancient decree by the tycoon requiring the great daimios to retain a large representation of their followers at the national capital; and then there have been some fearful fires, burning down whole acres of houses, and destroying an immense number of lives.

The ceilings, partitions, doors and windows of Japanese houses are made of paper. The true Japanese house is open front and rear, at the rear more particularly, and parterres of the most exquisite flowers are trained about the humblest dwellings.

The tycoon is the great temporal ruler of Japan; he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy; he governs the treasury, coins all the current money of the realm, regulates the supreme, civil and judicial business, and attends to innumerable other matters.—The accounts we hear now from Japan about the mikado being deprived of his share in the dual government—the spiritual element—are difficult to rely upon, because Japanese affairs are mystery thrice mystified, and impossible to be fully and clearly understood and appreciated by foreigners. There is a good deal of dissension among the daimios on the subject of trading with the outside world. Some of them favor throwing open all the ports, while there are others who would forever adhere to the old and obstinate policy of sealing up the entire seaboard. This very feeling on this subject was the source of the troubles which sprung up in Japan in 1863. A strong party insisted upon the immediate closing up of all the ports. The buildings of the British legation at Jeddo, which had just been completed, were burned down; large numbers of angry and excited men swarmed around those ports where foreigners were congregated, threatening to trample in the dust men, women and children of the barbarian race, but the wise and temperate action of the tycoon allayed the excitement and restored order.

The distinctions in Japan between people and officials are very great. Caste is not the same as that which is known in India; but the barrier is almost wholly impassable between the common people and the nobility. All persons and officials of rank wear two swords; old men, wealthy and retired merchants, wear one sword. The short sword is the peculiar sword for defending personal honor. Ladies of rank also carry a small sword or dagger for self-defense or self-immolation, like their lords, who perform the hari-kari—the happy dispatch—when certain forms of disgrace overtake them.

The people are more dignified, intelligent, self-reliant, generous and hospitable than any other Eastern or Indian people. The fashions of the Japanese never change; fastidiousness in dress is not prevalent, and nudity is not uncommon.

The transportation of burdens through the interior is done by coolies, who traverse the empire from one end to the other. The temples of religion are in some instances of great magnificence, and are situated amid scenes of the most exquisite beauty.

The ingenuity of the Japanese gives them claim to be called the yellow Yankees of the East. For models of coolness and patience they excel, and in politeness they are ahead of the French. The masses of the women are low in stature, and more like slaves of burden than helpmates of their lords. Some of them in the higher ranks are very finely formed, and with teeth of pearly whiteness.—The moment, however, that they marry their teeth are put in mourning, dyed blacker than the blackest ebony. It is very likely a custom intended to draw a palpable distinction between the married and unmarried, and thus running away with another man's wife becomes a very difficult and dangerous operation for a known bachelor. Tobacco is smoked by all classes, even by women. The common people are neither very rich nor very poor. As a nation the Japanese have made more progress in eight years than the Chinese in fifty. The Chinese do not understand the steam engine; the Japanese are quite at home at it. The Chinese will never, if they can avoid it, adopt a foreign custom; the Japanese are ever disposed to adopt any practice they deem useful. Some of their public processions present to the eye of the foreigner a unique, magnificent and unparalleled appearance. Among the amusements is the tournament, practiced by the daimios. Boar hunting has its votaries; traveling shows of all kinds are to be met with, but no circus has yet made its appearance. The first newspaper was started at Yokohama during our rebellion. Japanese Tommy, so well known in this country, was managing editor. The largest gold coin is the obang, as large as the palm of the hand, and worth eighty-two dollars.

There is great respect shown to the dead in Japan. The cemetery at Jeddo embraces over six hundred acres, and is filled with monuments and mausoleums of great beauty and richness. There is every reason to hope than Japan will be drawn into yet closer and more confidential relations with this country; and if only the same dignified, wise, conciliatory and humane policy be persisted in which has already marked American transactions with Japan, no other nation will secure so much of the confidence and respect of this highly intelligent and interesting people.

HOW TO READ THE BIBLE.

1. Read it every day.
2. Read, sometimes, one verse at a time.
3. Read, sometimes, a paragraph at a time.
4. Read, sometimes, a whole chapter; at others, a whole book.
5. Sometimes, read by subjects; e. g., the parables, by themselves, one after another; the miracles, one after another, etc.
6. Take one "character" and trace it through the Old and New Testaments; thus, 1, direct history or biography; 2, illustrative comment on, either in the way of enforcing as an example or exhibiting as a warning; 3, by contrast with others of different type.
7. Hunt up a doctrine through both Testaments. For example, God's watch-care over his people—God's sovereignty—Election—Predestination—The law of the Sabbath.
8. Find out the contrasts between the Old and New Testaments; between one saint and another; between some zealous Christian and some zealous persecutor; between Jew and Samaritan.
9. Take a verse, sometimes, to pieces word by word; and find when the potential words are used elsewhere, and in what verses.
10. Use all the helps you can get—if you haven't a Commentary, put by the difficult passages to ask your minister the meaning of.
11. Above all, endeavor to make your reading of God's word improve you in the article of self-examination and growth in grace.—*Religious Herald.*

YOUTH AND AGE.—It is true of many men, whose youth is gone, that they know not how to grow old.—*Rochefoucault.*

BEFORE THE DAWN.

Darker and deeper falls the gloom,
The stars fade out in mist and rain,
Fast gathering clouds around me loom,
And throbs my heart in fear and pain

My prayers are turned to tears and sighs,
'Mid thorns and stones I sadly grope;
Will the fair morning never rise,
Nor shine again the star of hope?

Sad mourner hush; thy grief is heard!
Thy tears are counted ere they fall;
Thou canst not breathe a single word
Ere Jesus hears and answers all.

Wherefore his faithfulness distrust?
He never yet put faith to shame;
Thy Father knows thou art but dust,
And will not crush thy feeble frame.

What though the stars in darkness fade,
And clouds o'er every step be drawn?
The morning comes, in light arrayed;
This darkness ushers in the dawn!

What though thy path is hedged about?
'Tis but to guard from folly's ways;
And love's own hand will lead thee out,
And crown thy path with songs of praise!

God's faithfulness will never fail;
Only in restful patience wait
Awhile in sorrow's gloomy vale,
And thou shalt find it heaven's gate.

A little while—'tis darkness now,
But soon shall every cloud be gone,
Or form around yon mountain's brow
A golden chariot for the sun.

Sunday at Home.

FINISH THY WORK.

Finish thy work—the time is short,
The sun is in the West;
The night is coming down; till then
Think not of rest.

Yes finish all thy work, then rest;
Till then, rest never:
The rest prepared for thee by God
Is rest forever.

Finish thy work, then wipe thy brow,
Ungird thee from thy toil;
Take breath, and from each weary limb
Shake off the soil.

Finish thy work, then sit thee down
On some celestial hill,
And of its strength-reviving air
Take thou thy fill.

Finish thy work, then go in peace,
Life's battle fought and won;
Hear from the throne the Master's voice,
"Well done! well done!"

Finish thy work, then take thy harp,
Give praise to God above:
Sing a new song of mighty joy
And endless love.

Give thanks to Him who held thee up
In all thy paths below,
Who made thee faithful unto death,
And crowns thee now.

CHRIST IN THE SHIP.

FROM THE GERMAN OF PASTOR HARMS.

The voyage of our Lord is a comforting emblem of our earthly life. Is not life often compared to a voyage upon an unknown sea? Can we say of anything in our earthly state, it is safe and secure? A sailor, in quiet weather, with clear skies and peaceful water, moves onward happily. But suddenly a storm gathers in the quiet air; the sun is hidden by thick masses of cloud; the peaceful waters tossed by the winds, foam and roar, and huge waves beat around him. He cannot reach the port he seeks.—Toil, danger and death everywhere beset him.

So it is in our earthly life. O man, trust in nothing, nothing earthly, for "all flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass; the grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away."—Hear the word of the Lord:—"Cursed is he that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm." This night you will retire to rest, to sleep securely; but do you know whether the morning may not find all your goods a smouldering heap? To-day you feel strong and active and enjoy health; do you know whether to morrow the worm of pain may not lay you on a sick bed? To-day you have abundance; are you sure that in a brief time you may not go about as a beggar? To-day you rejoice in the favor of the upright; may they not to-morrow turn the back? To-day thou hast father and mother, but to-morrow you may be an orphan. To-day your circle of children is a comfort and joy, but this year you may see them buried. To-day you laugh and rejoice; to-morrow you may weep and lament.

Yes, cursed is the man who maketh flesh his arm. The Lord is right, for the man who trusts in anything earthly trusts in idols; and an idolater is accursed. Only one thing is needful in your earthly life, and you must hold fast to this in all your earthly troubles and woes—Christ must be with you in the ship; and then, even in earthly things, you will be a happy man. All earthly things you may lose, but you need not lose Christ. All earthly things may and will forsake you, but Christ will never leave you nor forsake you. If you have him with you in the voyage of life, you have one on whom you can call in all storms, and who is always near, ready to help you with his strong and almighty arm. But if the storm comes, and you have not Christ, the waves will go over your head, and you have beside him no helper in earth or heaven.

Does your life voyage lie in the path of poverty? Why do you complain and murmur? Poverty is no disgrace. Jesus was himself poor, poorer than you are. Be a godly man, content with what you have; only labor diligently and pray diligently, and take Christ for your daily friend in your poverty. If after you have done all that a good man can do, you still want bread for yourself and children, then cry to Christ, "Save, Lord, or we perish!" and verily Christ will rise up to help you, and will work miracles before he will suffer you to starve.

Are you sick, sick with a disease wasting marrow and bone, and consuming all your substance and strength? Complain not; in your sickness be still a Christian, and cry to Christ from your sick bed. He is the best physician, and he can help when human help avails nothing. He has himself said: "I am the Lord thy Redeemer." Cry to him: "Save, Lord, or I perish!" and he will make haste to help you, and bring either temporal or eternal deliverance, as he sees best. Why do children stand lamenting around the death-bed of parents? Why do parents weep around the bier of children? Why does she tremble from whom God has taken away a husband, or he from whom God has taken away a wife; and refuse to be comforted? Is not Christ with you? or do you think he sleeps? Ah, it is your unbelief that leads you to murmur and complain, your unbelief that refuses to be comforted. Ye are idolaters, and, now that your idols are dead, you have no comfort. Bow the knee to Christ, and seek comfort in him. Know ye not that they who die in the Lord Christ has received into paradise? Do you really love your sleeping friends, and yet would refuse them their rest in the Lord? For good men it is a thousand times better to die than to live. If you are disciples of Christ, the going before of friends should only make you more zealous in seeking the kingdom of heaven.

Thus it should be in all earthly things. Does your house burn down? Christ is not consumed. Do men rob you of your good name or treasure? they cannot rob you of Christ. O ye of little faith, who lament the loss of earthly good, which you cannot take with you! ye thus show that Christ is not yours. We know not what a day may bring forth, but shall we therefore be anxious? No; Christ is with us in the ship, and we can pray and implore of him: "Save, Lord, or we perish!" Care and anxiety are, therefore, a reproach to Christians, for they are the fruit of unbelief. Fear not, then; Christ is with us in the ship, and we will say: "Though the earth shake and the mountains be removed, yet Christ is with us; though wicked men threaten, though hell and devils rage, yet Christ will defend us."—*New York Observer.*

MEN WANTED.—The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from center to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others. Men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither flag nor flinch. Men who can have courage without shouting to it. Men in whom the courage of everlasting life runs still, deep and strong. Men too large for sectarian bonds. Men who do not cry nor cause their voices to be heard on the streets, but who will not fail nor be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know their message and tell it. Men who know their places and fill them. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for.—*Southern Home Journal.*

ARE YOU IN EARNEST?—It is Christ's work that you are doing. He has intrusted it to you. You profess to love your Master. Are you really in earnest in your work for him?

It is a great work. Perishing souls are committed to your trust; a work shared by God himself; a work for the promotion of which Christ died; in which angels are interested. O thou who in God's providence art called to work in the field with prophets, apostles and martyrs, with the angels, with Jesus, with the Father himself—art thou in earnest?

The time is short. Your own life is uncertain. Your pupil is mortal. Youth ripens into manhood. The golden opportunity is fleeting. "The night cometh." Are you in earnest?

Fellow-teacher, face your own conscience, and remembering that God is looking on your work, ask yourself the question, *Am I in earnest?*

A SPONGE—WHAT IS IT?

For a long time sponges were supposed to be plants, but later observations have decided them to be animals, and they are placed in the class Protozia, the class most resembling plants.

When first found in the water their appearance is very different from this which you now see.

This is the skeleton only, the part corresponding to our bones. When this was a complete living thing, deep down under the water, it was covered all over the outside and filled in every one of these little holes with a soft substance something like the white of an egg, and this was like our flesh. It was fastened tightly to a rock, and its color was a bluish black on the upper side, and a dirty white below. It was formerly supposed to be a plant, because it was always fast in one place; but for other reasons it is decidedly an animal. All through this mass is a regular circulation, like our blood and food. It has been seen to absorb nutritious matter—that is, to eat, or, rather, drink.—You see all over its surface orifices or holes; these communicate with each other throughout. Into the largest of these, called pores, the sea water is constantly entering, and out of the small ones, called vents, it is regularly spouted out; and it doubtless finds in the sea water animals which serve it for food, and increases its bulk.

And this strange animal produces others like itself; I will tell you how.

From the soft part a little globule is seen to float off—and after moving about awhile very briskly here and there, as if looking for a place, it fastens itself to some rock. Next, gradually begins to be seen the more solid skeleton, (what we have here,) the soft part increases, and so it grows; not very slowly, either, for the divers find it at the end of three years large enough to bring away.

To get these sponges from the bottom of the ocean furnishes occupation for a great number of people. One thousand men are busy in the Grecian Archipelago alone; and thousands besides, with many hundred boats, are engaged in the Gulf of Maehri, on the Barbary coast, and elsewhere; so that in many villages there, from May to September—the best diving time—only men, women and children are to be found.

The finest kind is brought from the Ægean sea. At daylight there, in the summer time, when the weather is pleasant—for it requires smooth water—the boats, each with six or eight men and one pair of oars, will leave the shore and proceed to where the water is eight or ten, or even thirty fathoms deep; for those found in shallow water are very inferior.

Here they stop, and the divers prepare to descend. Each one puts a hoop around his neck, and to this fastens a bag, in which the sponges are put as they are gathered. In very deep water the diver uses a rope with a heavy stone to it. He sinks the stone to the spot he intends to reach, and this holds the rope steady, which he uses to assist himself in coming up again to the surface.

After being busy thus till noon, they return to some of those pleasant little nooks which abound on the shores of the Archipelago, to prepare what they have gathered fit for sale.

The first thing is to press out the soft part of the animal, and then to bleach out the remainder in the sun; so they beat them, and stamp them, and trample them, till there is no more life left. The skeleton part is then washed, and spread in the sun until it is quite clean, and grows to be this dull yellow color; then it is packed in bags, and sent to market for sale—sent to all parts of Asia, Europe and America.

SOME OF OUR CITY SALARIES.—A Scotchman, writing home from New York, thus speaks of the salaries allowed certain ministers in this vicinity: The stipends of some of the New York and Brooklyn ministers are very large. Beecher is said to get $15,000, and probably makes $5 000 more by his lectures, not to speak of his books. Dr. John Hall gets $6,000 in gold and a free house, making his stipend equivalent to $9,000—the largest stipend (or "salary," as the Americans call it) in the Presbyterian Church in America. In Dr. McElroy's Church in New York (Scotch Presbyterian) there are two pastors, each receiving a salary of $5,000. A minister in Glasgow with a stipend of £500 is as well off as a minister in New York with a salary of $5,000. Moreover, the salaries I have named are what may be called the prizes of the church.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

QUEEN VICTORIA is in her fiftieth year, and has nine children and thirteen grand children.

IN FRANCE to one person who reads a book one hundred go to the theater.

Proverbs, Ancient and Modern.

The London *Quarterly Review* for July has a long article, full of erudition, on what we might call the pedigree of proverbs, showing how they have been passed down, with or without modifications, from age to age. The paper concludes as follows:

'Allusion has been made to the shrewdness innate in Scotch adages. 'They are ayc gude that are far awa,' is an instance. The Spanish express the same thing in their 'Dine with your aunt, but not every day.' 'Measure twice, cut but once,' conveying a hint that what's done cannot be undone, and therefore should be done after due deliberation, is also Scotch, though claimed by the Russians. So is that border proverb of the Douglas, 'Better to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep,' a shrewd saying, whether in its primary sense of woods and hills forming the best defences for border chiefs, or in the applied sense that high and dry sites are better than damp and low. From Ulster comes the rough and raey dissuasive against forecasting ills, 'Never yowl you're hit,' and 'don't throw out your dirty water till you've got in your clane;' in other words, don't lose the substance while grasping at the shadow. In these the point is obvious. But many of our proverbs cling to the memory rather on account of their meaning being somewhat further to seek. This common one, 'When you go to Rome, do as Rome does,' bespeaks some tale hanging to it. And inquiry brings us to the Latin of St Augustine, for whose mother, Monica, St. Augustine solved the case of conscience involved in holding the Sabbath a feast day in Milan, whereas it was a fast at their native place, Tagasta, by laying down a rule in corresponding Latin words to those of our proverb. Kelly tells a capital story of a captain's wife, whose husband the Kaffirs had killed and eaten, being consoled by the waiting maid, 'Mais, madame, que voulez vous? chaque peuple a ses usages.' Again, 'Good wine needs no bush,' at first obscure of meaning, acquires point by reference to the Roman custom of hanging out a branch of ivy, the emblem of Bacchus, at the doors of taverns. To this Kelly traces the slang word 'bosky,' i. q. drunk. It would be curious to be able to trace the sign of the 'Ivy Bush,' a noted hostelry at Cærmarthen, (the Roman 'Maridunum,') to this ancient custom. It is not hard to fathom the meaning of 'Between two stools somewhat comes to the ground,' as the proverb stands in a State paper of A D 1602, or 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' though this last may well be consigned to oblivion, now that the state of things does not exist. Since the publications of 'Tom Brown's School-days,' 'None avons change toute cela!' Another English proverb 'The shoemaker's wife goes unshod,' applies admirably to any of the possible cases comparable to that of Tantalus. As a modern illustration of this, gentlefolks living on the banks of the Severn may see salmon caught and packed and sent off by mail or train, yet fail of being able to secure one for love or money to feast a friend. 'Great barkers are little biters,' has an obvious application, but it is not every one who knows what precious comfort for his countrymen Horace Walpole drew from it when, in 1792, he used it of English Democrats 'who say everything and do nothing,' whereas the French Revolutionists 'said nothing and did everything.' But most often a painful ambiguity enhances the impression. Thus we may say a thing must be done 'by hook or by crook,' and say it from habit, without thinking much what the words mean. They are clearly referable to the immemorial of 'firewood,' the hook being used to cut the green wood, and the crooked pole for breaking off the dry. The story of the rival lawyers, Hooke and Crooke, is a 'post hoc, non propter hoc.' 'A Roland for an Oliver' is said of 'giving as good as you get.' The names, it is said, belonged to two paladins of Charlemagne; and some see in Charles the Second's nickname, Old Rowley, an allusion to the proverb, he being the Rowland who was in his way a match for the vaunted Oliver. When a man is said to 'show the white feather,' it does not always strike us that the phrase arises from the fact that white feathers in gamecocks indicate impurity of breed. 'Raining cats and dogs' is a common expression for an uncommon phenomenon. Some of Levy's portents distance it in strangeness, even if taken literally. It is ingeniously traced to the French 'catadoupe,' a waterfall, in 'Notes and Queries.' The phrase 'not worth an old song' has, like the above instances, been largely discussed in 'Notes and Queries,' but nothing has come out to give it a more definite signification than 'something cast by as out of date.' Any observer of street melodies must have noted that what is in vogue for nine days is forgotten at the end of twenty-one. 'Letting the cat out of the bag' comes probably from the old 'Eat and the bag' of Æsop.

'The English are rich in local, and in what, to embrace weather and calendar in one, we may term almanac proverbs. To touch on the latter first, what hop-grower doubts of the truth of the saw:

'Till St. James day is past and gone,
There may be hops or there may be none?'

Or what bee-master that

'A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay,
But a swarm in July is not worth a fly?'

Or what epicure would act in contravention of the adage that 'Oysters are not good in the month that has not an R in it?' More questionable is the adage of 'A green Christmas making a fat church yard,' if we may trust the Registrar General and the *Times'* obituary, both pointing to a greater frequency of death in cold, keen weather.

'Those who study diligently the 'batches, matches and dispatches' column of the *Times* will see that the 25th of January (the festival of the conversion of St. Paul) was a great day for wedding this year. 'Wherefore?' it may be asked. As reasonable an answer as can be suggested lies in the words of the old rhyming adage:

'If the day of St. Paul be clear,
Then shall betide a happy year.'

'Local proverbs are as curious as they are numerous. These short ones, 'Bristol milk,' *i. e.* sherry; 'Essex lions,' *i. e.* calves; to say nothing of 'Lancashire witches,' and 'Wiltshire moonrakers,' are sufficiently amusing; and other illustrations of this kind are given above.

'Another local proverb, in vain inquired into in 'Notes and Queries,' is 'as round as a Pontypool waiter.' We had half a mind to take Pontypool in a long vacation excursion, and ascertain whether at its hotels the waiters were exceptionally rotund and obese. But our labor would have been lost. We have lately learned that the town was famous 'for its manufacture of japanned goods.' Dirty Dick's shop in Leadenhall street was

'Of things in general full,
Hardware from Birmingham and Pontypool.'

'Professional proverbs, too, if we had time to go into them, would prove very interesting. There is much truth in this, that 'A surgeon must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart, and a lady's hand;' and strong testimony to the superiority of letters to arms, or to the danger of law to this other, 'A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.' Householders and housebuilders, a large class, may thank us for one other adage:

'Better one's house too little one day, than too large all the year.'

'In his gossip on the 'Philosophy of Proverbs,' Isaac Disraeli quotes a speech against double payment of book debts by a blunt M. P. of the Elizabethan House of Commons. It was an honest, telling speech, commendable for its briefness, and wholly composed of proverbs.—Without urging unqualified imitation of it, we may conceive how much gain would ensue if modern speakers would but clinch by an adage arguments which, through lack of compression, they now launch in a sea of words. The days of the clepsydra are desiderated at many a public meeting, especially perhaps in the case of post prandial orations.—O that the ambition to win the palm of oratory could be diverted into the channel which quotation of proverbs offers! 'A stitch in time saves nine,' is a homely thesis, but its seasonable use might serve a thorough economist better than all his figures and statistics. Those many county and borough members, one of whose recess duties is to address diocesan societies on the benefits of national education, might do worse than confine their remarks to a short exposition of the adage:

'The best horse needs breeching,
And the aptest child needs teaching.'

And in the proverb 'Nimble ninepence is better than a slow shilling,' though it consists of but eight words, has a more useful lesson for 'pater familias' to instill into his son, and illustrate in his own practice with his tradesmen, than any that can be found in the code of my Lord Chesterfield. Many more saws might be cited, which, spoken in season, would be far more telling than set speeches, far more convincing to hearers, far better husbandry of power to the speaker.

'Not that there should be no limit to the use of proverbs. A man, whose every utterance was an adage, would be as great a bore as the indiscriminate punster or the everlasting anecdotist. But, given a clear head and a sound discretion as to times and occasions, the proverb will come in as one of the most cogent witnesses that can be cited. It is the voice of experience; and it could not be what it is, but for the fiat of the wise and prudent. Yet to its use, as to that of other accessories of conversation and style, must always apply the maxim, 'Enough is as good as a feast.'

'But this last proverb, with a second edge as it were, admonishes us that enough has been said for the reader's patience, although the topic is inexhaustible. In so wide a field one will prefer this particular spot, and another that. To some the wisdom of our own countrymen in this kind may seem to have been scantily illustrated in comparison with that of the ancients. Be it remembered, however, that from the nature of the case the former is 'as household words' to us, while the latter has been too little studied, and too generally neglected. The deeper the inquiry the larger will be the amount of proof that to Greek and Roman paromology is due a vast proportion of the proverb lore of modern Europe. And such inquiry will repay those who make it, by reimpressing adagial truths that have hitherto sat lightly on the memory, by helping 'a knowledge of the minds of several nations,' (a brave thing, in the judgment of Seldon and Bishop Andrews,) and by throwing a light not only on philosophy and history, but also on the study of human life and manners. A nation's proverbs are as precious as its ballads, as useful, and perhaps more instructive. 'Centuries,' says Isaac Disraeli, 'have not worm-eaten the solidity of this ancient furniture of the mind.'

A UNIVERSITY IN PEKIN, CHINA.—The Chinese government having recently, under the leadership of a few Frenchmen, founded an establishment for the construction of steamboats and steam machines, it has further resolved to establish a university in Pekin, the capital of the empire, in which young Chinese should receive instructions in the various branches of science, and be educated for the office of teachers. In consequence thereof the Prince Kung and other members of the ministry of foreign affairs have, at the beginning of the year 1867, addressed a communication to the emperor in relation to this subject, to which was added a plan for a course of study and some regulations for the government of the school. These documents have been published in the *Pekin Journal* of February 26, 1868, probably with the intention to prepare the Chinese people for this innovation, with whom mathematics and astronomy have ever been favorite studies.

The emperor having given his consent to and allowed the necessary means for the execution of the plan, the managers wrote immediately to Europe for professors. In a short time they arrived in Pekin, and are now preparing themselves for their work by studying the Chinese language, a task for which they are allowed two years. In the meanwhile the necessary buildings are to be erected, and an astronomical observatory, constructed after European models, to be furnished with the best mathematical and astronomical instruments. Among the professors is the German scholar J. von Gumpach; the rest are Frenchmen.—*Rev. M. J. Cramer, U. S. C.*

SKELETON INCAS AND THEIR WIVES. There is a fine museum in Lima, and one can spend a day pleasantly among its relics and curiosities. Peru was formerly celebrated for its mineral productions, and the assortment of these, the old coins and species of money are really a great curiosity. Here, too, are the portraits of all the viceroys and Incas, from the year 1780 up to the present president; and, huddled round the room, some in large glass cases and some sitting on a small stand or table only, are dozens of skelotons of the old Incas, who burned themselves alive at the coming of the Spaniards, long years ago, as they were foolish enough to believe that after the Spaniards had gone away they would come from the ground as fresh as a toad out of a hole where he has slept for twenty years. Nearly every one of them is in a sitting posture, his head between his hands and the knees drawn up under the chin, and the expression on the skeleton face is one of horror, strangulating, smothering and despair, all together. There are women, too—the wives of the Incas—smothered alive in the same way, and dying in the same belief. Some of the skeleton women clutch skeleton babies, and it is a singular fact, in connection with these mummies, that the long black hair of the women streams from the unsightly skulls, in perfect preservation.

A MAN WOLF entered the town of San Antonio, Huejonapan, Mexico, October 2, bit a young man, went to the court house and bit two of the police, and finally went to another house, was fired at by the owner and missed. The man retreated to the bed, where his wife and children were. The wolf jumped upon it. The man seized it, and they fought fifteen minutes. The neighbors came to his relief and killed the rabid animal.

THIRTY thousand Swiss subsist by cotton spinning.

The Christian Advocate.

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SATURDAY DECEMBER 5, 1868.

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TO AGENTS.

Please register the letter and *send the money forward.* We are receiving subscribers daily, with "I have the money and will keep it until I see you at Conference." Please do not keep it, but send it forward. We do not wish to advance money for subscribers. They are many; a little to each one is a large sum to us. If our agents wish us to send the paper forward, they will please send the money.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH gave us a brief call this week. He was just from the session of the Mississippi Conference. We are glad to report the bishop in fine health, and the Conference over which he presided as in improving condition. Our work in the South is everywhere full of encouragement. The bishop left on Saturday for San Augustine, where he presides over the East Texas Conference, which met on Wednesday, the 2d instant. He is also to hold the Louisiana Conference, at New Iberia, December 16; and the Mississippi Colored Conference, at Hazlehurst, January 7.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations.

The following are the Conferences yet to hold their sessions, or which are in session:

FIRST DISTRICT—*Bishop McTyeire.*—Montgomery Conference, Greenville, December 9.

SECOND DISTRICT—*Bishop Pierce.*—Mobile, Meridian, December 2.

THIRD DISTRICT—*Bishop Kavanaugh* East Texas, San Augustine, December 2. Louisiana, New Iberia, December 16.

FOURTH DISTRICT—*Bishop Paine.*—North Georgia, Griffin, December 2. South Georgia, Albany, December 16.

FIFTH DISTRICT—*Bishop Wightman* North Carolina, Statesville, December 2. South Carolina, Abbeville, December 16. Florida, Jacksonville, January 13. Baltimore, Baltimore, March 4.

SIXTH DISTRICT—*Bishop Doggett.*—West Texas, Corpus Christi, December 9.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Georgia Colored Conference, at ——, Bishop Pierce.
Mississippi Colored Conference, at Hazlehurst, Mississippi, January 7, 1869, Bishop Kavanaugh.

Bishops Andrew and Early, on account of age and debility, are not assigned to any particular fields. They will travel at large and labor as they may be able.

THERE is a sacredness in tears.—They are the messages of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

THE Memphis papers record the death of Wm. L. Harris, formerly of Mississippi, on the 26th ultimo.

YOUTHFUL ACCOUNTABILITY.

Everything within the range of God's gifts has in it a peculiar religious value, and involves the possessor in a corresponding accountability. In the possession of wealth, of educated talent, and other things, we see the elements of responsibility. The same principle may be extended to the different periods of life, in each of which there is something distinctive for religious improvement and usefulness. Mature years contribute to God what neither youth nor old age can; and old age, devoted to Christ, renders a testimony which could be given at no other time of life.

The various periods of life may be regarded as so many diverse talents given to be improved for Christ. Youth is a gift of infinite goodness, which continues but a short time and is never repeated. There are, then, religious susceptibilities and peculiar capacities for usefulness. The health, buoyancy and social affinities of this age, all have a religious value, and may be turned to account in the service of God. There are influences derived from the circumstances of youth which may effect untold good. Religious example in the young has its own value, often reaching the convictions of those who have been proof against all other arguments. Young Christians have a sphere of influence with the young which older persons cannot altogether enter. Their associations, friendships and recreations may be turned into the channels of religious improvement.

Youth, as a medium through which religion is displayed, has its advantages; and in no other period of life does piety shine more attractively. It is then displayed in the sweetness and freshness of the young heart, and beyond suspicion or taint of hypocrisy. Youth is a special talent to be improved for Christ, having elements of usefulness peculiar to itself; and if neglected or perverted this talent is lost forever. The young believer, the child-disciple even, has a special mission in the duties which grow out of his youth. What can be done at this time cannot be done at any other, and hence the responsibility which rests upon all young Christians. It is a field in which they are to glean, and a vineyard in which they are called to work, until they pass on to the claims of maturer years.

The hopefulness and exuberance of youth are made religiously effective, and the imaginative temperament and glowing ardor are elements of great power when baptized from above. Faith and all the graces of the Spirit are modified by youth, so as to impart to them peculiar freshness. It is thus we conceive that God designs to appropriate the religious capabilities of the young, and that the Holy Spirit wields them as instruments of good in the cause of Christ. Young Christians in a church impart a certain tone of healthfulness, and their presence in a community will be felt as a distinctive and hallowing influence. The peculiar religious capabilities of the young involve the clear idea of their accountability. They are not only expected to be religious, but to be religiously useful. God requires that they lay their youth as a consecrated offering upon his altar, with all the precious concomitants of this early age.

They are to recognize the Saviour's rightful claim to the morning, with its flowers, fragrance, dews and singing birds. They are to go farther, and to reach the conviction that the Lord has need for them, because they are young, and that what their youth can contribute to his cause in the world cannot be substituted by the ministry, even of angels. If beauty and high mental gifts are united to youth, so much greater is the responsibility. They are to be laid together at the feet of Jesus, and freely devoted to the cause of God. So far from being an excuse for sin, then, we have in this view of the subject an argument for the peculiar accountability of youth. The young are capable of sin, aggravated and condemning; and they are the privileged subjects of converting grace. More than this, there is a work for them to do for God while they are young, and their very youth, with its gifts and benefits, is in itself a separate ground of accountability.

And yet many young people neglect religion from the mistaken notion that God expects and demands nothing of them; at any rate, nothing deeply spiritual or self-denying in the way of experience and conduct. They dismiss all ideas of being religious until they have enjoyed those doubtful pleasures, to which they assume that their youth entitles them. They seem to think that this absolves them from all responsibility, and that no religious restraints are binding upon them. But the law of youthful accountability cannot be violated with impunity. If death spares to middle or old age, the bitter fruits linger. The probabilities of conversion are small, but even where mercy is found in later years, the loss and damage from early sins are never wholly overcome. Job exclaims: "For thou writest bitter things against me, and makest me to possess the iniquities of my youth;" and David deprecates the consequences of his early sins when he cries out: "Remember not the sins of my youth nor my transgressions." Alas! there is no greater error, none more common and none more fatal than the supposition that God winks at youthful sins. On the contrary, he insists that we shall remember him in the days of our youth, that we shall seek him early, and that we shall be early satisfied with his mercy. His claim meets the soul upon the threshold of reason and accountability, and his grace prevents our earliest years. And this not only that final salvation may not be imperiled, but that the gift of youth, with its endowments and graces, may be consecrated to Christ. It is that period when a complete offering of the entire life to God is possible, and when the law of the first fruits may be fully exhibited in our personal devotion to the Lord who bought us.

There are several reasons for early piety, such as the danger of delay, the influence upon later life, and the only source of present happiness; but we wish now to impress this single and sufficient consideration, that youth in itself embraces the highest elements of accountability, and will be brought into judgment as a distinct and weighty item in the general reckoning. This reasoning applies with peculiar force to young persons who are reaching the borders of maturity, and are entering upon early manhood and womanhood. No young man, no maiden, can safely evade these conclusions and convictions, and lightly dismiss the thought of a special account.—Christ's work is waiting for them, a work which only they can do, and which they must do now or never. They are called to lay their strength, their beauty, and all endowments upon the altar—not to lose this spring-time of being, nor to part with it, but to hold and to improve for the Giver—not to give up a pleasure worth retaining, nor to sacrifice a joy worth seeking, but to bring all within the sanctified and ennobling influences of the better life.

NOTICE.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE SESSION.

Will the presiding elders please forward to me the names of both the preachers and lay delegates of their districts *who expect to be present* at the Louisiana Conference, to be held on the sixteenth of December next, in New Iberia?

Respectfully,

A. E. GOODWYN.

THE purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, manufactured by them upon the sea shore from fresh and healthy livers; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. After years of experimenting physicians have decided it better than any of the brown oils. Sold by all the druggists.

A MISSIONARY voted as a college citizen in New Haven the other day after an absence in India for twelve years.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

The following editorial correspondence and proceedings of the fourth day came too late for last week's paper:

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Bishop Kavanaugh called Conference to order at the usual hour. Religious services by Rev. William Wadsworth.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

A resolution of Dr. Abbey, relating to the application of the law in the question decided by the bishop yesterday, was offered, amended and finally laid upon the table.

The following, upon the same subject, was introduced by Rev. Levi Pearce, and adopted, viz:

That upon the passage of the character of the traveling preachers, and fixing their relations, whether as local, supernumerary, superannuated, or as deacons or elders, the lay members of the Conference have not the right to vote, but upon all other questions they have the right to vote according to episcopal decision on yesterday.

First question was called, Who are admitted on trial? Henry L. Bowen, from the scattered circuit, and John C. Carlyle, from the Raukin circuit, were admitted.

Under the fifth question, What traveling preachers are elected and ordained elders? C. W. Campbell, J. K. Hamblin, W. Fisk Glenn and T. W. Flowers were elected.

Tenth question, What local preachers are elected and ordained elders? James E. Jagers, Green C. Fore, Frank A. Alford, John C. Carlyle and Thomas C. Clark were elected.

Rev. L. R. Redding, recording secretary, was granted leave of absence, and John T. Cameron, lay delegate from the Jackson district, was elected in his place.

A committee was appointed to settle claims against Whitworth College: Levi Pearce, William B Hines and E. H. Mounger. Two laymen added: L. K. Barber and Thomas Reed.

Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., addressed the Conference, urging the claims of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

At night the missionary meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. E M. Linfield and the Rev. Dr. Watkins.

The meeting was evidently chilled by the times. Preachers feel all changes of the mercury as quickly as they occur—moving freely between the extremes of plethora and starvation. To a practiced eye it was easy to see that the pockets of their new suits were quite empty. Indeed, if ever a Methodist itinerant is ready to part with coat, cloak and jacket, it is at a Conference missionary meeting. We have known many a one, under its generous impulses, give away his last dollar, and then borrow money to get to his circuit. We had supposed that the China mission would have been the burden of the occasion, because from this body of ministers the Rev. J. W. Lambuth went forth to that distant field. It would present the cause in a concrete form and relieve it from its usual abstract character. As Georgia is sustaining the Rev. Y. J. Allen, so Mississippi must and will sustain its representative in China. We are glad to report that through the labors of the Rev. H. H. Montgomery, three hundred and thirty dollars have been sent forward during the year, and one hundred and fifty dollars more are now in hand, given for this purpose. This will eventually be the form, we believe, into which our foreign work will settle—each missionary supported by the Conference or Conferences which he represents. This may not be very strongly connectional in its tendencies, but it will put new life into the palsied limbs of our Foreign Missionary Society.

THE SABBATH.

In the morning, at sunrise, the Conference prayer meeting was held—a very delightful feature of this session.

At nine o'clock was the Conference love feast. It alone was worth all the trouble and cost of attending Conference. Too little time is usually given to the devotional part of these annual reunions. A full afternoon would not be too much time to spend in telling over the toils and triumphs of the itinerant year.

At eleven o'clock Bishop Kavanaugh preached. The preachers listened for themselves and the audience—for is not the bishop a small part of each preacher? We saw them feeling an inch larger every way, as their venerable representative proceeded. The text was: "*Take heed to the doctrine,*" etc. Every one was strengthened and built up by the spiritual substance and power of the sermon.

In the afternoon the Rev. J. J. Wheat preached a very able sermon upon the Judgment by the King—separating the righteous from the wicked—25th of Matthew.

After the night sermon the sacrament was administered. The audience was large and the spirit of the Lord was present.

NORTHERN METHODIST MISSIONS.

The appropriations for 1869 are as follows:

Foreign missions	$275,866 78
Domestic missions	369,200 00
Miscellaneous	75,000 00
For outstanding drafts	129,933 22
Grand total	850,000 00

The Southern Conferences come in for large appropriations, such as the following:

Alabama Conference	$12,000 00
Baltimore	10,000 00
Georgia	12,000 00
Holston	10,000 00
Kentucky	10,000 00
Louisiana	9,000 00
Mississippi	9,000 00
Missouri	7,000 00
N. Carolina	10,000 00
St. Louis	17,000 00
S. Carolina	15,000 00
Tennessee	13,000 00
Texas	9,000 00
Virginia	16,500 00
Washington	3,000 00
W. Virginia	6,000 00
A total of	168,000 00

for the work in the South, and more for political than evangelical purposes—for the destruction rather than the promotion of peace and Christian charity. Some of this money has been given by pious conservative people, and in good faith, for the extension of the cause of Christ and the salvation of souls. Are they aware that this money is so generally perverted to purely partisan and political ends? Their membership in the South is made up almost entirely of negroes, whom they have seduced from our care, and their churches, especially during the recent canvass, have been little else than organized political clubs. Such a waste and perversion of consecrated money has never before occurred in any Protestant Church, and we believe that thousands who have contributed to this fund in the North are duped and deceived in reference to the manner of its disbursement.

Will the sincere and the good never open their eyes to the real state of things as it is in the South? How long will they allow themselves to be humbugged by the misrepresentations of designing hypocrites and demagogues? In our honest conviction of the matter, so much money was never so completely devoted to the devil and mischief as this appropriation to the Southern Conferences. It is not only lost for all good, but turned into the channels of iniquity. So far the efforts and money of Northern Methodism have stolen away many of our churches and colored members, and they are fast turning these members, under their political teachings, into politicians and the children of satan. They have sowed tares in the field, and have destroyed many souls. Have they accomplished any good adequate to compensate for the evils which have been entailed upon the negroes by their ministrations?

SOME employments may be better than others; but there is no employment so bad as the having none at all. The mind will contract a rust and an unfitness for everything, and a man must either fill up his time with good, or at least innocent business, or it will run to the worst sort of waste—to sin and vice.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

THE EDINBURG REVIEW, FOR OCTOBER, 1868.—Contents: 1. Sybil's History of the French Revolution. 2. Senior on Ireland. 3 Hindoo Fairy Legends. 4. Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. 5. Darwin on Variation of Animals and Plants. 6. The Papacy and the French Empire. 7. The Agricultural Laborers of England. 8. The Spanish Gipsy. 9. The Expiring Parliament. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, FOR OCTOBER. Contents: 1. Landed Tenure in the Highlands. 2. Poems by William Morris. 3. Reform of our Civil Procedure. 4. Spielhagens Novels. 5. The Property of Married Women. 6. China. 7. The Suppressed Sex. 8. Sea Sickness. 9. Middle Class Schools. Contemporary Literature. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

THE GALAXY, for December, published by Sheldon & Co., New York, is also at hand, with a varied and attractive table of contents.

RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE, FOR DECEMBER Published by Hurd & Houghton. This is superior to the past numbers, and accompanied by a chromo lithograph—the Quack Doctor—worth more than the year's subscription price. Our boys are constantly asking for the next number of the *Riverside*, and are impatient for its appearance. We shall frame the beautiful chromo, and hang it where our "young folks" can look at it all through the holidays. We are indebted to Mr. Gresham, 92 Camp street, for this valued periodical.

SERMONS BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—Selected from published and unpublished discourses, and revised by their author. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers.

Two very stout volumes, of nearly five hundred pages each, and containing in all forty-six sermons. In this collection, we believe, the author's political sermons do not appear. These have been reserved for another volume. We have in these the choicest of the pulpit efforts of a man who is widely known. They are full of his faults and excellences, and as sermons are marked with the freshness, vigor and genius which we have always conceded to Mr. Beecher. There are grave doctrinal heresies in these discourses. Take that in reference to the humanity of Christ, volume 2, page 42: "The Bible teaches just this, that the divine mind was pleased to take upon itself a human body. We have no warrant in Scripture for attributing to Christ any other part of human nature than simply a body." We cannot accept Mr. Beecher as a safe teacher of religion any more than as a safe teacher of politics and statesmanship. Thousands visit his church to gratify their curiosity and to see one of the most notable men of the Northern pulpit; and many of our Southern people will buy these sermons from the same motive. We are indebted to Mr. George Ellis, opposite the post office, for our copy of them.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.—We are also indebted to Mr. Ellis for this novel, by Miss Mulock, author of John Halifax, and other works. We have not read this latest work of the gifted writer, but from our knowledge of her other works, we have no doubt of the character of the book. For literary merit and for sound moral and religious tone Miss Mulock's writings have always been our favorites amongst all works of fiction. They are pure, instructive, and safe in the hands of our children. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Letter from the Rev. Lewis Garrett.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

I was very much interested in reading the "reminiscences" of West Tennessee Methodism, by my respected friend, the Rev Dr. Rivers, and the circumstantial details of the recent Manly camp meeting, as given by Dr. Green; but both of these learned and esteemed brethren have fallen into error in point of dates, etc., which I feel at liberty to correct.

It fell to my lot to form the first circuit, which was organized in

West Tennessee, or the "Forked Deer" country, as it was then called. In November of 1820, at the Conference held at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, I volunteered for that new field. I began my work about sixteen miles west of Ross Landing, and twenty miles west of Reynoldsburg, on the Tennessee river, but extended my labors as far as the country was settled. I formed a six-weeks' circuit, called "Forked Deer," and returned a considerable number of societies. In the fall of 1821 I was appointed presiding elder of the district, extending over the whole country to the Mississippi river, from a few miles west of Pulaski. In April, 1821, Thomas L. Douglass sent to my help the late Rev. Andrew J. Crawford, who preached the first sermon ever delivered at Chickasaw Bluff, now Memphis.

In September, 1821, we held the first camp meeting ever held in what is now West Tennessee. This ground was about fifteen miles east of where the city of Jackson now stands. There was no Madison county then. The camp ground was known as Wood's, and is now included in Henderson county. Dr. Green is in error when he says Manly's was the first camp ground erected west of the Tennessee river. There were two other camp grounds erected in 1822, one—"Salem"—about three miles from the present location of Jackson, and the other near the Tennessee river, in what was then known as Carroll county. Manly's camp ground was established in 1823.

Among the prominent members of the church in the West, unknown, I presume, to Dr. Rivers, but pillars of the church, were Robert Woods, Banks M Burrow, Captain Samuel Dickens, Solomon Rozell, whose son, the Rev. Ashley B. Rozell, I received into the church that year, the Rev. John Manly, etc. These men did much in establishing the cause of Methodism in the West. In the fall of 1822 I was returned to the district, and witnessed a great ingathering into the church. I was succeeded in this work by the Rev. Robert Paine, now Bishop Paine. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joshua Boucher. The work went on, till now you have the Memphis Conference.

There is not a single preacher in the Tennessee or Memphis Conferences who was a member when I was admitted. I was received on trial in 1815, at the Conference held in Wilson county, Tennessee, Bishop Ashury being present.

I am now a member of the Little Rock Conference, and did, during the past year, full work

LEWIS GARRETT.

WARREN, Ark., Nov. 20, 1868.

P. S.—Peter Cartwright is the only preacher living, of whom I am aware, who was a member of the Conference when I was admitted.

L. G.

Memphis Christian Advocate.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

This Conference met November 4-9, at Jacksonport, Arkansas, Bishop Pierce presiding.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS.

HELENA DISTRICT.—E T Jones, presiding elder; Helena station, W T Noe; Helena circuit, J A Williams; Prairie, to be supplied; Clarendon, E M Baker; Trenton, C H Ford; Cotton Plant, J Mackey; Augusta, T H Howard; Surrounded Hill, to be supplied; Long Lake, to be supplied.

HARRISBURG DISTRICT.—J M Steel, presiding elder; Harrisburg circuit, to be supplied; Madison, E W Coleman; Taylor's Creek, A T Goodloe; Cleburne, W A Cobb; Jonesboro, J H Porter; Greensboro, J P Webb; Gainesville, W M Watson; Richwood, to be supplied; Oceola, to be supplied; Marion, B Harris; Tyronnee, to be supplied; Walnut Bend, to be supplied; Elm Bend, to be supplied.

BATESVILLE DISTRICT.—G A Dannelly, presiding elder; Batesville station, to be supplied; Batesville circuit, B F Hall, B Lee, sup.; Jacksonport station, John H Dye; Jacksonport circuit, W W Gillespie; Smithville, M C Morris, F W Thacker, sup.; Grand Glaize, F A Ellis; Prospect Bluff, C S Floyd; Big Creek, I L Hicks; Wallace Cove mission, to be supplied, Pocahontas, J W Patton; Black River, J H Coxe; Cache mission, Taylor Griffin.

SEARCY DISTRICT.—M B Pearson, presiding elder; Searcy and West Point station, G A Shuffler; Searcy circuit, R G Brittain; Cadron, G W Stewart; Lewisburg, A C Ray, J A Parker; Clinton, Jesse Griffin; Clarksville, C H Gregory; Dover, J M Bewley; Galley Rock, P A Moss; Piney, H P Glay; John Rhyne, agent of the American Bible Society.

FORT SMITH DISTRICT.—T J Roberts, presiding elder; Fort Smith station, H M Granade; Fort Smith circuit, to be supplied; Van Buren station, S S Key; Ozark, R A Allison; Van Buren circuit, to be supplied; Bluffton mission, N E Fair; Dannville, G F Fair; Dardanelle, W R Knowlton; Shoal Creek, G H Waren; Charleston, to be supplied; Booneville mission, F M Moore.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.—J W Shook, presiding elder; Fayetteville station, to be supplied; J Banks, sup.; Fayetteville circuit, W M Mathes; Cane Hill, H T Gregory; Piney Grove, David Sturdy; Maysville, E J Smith; Bentonville, M Arrington; Van Winkle mission, I T Rice; White river, W R Young; Huntsville, James Grant.

YELLVILLE DISTRICT—W R Foster, presiding elder; Fayetteville, D W Evans; Crooked Creek, J H Wade; Carrollton, J M Clayton; Marshall mission, C McGuire; Flatwood, Van Buren Tate; Evening Shade, Alexander Mathes; Wild Haws, W J H Martin; Mountain Home, E C Jones; Salem mission, H A Barnett; Mammoth Spring mission, R H Young; Jasper mission, to be supplied.

M G Williams, transferred to St. Louis Conference, and appointed to Booneville station.

William Shepherd, transferred to Memphis Conference.

Superintendent of colored people in Arkansas Conference, M H McMurtry.

Clarendon colored circuit, to be supplied.

Augusta colored circuit, to be supplied.

Sugar Creek colored circuit, to be supplied.

Cleburne colored circuit, to be supplied.

Madison colored circuit, to be supplied.

Jacksonport colored circuit, to be supplied

Searcy colored circuit, to be supplied.

A Word About the Minutes of the Mississippi Conference.

MR. EDITOR: At the late session of the Mississippi Conference a committee was appointed to collect money to publish our minutes.—Money enough was raised before Conference adjourned to publish a few hundred copies, and Bro. Harp was selected to do the work. But it is very desirable to have a few thousand copies instead of a few hundred published, in order that all our members and friends within our bounds may be supplied. In this way only can our Conference deliberations have the effect they ought to have on the interests of the church at large.

In order to have this number published more money will have to be collected and forwarded *immediately* to Rev. R. J. Harp, 142 Camp street, New Orleans. Now it would be an easy matter for each preacher to take his blank book and pencil and go round among his members to get subscriptions for the minutes, at twenty five cents per copy, and thus secure the very important end alluded to above. Brother Harp will send the minutes to each preacher in proportion to the amount each one pays. Those who pay nothing will get none. But what is done in this regard must be done quickly.

MINISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 5th of November, near Tuskegee, Alabama, by Rev. L. F. Dowdell, Mr. E. WARREN SEAGO to Miss SOPHIA RANDAL.

On the 8th of November, by the same, Mr. J. P. FERGUSON to Miss HARRIET N. WATSON, of Society Hill, Alabama.

On the 19th of November, Mr. WILLIAM S. FLANAGAN to Miss JULIA E. RANDAL, near Tuskegee, Alabama.

On the 22d of November, Mr. C. W. F. TURNER to Miss MARY F. THOMPSON, near Opelika, Alabama.

OBITUARIES.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.

Little JOSEPH O. ALEXANDER, son of W. S. and Mary A. Alexander, of Carroll county, Georgia, aged three years and seven months, was buried to death on the morning of the 18th of November, 1868.

Joseph, without the knowledge of the family, went to the field where his brother was plowing, and where there was some fire. It appears that he was warming himself, when his clothes took fire. He started toward his brother screaming, but his brother being some distance from him, did not hear his cries until the poor child had fallen, his clothes consumed, and his body in a flame. He at length saw him, ran to him, and found his sweet, tender body literally baked. He had ceased to call his brother, but was piteously calling his eldest sister. She and the mother heard the cries of the other brother, and hied away to the heart-rending scene.—When the agonized mother approached the poor little sufferer he raised his parched hands and said: "O, ma, I didn't know there was fire there."

The father was absent, but returned before the real contest between the Great Spoiler and his dear boy was over. He seemed to be glad when his father returned. His pallid face brightened, and he said: "Take me, pa. I'm cold." He lingered seven hours, when "swift death" released him from his sufferings.

Joseph was a bright and lovely child. Few children at his age evinced such strength of intellect. He was a bud of extraordinary promise. But God, who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind, saw it was best that he should bloom in Paradise.

Mourn not, fond parents, brothers and sisters! Your loved one is not lost—he is only removed to a brighter and happier sphere. The grave is not his prison.—Heaven is his home, the arms of Jesus his resting place.

T. H. TIMMONS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the Louisiana Conference:

On your arrival at New Iberia you will please report at the personage, in the rear of the Methodist church.

A. E. GOODWYN.

NOTICE—MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

OCTOBER 14, 1868.

The members of the Montgomery Conference, bearing in mind the cordial invitation extended to them and their families by the church at Greenville, will confer a favor by informing me immediately for whom, other than themselves, they desire homes provided during the session.

Members, on their arrival, will report at the Methodist church. Local preachers who will be in attendance for ordination will please give me timely notice.

CHAS. A. KING, P. E.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Raymond and Spring R., at Raymond	Dec. 12, 13
Jackson station	19, 20
Canton station	26, 27
Sharon, at Sharon	Jan. 2, 3
Clinton, at Clinton	9, 10
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon	16, 17
Madisonville, at Brown's Sch. House	23, 24
Camden, at Soule Chapel	30, 31
Carthage, at Carthage	Feb. 6, 7

District stewards' meeting at Jackson, December 19. R. ABNEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

THE NEWEST, CHEAPEST,

BEST ASSORTED

—AND—

MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY.

The undersigned take great pleasure in calling the attention of

CASH PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS

—TO THEIR—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

Which is now complete, and which was bought after the GREAT DECLINE, the advantage of which we give to our patrons in return for their liberal patronage.

OUR TWO BIT COUNTER

Has again been filled with Goods from our

Higher Priced Stock.

J. A. BRASELMAN & CO.,

586 and 588..... Magazine St.....586 and 588

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DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER,

AND

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

AN ANTIDOTE FOR TOBACCO.—This great remedy invariably removes all desire for TOBACCO, and is entirely vegetable and harmless. It is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health.

Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years Cured. Price, Fifty Cents, post free. A Treatise on the Injurious Effects of Tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free.

Agents wanted. Address

DR. T. R. ABBOTT,
Jersey City, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY. One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.—*Rev. Isaiah W. Shoemaker, Kirby's Station, Pa.*

HEALTH AND STRENGTH GAINED. I gained eleven pounds of flesh, and am restored to sound health, by using the Antidote.—*S. D. Bowles, Prospect Hill, Mo.*

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Please send a supply of Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.—*O. T. Edgar.*

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GOOD IN WINTER AS IN SUMMER.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

It will purify the most offensive atmosphere.
It will cleanse and cure Erysipelas, all sorts of sores, ulcers, boils, cuts, wounds, etc.
It will prevent gangrene.
It will cure burns, scalds and bruises.
It is a perfect pain-killer.
It will destroy and neutralize all animal and vegetable poisons.
It will, therefore, cure stings or bites of insects.
It will cleanse and purify the breath, and hence is an excellent tooth wash and healthful cosmetic.
It will cure diarrhœa, even the worst chronic case.
It will instantly relieve horses of the colic or persons of heartburn.
It will, owing to the bleaching properties of chlorine, remove all ink spots, mildew, vegetable stains, etc.
It will cure Catarrh.
It will remove rancidity out of butter and lard.
It will, properly used, be more efficacious than any other agent in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, and has frequently done it.
It will, used in bathing, keep the skin healthy, soft and white.

We pledge whatever reputation we may have as honest, truthful gentlemen for the performance of all here claimed for the article, and more too.

It is used everywhere by the medical profession as fast as it is introduced, and we respectfully refer to all prominent men of the profession, from very many of whom we have the highest testimonials of praise for the Fluid.

As a convenient article for constant family use it has no superior.

It has a beautiful color, due to the Permanganic Acid, and when the color is gone the virtues of the Fluid are lost. Hence be careful not to get the cork in the bottle, or any animal or vegetable substance, and always keep the bottle stopped. After the Fluid has acted the residuum is perfectly inert and harmless.

It is taken internally, as well as applied externally.

In substantiation of our claims for this wonderfully useful article, we ask attention to the following testimony:

NOVEMBER 1, 1868.

We very cheerfully unite our testimony in favor of the great merits of the valuable disinfectant manufactured by Professor Darby and known as Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. From the reputation of Professor Darby as a scientific gentleman, from our own knowledge of the [illegible] and from general esteem in which [illegible] are held, we have not hesitated to recommend it as one of the most valuable household articles with which we are acquainted.

Rev H N McTyeire, D D, Nashville, Tenn, Bishop M E Church South
Rev A A Upscomb, D D, Athens, Ga, Chancellor University of Georgia
Rev Richard Fuller D D, Baltimore, Md, pastor Baptist Church
P A Chadbourne, Madison, Wis, Pres University of Wisconsin
Joseph Le Conte, M D, Columbia, S C, Prof Chemistry and Geology, Univ S C
Rev Thomas O Summers, D D, Nashville, Tenn, Book Editor South Meth Publishing House
R T Brumby, Marietta, Ga, formerly Prof Chemistry Universities of Ala and S C
Rev J M Bonnell, Macon, Ga, Pres Wesleyan Female College
Rev W C Dess, Macon, Ga, Prof Nat Sciences, Wes Fem College
Hon Thomas H Watts, Montgomery, Ala, ex Governor State of Alabama
Rev I T Tichenor, Montgomery, Ala, pastor First Baptist Church
H B Davis, Esq, Montgomery, Ala, merchant
Rev Luther M Smith, D D, Oxford, Ga, President Emory College
Rev A G Stacy, Charlotte, N C, President Mock Fem College
Rev C D Elliott, D D, Nashville, Tenn, Pres Nashville Fem Academy
Rev G W F Price, Tuskegee, Ala, Pres Tus Female College
Rev J Hamilton, D D, Mobile, Ala, pastor Franklin St M E Church South
Rev A T Mann, D D, Memphis, Tenn, pastor M E Church South
Gen Jas H Clanton, Montgomery, Ala, Chairm'n Dem State Ex Com
Rev Geo H W Petrie, D D, Montgomery, Ala, pastor Pres Church
Rev A J Battle, Marion, Ala, Pres Judson Female College
Rev P P Neely, D D, Mobile, Ala, pastor St Francis Street M E Church South
Rev H H Montgomery, Sharon, Miss, minister M E Church South
W S Wyman, Tuscaloosa, Ala, Prof in the Univ of Alabama
Rev R K Hargrove, Franklin, Tenn, Pres Franklin Female College
Rev E H Myers, D D, Macon, Ga, Ed Southern Ch Advocate
J W Burke, Macon, Ga, Book Merchant and Editor
Rev Joseph S Key, D D, Macon, Ga, pastor M E Church South
Rev W M Wightman, D D, Charleston, S C, Bishop of the M E Church South
Rev Jas F Dowdell, Auburn, Ala, Pres E Ala Male College
Messrs S M Smith & Co, Athens, Ga, druggists
Howell Cobb, Jr, Athens, Ga lawyer
Wm King Jones, M D Athens, Ga, physician
Rev Charles F Deems, A M, New York city, pastor "Church of the Strangers"
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Hon Henry W Hilliard, Augusta, Ga, lawyer, ex-M C Minister to Belgium
Rev Jowick Pierce, D D, Columbus, Ga, minister M E Church South
Hon A J Walker, Montgomery, Ala, ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court Ala
Rev Basil Manly, D D, Greenville, S C, formerly Pres Univ of Ala
Rev John Mathews, Montgomery, Ala, pastor M E Church South

Letter from Hon. Alex H. Stephens, of Ga:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga. Sept 29, 1868.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of a family who can afford to have it should ever be without it.

ALEXANDER H STEPHENS.

Letter from Rev Jefferson Hamilton, D D, Mobile, Ala, minister M E Church South:

"My family have used Darby's Prophylactic Fluid for several years for various purposes, and esteem it very highly. Indeed, I know of no article within the whole range of chemical preparations so generally and highly recommended by acquaintances as this.

J. HAMILTON.

MOBILE, Ala, Sept 23, 1868.

From Rev John Mathews, pastor M E Church South, at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Oct 20, 1868.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is the only medicine kept in my family. We use it for almost everything—burns, bruises, stings, earache, sore stomach, etc, etc. My children, when hurt or bruised, always call at once for Darby's Fluid. We cannot get along well without it.

JOHN MATHEWS.

These are but few of the most recent testimonials received in behalf of the preparation.

It is as useful in winter as in summer, for its disinfecting quality is the least of its really valuable uses.

It is neatly put up in half pint bottles, and sells at Fifty Cents per bottle.

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Orders filled by the proprietors.

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Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

extending eastwardly from the navigable waters of the Pacific coast to the lines now rapidly building from the Eastern States.

They bear Six per cent. interest per annum, in gold, and both Principal and Interest are expressly made "payable in United States Gold Coin."

The semi-annual Coupons are payable July 1 and January 1, in New York city.

The purchaser is charged the accrued interest from the date of the last paid Coupon, at the Currency rate only.

This issue of Bonds constitutes one of the largest and most popular Corporate Loans of the country, and therefore will be constantly dealt in.

The greater portion of the Loan is now in the hands of steady Investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, the Bonds will be eagerly sought for at the highest rates.

They are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the United States Subsidy Bonds granted by the government to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED MILES

Of the Road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

THE THROUGH LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Will be completed by the middle of next year, when the Overland travel will be very large.

The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so heavy and so advantageous that the gross earnings average

More than a Quarter of a Million in Gold Per Month,

Of which 35 per cent. only is required for operating expenses.

The net profit upon the Company's business on the completed portion is about double the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon, and will yield

A SURPLUS OF NEARLY A MILLION IN GOLD

After expenses and interest are paid, even if the through connection were not made.

The best lands, the richest mines, together with the largest settlement and nearest markets, lie along this portion of the Pacific Railroad, and the future development of business thereon will be proportionally great.

From these considerations it is submitted that the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,

Secured by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property, are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered. No better Bonds can be made.

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103 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest,

IN CURRENCY.

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☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. At this time they pay

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We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from five to ten per cent. profit and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

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and will be sent, post paid, to every applicant; containing announcements of

NEW STYLES OF ORGANS,

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REDUCED PRICES.

Four-octave Organ Solid Walnut Case.... $50
Five octave Double Reed Organ, Five Stops, Solid Walnut Case, Carved and Panelled..... 125

Other styles of proportionate prices.

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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Farmers, Families, and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Toldas' Venetian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea-sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in limbs, chest, back, etc. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOLDAS—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMNER.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J., May 8, 1868.

Sold by the druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1. Depot, 10 Park Place. no21 4tr

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—AND—

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HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the greatest living story teller, will send new articles direct to the *Riverside*. The new volume begins January, 1869, and will be brighter and fresher than ever.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,

TO EXPEL THE WORMS

and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless. You need not be afraid to give it to an infant.

BE SURE YOU GET

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A superb production of fifty illuminated pages of choice reading, selected and original, from the pens of eminent authors, a complete Calendar, etc. Elegant, attractive and valuable.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE REAR HORSE.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

During my summer in Washington, two new insects, very curious and quaint little creatures, have fallen under my observation. The first is the *Mantis*, or rear horse, a species of grasshopper which, as its name would imply, has a resemblance to a horse *rampant*. It has six legs, if the foremost pair, which are serrated and look like the claws of a lobater, can be called legs. With these it catches insects, and, closing the joints, holds them impaled on the sharp little spines, while it leisurely devours them. It has a long, slender neck and a small head, the action of which is amusingly like that of a horse, especially when the creature is eating, which it generally is. About the month are set small feelers, or tasters, which are constantly in motion; and from between the eyes rise two long, flexible, hair-like horns, which are picked up or depressed like the ears of a horse. The eyes are indiciously prominent and wide awake. If you scratch a rear horse on the flank, or pat his neck, he will turn his head and regard you with a startling amount of "speculation in those orbs." Like many other odd things, rear horses are said to be peculiar to this region—are seldom seen north of it, at least. Our late Chinese visitors regarded them with a pensive interest, saying that they had the like of them at home—only, of course, of a larger and handsomer variety. It may be the great sire and dam of our breed were imported from Hong Kong, in a tea chest. Some gigantic poor relations of the rear horse, called, from their extreme attenuation, "Walking sticks," or "Specters," and, from their destructiveness, "War horses," appear upon the farms of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These seem to be vegetarians, as they do much mischief by destroying the buds and leaves of trees. A wood has been haunted by these same specters to the extent of absolute defoliation, till the Dryades cried, "Take any shape but that!"

Rear horses, on the contrary, are not only harmless, but useful in keeping down the population of noxious insects; but they, in turn, might give us too much of a good thing, had not nature devised a check in form of a little ichneumon fly, which often stealthily deposits its eggs in those of the *Mantis*, which are thus destroyed. The interloper fly finds the eggs attached in little brown masses to the branches of trees, and looking like knots or excrescences. Those that escape the sly little enemy are hatched in June. The young rear horses are at first very frail and dainty-looking creatures, almost transparent; but even then they are astonishingly voracious. Indeed, a naturalist here asserts that he has known an infant rear horse or colt of the tender age of three days to capture and devour an *Apis*, without as much as saying, "Bee, mine!"

In youth rear horses mostly appear fittingly appareled in green, and later on in life don suits of brown and gray; yet I have seen old fellows still "wearing of the green," like Fenians, and very small ones in sober gray, like young Quakers.

After a season of leanness the *Mantis* puts on a portly, well-to-do look, as though he had secured a "fat contract" from Congress. At first, too, he stalks around like a poor lobbyist on foot, "seeking whom he may devour;" but, in his better days, he takes not a carriage, but wings, with which he dashes about in the upper circles, from tree to tree, making havoc among all smaller insects. In this poetic stage of his career the rear horse may remind one of a fairy Pegasus. But the greediness of the creature grows with its growth; and is, I am sorry to say, more fierce and insatiate in the female than the male. Larger and stronger than her mate, indeed the rear mare may be said to be "the better horse." She is, as was said of Wolsey, "of an unbounded stomach." Not even love appears to diminish her appetite. She turns from her wooer to make a meal of a stray miller; and woe to the bee that falls into her clutches, even in the honeymoon.

A very shocking proof of this weakness I am compelled as a faithful historian to adduce: She sometimes, in seasons of scarcity and "short commons," *devours her own husband!*

I have heard of an unfortunate Benedict, who once gave expression to pensive reminiscences and regrets in this wise: "When I was first married I loved my wife so dearly I could have eaten her; and many times since I've been sorry I didn't do it."

If not quite amiable behavior, is it not wise in Mrs. *Mantis* to provide against the possibility of any such vain regrets in her domestic life by making way with her young lord while they are on tolerably good terms and he is not likely to disagree with her. It may be she pounces upon him as he dozes in the sun after dinner, having feasted on flies of her catching, leaving her only a few wings and drumsticks, and speedily makes an end of him for the good of the family; for thus will not his substance go to nourish the eggs through which his race is to be perpetuated?

When first caught, the *Mantis* is exceedingly wild and restive, rearing back and striking out in all directions; but it can be subdued and tamed by a judicious course of feeding and petting, without resort to Rarey's strap.

A lady once captured an intelligent female, and kept it for a long time in her room. She taught it to come to her when called, and take flies and bits of raw meat from her fingers. But, though it became quite gentle and quiet, I am sorry to say there was no decrease in its voracity. So it would seem

"We can call these delicate creatures ours,
And not their appetites."

In the autumn the rear horse gets so clumsy and heavy, so immoderately corpulent, that his airy wings will no longer support him. He falls to the ground, and is obliged to walk or hop for the remainder of his days, or be trodden under foot of men. The contractor has overreached himself. What sort of an end he makes at last I have never ascertained—whether he dies of a small variety of canine apoplexy, or goes off in a galloping consumption. But there comes a time, doubtless, when Washington life grows as wearisome to him as to a poor loyal man with a claim against government; when he feels the frosts and infirmities of age; when the grasshopper in him is a burden; when the horse of him rears and prances no more; when his race is run, and he vanishes from the earth.—*New York Independent.*

How Jesus Comes.—One evening the children in Flake's Reformatory at Wesmer sat down to supper. When one of the boys had said the pious grace, "Come, Lord Jesus, be our guest, and bless what thou hast provided," a little fellow looked up and said:

"Do tell me why the Lord Jesus never comes. We ask him every day to sit with us, and he never comes."

"Dear child, only believe, and you may be sure he will come, for he does not despise our invitation."

"I will set him a seat," said the little fellow, and just then there was a knock at the door.

A poor frozen apprentice entered, begging a night's lodging. He was made welcome; the chair stood ready for him; every child wanted him to have his plate, and one was lamenting that his bed was too small for the stranger, who was quite touched by such uncommon attentions. The little one had been thinking hard all this time.

"Jesus could not come, so he sent this man in his place—is that it?"

"Yes, dear child, that is just it. Every piece of bread and every drink of water that we give the poor, or the sick, or the prisoners, for Jesus' sake, we give to him."

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

These children sang a hymn of the love of God to their guest before they parted for the night, and neither he nor they were likely to forget the simple Bible comment.—*Praying and Working.*

SCIENTIFIC.

The Influence of Mechanical Contrivances on History.

Though ours is neither a "Golden Age" nor a "Silver Age," yet it is most emphatically an "Age of Iron." It is also an "Age of Steam and Electricity," of discovery, of contrivance; an age in which science comes to the first place and lords it over literature, and over ecclesiastics too, as never before. It is, in short, the "Age of *Mechanism*."—To comprehend how unexampled an influence mechanical contrivances exert on the fall of nations, it is only needful to glance at the Europe of to-day. Mechanics sway the destinies of peoples and the existence of dynasties. "In these modern days of ours," says the author of the "Twelve Decisive Battles," mechanism has made vast inroads on the domain of *morale*, and nations which once ruled the seas by virtue of the courage and skill of their sailors, and by national pride and training in marine enterprise, have found their prestige swept away.

And again, referring to the contest between Austria and Prussia for the leadership of Germany, the same authority says: "War grows each day to be a more exact science. A nation, arming itself with a needle-gun, confidently rushes in upon its neighbor, twice as strong in number and resource; and at a thought brings its great rival's knee to the dust."

Take the influence of steam transportation on modern war. The Crimean war showed how revolutionary an agent it was. The war in Italy, which soon followed, brought out the lesson in its full significance. The Schleswig Holstein affair again directed attention upon railroads, by showing the magic speed with which supplies could be carried to a camp from a far distant base. Then came the Prusso-Austrian war, completing the commentary for Europe.

Here in America the same thing was taught for four years on a far more marvelous scale. Such were the movements by the railroad of the ninth corps under General Burnside, from central Kentucky to Vicksburg; the transfer of the twelfth and thirteenth corps, under Hooker, from Washington to Chattanooga; of the twenty-third corps from Eastport, on the Tennessee, to Washington. This last marvelous feat Mr. Stanton declared to be "without parallel in military history." The distance traveled was one thousand four hundred miles, the troops moved were twenty thousand strong, besides a thousand animals and a full artillery train. It was accomplished at mid-winter, with rivers and roads blocked by ice, in an average time of eleven days for each sub division. When we turn to arms, ammunition and armor, the revolutionary agency of modern mechanism is still more apparent. Every nation in Christendom has now its breech-loading rifle for infantry, carbine for cavalry, cannon for artillery. While Prussia arms herself with Krupp's breech-loading, solid steel cannon, built at Essen, Napoleon secretly prepares a piece of field artillery the like of which for destructive power, it is claimed, has never been seen.

The introduction of horizontal shell firing sounded the knell of wooden ships. The invention of the *Monitor* iron-clad marked a grand era in naval warfare. The fifteen-inch shot, which annihilated the Shoeburyness target, the other day, neutralized the whole armored navy of England. Her adoption of the American turret-ship makes Russia the mistress of the Baltic. The new and powerful fifteen-inch gunboats will, on the other hand, give Sweden the control of the western Baltic shore.

War and peace, and with them politics and diplomacy, thus obey the behests of science rather than of morals. The needle-gun won the Austro-Prussian war. But for the *Monitor* at Hampton Roads, our war might be waging now, or ended in Southern independence. Railroads won the Italian war. The fifteen inch gun saves us, perhaps, a war with England. The new Napoleonic field piece bids fair, if it is not overrated, to win the next war in central Europe. And as for Sweden and Russia, it has been wisely said: "Possibly some day a fleet of these light draught, fifteen inch gunboats, manœuvred solely by their sinewy arms, may be the means of enabling the brave Scandinavians to defend their coast and preserve their national independence."

Strictly speaking, supreme selfishness is the essence of modern diplomacy in international affairs, and hence conscience plays little or no part in that art, except so far as it may have a retroactive effect on the nation for whose interest the statesman acts. There is accordingly no moral standard, in the highest sense of that word, in the conduct of nations. No, the injury which a nation has power to inflict, as compared with that which it is likely to receive, is the "moral" standard which governs the dealings of one nation with another.

Ethics no doubt regulate the relations between parents and children, between citizens, and in general between man and man the world over. But ethics do not ordinarily have any scope in national or international questions.

In these, when the crisis comes, the problem is not worked out by laws of casuistry, but in accord with the preponderance of power. Denmark and Crete and India alone are the witnesses of the atrocities that can be committed by the stronger nation, even in our nineteenth century. Ethics may rule men; force governs the relations of nations.

To show how mechanical contrivances could settle national difficulties now undetermined, and which of course will yield to superior force, let us make a few suppositious. Suppose the Garibaldians, now endeavoring to dispossess the pope of his temporal possessions, were equipped with a weapon which would enable each man of them to kill ten of the Papal Zouaves—other things being equal—while but one of their own force perished. It is clear that what is now the oldest government in the civilized world would go down; and no theology or authority, no precedents of antiquity or reverence for historic record, could withstand a cunning contrivance of iron and steel. Or should Italy undertake the cause of the Garibaldian insurgents in opposition to Napoleon, and Italy be armed as we have supposed, the result would be that France could not interfere with any prospect of success, and hence would not interfere at all.

Again, suppose the Irish so armed—by whatever contrivance you may imagine—that one Irishman was equal to ten Englishmen in the destructive power of his weapons, how long would England be able to hold that island? In fact, though much is to be conceded to discipline and to personal prowess, yet, looking back through history as far as the days of Alexander, we shall be astonished to find how many wars have been decided by superior destructive weapons.—*American Artisan.*

Preservation of Meat.—According to a recipe recently patented in England, meat of any kind may be preserved in any temperature after it has been soaked for ten minutes in a solution made of the following ingredients, well mixed: One pint of common salt dissolved in four gallons of clear cold water and half a gallon of the bisulphite of calcium solution. It is said that experiments show that meats so prepared will keep for twelve days in a temperature of° from eighty to one hundred and ten degrees, and preserve their odor and flavor unimpaired. By repeating the process meats may be indefinitely preserved, and if it is desired to keep them an unusually long time, a little solution of gelatine or white of an egg may be added to the wash.—*American Artisan*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Transplanting Trees.—There are some advantages in transplanting trees in the fall rather than the spring. It is a more leisure time, the soil is in better condition for this object, and it will have a better chance to become settled on the roots, so that they will take an earlier start the ensuing season. As soon as the leaves begin to fall, trees may be taken up and removed. Have a care how you dig round the roots. These are the very life strings of the tree. If you chop them off or mutilate them badly, it will require a desperate effort of nature to renew them; and the chances are, she may fail altogether. In digging, work round the tree on a line with it, and not crossways; throw the soil to some distance from the tree and carefully undermine it, preserving as many of the roots, rootlets and spongioles, as possible. After the tree is taken up, the sooner it is replaced in the ground the better. We have seen trees exposed to the sun and winds after being taken up, till the vitality of the roots has been severely impaired or destroyed. It is always well to have its new home previously prepared, so that it may be transferred to it at once. In performing this operation, always bear in mind that a tree is very unlike a post, and must be handled and set out in a very different manner. The one is living organized material, the other inert matter. Care must, therefore, be used so to adjust the tree to its new position as to save life and impart vigor to it. The way to do this can be best learned by witnessing it as performed by a skillful and experienced hand. A tree should never be set deeper than it stood before, unless it be the pear on quince stock, which should be set a few inches deeper. In fall planting it is a good plan to draw the soil up to the tree in a little mound, which will give steadiness to it for a while, and will afterward settle to the proper level.

Dead Leaves.—Now is the time when the trees—both fruit and forest—have just dropped their leaves, to gather them for litter for the cow stall and hog pen, and to mix with the contents of the barn yard and compost heap. It stands to reason that these leaves have extracted from the soil no small amount of fertilizing materials, which may be returned to it with advantage. If you doubt this statement, then we ask, what gives to the head-lands, under walls and fences, such richness? Is it not the layers of decaying leaves that are annually collected there? Where the leaves are thus gathered and composted, we should not need to trouble ourselves with anything further, except from time to time to remove this soil to enrich other less favored places. But the great bulk of dead leaves are not thus utilized by nature. We must gather them ourselves, and turn them to as good account as we can. The great want of most of our farms is manure. But few farmers keep live stock enough to furnish all they want. In the vicinity of large towns and cities a supply may be had, but at considerable cost of time and money. There must be a resort to various expedients for manufacturing a home supply, by those who are not thus situated. One great difference between the thrifty and the unthrifty farmer is in the care taken to provide the food absolutely essential for the growth of crops. The parable of the wise virgins and the foolish, has an application in this respect, for farmers, to which they would do well to give heed.

Pigeons as Farm Stock.—In many portions of France it is said to be the practice of landholders to make a condition in their leases to tenants that they shall provide a pigeon house or dove cote, and keep it well stocked with these birds. The reason for the condition is, that these birds do a great amount of good in eating up the seeds of noxious plants, such as chess, cockle and the like. They do not live on well-grown grain when they can find that which is shriveled, as well as the seeds of weeds and grasses. They are busy workers among the offal of the barn yard, but do not, like the barn yard fowls, scratch up gardens and play mischief generally. It is in districts where the pigeon is the most abundant that the wheat fields are cleanest and the crops the most prolific.—*Agriculturist.*

Corn Meal for Milch Cows.—The statement is often made, through the agricultural press, that corn meal is the best feed for cows as a milk producer. Why this shou'd be repeated when the experience of almost every farmer is to the contrary, we cannot tell, unless it be for the reason that corn meal is the best grain feed for cows not giving milk. There is no grain so good for keeping up an animal heat and producing flesh and fat, and it is used in winter by most dairymen for this purpose; but as a milk producer it is the poorest grain that can be given. Oat meal and wheat bran are far superior. These statements are based upon actual experiment and the experience of many farmers *Ohio Farmer.*

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The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

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aug15 2m Principal Summerfield, Ala.

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Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar	30 00
Board and washing, per month	16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.

The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.

For further information apply to the President.
aug8 3m

SOULE UNIVERSITY,
CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and Louisiana the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.

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B V LUNN, Librarian.

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TERMS

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july-13-1f

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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Washington county, Virginia.

The FALL SESSION of this Institution begins on the 20th of August next

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Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, payable in advance	10 00
Board, at $13 per month	65 00
Washing	7 50

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For a catalogue, or for any other information, address E. E. WILEY, Pres't.,
le27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

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For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union Street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize British Honduras. nov 23 1y

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GOOD SAMARITAN,

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At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.

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For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

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Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of

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Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,
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—AT—

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Nov9 1y

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Contingent fee, per term	2 50

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For further information apply for circular to
O. F. CASEY,
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mar28 1y

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Contingent Fee	3 00
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feb'8

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SUMMERFIELD ALA.

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Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

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Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
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Board exclusive of Lights and Washing.	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.

A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4	JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31			26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1	AUG							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		30	31					
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	29	30	31						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
APR				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30			
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	OCT					1	2	3
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	26	27	28	29	30				18	19	20	21	22	23	24
MAY					1	2			25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31								29	30					
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6	DEC						4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the mount of cents

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has shown rather more animation since our last issue, but by no means as much activity as is usual at this period of the season. Only a moderate amount of business has been done by wholesale dealers. Sugar and molasses have been dull, and ruled more to favor of buyers. The movement in Western produce has continued on a limited scale, but with an improved demand for corn, caused by more liberal receipts. Our leading staple was inactive on Saturday, but on Monday and Tuesday quite a large business was done, at stiffer prices than on Saturday, buyers for Great Britain coming forward with much more spirit, and a fair amount being taken for the Continent and the North.

The weather was cloudy and cool on Saturday, but has since been clear and pleasant. Nothing of any moment has been reported from the interior with regard to the incoming crops. The prospect continues cheering for both cane and cotton.

The river has risen one foot since our last report, and is now eleven feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 27th ultimo:

Louisiana and Mississippi	bales.. 14 21
Lake	22
Tennessee and Alabama	1400
Arkansas	3280
Montgomery	668
Mobile	450
Texas	151
Total	20004

On Saturday, with a large amount on factors' tables, only a limited amount was offered at the ruling rates, and the movement exhibited very little animation, the sales being confined to 3,200 bales, and the prices paid showing no variation from previous rates. On Monday there was more inquiry, and a disposition among buyers to go on in a better spirit if factors were willing to meet the demand at previous rates, or even at a slight improvement; but the latter generally claimed an advance of ¼c., which was above the limits of pending orders, and for some time after the opening the prospect was unfavorable for more than an average business. Finding buyers would not come forward unless at easier rates, factors then relaxed their pretensions, which gave an active stimulus to the demand, and the day closed with sales of 9,200 bales, at an average improvement of ¼c. On Tuesday the market opened with higher pretensions on the part of factors, but at a late hour they found it necessary to recede a fraction, and met the demand freely at Monday's figures. The demand then became quite lively, and 6,400 bales changed hands, at rates in accordance with our revised quotations below.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 18,800 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 284,690 bales, against 117,872 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 169,759 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 23,101 bales to Great Britain, of 71,238 to France, and of 7,551 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21 to 21¼
Good ordinary	22¼ to 22½
Low middling	23 to —
Middling	— to 23½
Strict middling	23¾ to 24

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	20004	
Arrived previously	276952	—296956
		298915
Exported past three days	17981	
Exported previously	184215	—202196
Stock on hand and on shipboard		96719

Sugar.—The receipts have been fair, but the market has been dull since our last review, and prices, especially for the lower grades, have declined. About 1,000 hogsheads were sold on Saturday and Monday, at 7 to 7½c. per pound for inferior; 7¼ to 9c. for common; 9½ to 9¾c. for fair; 10½ to 11c. for good fair; 12 to 12¼c. for prime; 12½c. for choice; 10 to 11½c. for secoods; 12¼ to 12¾c. for centrifugal, and 12½ to 13¼c. for yellow clarified, the inside prices ruling on Monday. On Tuesday the supply was liberal, but in limited demand, and prices were very irregular. About 400 hogsheads were sold.

Molasses.—The receipts have been liberal and in excess of the demand since our last review, and prices have declined fully 10c. per gallon.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 1, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	28 to 32
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 24
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	10 to 12
Calves, per head	8 to 10

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₽ yard:		
Kentucky	...	...
East India	20	...
Bale Rope Kentucky, ₽ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₽ 100 lbs	1 20	...
Bread, ₽ 100 lbs.: Pilot	...	7 00
Crackers	8 00	...
Bricks, Lake, ₽ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₽ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	...	...
Adamantine	17½	23½
Star	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₽ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₽ bbl	...	...
Northern	13 00	...
Coal, Cannel ₽ ton	...	15 ...
Anthracite ₽ ton	...	10 ...
Western, ₽ barrel	...	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₽ lb	14½	17
Havana	...	...
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₽ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₽ bushel	...	...
Copper, Braziers' ₽ lb	35	36
Sheathing	...	...
Copper Bolts	35	36
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₽ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	...	21
Russia	30	...
Corn Meal, ₽ bbl	4 50	...
Dyes, ₽ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	...
Indigo, ₽ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₽ doz, Western	35	40
Feathers, ₽ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₽ box	1 75	...
Herrings	70	...
Mackerel, No. 1, ₽ bbl	...	22 00
No. 2	...	18 ...
No. 3	...	15 ...
Flaxseed, ₽ lb	4	6
Flour, ₽ bbl:		
Superfine	6 75	...
Extra	7 00	12 50
Fine	...	0 00
Fruit, Prunes, ₽ lb	16	...
Figs, Drum	25	...
Dried Apples	11	12
Currants, Zante	15	16½
Almonds, soft shell	31	32
Raisins, M R, ₽ box	none	here
Layer	3 75	4 00
Lem's Sicily ₽ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₽ box	3 50	4 00
Oranges, La. ₽ 1000	15 00	16 ...
Sicily ₽ box	...	...
Glass, ₽ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	...
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₽ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 70
Canada	2 70	2 80
Oats	...	62
Corn, shelled ₽ bushel	77	79
Beans, ₽ bbl	9 00	13 00
Hops, ₽ lb	20	25
Gunpowder, ₽ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₽ bag	20	20½
Hay, Western, ₽ ton	21 00	23 00
Northern	...	...
Louisiana	...	...
Hides, ₽ lb,		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins	...	...
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₽ piece	...	...
Iron, Pig ₽ ton	45 00	...
Country, bar ₽ lb	5	6
English, ₽ lb	4½	5
Hoop, ₽ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	6½
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₽ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	...
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	...
Molasses, ₽ gallon:		
Louisiana	40	60
Muscovado	...	...
Refinery, Reboiled	40	65
Moss, ₽ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	...
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	...
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₽ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₽ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	5 00
Pitch	3 75	...
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	4 50
No. 2	2 50	...
No. 3	2 25	...
Spirits Turp ₽ gallon	47½	...
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₽ gallon	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil	35	37
in cases	46	48
Cotton Seed, Crude	...	80
Refined	1 00	...
Tanners' ₽ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₽ ton	...	...
Cotton Seed	...	40 00
Meal	...	...
Provisions, ₽ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	15 00	15 50
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₽ lb	...	...
Tongues ₽ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	24 50	25 ...
Prime Mess	...	...
Hog, round, ₽ lb	...	12
Bacon Hams, ₽ lb	...	15
Do., canvassed	15	16
Sides	16	18½
Shoulders	12	...
Green Shoulders	10	...
Lard, Prime, in tierces	16	...
in kegs	...	16½
Fair, in tierces	...	15
Butter, Northern	40	48
Western	25	38
Cheese, American	10	21
Potatoes, ₽ bbl	2 50	3 25
Onions	6	7
Green Apples	3 75	4
Rice, ₽ lb, Louisiana	2	8½
India	...	...
Carolina	...	...
Saltpetre, refined, ₽ lb	14	25
Crude	...	...
Salt ₽ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 10	2 20
from store	2 20	2 25
coarse, cargo	...	...
from warehouse	2	2 05
from store	1 90	1 95
Turks Island, ₽ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₽ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	...	...
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₽ lb:		
In the city	7	12½
Havana, White	...	...
Yellow	...	...
Brown	...	...
Tobacco, in hhds, ₽ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	...	...
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	2[illegible]
Medium Leaf	1[illegible]½	18
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	1
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₽ lb	...	...
Bailing	20	21
Wool, W ashed, ₽ lb	35	38
Burry	12	20
Louisiana, Native	27	27½
Texas, Choice	25	30

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31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of 25 00
which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

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But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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aug29 3m

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Franklin, La., Jan. 4, 1868. ja 18-1 m

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 47.
WHOLE NUMBER..... 709.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court, Chief Justice Chase presiding, on the motion to quash proceedings against Jefferson Davis, R. H. Dana for the government opened this morning.

He proceeded to show that the fourteenth amendment, pleaded in bar of punishment by the defendant, was not a penal statute, but merely a change in the political system, adopted to secure trustworthiness in office and to preserve purity in the administration of the government, and was a measure of precaution to secure the country against filling offices with persons who once before filled them and broke their oaths. If it had been intended to inflict punishment it would have been the utmost folly of legislation, seeing that, while it would, if viewed as the defendant's counsel viewed it, lighten the punishment of the leaders who held office and broke their oaths, it would leave the people, who never held office, exposed to the penalties of death and imprisonment as denounced in the Constitution before the adoption of the amendment.

It was an expression only of the public will of the unfitness of persons who engage in rebellion after breaking their oaths to hold office again. It was not intended, as alleged by the defence, to act as an amnesty; nor was there a single word uttered in the Congress that framed, nor the Legislature that adopted it, to warrant such a construction. So far from that, it was intended as a test by which these men could be reached and guarded against, who had proved unfaithful to their pledge to the government.

It could not be pleaded in bar of conviction for treason, seeing that it applied only to those who had, after taking the oath of office, engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the government. Now, treason is something more than engagement in insurrection and rebellion. It is levying war against a government, and of this the defendant stands charged. It would be strange indeed if Jefferson Davis could, as he might under this plea, come to the bar and acknowledge that he was guilty of treason, and deny his liability to be punished because of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Dana contended that, viewed as the defence would have it, as a repeal of the punishing clause of the Constitution, the fourteenth article would offer a premium hereafter, securing as it would the participants who had held office from all penalties save disfranchisement.

Mr. O'Conor followed Dana. He showed that from the very nature of the great civil war it was impossible to follow it up by trials for treason, conducted with the fairness required by law; and how utterly repugnant to the world's idea of humanity it is, that after being recognized during the war as in all respects equal and honorable men, the leaders of the conquered forces should be searched out in peace to be hung as traitors. That the government and the people had never intended to do this, and it was for this reason that the fourteenth amendment had been adopted. It was a constitutional provision, and executed itself; and those who fell under it were now suffering the punishment.

He asked the court to give the construction to the fourteenth article that the American people intended it should bear, and to accept the great and beneficent act of mercy in the construction which they had put upon it, and which tends to advance what all good men who are believers in universal suffrage, so desire, that universal suffrage should be accompanied, hand in hand, with universal amnesty of supposed offences arising out of the unfortunate controversy in which universal suffrage may be said to have had its origin and establishment.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow.

After the adjournment to-night, the counsel were recalled, when Chief Justice Chase announced that the court was divided, Justice Chase being in favor of quashing the indictment, and District Judge Underwood opposing. Thereupon this division of the court was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8.—The President's message will be sent to Congress to-morrow at one o'clock.

The President begins by calling the attention of Congress to the continued disorganized condition of States of the Union under the various reconstruction laws. A timely revocation of these injurious and oppressive measures would be the greatest good that can be conferred upon the nation. The reconstruction laws have failed, after a three years' trial, and proved pernicious in results, and should no longer remain upon the statute book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general.

Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and, contrary to the express provisions of the instrument, were denied participation in the recent Presidential election.

An attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races essential to the success of the industrial enterprises in the Southern States.

The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles, which might involve the peace of the nation. The Federal Constitution is now adequate to the settlement of the questions growing out of the civil war.

The President reviews the condition of the country since the end of the rebellion. The acts passed are not warranted by the Constitution. The repeal of them is demanded; the repeal of the tenure of office bill is demanded by the best interests of the country. The appropriation act of March 2, 1867, interfering with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in-chief, and denying to States the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia, should be repealed.

The financial affairs need immediate attention. The public expenses are unprecedented. Here the President sets forth substantially his letter to General Ewing. Congress should make an early provision for the payment of the indebtedness. The fruits of labor should be enjoyed by the citizens rather than used to build up moneyed monopolies in our own and in other lands. Debt should not become permanent. The interest on the debt should be reduced, the owners of government securities receiving seventeen per cent. on each dollar. This favors a few at the expense of the many. The national debt should be sacredly observed. The six per cent. interest now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments, which in sixteen years would liquidate the entire national debt. The large amount of capital now invested in government securities should be released.

The resumption of specie payments is recommended.

The condition of foreign affairs is reviewed, and the controversy with the Paraguayan government is detailed.

The friendly relations with Mexico have grown during the past year.

Negotiations are pending for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

A comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully and lawfully, and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. When finally established as an independent republic, or incorporated into the United States, they would be a new source of strength and power.

No reference is made in the message to our affairs with England relative to the Alabama claims, the naturalization treaty, etc.

The President renews his recommendation that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of amending the Constitution, first, for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people instead of by the agency of electors; second, by a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President; third, the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people of the several States; fourth, the limitation to the period of years of the terms of the Federal judges.

Concluding, the President says: "Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote on earth peace and good will toward men."—*New Orleans Times.*

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The Republican barricades at Port Santa Maria, in Cadiz, were carried by marines. The authorities here regarded the demonstration as merely a local affair, though similar demonstrations are reported at different points.

The provisional government is preparing a new tariff.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—The steamer Hibernia, from Glasgow for New York, foundered on the west coast of Ireland. A boat containing thirty-three persons was lost, the others saved.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A heavy gale prevailed throughout England on Sunday and Monday. Many marine disasters have been telegraphed. Shipping in harbors has suffered, and many houses have been prostrated.

The bark North Briton, from Quebec for Southampton, was wrecked and six of her crew lost.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The House Committee on Reconstruction met to-day. Mr. Boutwell being the first on the list after the name of the late Thad. Stevens, was chosen chairman.

The committee considered the matter of the removal of disabilities of Southern men who have, by reason of participation in the late rebellion, become disqualified from voting and holding offices according to the terms of the reconstruction laws.

The sentiment of the members of the committee was favorable to the applicants before them, and the indication is that the committee will not interpose objections to any of the class named, who seek to have the disability removed.

Gen. Grant is expected here to-morrow.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, was upon the floor of both houses of Congress to-day.

General Thomas Young, now recorder of Hamilton county, was to-day nominated by Commissioner Rollins to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio.

The House has removed disabilities from Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina.

The Senate yesterday refused to grant the petition of Judge Moses, but it is believed that body will reconsider its action and concur in the action of the House.

The term of Judge Moses commences on the 31st instant, and if the Senate shall fail to act favorably before that time, he cannot take his seat upon the bench.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The department reports receive unprecedentedly slight notice in the city press this morning, and the business community displays a surprising indifference to the information given in them, and the suggestions made.

The message came late, and is looked on as indicative that the President means to give Congress trouble, if he can.

The general tenor of the dispatches throughout the North show much popular apathy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—*Senate.*—Senate refused, after a few paragraphs were read, to hear the President's message.

Sumner's Georgia bill followed. After promising that the Legislature failed to comply with the requirements of the reconstruction acts by omitting to exact the required oath, and did things utterly unjustifiable, and requiring the intervention of Congress, the bill declares the existing government provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of Congress to abolish, modify or control the same until the Legislature complies with all the requirements of the reconstruction acts, and adopts the fourteenth amendment, and subject to the fundamental condition that no change shall be made infringing on the right of suffrage of any class of citizens. The bill directs that the governor elect shall call the assembly at Atlanta on or before April next, excluding, unless relieved by Congress, all who cannot take the prescribed oath. The governor is also empowered to suspend or remove from office State or municipal officers and appoint others instead. Finally, the President is ordered to place at the disposal of the governor such portion of the army and navy as may be necessary to preserve life, property, peace and the free expression of political opinion.

House.—The bill relieving Judge Moses of South Carolina passed.

Contrary to universal custom the House tabled the message, instead of referring it to the Committee of the Whole.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The Republican insurgents are still under arms at Cadiz, and attempting to make terms with the government under a flag of truce.

The Recent Steamboat Collision.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

The following details of the recent steamboat collision at Ray's Landing, which occurred on the night of the 4th, have just reached us by mail:

The Madison *Courier* says of the terrible accident: Last night at half-past eleven the magnificent steamer United States, descending, and the America, ascending, collided at Ray's Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side. The United States had a quantity of petroleum oil on her guards. The America struck the United States on the starboard, right hand side, forward of the steps, cutting into her a considerable distance, and sinking the United States to about the main deck.

In two minutes the fire was communicated in the lower way to the petroleum oil, and as soon as the boats collided they were in flames. It is said some mistake was made in the signals; the America blew her whistle twice, which the pilot on the United States apparently did not hear. The America again signalled by two blasts of the whistle, then the United States answered, but it was too late—the steamers were at the point of collision. The excitement was terrible. It is supposed that seventy-five or eighty persons have lost their lives. Several of our citizens were on the United States, returning from Cincinnati. Three of these, Mr Steele Bright, Lew. Vance and O. B Sappington, are among the missing. The receiving clerk, James Johns, of the United States, is also missing.

It is estimated, but under the circumstances this must be a mere guess, that thirty-three women on the United States were lost. Mr. W. C Taylor, clerk of the America, after securing the boat's register and valuables, went through the cabin, kicking in the doors of the state rooms. Owing to this and the cool intrepidity of Mr. Taylor no lives were lost on the America. Our townsman, Harvey Foster, was on the United States returning from Cincinnati. He informs us that he and a party from this city had just left the ladies' cabin, where they had serenaded Mr. Inskeep and lady. Mr. Foster was standing in the cabin near the clerk's office. Mr. Bright was on the ontside. The latter came running in, saying the steamers were coming together.

They then felt the shock. Mr. Foster looked around immediately, and all forward was in flames. He ran aft, and with the help of a deck hand loosed one of the fenders, on which they floated ashore. Mr. Inskeep and lady jumped from the United States to the deck of the America, a distance of fifteen feet, and were saved, losing all their clothes.

The survivors of this terrible accident unite in praise of the management of the America, after the collision. It was not thirty seconds after the boat collided before the United States was a complete mass of flames from stem to stern. The America might have been saved had she not attempted to save the passengers of the United States, which it was her duty to do. Those saved owe their lives to the coolness and courage of the officers and crew of the America. Her engines were kept moving until the boat was made fast to the shore. The pilot stood at his post until the pilot house was burned around him, and then left to avoid suffocation.

The destruction of these fine and costly steamers, and the more terrible result in the loss of life, and the uncertain fate of missing friends, have cast a gloom over the community. We still hope that our missing friends have made the shore at some point below and have been saved.

CHICAGO has built twenty-five churches the past year, at a cost of two millions of dollars.

CALIFORNIA fears the introduction of leprosy by Chinese coolies.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, October, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: The student, in writing a thesis at one of their examinations, must be well acquainted with the character, and especially of those that are rendered sacred by its being once the part of an emperor's name. The student must show his acquaintance with this particular character by the omission of some stroke. Upon this simple fact might and often does hang his future success, while showing ignorance of this fact he would not for a moment be allowed a hearing. These high officials, appointed to conduct the examinations, are compelled to be thus strict and precise in order to exclude the great mass, the number of applicants being so great.

These examinations are not conducted openly by means of questions and answers, but all is done in writing, and it must be done in a given time, or it is not examined. But it is really astonishing what the rich man can accomplish for his son by means of a handsome sum of money. I have known instances of this in the case of some young men in Shanghai, whose parents were wealthy men and men of influence. In those cases money made the man, and not merit. The means of communicating the news of their success is by posting up the names of fortunate ones before the door of the examination hall, so that when day dawns there is a great rush to see if the names of their friends or sons are posted among the fortunate. The news is then sent very rapidly, in many instances, by means of carrier pigeons. All who are entitled to this degree (B. A.) have many important privileges. One is that he is ever exempt from being beaten like a common coolie, and another is that he is treated kindly by all officials when they become acquainted with the circumstances connected with his position. Many of these graduates are to be found in all the cities of China. Whatever the graduates do or undertake must not be overlooked or regarded as of no great importance. These graduates remain from month to month expecting some office or post of honor. To become a mandarin is the heighth of the ambition of the great mass of these graduates. A great many go no higher, and seem to have no desire to strive for higher attainments.

To attend these examinations a man must be well prepared to live in an expensive way, and often they borrow of their friends and relations, and, not succeeding, are thus reduced to poverty.

The examination for the degree of M. A. is every three years. It does not seem that any peculiar genius or intellect is required to be manifested on the part of any student, but the whole seems to depend on the powers of his memory and his aptitude for the quotation of the classics. To get this second degree is considered by the Chinese to be a great honor, and he is conducted back to his father's house with a great deal of pomp and display, and all seem delighted to honor him. Officers call on him in great state, and his friends and relations make him presents. All feel honored by having one in their midst so much worthy of all honor. To gain this second degree is indeed an important era in the history of a Chinese student, for it brings a fortune into his hands, and popularity and office.

Then there is a third step to be taken, which is equivalent to our LL. D. The examination for this degree is held every three years in the city of Pekin. There is a great deal of pomp and show displayed on the occasion, for the greater portion of the seekers after this degree are already high in rank and estimation. The man who is so fortunate as to get this degree is immediately honored by the emperor, and it is the sure road to wealth and distinction.

There is still another degree, called the "Han-lin," or the "Forest of Pencils," concerning which I will write you in my next letter.

Your's, in the love of Christ,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

MEMPHIS COLORED CONFERENCE.

The second session of this body met in the basement room of Wesley church, in Memphis, November 18, and adjourned November 21. Bishop Paine presided—T. N. Stewart, secretary, and J. W. Lane, assistant. Rev. Thomas Taylor, superintendent of the work among the colored people, was present, and throughout aided much in the proceedings—as also did a number of white brethren who have been acting as presiding elders in this work. The usual committees were appointed, and submitted reports which were adopted. From these reports we collect some items of interest.

Education was recognized as a work of great importance, and it was resolved to attempt the establishment of a school of high grade—cheerfully co-operating with the Kentucky Colored Conference in such an enterprise. A missionary society was organized, and for it collections were made. There are nineteen church edifices, valued at $41,500—the preachers were urged to increase the number as rapidly as possible, and to secure good titles to their property. A number of flourishing Sunday schools were reported, and it was resolved, by the help of God, to do all they can for this cause, and on behalf of it they solicited help from their white friends and brethren. The statistics show nine thousand three hundred and forty members, and one hundred and fifteen local preachers. A course of study for preachers of the first year, and for all of limited education, was recommended—embracing the Bible, the Discipline, dictionary, Wesley's Sermons—also, for those more advanced, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. It was resolved, in connection with the Kentucky Colored Conference, and others to be organized, to make an effort for the establishment of a periodical, and Memphis, or Jackson, Tennessee, was recommended as the place of publication.

Thirty-seven preachers were admitted on trial, two discontinued, and two located. The characters of the preachers were examined and passed—no trials.

Several prominent ministers and citizens were introduced, and on the third day the Hon. J. W. Leftwich, and Colonel R. J. Morgan, of the Methodist church, and Judge Swayne, of the Presbyterian church, were introduced, and, by invitation, made very gratifying and encouraging addresses, which were well received.

Resolutions of cordial thanks to Bishop Paine, and "Elder Taylor," as he is familiarly called, were adopted—also to the churches and people of the city for their hospitalities, and to the railroads for granting half fare tickets.

It was resolved to publish the minutes, and thanks were voted to the Rev. S. Watson for giving the money to defray the expense thereof.

On the last day the Conference met in Collins chapel, the new and commodious house of worship for the colored people. T. N. Stewart, C. N. Dickerson and J. W. Lane were appointed a committee to examine the preachers of the first year. Bishop Paine ordained twenty-four deacons, and nineteen elders—the services being of the most solemn and impressive character. Then the appointments were announced, which we give in another column.

It may be noticed that one hundred and two colored preachers received appointments—the territory embracing west and middle Tennessee, north Mississippi and north Alabama. Quite recently, at Hopkinsville, Bishop McTyoire organized the Kentucky Colored Conference; and soon similar bodies will be organized in south Mississippi and Louisiana, and in Georgia. Truly, this is an advancing and important religious movement, which deserves the fostering care of Christian people throughout the land. A very large proportion of these preachers can read and write. They breathe the spirit of the Gospel, and we bid them God speed in their humble and zealous labors for the evangelization of their race.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

CORN is selling at Denton, Texas for ten cents per bushel.

WAITING.

BY FRANK ANDREWS.

Down the golden shores of sunset,
On the silver twilight strand,
For my dark eyed poet lover
I am dreamy waiting stand.

O'er the waters deep that part us,
In the fairy barque of thought,
Winged with ardent sighs from dreamland,
By the hand of fancy wrought.

He is sailing, sailing coldly,
Finding straight to love and me;
Hark! the sullen, mellow music
Of his voice upon the sea.

Down golden the fairy sailing,
But his heart throbs fast and low;
What a dreamy, dreamy motion
Each to gently to and fro.

He has passed the shoals of pleasure,
Though the sirens singing there
Sought to bind him to their bosoms
With their golden, golden hair.

And he brings a precious freightage,
Sparkling gems of poesy,
Gathered from the isles of beauty,
And this cruise is all for me!

All for me! his chosen, his chosen,
Standing by the sunset land,
Like the spirit of a lily
On the silver twilight strand.

Picayune.

THE CHRISTIAN YEARS.

BY FRANK RUSSELL.

I sat beside the flowing stream of time
And watched the years glide by and out to sea;
As softly as the cadence of a rhyme
They drifted to the ocean of eternity.

I gazed adown the river, far away,
And saw them on the billows of the deep
Beyond the outlet, where the by-gones lay
Like flowers of fair dreamland, fast asleep.

The white between my straining eyes and them
Were brighter than an angel's silver woven screen,
Which made them fairer than a diadem,
Or waves lit up by moonlight's golden gleam.

The white sails caught the sunlight, and the spars
Were tipped with glory, as when dewdrops play,
Or midnight, studded by the glittering stars,
Or clouds of crimson at the close of day.

I watched them gliding on their tireless way,
Along the pathway of endless years;
Though dim with sadness as they pass to-day,
They gave but brighter through the mists of tears.

I shouted to them, but they'd ne'er return again;
My eyes were running o'er—they still sailed on;
I wept aloud—my tears were all in vain:
They sailed away, and were forever gone.

And then I said: "Glide on, oh stream of time!
You only bear my treasures to their home,
Where, when I lose life's sad, unmeasured rhyme,
I o'er thy stream to them will surely come."

NOTHING MORE.

FIVE POPLARS, Alabama,
November 25, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: From a quotation in Brother Curry's rejoinder to my letter of animadversion on his "extraordinary letter," I am reminded of a purpose I had, on first reading my letter in print, to correct a mispriut of a single word. I am made to say, by the printer, "There is a *time* of melancholy—the tone of an antique pathos—in the reverence which some men have for old things—especially if they are worn out." It was written: "There is a *tinge* of melancholy—the tone," etc. Simply this, and nothing more.

"Quoth the raven, *never* more."

JOSEPH B. COTTRELL.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

We extract from the editorial correspondence of the *Memphis Advocate* as follows:

The Memphis Conference met in Paris, Tennessee, on Wednesday, November 25.

Generally the preachers appear to be in good health and cheerful spirits. They have labored, and suffered too, during the past year; but they have been rewarded. Success has crowned the work of their hands. Sinners have been converted and believers strengthened in the faith; and though other years have witnessed revivals more extensive in influence, it is believed that the church has during the past year greatly improved, and now gives signs of real and rapid progress in many respects—spiritually and temporally. Hence, while the preachers generally have been compelled to endure hardness, and often unnecessarily too, they have done so as "good soldiers of Jesus Christ;" and, buoyant and bold in spirit, they have come again to confer with each other, and again to receive orders for a new campaign.

Here and there, however, I see a preacher either wasted by sickness or worn out in the service. Among these I mention Father McMahon, "the old man eloquent," not only infirm from age and disease, but crippled also, and suffering much from an accidental fall, which occurred in Louisville, in September last, as already published. His brethren did not expect to meet him at Conference, having been informed that he would not be able to attend on account of the injuries sustained by him. All were glad once more to greet him, and sympathized deeply with him in his afflictions, but rejoiced on account of the grace of God manifested in him.

The usual number of preachers, I suppose, are present—some absentees, however. If able to attend, they ought to be present. I do not know how a preacher can lightly decline attending Conference, viewing it as a very great privilege, no less than as a duty. Some, on account of affliction, could not come. Others will come no more. The voices of David J. Allen, John W. McIver, Reuben Ellis and John Hunter were silent at roll call. Servants of God, well done!

The districts generally are well represented by lay members. All of them, I doubt not, are good and true men, and are performing well the duties required of them. I will be excused for noticing the presence, for the first time, of several laymen, whose great abilities, as well as their devotion to the church, add much strength to the Conference. Such men as Prof. L. C. Garland, of the University of Mississippi, Judge Milton Brown, of Jackson, Tennessee, and Judge A. G. Boone, of Mayfield, Kentucky, certainly must, by their counsels, contribute largely to the success of measures which may be adopted for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

The presiding officer, Bishop McTyeire, was present at the opening of the session. In the chair he is a model. Grave, yet pleasant; firm, yet without injustice or unkindness; wise in counsel; enterprising, yet attentive to details; quick in perception, deliberate and thoroughly conversant with law and usage; never hurried, yet always making progress. These are his characteristics as a presiding officer. His appearance gives promise of long life—forty years of service in the episcopacy. May the promise be fulfilled.

The missionary anniversary was a glorious success. Dr. McFerrin, secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, made one of his best speeches—one thoroughly characteristic. The collection in cash and pledges—nearly all cash—was about $1,200. The occasion marked a new era in this great cause—onward hereafter!

A Singular Coincidence in Languages.

It seems that in the Umbrian language in Italy, one of those that existed there before Rome was founded, seven hundred and thirty-five years before Christ, and that helped to form the Latin, the termination of the plural number was in *or*, as subact*or*, is the same as subacti; scribit*or*, is scripti, plurals in the Latin language: so amamino*r* is the same as amamini, a participle used for amamini estis. This statement is found in Browne's Roman Classical Literature, chapter 2.—Now, when we turn to Latham's Hand-Book of the English Language, page 149, section 201, we read: "The plural form *children* (*child er en*) requires particular notice. In the first place it is a double plural: the *en* being the *en* in *oxen*, whilst the simpler form *childer*, occurs in the old English, and in certain provincial dialects. [We hear this form often in the upper country of North Carolina, and elsewhere.]

Now what is the *er* in *childer*?

In Icelandic, no plural termination is commoner than that in *r*; as *geisl ar*, *flashes*, *tung ur*, *tongues*, etc.

* * * * *

Besides the word *childer*, we collect from the old High German the following forms in *r*: Hus-ir, Houses; Chalp ir, Calves; Lemp-ir, Lambs; Plet-ir, Blades of grass; Eig-er, Eggs. The author quotes the German etymologist, Grimm, as saying that this *r* represents an earlier *s*; though he thinks himself that "the sign of the plural relates to the collective nature of the words in which it occurs. Husir, a collection of houses, etc., and in the words yeomanry, Jewry, he thinks the *r* has the same origin."

But it is a singular fact that the Icelandic, which retains, better than any other of the Germanic tongues, the old forms of words, and the old High German, also, should have the same termination for the plural number as this ancient language of Italy, which is in part the basis of the Latin; and they all belong to the same stock of Indo-European languages with the Greek. This would seem to show a relation between the languages of central or northern Europe, or those of ancient Italy.—*The Land we Love.*

A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, is said to be in the habit, when her boarders neglect to pay promptly, of placing an extra fork by their plates, as a silent intimation to "fork over."

He that would not when he might, he shall not when he would.

THE JUDGMENT.

What are the pompous triumphs, the gaudy pageants, the long processions on which men gaze with eager delight compared with the descent of the Creator, the Judge from heaven, surrounded by all the seraphic hosts, and bearing with him the final sentence, the eternal, unchangeable destiny of every child of Adam? Pause, then, and contemplate with the eye of faith, or, if you have no faith, with the eye of imagination, on this tremendous scene. Look at that point, far away in the eternal region, where the gradually lessened form of our Saviour disappeared from the gaze of his disciples when he ascended to heaven. In that point see an uncommon, but faint and undefined brightness, just beginning to appear. It has caught the roving eye of your careless gazer and excited his curiosity. He points it out to a second and third. A little circle soon collects, and various are the conjectures which they form respecting it. Similar circles are formed, and similar conjectures made, in a thousand different parts of the world; but conjecture is soon to give place to certainty—awful, appalling, overwhelming certainty. While they gaze, the appearance which excited their curiosity rapidly approaches and still more rapidly brightens. Some begin to suspect what it may prove, but no one dares to give utterance to his suspicions. Meanwhile the light of the sun begins to fade before a brightness superior to its own. Thousands see their shadows cast in a new direction, and thousands of hitherto careless eyes look up to discover the cause. Full clearly they see it, and now new hopes and fears begin to agitate their breasts. The afflicted and persecuted servants of Christ begin to hope that the long expected day of their deliverance has arrived.—The wicked, the careless, the unbelieving, begin to fear that the Bible is about to prove no idle tale; and now fiery shapes, moving like streams of lightning, begin to appear indistinctly amidst the bright dazzling crowd, which comes rushing down as on the wings of a whirlwind. At length it reaches its destined place. It pauses—then suddenly unfolding, discloses at once a great white throne, where sits, starry resplendent, in all the glory of the Godhead, the man Jesus Christ. Every eye sees him. Every heart knows him. Too well do the wicked, unprepared inhabitants of the earth now know what to expect; and one universal shriek of anguish and despair rises to heaven, and is echoed back to earth. But louder, far louder than the universal cry, now sounds the last trumpet, and far above all is heard the voice of the Omnipotent, summoning the dead to rise and come to judgment. New terrors assail the living. On every side, nay, under their very feet, the earth heaves as in convulsions; graves open, and the dead come forth; while at the same moment a change equivalent to that occasioned by death is effected by Almighty power on the bodies of the living; their mortal bodies put on immortality, and are thus prepared to sustain a weight of glory or of wretchedness which flesh and blood could not endure. Meanwhile, legions of angels are seen, darting from pole to pole, gathering together the faithful servants of Christ, from the four winds of heaven, and bearing them aloft, to meet the Lord in the air, where he causes them to be placed at his own right hand, preparatory to the sentence, which is to award to them everlasting life. But, oh! appalling truth! "Where shall the ungodly and wicked appear?" Appear they will, and in the same moment, and in the same view of the Judge; but it will be to hear the sentence of everlasting banishment "from the presence of the Lord, and the glory of his power." Let imagination paint a doom like this, for it defies words to utter.—*Dr. Pidyson.*

COMMODORE JOHN PATTY, a well known navigator, died at Honolulu on the 10th of November. He had been a resident of the Sandwich Islands since 1834.

The Social Condition of Modern Rome.

A "Late Resident in Rome" writes as follows in the *Examiner*:

What is the social condition of modern Rome, which Monsignor Talbot boasts is the most moral city in Europe? We will give statistics, as copied from what we are assured is the most reliable source: "L'Amico di Case, Almanacco Popolare Illustrato, Anno 11, 1864." Published in Turin. Stemperia dell' Unione Tipographica editrice:

Births,	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
London	75,097	3,203
Paris	19,921	9,707
Brussels	3,448	1,833
Monaco	1,854	1,762
Vienna	8,821	10,360
Rome	1,215	3,160

Being the following proportions per cent.:

Illegitimate.	Per cent.
London	4
Paris	48
Brussels	53
Monaco	91
Vienna	118
Rome	243

As to crimes or violence—murderers:

England	1	in every	178,000
Holland	1	..	163,000
Prussia	1	..	100,000
Austria	1	..	77,000
Spain	1	..	4,113
Naples	1	..	2,750
Roman States	1	..	750

As to the religious aspect of the place, of which Monsignor Talbot speaks much, it is true, indeed, that troops of monks and priests, or boys training for such, are to be seen at all hours in the streets; the shops are closed by order on *fete* days, much to the disgust of their owners; and the churches are crowded with women, whilst the male portion of the lower orders spend their time in lounging about the different osterias, both within and without the walls. It has been often remarked that of all the long train of cardinals, bishops, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and other worshipers who attend the great ceremonies of the church, the venerable pontiff alone manifests reverence and devotion; while it is proverbial that the purity of his private life forms a striking contrast to that of many of his court.

The atheism prevalent in Rome amongst the higher classes is well known; and the deep-seated discontent at being a hundred years behind the rest of the world is also an uncontested fact. Infidelity and beggary, the grossest superstition and ignorance, fostered by those whose duty it should be to dispel it, crowned, dangerous and countless exiles, secret spies in the saloons of the noble, treason by the heart of the poor man, misery and slavery, foreign bayonets to prop a tottering throne—these are the results of that religious atmosphere of which M. Talbot boasts.

The Last Hours of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The good old Archbishop of Canterbury was seized almost suddenly with bronchitis on the 13th of September, while on his way back from the Tyrol. He reached Addington on the 16th, and was able, though with difficulty, to hold his ordination in the parish church on the following Sunday. Two or three times he rallied so much that hopes were entertained that his robust constitution would enable him to shake off the disease. On the evening of Thursday week the unfavorable symptoms increased, and from that time he was confined to his bed. His mental powers remained uninjured, and he was occupied unceasingly in reading devotional books, or in writing or giving instructions concerning his charge, which he had almost completed, although he had quite given up the idea of delivering it orally. He anticipated the end almost from the first, and in a paper written three or four days ago, when speaking had become difficult to him, he said: "I commit my soul into the hands of my God and dear Saviour. I have had proofs enough of his love in the past, and I am well assured that whatever sufferings or trials are permitted to befall me are visitations of love. 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.' As to the faith in which I wish to die, I cannot better express it than in Richard Hooker's dying words, as indicated in the underlined passage I have written out. A poor and guilty sinner I know myself to be; but I believe those who kneel at the foot of the cross with this sincere confession will never be cast out if they look to the cleansing blood of Christ for their sole ground of pardon and acceptance." The following is the extract from Hooker:—"Though I have by his grace loved him in my youth, and feared him in mine age, and labored to have a conscience void of offense to him and to all men; yet if thou, O Lord, be extreme to mark what I have done amiss, who can abide it? And, therefore, where I have failed, Lord, show mercy to me; for I plead not my righteousness, but the forgiveness of my own unrighteousness, for his merits who died to purchase pardon for penitent sinners. And since I owe thee a death, O Lord, let it not be terrible, and then take thine own time. Let not mine, O Lord, but thy will be done." On Sunday his grace appeared decidedly better, but on Monday afternoon the disease changed for the worse, and from that time he sank rapidly. He received the holy communion about midday on Tuesday, making all the responses with a cheerful and happy face. His last intelligible words were those of the *Gloria in Excelsis*. But his looks and gestures proved how eagerly he joined in the prayers and ejaculations which were said with him during the day, and never was there seen a more beautiful peace than that of his last hour. About six he became unconscious. The members of his family, with his medical attendant, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. Benham, the vicar of Addington, were with him to the last; and he died, in the middle of the words of commendation, so quietly that the last moment was not perceptible.—*Guardian.*

PRAYER AND DELIVERANCE.—The following instance of divine interposition in answer to prayer is related by the missionary Hans Egede Saaybe, the grandson of the celebrated Hans Egede, who was the first missionary to Greenland:

In the year 1849 a young married pair, who had found grace in the Lord Jesus, came to Okak to get some provisions. On their way they were met by a large white bear, which is the most fierce and dangerous animal of these regions. They were, as you may suppose, very much frightened, and the more so because the man carried no gun or other weapon to defend his own life or that of his wife. He therefore turned to his companion and said: "We can do nothing to save ourselves from this danger but pray." Then they knelt down together on the snow and begged God to protect them, offering their bodies, souls and spirits to his divine will. While they were thus engaged the bear came up to them, but to their wonder and joy he quietly passed by them. On their return from Okak, when they had nearly reached the same place they were alarmed at seeing the fierce creature coming up to them again. The terrified couple, having proved the value of prayer on the first occasion, again kneeled down and looked up to heaven for help. The bear came up close to them and smelt all around them, but he did them no injury and went away.—He who delivered David out of the paw of the lion and out of the paw of the bear, had heard their cry and delivered them.

Reader, when dangers press and death threatens; when the burden of your sins or sorrows rest with crushing weight upon you, whatever be the peril in which you are placed, "the Lord knoweth how to deliver." He is "able," and as willing as he is able, "to save unto the uttermost." Lift to heaven your burdened heart. Let your faith fasten on the promise, "Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."—*The Sower.*

AN EPISCOPAL BLAST AGAINST THE GRECIAN BEND.—"The extravagance and whims of fashion, we are well aware, are not to be written down or put to the blush by any appeal to propriety, good taste or common sense; but it is none the less a duty to remonstrate against making the house of God a place for their exhibition. Most of our readers, no doubt, are aware that since 'advanced ritualism,' as it is called, came in vogue, it has been the habit of not a few persons, who have been sentimentally taken with it, to bow every time the *Gloria Patri* is said or sung. Very young ladies, it is observed, affect it the most. At first the novelty was the occasion of remark, and in some cases of remonstrance, on the part of more than one steady-going rector. Since the termination of the 'season' at the watering places, however, these young lady genuflections have had a new feature added to them. It is called (it is difficult to say why) the Grecian Bend, and has its most noticeable manifestations in such a distortion and doubling-up of the human form as would excite the disgust even of a South Sea Islander. This 'bend,' it was noticed in most of the Ritualistic churches, on Sunday, was studiously superadded to the 'beckings and bowings' previously practiced, the whole presenting grotesque effects which might do very well upon the theatrical stage, but which are awfully out of place in the house of God. The spectacle is one which, from any point of view, it is sad to contemplate, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that not only the parents and guardians of the young persons figuring in it will do all they can to suppress it, but that the public at large will treat it as a custom, to say the least of it, more honored in the breach than in the observance."—*Episcopalian.*

THE WAR gave many illustrations of the old and true adage that "the cowardly are always cruel." The fiends, who are now persecuting the South, were never in the army; or like Butler and Schenck, always kept out of the way of bullets.—Probably the most timid of all the men thrown to the surface by the revolution was the infamous General Geary, of Pennsylvania. We suppose that he was never under fire during the war in his own person, though his troops gave him some reputation.

Captain John S Olen, of Loudoun, Virginia, was captured by some of Geary's men after a most stubborn resistance, in which he killed and wounded five of his captors. He would have been killed on the spot, but for the generosity of the only man who had shown any pluck in the fight, and who had pulled Olon off his horse. Captain Olon was a regular cavalry officer commissioned by the Confederate government, and he was under no charge of crime or misconduct. Notwithstanding this state of things, the cowardly tyrant had him handcuffed and a rope passed through the handcuffs and tied to a cannon. He was kept in this condition for four days without food or drink, in mid-winter, with snow on the ground; and he was not allowed coat nor blanket, or fire at night. During these four days the piece of artillery was pulled about to various places in Loudonn and Fauquier, and Captain Oden dragged after it. The courage which he manifested in the fight, and his heroic fortitude under this brutal treatment, were all lost upon Geary. He could not understand either. His own mean nature would have sunken under torture, as it did on the battle field.

We are afraid that the loyal Geary has not sufficiently repented of the sins at Andersonville.—*The Land we Love.*

CHURCH CASE DECIDED.—The following is an indication that right is to succeed and dethrone might at no very distant day.—*Editor Christian Observer:*

The Leesburg, Virginia, correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette* says: On Monday the case of the Salem church, near Hillsborough, which has been in controversy for some weeks, was decided by Judge Thomas. A week ago the Rev. Mr. Hicks, of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, was ruled to show cause why the church building should not be given up to the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in accordance with the expressed wish (signified by their signing a petition to the Circuit Court) of one hundred and fourteen members—the whole number, I believe, being one hundred and twenty five. On Sunday before last, in obedience to the order of the military authorities, the trustees went to the church and opened it for Mr. Hicks, and then retired. He came and had not one solitary auditor, or, as it is still, he phrased it, "neither friend nor foe." The notice that the decision would be made last Sunday at Harmony church was responded to by forty-eight out of the eighty-two members voting for union with the Southern Methodist Church. Some of those not voting were under twenty-one years of age, and by the rules of the church not entitled to votes, and the vote cast was unanimous. The orders were made giving the control to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in accordance with the statute of 1866, which was declaratory to the law as decided by the Court of Appeals in the Methodist Episcopal Church cases.—*Christian Observer.*

THE LONDON MIDNIGHT MEETINGS.—These meetings appear to lose none of their interest. One was held at the hall, 5 Red Lion square, Holborn, on Thursday night, September 24, when ninety young females, many of them mere children, were gathered together from the streets.—Twenty-one left this meeting with the expressed determination of abandoning their sinful life, fourteen of the number being sent to homes the next day. Midnight meetings are intended to be held all over the metropolis, as frequently as funds will allow, during the coming winter months.

PARIS AND LONDON.—The following comparison is taken from the latest census returns of these two cities:

Paris occupies seventeen and a half millions of acres, and contains two millions of inhabitants and fifty thousand houses. London covers seventy-seven and a half millions of acres, has about three millions of inhabitants and three hundred and sixty thousand houses. The population of Paris averages forty per house, and that of London eight.—Most of the houses in Paris range from four to five stories, while in London they are two or three stories high.

THE WINDOW.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENT."

Only to listen—listen and wait
For his slow firm step down the gravel walk;
To hear the click-click of his hand at the gate,
And feel every heart-beat through careless talk.
Ah, love is sweet when life is young!
And life and love are both so long.

Only to watch him about the room,
Lighting it up with his quiet smile,
That seems to lift the world out of gloom,
And bring heaven nearer me—for a while;
A little while—since love is young,
And life is beautiful as long.

Only to love him—nothing more;
Never a thought of his loving me;
Proud of him, glad in him, though he bore
My heart to shipwreck on the smooth sea.
Love's faith sees only grief, not wrong,
And life is daring when 't is young.

Ah me! what matter? The world goes round,
And bliss and bale are but outside things;
I never can lose what in him I found,—
Though love be sorrow with half-grown wings;
And if love flies when we 're ye ung,
Why, life is still not long—not long.

And Heaven is kind to the faithful heart;
And if we are patient, and brave, and calm,
Our fruits will last, though our flowers depart;
Some day, when I sleep with folded palm,
No longer fair, no longer young,
Life may not seem so bitter long.

* * * * * * *

The tears dried up in her shining eyes,
Her parted lips took a saintly peace;
His shadow across the doorway lies—
With her doubts gather, darken—or cease?
When hearts are pure, and bold, and strong,
True love as life itself is long.

PHILOSOPHY AND THE PULPIT.*

In dealing with the subject indicated by the above title, it is our duty in the first place to bestow some attention on the meaning of the word "philosophy,"—Like many others in common use, it possesses a wide and somewhat ambiguous import. Sometimes it is employed to signify the reason of the necessity of a thing, together with the manner in which that necessity is met. It would seem that this is the sense in which the word is employed by the author of that thoughtful and well known work, "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation." The word is also employed to mean an inquiry into the essence or nature of anything; thus we have "mental philosophy," "moral philosophy," etc. Again, the word is used to signify the search for a principle of analogy, running through different things; thus we have "The Philosophy of History," "The Philosophy of the Divine Operations," etc. But the word in its more restricted meaning may be taken to signify the investigation of the foundations of human belief, or an inquiry into the mysteries of being. In this sense philosophy may be described as the principle of the sciences; and this is the sense in which we shall chiefly employ the word in the present article.

The connection between philosophy and the pulpit is a necessary one.

I. It is impossible to speak of man as an intelligent and moral being without the acceptance of some form of philosophy.

1. He who would instruct others is compelled to form some philosophic view of the foundation and source of human knowledge. Man must be supposed to derive his knowledge either purely from experience, or partly from experience and partly from intuition. On this account it is said that every one must be a disciple either of Plato or Aristotle. It is impossible to listen to a thoughtful man endeavoring to establish the existence of God, and our obligation to worship him, or dwelling on the nature and claims of the moral law, without perceiving at once what form of philosophy he has adopted. If he is a disciple of Aristotle, he argues from the effect to the cause, etc.; but if a disciple of Plato, he will confidently appeal to the human consciousness in supreme support of his positions. By this it is not meant that the preacher styles himself a disciple of either Aristotle or Plato. Possibly he may know nothing of either of these great names, nor of their respective representatives in later times, Locke and Kant. Nevertheless he founds his reasoning on the truth assumed by the one or the other of the two great systems of antiquity.

2. Again, some kind of philosophy must be held by the preacher concerning the powers of the human mind. Without this he could not speak of the will, the understanding, the conscience, the memory, the affections. Some old preachers were accustomed to say that, as there were five senses belonging to the body, so there were five powers belonging to the human mind; and they spoke of the latter as if they were as distinct as are the members of the human frame. This is still apt to be the case with those who have not made mental science the subject of study. Right or wrong, every teacher supposes some system of mental philosophy.

3. Similar remarks may be made respecting the moral freedom of man. This freedom must be admitted or denied. If admitted, it must affect the preaching; it cannot be pent up in the bosom. It will come forth in powerful appeals addressed to sinners, urging them to return to God; or in refutation of the false pleas of the ungodly, consuming like fire "the refuges of lies;" and it will trace to the man himself the blame of his unconverted condition. Indeed, the preacher cannot speak of the character of God, the death of his Son, the influence of the Holy Ghost, the invitations of the Gospel, of "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ," of the glory of heaven or the miseries of hell, without making this truth manifest. The moral freedom of man ought not to be kept back to please any class of hearers. Both the character of God and the salvation of mankind demand its fullest expression. And this is a marked characteristic of the Wesleyan pulpit throughout the universe.

While we thus see that a belief in the moral freedom of mankind must of necessity influence the pulpit, it is evident, in like manner, that if such freedom be denied, it will, in spite of all, betray itself in pulpit teaching. We say in spite of all; for it is not usually the wish of the preacher to bring forth this wish explicitly. Yet it will at times show itself, notwithstanding every effort at concealment. Even when the disbeliever in man's moral freedom preaches on the perfections and decrees of God, salvation by grace, the work of the Holy Spirit, or the glory of the Lord Jesus as a Saviour, the denial of the truth under consideration is likely to discover itself, and probably the opposite view will be exhibited with some unfairness.

There are, however, other circumstances in which the denial of this truth is more distressing.—When it falls to such a preacher's lot to exhort the sinner to repent and believe in Christ, or to answer his objections and expose his excuses, he is placed in a plight most embarrassing to himself, and most painful to the thoughtful portion of his hearers. For he holds that no man can repent and believe in Christ until he is led to do so by an irresistible divine influence, and yet he blames the sinner for not repenting and believing.

II. Again, it is impossible to speak effectively on moral subjects without recognizing some scheme of moral philosophy.

One cannot, for instance, say much about the moral law without thinking of the ground on which all moral obligation rests as its final basis. In listening to some preachers it will be at once perceived that they regard the declared will of God simply as forming that ground. They do not take into account the inconsistencies with which such a view is loaded—as that theft and murder, and other heinous moral evils, would be no evils at all if God had not prohibited them; or that it would not be our duty to honor him if he had not required this by commandment. This is to endanger virtue and to degrade the law itself. There is no science, in fact, which has stronger claims on the attention of the theologian than that of morals. Without investigating the foundation of morality, the preacher must oft be like "one that beateth the air."

But the preacher should know much more of philosophy than he introduces into his discourses.—The more knowledge of this kind he possesses the better; but not the more he displays. He ought always to have before his mind the relation which exists between the foundation and the building; but it is not necessary he should be forever pointing this out to his hearers. He may, if he please, grapple with the chief problems of being; but let him do so in his study—not in the pulpit.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

* Translated and abridged from the *Eurgraen Wesleyaidd*, (Welsh Wesleyan Magazine.)

Successful Temperance Logic.

A small temperance society had been started in a community very much under the control of a rich distiller, commonly called Bill Myers. This man had several sons who had become drunkards on the facilities afforded by their education at home. The whole family was arrayed against the movement, and threatened to break up any meeting called to promote the object. Learning this, the Rev. T. P. Hunt went to a neighboring district for volunteers for that particular occasion. He then gave out word for a meeting, and at the same time found his friends and enemies about equal in numbers. This fact prevented any outbreak, but could not prevent noise.

Mr. Hunt mounted the platform, and by a few sharp anecdotes and witty sayings soon silenced all noise except the sturdy Bill Myers, the old Dutchman crying out:

"Mishter Hunt, money makes the mare go."

At last Mr. Hunt stopped and addressed the imperturbable German: "Look here, Bill Myers, you say that money makes the mare go, do you?"

"Yes, dat ish just what I say, Mishter Hunt."

"Well, Bill Myers, you own and work a distillery, don't you?" inquired Mr. Hunt.

"Dat ish none of your business, Mishter Hunt. But den I ish not ashamed of it. I has got a still, and work it, too."

"And you say money makes the mare go. Do you mean that I have come here to get the money of these people?"

"Yes, Mishter Hunt, dat ish just what I mean."

"Very well. You work a distillery to make money, and I lecture on temperance to make money; and as you say money makes the mare go, Bill Myers, bring out your mare and I'll bring out mine, and we will show them together."

By this time the whole assembly was in a titter of delight, and even Myers' followers could not repress their merriment at the evident embarrassment of their oracle. In the meantime we must premise that Mr. Hunt knew a large number of the drunkards present, and among them the sons of Myers himself.

"Bill Myers, who is that holding himself up by that tree?" inquired Mr. Hunt, pointing to a young man so drunk that he could not stand alone.

The old man started as if stung by an adder, but was obliged to reply: "Dat ish my son; but what of dat, Mr. Hunt?"

"A good deal of that, Bill Myers; for I guess that your son has been riding your mare, and got thrown, too."

Here there was a perfect roar from all parts of the assembly, and as soon as order was restored Mr. Hunt proceeded, as he pointed to another son:

"Bill Myers, who is that staggering about as if his legs were as weak as potato vines after frost?"

"Well, I suppose dat ish my son, too," replied the old man, with a crest-fallen look.

"He has been riding your mare too, and got a tumble."

At this point the old man put up both hands in a most imploring manner, and exclaimed: "Now, Mishter Hunt, if you won't say any more I'll be still."

This announcement was received with a roar of applause and laughter, and from that moment Mr. Hunt had all the ground to himself.

AUTUMN.

See the leaves around us falling,
Dry and withered to the ground;
Thus to thoughtless mortals calling,
In a sad and solemn sound:

Youth, on length of days presuming,
Who the paths of pleasure tread,
View us, late in beauty blooming,
Numbered now among the dead.

What tho' yet no losses grieve you:
Gay with health and many a grace;
Let not cloudless skies deceive you,
Summer gives to autumn place.

On the tree of life eternal,
Lord, let all my hopes be stayed;
This alone, forever vernal,
Bears a leaf that shall not fade.

MY BOY.

A lock of golden hair,
Tied with a silken thread;
A tiny shoelet lying there;
A snow-white curtained bed;

A little broken toy;
A book all soiled and torn;
A jaunty velvet cap my boy
Has often, often worn—

Alas, is all that's left!
(Such is the Father's will.)
His joyous laughter sounds no more—
His little heart is still.

FARM AND GARDEN.

New System of Cotton Culture.

INCREASED PRODUCTION FROM REDUCED AREAS.

The following is from the Augusta, Georgia, *Chronicle and Sentinel:*

The present problem of the cotton farmer is to increase production of small areas, and devise that system which is best adapted to white labor. The desire of profit is sufficient stimulus to achieve the first of these objects. The constant agitation and disturbance, produced by political excitements and uncertainties, impose the consideration of the last and at present absorbing object. These make up the sum of the practical farmer's inquiries—to reduce the area of cultivation, and to increase the amount and profits of production under such a system of skilled labor as will not be disturbed by political bearing.

Very recently the public have been astounded by the results of the system pursued by Mr. James Bancroft, of Athens, Clark county, Georgia. A merchant by profession, he brings nothing to his new calling but the habits of early training, of method, of decision and of close observation, keeping constantly in view the end desired, and persisting unremittingly in that which would be likely to contribute to that end. Mr. Bancroft's soil is certainly not what is usually styled as rich or fertile or free and productive in the South. There are thousands of acres in the State just such as he possesses that have lain idle and uncultivated, simply because it was believed it would not pay, particularly since labor enters so directly into the cost of production and has been rendered so uncertain and expensive.

Mr. Bancroft's system, we understand, is simply to convert the soil into "stilth" by deep and repeated plowings with the turn plow, and the tine or coulter plow, and supply it liberally with such fertilizers as by experiment he has found best suited for the cotton plant to feed upon, during its growth and while maturing. The thoroughness of preparation of the soil frees him from a large part of the usual continuous labor during the heat of summer, by pulverizing it at those seasons which will best destroy interfering growth. His summer's work is light, confined almost wholly to surface stirring.

We learn that he has arrived at the conclusion that middle Georgia lands can be made to produce five bales per acre, and yield a handsome profit upon the capital employed.

Again: we have before us a circular from Mr. Philip Poullain, late of Greensboro, Georgia, now of Baltimore, covering "a schedule referred to" in letters patent granted in May last, for certain "improved germinating and transplanting cup and improvements in the cultivation of cotton and other plants." The improved cup is the frustrum of a cone, having taper sides, and both ends open. It is simply the ordinary earthen flower pot, with both ends open, and inverted—the large opening being the base, and the smaller the top. The larger opening being lowest permits the cup in transplanting to be drawn up over the plant "without disturbing or rupturing the roots of the plant," "by the adhesion of soil to the sides or walls of the pot," and dispenses with the use of "devices and transplanting tools," ordinarily employed by gardeners.

Mr. Poullain proposes by his system:

1. To secure a full and early bottom crop, acknowledged by farmers to be that which yields the greatest quantity and the first quality of cotton.

2. To economise the use of fertilizers, by so placing the compost and enriched soil within the reach of the plant, as demanded by its nature.

3. To economise labor, by directing it to the particular point maintaining the plant, and confining its chief demands to preparation in late winter and early spring and the picking season.

4. To increase production by prolonging, at least, one month, "the season for blossoming and maturing the fruit or pod."

These objects are to be attained by the following method:

A pit of the style and character of the gardener's pit, (a cabbage plant hot bed,) is made of dimensions suited to the extent of farming operations, to be so arranged that its contents will be protected from frost, by glass or canvass on rollers, or even by pine tops; the better the protection the earlier operations may be commenced and the more secure the results.

A rough shelter near by is erected for covering the compost, and protecting the hands while filling the cups with compost and planting the seed.

In inclement weather the force is employed under shelter in filling and planting. Two seeds are placed in each cup; and the cups as planted are placed upon a board or shallow trough or tray, to be conveyed to the pit at convenience.

In favorable weather the force is to be employed as follows: One set to lay off the land in furrows eight feet apart, and check it at the same distance. Another set trenches at the check, or intersection, two feet deep, and this is done by the spade, or by an enlarged post auger. The third set, with carts or barrows, fill the holes with compost mixed with surface soil. The excavated soil does not foster grass or weeds, and is to be spread around the outer surface of the excavation or hole. The middles are to be plowed out at leisure.

The advanced plants, so soon as all danger from frosts is over, are to be carried to the field in carts or barrows on the boards or shallow trays upon which they have been first placed, and their transfer to the intersections is made easy by the shape of the transplanting cup.

Mr. Poullain claims that the saving of the cotton seed to be used in manuring, and the saving of labor in "thinning to a stand," will pay for "the cost of a transplanting cup," many times over, while the crop will be insured against summer drouth.

Now whatever may be the practical results of these experiments and present theories, public necessity demands and public ingenuity will devise a system of cotton culture adapted to the demands of white labor and to the habits and usages and accustomed modes of labor of the foreign skilled emigrant.

We add, in conclusion, that it is a remarkable coincidence that both Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Poullain have arrived at exactly the same conclusion under different systems of culture, that middle Georgia lands "may be able" to produce profitably five bales per acre.

SENDING POULTRY TO MARKET.—Immense quantities of poultry are sent to market this month, and ignorance of the proper way to do it, and sometimes a desire to overreach, causes many serious losses. *First*, let the birds fast twelve hours.—Foolish people often let them eat their fill of corn just before killing them, with the idea that they will weigh more. A fasted bird will keep a week fresh and plump if well handled, while one that has been fed within a few hours will be sure to spoil, or become more or less tainted. One tainted bird in a case will cut the price on the whole down several cents per pound. So will one that is scrawny and looks blue and skinny, and as if it had been sick. *Second*, kill without dislocating the neck or making a whole in the skin. The operation is simple. When the fowls are caught, with a lad to hold, tie the legs of all, and lay them down. When ready, hang them by the legs, a few at a time, on long pins or nails; then with a sharp knife passed into the throat, cut once or twice across, letting the knife bear on each side against the back bone. This will sever the great veins of the neck, and the bird will bleed without wetting its feathers at all. *Third*, pick without scalding, and while the fowls are still warm. Take great care not to tear or to bruise the flesh in spots by too hard fingering to get all the pin feathers out. These may be removed with a pair of pincers, if great pains is taken. Draw out the tail and wing feathers first and those of the back last. *Fourth*, hang all in a cool, airy place over night, and pack in clean, strong cases of a size easily handled by one man, putting one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds in one case. Take the cords from the legs and lay the birds in uniform rows, heads toward the sides of the box and breasts up. A very little clean wheat straw may separate the layers, but it is best to use nothing. Fill the boxes so full that it will require a little pressure to force the covers down. Address to a trusty agent or commission dealer. It would pay any one who markets much poultry to have a modest stencil plate made to mark his boxes, and to read thus: "*Poultry from A. B., well fattened, fasted twelve hours, and not scalded.*"—*American Agriculturist.*

FISH PONDS.—"S. E.," Alexandersville, Ohio. Trout will flourish in ponds supplied with spring water, and lime stone soil will not injure the water for their use. There are persons who make a business of selling fertilized eggs, and young fish, especially trout, which are most in demand. They would do well to advertise their stock. The eggs of trout are hatched during the winter, and the young fry are usually forwarded in the spring. They should be kept in a pond by themselves for at least a year, to prevent their destruction by other fish. Persons who make a business of raising trout for the market usually allow no other fish in the ponds, and turn in trout of the same age, so that they may not devour one another. This is the better course, for they are as easily raised as other fish, and always bear a much higher price. Yellow perch, black bass and pickerel are all good fish for ponds, and live together in the most amiable way, preying alike upon their own and their neighbors' young. T. Norris has just published a work on American Fish Culture, which contains the latest information upon the subject. For sale by Orange Judd & Co. Price $1 75.—*American Agriculturist.*

STEAMER OR MILL?—Cooking grain for cattle and swine is certainly the best substitute for grinding it, and the steam apparatus has a much wider application than the farm mill. So that for a farmer engaged in common mixed husbandry, there can be no question which he had better buy, a farm mill or a steam apparatus. With a steam boiler, in which steam may be economically raised, all kinds of grain, roots, root-tops, cabbages, hay, in fact any kind of hog or cattle feed, may be profitably cooked, even if fuel is not cheap. The question of the profit of having his corn ground, if a farmer has a good steamer or boiler, we cannot now answer, but from what facts we now have, we are indeed to think cooking preferable. We know very well that ground corn will go a great deal further in fattening pork or beef than whole corn, and that cooked meal will go further still. We know also that cooked whole corn is of a much higher feeding value than raw, but it is more easily digestible, and more palatable.—Who can give us the figures by which we can compare the feeding qualities of simply cooked and simply ground corn?—*American Agriculturist.*

POVERTY IN THE PARSONAGE MAKES POVERTY IN THE PULPIT.—The calamity which I stand in dread of, and which is, next to the withdrawal of the divine blessing, the greatest a church can suffer, is that the rising talent, genius and energy of our country may leave the ministry of the Gospel for other professions. "A scandalous maintenance," Matthew Henry says, "makes a scandalous ministry." And I will give you another equally true: "The poverty of the parsonage will develop itself in the poverty of the pulpit." I have no doubt about it. Genteel poverty, to which some ministers are doomed, is one of the great evils under the sun. To place a man in circumstances where he is expected to be generous and hospitable, to open his hand as wide as his heart to the poor, to give his family good education, to bring them up in what is called genteel life, and to deny him the means of doing so, is enough, but for the hope of heaven, to embitter his existence.

In the dread of debt, in many daily mortifications—meeting perhaps some old acquaintance, whom he dare not ask to his table, lest his more prudent wife should frown upon his extravagance—in harassing fears what shall become of his wife and children when his head lies in the grave, a man of cultivated mind and delicate sensibilities, has trials to bear more painful than the privations of the poor.

It is a bitter cup, and my heart bleeds for brethren who have never told their sorrows, concealing under their cloak the fox that gnaws at their vitals.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

THE construction of three lines of railway, traversing Greece in three different directions, has just been conceded to a Belgian company.

NEVER do anything with indifference, but everything as perfect as possible.

ISHMAEL was an unbeliever in the house of faith, the family of Abraham.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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New Orleans:

SATURDAY DECEMBER 12, 1868.

To Subscribers.—Any person wishing to subscribe for this paper can do so by paying the Methodist preacher in the circuit, and forwarding to us his receipt for three dollars, with the address of the subscriber upon it, stating Post office, State, Circuit, and Conference. The receipt ought to be taken in duplicate.

N. B.—*Agents are requested, wherever practicable, to invest and remit funds in a* Post Office Order, DRAFT, *or by* express. *If this cannot be done,* REGISTER *the letter at our expense.*

When money is forwarded in either of the above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

SISTER PAULY, wife of Rev. J. A. Pauly, of the Louisiana Conference, died on the 8th of December.—Though having been mentally deranged for nearly three years, she was perfectly conscious a short time preceding her departure, and answered the question of her husband, whether she was aware of the approaching change—that she belonged to Jesus, and was now going to meet him. A.

PERIODICALS.

BLACKWOOD, for November, has been received from the publishers. Contents: Double and Quits—a Comedy of Errors—part first; Lewes' History of Philosophy; Madame Aurelia, conclusion; Disestablishment, and Dean Alford on the Church of the Future; The Spanish Revolution; Cornelius O'Dowd; Walewski; Medical Lectures; Misfits; The Whig Letters; Old and New—The Coming Elections.

THE LAND WE LOVE, for December, is at hand, and equal in interest to any previous number.

THE OLD GUARD, for December—Van Evrie, Horton & Co., publishers—comes out in its usual strength, full of wholesome and instructive matter. Sound political doctrines are proclaimed in its pages—too true and too democratic to be much heeded, we fear.

The December number of the LITTLE CORPORAL is filled with the choicest original articles, in prose and poetry, suited to the young. In literary merit this monthly takes the lead of all the publications for children. Published by Alfred L. Sewell, Chicago, Illinois. Price, $1 a year.

NOTICE.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE SESSION.

Will the presiding elders please forward to me the names of both the preachers and lay delegates of their districts *who expect to be present* at the Louisiana Conference, to be held on the sixteenth of December next, in New Iberia?

Respectfully,

A. E. GOODWYN.

THE purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, manufactured by them upon the sea shore from fresh and healthy livers; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. After years of experimenting physicians have decided it better than any of the brown oils. Sold by all the druggists.

A DROVE of four hundred turkeys passed through Carlisle, Kentucky, last week, en route for Cincinnati.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

The fifth session of the Mobile Conference met on Wednesday, the 2d of December, in this place, (Meridian, Mississippi.) Bishop Pearce opened the Conference by reading the first chapter of Paul's second letter to Timothy, the singing of the hymn,

"Jesus, united by thy grace,
And each to each endeared,"

and prayer.

Among those present are many of its oldest members, men whom I regard with filial love, for it was among these godly ministers that my itinerant life began. It is a reassurance of youth to be once more among such toil-worn veterans as E. V. Levert, George Shaeffer, William Murrah, Thomas W. Dorman and Thomas S. Abernethy. These suggested others who were earlier in the field, and who now, in sight of two worlds, are at home awaiting the Master's last order—Elisha Callaway and Greenbury Garrett. The general expression of the Conference is much livelier than when at Enterprise, two years ago. Every member looks more hopeful, and has the bearing of a man who feels that no one can rob him of the Apostolic boast.

The central figure in the altar is the venerable Bishop Andrew, full of years and wisdom. An eventful history and active life have left their impress in the lines of his strong face and gray hairs. The lay members are in pretty full attendance The Mobile district sends William Otis, A. W. Lampkin, John Ellsworth, Thomas H. Price; the Butler district, T. S. West, Richmond Allen, W. Bailey; the Macon district, P. G. Nash, T. P. Bell, J. J. Beauchamp, J. H. Gibbs; the Columbus district, W. L Lipscomb, Dr. Landrum, J. K. Dixon; the Jasper district, L. Cole, Dr. T. P. Gunter; the Tuscaloosa district, M. D. Cannon, Prof. N. T. Lupton; the Selma district, W. E. Kennedy, P. G. Wood. The Conference is sitting in a frame church, about forty by fifty-five feet—quite a comfortable house, flanked by a neat parsonage, all improvised within a very recent period in this Aladdin-like city of Meridian. There must be vigor in the South still to evoke such a beautiful creation out of these piney woods. Every height is crowned with light ornate structures in the Italian villa style. The cotton wagons are coming in from every point of the compass, bringing to this center the product of a hundred miles of country. The drivers stop in wonder at the swift moving, screaming locomotive, and stronger than an hundred oxen. The several Protestant denominations are well represented here in substantial church-houses. The Presbyterians, as usual, lead off in the proportions and style of their church architecture. The Catholics are not behind the rest, but have put up a steepled house and are busily spinning their web.

The Conference had the usual discussion upon the open door question, which was settled against the disciplinary arrangement. When the General Conference shall decide that the doors shall *not* be open in any case, then this severe discipline under which Methodist preachers have voluntarily consented to place themselves, will accomplish the end of its first institution. The fear of public opinion in effect now neutralizes the law.

A resolution, in good time and spirit, was presented and passed, that might be appropriately called the "Bargain and sale resolution," to wit:

Resolved, That while the Conference open their hands and hearts in extending a hearty welcome to those ministers who may transfer to us from other Conferences; and while we will ever send our sympathies, affections and prayers after those brethren who may leave us for new fields of labor, we do most solemnly and earnestly protest, in the name of the great Head of the Church, against the growing practice of preachers soliciting their own appointments, laymen choosing their own pastors, and bishops approving and endorsing these preconcerted arrangements, as sapping the foundations of our great itinerant system. A. S. ANDREWS.
W. MURRAH.

SECOND DAY.

The first item of interest was a very sensible talk from Bishop Andrew, upon the evil of bringing up young men for reception on trial as traveling preachers, whom they have never heard preach. He called attention to Mr. Wesley's caution in receiving preachers. "Are any truly awakened? Has he fruit, and *how does the fruit stand?*" "We take up a man," said the bishop, "and by and by there is a great scuffle to get him out. It is the duty of a presiding elder to hear the young men preach."

Rev. Dr. Murrah presented a report of his work during the past year, in organizing circuits and a district among the colored people, and a memorial from the colored district meeting of the Columbus district, asking the Conference to continue Dr. Murrah in their superintendence. It says: "We feel and confess our inability, without the assistance of the superior intelligence of the white race, to control our church organization and direct the spiritual well-being of our race. We believe that the white people in the midst of whom we have been raised are our friends, and sincerely desire our religious improvement. We wish to continue our relation to this Conference, and subject ourselves to its authority and control." This was signed by Rial Jameson, Jesse Murrow and twenty other colored preachers, stewards and exhorters. This memorial received a very full consideration. The whole subject of proper qualification for orders, and the organization of societies among the colored people came in review. A committee of laymen and ministers was appointed to report upon the best method of carrying out the policy of the General Conference in regard to colored members. The report of this committee I forward for publication. It is worthy of much more than common attention, because it is the result of what has been done. While we, as well as the colored man, are in an experimental attitude to each other, all the practical results of labors in this field should be carefully noted, and whatever policy has succeeded should be followed.

THIRD DAY.

The minute business proceeds apace.

1. Who are admitted ON TRIAL? Answer: Cicero L. Kirksey, William H. Morris, John C. C. Black, Joseph M. Davis, Samuel C. Stone, J. E. Andrews.

2. Who remain on trial? Answer: Thomas Cameron, James N. Walker, Rufus W. Coons, James Bush and George M. Gilmore.

D. M. Bush and Benjamin F. Reid were discontinued at their own request.

3. Who are admitted into full connection? Answer: R. M. Powers.

The following were located at their own request.: D. A. Hendrick, D. C. B. Connerly, D. Carmichael and J. B. Baldwin.

The book agent, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Redford, presented a report of the year's operation, and followed its reading by a most admirable address. Among the good things done by the last General Conference, one of the very best was the appointment of the Dr. to the management of our Publishing House. Few men could have done what he has in recovering the house from the debt and wreck in which he found it.

FOURTH DAY.

The business of the Conference this morning opened with the Periodical Report, which is herewith forwarded for publication. The affairs of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE came in review, and the preachers were hearty in their expressions of support. "If they will at once enter upon the canvass and send forward subscribers, it will not only help the ADVOCATE, but themselves. All kinds of enterprise derive advantage from advertising. The minister who circulates the ADVOCATE thereby brings before the people his work and his church:—He is more than paid for his trouble by the aid which he thereby brings to his own influence. The rest of the day was occupied in considering the ways and means necessary and pledged for the support of the home missionaries. Hard work, poor circuits, and very nearly *no* pay, is the uniform report. It takes the zeal of the earliest Methodist preachers to endure this "hardness." But few local preachers were elected to orders. There were but few candidates.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

This was held in the Baptist church on Saturday night. Dr. A. H. Redford and Doctor Summers were the speakers. The report of the treasurer showed that the society had "touched bottom." Alas! that glorious banner of the olden time has gone down with many other glorious and noble things of the past. Three hundred dollars, or thereabout, were collected at the meeting. The preachers gave, of course. They will do that as long as one spark of life remains. The spirit was willing, but the pocket weak, exceeding weak. The audience was not enthused either on this occasion or on one which was held in the Presbyterian church for liquidating a debt upon the Methodist church and parsonage of this place. The preachers gave a large proportion of the amount there collected, some $300.

SABBATH DAY.

The sermon of Bishop Pearce, to my great disappointment, I did not hear. It was pronounced by one of the old presiding elders to be the best sermon he ever heard in his life. To be sure the old elder was a Georgian, and these Georgians stand up to each other wonderously. But I doubt not the elder was correct in his judgment, because the bishop is of a superior preaching stock. When but a youth I heard one ask Bishop Hadding whom he thought the best preacher in the United States. The old man said that on the whole he thought that Lovick Pearce, of Georgia, for power, variety, and all the points of an able preacher, stood at the head of the list. In the afternoon the venerable Bishop Andrew preached. It was the talk of a father to his sons in the gospel. We all heard, remembering that we might see his face no more. Age and labors have wasted his frame, but not his fire.

AT NIGHT,

in the Baptist church, Dr. Summers read a paper upon the Unity of the Races, and Doctor A. H. Redford preached in the Presbyterian church. I heard the ethological treatise with leaden interest. For no man, not even the Dr., nor book, nor discovery, whether of fossil or tribe, or of any other thing, can ever more arouse in me any desire to know anything more in regard to the negro, excepting how to advance his spiritual welfare.

FIFTH DAY.

Bishop Andrew addressed the Conference as sons beloved. The Committee on Education presented a report, No. 1, on the Southern University. The report says: "The number of students in attendance during the present session is seventy-five, an increase of forty per cent. over last year." The report closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That we make a united and vigorous effort to sustain the Southern University, and to this end our pulpits, within the bounds of the Conference, be opened to Rev. S. P. Richardson at such times as he may find it convenient to preach on the subject of education, and present the claims of the institution to our people.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools reported only eight thousand three hundred and ninety-four scholars in the bounds of the Conference, an increase of only one hundred and twenty-two scholars over last year. A very timely resolution was offered by Mobile lay delegates in regard to reviving class meetings. I was glad to see this great and vital interest receiving the attention of the preachers. The next General Conference will doubtless correct the legislation of the last one upon this point.

To my regret I have here to conclude reporting, as I leave for the Montgomery Conference in the morning. The account of the rest of the session will be sent by another.

The Conference sacrament is appointed for to-night, when I hope to again pledge my Lord in the cup of his sorrow, and realize the fellowship of the saints.

MERIDIAN, December 7, 1868.

APPOINTMENTS.

MOBILE DISTRICT.—J A Heard, presiding elder; Franklin street, J Bancroft; St. Francis street, A S Andrews; St. Paul, J Hamilton; City mission, H Urquhart; Cottage Hill, R Y Rew; Eastern Shore, A Hood; Whistler, J J Grace; Citronelle, R M Powers; Pascagoula, A M Jones; West Pascagoula, J N Walker; St. Stephens and State Line, supply.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—J T Heard, presiding elder; Butler, E M Turner; Bladon Springs, C W Calhoun; Shubuta and Waynesboro, J M Brown; Gaston, S M Thames, W H Morris; Belmont, J F Evans; Clarke, G M Gilmore; Pierce Spriag, to be supplied; Enterprise, W Spillman; Enterprise circuit, J C C Black; Meridian, W E Mabry; Livingston, G W Brown; T S Abernethy, agent Orphans' Home

MACON DISTRICT.—L H Cox; presiding elder; Macon, W H Leith; Summerville, A J Coleman; De Kalb, J M Gann; Marion, J C Brogan; Sehooba and Gainesville, A P Thomas; Brooksville, J B Stone; Trinity, T P Crymes; Crawford, L Massengale; Conksville, J M. Davis.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.—T C Weir, presiding elder; Columbus station, T Y Ramsey, J T Randal, sup.; Pickensville, J A Peebles; Carrollton, W Murrah; Gordo, T Cameron; Caledonia, U L Thompson; Athens, J T M Gregory; Bexar, J D Bush; Yellow Creek, V O Hawkins; Fayetteville, G Hawkins; Eutaw, J E Treadwell; Greene, J. M Johnston.

JASPER DISTRICT.—J M Boland, presiding elder; Jonesboro, E Nicholson; Cahaba mission, R W Coons; Elyton and Irondale, J G Gurly; Elyton circuit, T P Roberts; Murphree's Valley, J B Powers; Blountsville, to be supplied; Blount Springs, W H Riley; Jasper, J E Andrews; Lost Creek, to be supplied; Littleville, to be supplied; Moscow mission, to be supplied; North Port, W E Cameron.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT.—J L Cotton, presiding elder; Tuscaloosa, C D Oliver; Havana, W J Powers; Greensboro, J S Mooro; Newberne, to be supplied; Tishabee, C C Ellis, J M Patton, sup.; Clinton, A Adams; Brush Creek, J W McCana, W A Montgomery, sup.; Marion, J W Rush; Summerfield, E V Levert; Perryville, B D Gayle; Randolph, C L Kirksey; Brierfield, to be supplied, W W McDaniel, sup.; Selma, E M Bounds; Water street, Charles Strider; Professor Southern University, E Wadsworth; agent American Bible Society, S P Richardson.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT.—A H Mitchell, presiding elder; Orrville, E Phillips, S C Stone; Uniontown, J Barker; Hamburg and Marion Junction, J W Vest; Dayton and Spring hill, J D Cameron; Demopolis and Jefferson, T F Mangum; Rembert Hills, J C Huckabee; Choctaw Corner, G F Ellis; Lower Peach Tree, J E Foust; Suggsville, M E Batt; Coffeeville mission, to be supplied; R J Perry, W Vaughn, transferred to Northwest Texas Conference; C D N Campbell, transferred to St. Louis Conference; R Carey, transferred to Montgomery Conference; J W Hormon, transferred to Mississippi Conference; W C Hearn, Little Rock Conference, stationed at Pine Bluff; A D McCoy, transferred to Montgomery Conference; T O Summers, book editor.

COLUMBUS COLORED DISTRICT.—Columbus, Budd Billups; Columbus colored circuit, Jesse Murrah; Yellow Creek, Isaac Walker; Caledonia, Frederick Rowan; Moscow, Egbert Rondwood; Smithville, Uriah Jemeson; Cotton Gin, George Dunlap; Yorkville, Wesley Sealey; Bridgeville, J H Chappel; Pickens, H Glass; Cooksville, Alfred Simpson; Hebron, L W Butler; Brooksville, T P Harper; B. Valley, A G Cox, Perry Hargrove; Ebenezer, John Lawrence; Artesia, E B Bean; Waverly, Henry Hardy.

A WHOLE MAN.—"Be a whole man to everything" wrote J. J. Gurney to his son at school. "At Latin, be a whole man to Latin. At geometry or history, be a whole man to geometry or history. At play be a whole man to play. At washing and dressing be a whole man to washing and dressing. Above all, at meeting be a whole man to worship."

ENGLISH farmers are paying twenty-two cents a bushel for gathering acorns, and twelve cents for chestnuts, both for feeding swine.

WEATHER prophets east of the Alleghanies are predicting a severe winter; in the Mississippi valley they argue a mild winter.

MANY farmers do not raise enough apples to supply the home demand.

HENDERSON, Kentucky, has sixteen firms engaged in buying tobacco.

COMPLETENESS IN CHRIST.

The disposition to add something to Christ as the ground of salvation is strong in human nature. The most difficult lesson for the sinner to learn is that there is no other merit than Christ's, and that it cannot be mixed with any other. The natural man is full of self-righteousness, and his completeness, indeed, is altogether in himself, until he begins to distrust his own goodness and to look out for something else. This is the first movement in quest of a Saviour; but the seeker does not think of parting altogether with his own merit. He brings this along with him as a reinforcement to that foundation which is indicted in the blood of atonement. The awakening may not be thorough, and conviction and repentance must be defective where this notion of even partial merit lingers. It is, however, the last stronghold of self-deception and of the evil heart of unbelief.

It is the very essence and quality of the unconverted heart to yield implicit assent to this persuasion of self righteousness. It is thrown off slowly and by degrees as the soul draws nearer to the cross. There is often a protracted conflict before the unreserved surrender is made, and a powerful struggle before the point is reached where we see and feel that we are completely justified by Christ's sacrifice, and by nothing else. It is the persistent endeavor to add something of our own to Christ as the price and foundation that keeps many sincere and troubled souls away from the peace and assurance of God's children. So strong is this tendency to rest upon something besides Christ for acceptance that it often exhibits itself in declining faith and spirituality in believers. This may be regarded as "the sin which doth so easily beset" the Christian experience of all the ages. It is the one aspect of corruption which has marked the defection of individuals and of churches with more uniformity than any other. It is the self-righteousness of the old Adam cropping out after conversion, and often working utter ruin in the life and worship.

Completeness in Christ for justification is the last thing which human pride and hate can tolerate, and that feature of the gospel which is most readily perverted. How strong the craving of fallen nature for some addition to this appointed means of life! With what avidity do men take hold of mediatorial accessories, such as are afforded in a human priesthood, and how willingly do they grasp the follies of ceremonial purification! It is the same unbelief and delusion which holds the unawakened sinner under its power, that wars in the convictions of the penitent seeker, and that often ensnares the unwary believer.

These imperfect views of Christ, and the evident predisposition of depraved nature to cherish them, are strikingly exhibited in the corruptions of Romanism and the ritualistic proclivities of other churches. When the sinner is driven from the stronghold of merit in himself, rather than come directly to Christ for pardon and salvation, he rests in sacraments and forms. The completeness he disavows in himself he finds in prelacy and baptism, and not in Christ. The same relation to this doctrine of salvation in Christ only is sustained by other doctrines and forms of worship, wherein the proper divinity and the atonement are rejected as having no foundation in human need, nor in the revealed word. There is this one point wherein all error seems mainly agreed, and where every phase of corrupt nature comes at last. The outcome of all is to reject Christ, in his completeness, as our only and sufficient Saviour, and to add to him other grounds, conditions and means of righteousness.

The end of all attempts of this kind is finally to lose sight of Christ altogether, and to exclude him substantially from our hearts and lives. It is so now in the Roman Church. The Virgin Mary, the earthly priesthood, and mother church, together with regeneration by water, and the

mediation of saints, have banished Christ altogether. It will be so in all churches where the completeness of Christ as our Saviour is not heartily received. They will soon become thoroughly Christless. The application of the subject to our individual condition brings out the same conclusion. Whatever be the theory, practically we are complete in Christ, or we are altogether strangers to his saving grace. Our faith in Him for pardon is vitiated if we are clinging to anything meritorious out of Him. Our reliance must be exclusively in the Saviour, or it amounts to nothing. This completeness is not only for justification, but also for the sanctification of the heart. His blood "cleanseth from all unrighteousness," and the believer is a new creature in Christ. For wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption we are complete in Him. It is a completeness of holiness and love, and the felt ability to save to the uttermost. Christ is to the true believer all in all. He seeks no other merit, and admits no other—his present acceptance and his hope of the crown of life are in Jesus only. *

THERE is a crow roost in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where at least one hundred thousand of these black warblers spend their nights.

CANADA is garrisoned by twelve thousand five hundred regulars

TEXAS has now fifty beef packing establishments.

MARRIED.

On the 7th of October, 1868, by the Rev. R. A. Timmons, Mr. JOSIAH ROBERTS to Miss MALINDA MORROW, all of Tallassee, Elmore county, Alabama.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. R. P. Letis, on the 15th of November, 1868, Mr. B. W. TAYLOR to Mrs. MARY E. CARLTON, all of Elmore county, Alabama.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. M. Edwards, on the 18th of November, 1868, Rev. J. H. THOMPSON to Miss SARAH E. EDWARDS, all of Elmore county, Alabama.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, October 29, 1868, by Rev. W. A. Montgomery, Mr. JOHN C. HENRY and Miss S. M. SUTTLE.

By the same, at Sandy Chapel, on Thursday evening, November 19, 1868, Mr. JAS. W. ARNOLD and Miss FANNY KERSH—all the parties of Bibb county, Alabama.

At the residence of the bride's father, Major Fred. G. Smith, November 26, 1868, by Rev. E. H. Mounger, Mr. WILLIAM LEAKE REAGAN and Miss KATE S. SMITH, all of Yazoo county, Mississippi.

OBITUARIES.

JOHN GUNN was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1808. He emigrated to Tennessee in 1832, to Kentucky in 1833, and in 1835 he returned to his native State. In 1867 he came to Mississippi, where he died on the 7th of November, 1868.

For forty years he was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, faithfully discharging all the duties of a Christian. God prospered him in temporal matters, and he never failed to honor God with his substance by supporting all the interests of the church liberally, and relieving the wants of the poor promptly, and in him God verified his promise:—"Them that honor me I will honor."

He was the same exemplary man and Christian in domestic life that he was in the more public spheres of action. The family altar was never neglected. A devoted husband, an indulgent father, he was the light and joy of the family circle.

It is enough to say that he died as he lived. His end was peace. At a good old age, having served God faithfully for forty years, he sweetly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

Farewell, dear father, husband, brother! May we die the death of the righteous, and may our last end be like his.

W. B. LEWIS.

It becomes my sad duty to record the death of my old and tried friend, Brother A. M. CAMPBELL, of Mansfield, Louisiana who died on his plantation, near Red river, November 10, 1868.

He was a native of Wilks county, Georgia, and was born about the year 1810.—He came to Louisiana about the year 1848, and to the time of his death was a resident of this place. At the early age of eighteen he professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was strongly attached to the church and a devoted friend of the preacher. He entertained very humble views of his own ability and character as a Christian, though his gifts in many respects, and especially in prayer, might have been envied by many of those occupying higher places in the church. In early life he believed that God called him to preach. Shrinking from that responsibility, he compromised "by submitting," to use his own language, "to be willing to make his way to heaven by crawling as a serpent in the very dust." He always believed that if he had obeyed the divine injunction to preach, he would have been a holier, happier and a more useful Christian; but he could not complain. How important to yield to divine impressions and convictions! But finally he gave satisfactory evidence to his family, before he died, that his transit was safe from this to a better world, which hope, as an anchor to the soul, sustained him in the last dark, hard hour of death.

"Friend after friend departs,
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That has not here an end."

JOHN PIPES.

MANSFIELD, La., Nov. 26, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To the Members of the Louisiana Conference:

On your arrival at New Iberia you will please report at the parsonage, in the rear of the Methodist church.

A. E. GOODWYN.

COLORED CONFERENCE.

The Colored Conference of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences will meet for organization at Hazlehurst, on the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, on the 7th day of January next.

It is expected that all persons engaged or concerned in its organization—both white and colored—will attend.

For any Delegates from each presiding elder's district.

THOS. TAYLOR,
Supt. of Colored Work.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette, at Bethel.....Jan.	2, 3
Natchez.....	9, 10
Port Gibson.....	16, 17
Rocky Spring, at Rocky Spr.	23, 24
Cayuga, at Bear Creek.....	30, 31
Vicksburg.....Feb.	6, 7
North Warren, at Featherston's Chapel.....	13, 14
South Warren, at Red Bone.	20, 21

The pastors will please circulate the time of their quarterly meetings as soon as possible, as it is important to have an early meeting of the official members.

J. G. JONES, P. E.

My numerous correspondents will hereafter address me at Port Gibson, Mississippi, instead of Fayette, Mississippi.

J. G. JONES.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Raymond and Spring R., at Raymond.....Dec.	12, 13
Jackson station.....	19, 20
Canton station.....	26, 27
Sharon, at Sharon.....Jan.	2, 3
Clinton, at Clinton.....	9, 10
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon.....	16, 17
Madisonville, at Brown's Sch. House.....	23, 24
Camden, at Soule Chapel....	30, 31
Carthage, at Carthage.....Feb.	6, 7

District stewards' meeting at Jackson, December 19. R. ARBEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LIVER PILLS

Are just what most people need. A dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times

WITH A TORPID LIVER,

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Are just what they need. They will thoroughly cleanse the Liver and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in your house.

BE SURE YOU GET

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PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS,

They can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

On the 11th of January, 1869, the Spring session of this Institution begins. One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars will pay the expenses of Tuition, Board, Room rent, Fuel, Contingent fee and Washing, for a session of five months. We have accommodations for more than three hundred and seventy-one students already matriculated, and hope for a large increase the ensuing session.

The chair of English Literature and Modern Languages, now vacant, will be filled by the Joint Board at their annual meeting in June next. Applications can be made through the undersigned to the Board.

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory Post Office, Va.

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SIXTY DOLLARS PER MONTH and large commissions paid to sell Wonder of the World and three other discoveries. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

de12 4tr

A SOUTHERN LADY, EXPERIenced in Teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation in a family. Address C. D. T., Box 111, New Orleans Post Office.

She begs leave to refer to Rev. Drs. J. C. Keener and J. B. Walker. sep5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.

THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

Why More Charter Oaks are Sold.

They have won the confidence of every housekeeper, after years of kitchen service, and not at State Fair trials of forty minutes' duration.

Their REPUTATION is not of Mushroom growth, or newly made. Thousands of children born in New Orleans have never eaten any other Bread except that baked in the Oven of a

CHARTER OAK.

The Flues of the Charter Oak are patented, and used in no other stove. It is here where the Charter Oak differs from all other stoves, and for these reasons a Charter Oak Stove will have a better DRAFT, and will DRAW well in any chimney.

THE HOT AIR FLUE
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ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE WHEN BAKING.

A thermometer placed in the Oven of a Charter Oak will show the same temperature of heat under the fire box as at any other point of the Oven, thus showing the great importance of FILLEY'S HOT AIR FLUE to equalize the heat in the Oven, so necessary to bake Wholesome Bread.

A CHARTER OAK STOVE

will cost but $2 or $3 more than the ordinary Cooking Stoves of the day. It will last, in a well regulated kitchen, from twelve to fifteen years, and no reflecting housekeeper would think of saving $2 and risk the entire purchase money upon a worthless Cooking Stove whose only recommendation may be that it is $2 cheaper.

EVERY CHARTER OAK guaranteed, or the money refunded.

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Mainly abridged from Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. Illustrated with five hundred Maps and Engravings.

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It will purify the most offensive atmosphere.
It will cleanse and cure Erysipelas, all sorts of sores, ulcers, boils, cuts, wounds, etc.
It will prevent gangrene.
It will cure burns, scalds and bruises.
It is a perfect pain-killer.
It will destroy and neutralize all animal and vegetable poisons.
It will, therefore, cure stings or bites of insects.
It will cleanse and purify the breath, and hence is an excellent tooth wash and healthful cosmetic.
It will cure diarrhœa, even the worst chronic case.
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It will, owing to the bleaching properties of chlorine, remove all ink spots, mildew, vegetable stains, etc.
It will cure Catarrh.
It will remove rancidity out of butter and lard.
It will, properly used, be more efficacious than any other agent in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, and has frequently done it.
It will, used in bathing, keep the skin healthy, and not wash white.
We pledge whatever reputation we may have as honest, truthful gentlemen for the performance of all here claimed for the article, and more too.
It is used everywhere by the medical profession as fast as it is introduced, and we respectfully refer to all prominent men of the profession, from very many of whom we have the highest testimonials of praise for the Fluid.
As a convenient article for constant family use it has no superior.
It has a beautiful color, due to the Permanganic Acid, and when the color is gone the virtues of the Fluid are lost. Hence be careful not to get the cork in the bottle, or any animal or vegetable substance, and always keep the bottle stopped. After the Fluid has acted the residuum is perfectly inert and harmless.
It is taken internally, as well as applied exterally.

In substantiation of our claims for this wonderfully useful article, we ask attention to the following testimony:

NOVEMBER 1, 1868.

We very cheerfully unite our testimony in favor of the great merits of the valuable disinfectant manufactured by Professor Darby, and known as Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. From the reputation of Professor Darby as a scientific gentleman, from our own knowledge of this preparation, and from the general esteem in which it is held wherever known, we have no hesitation in recommending it as one of the most valuable household articles with which we are acquainted.

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Rev A A Lipscomb, D D, Athens, Ga, Chancellor University of Georgia
Rev Richard Fuller, D D, Baltimore, Md, pastor Baptist Church
P A Chadbourne, Madison, Wis, Pres. University of Wisconsin
Joseph Le Conte, M D, Columbia, S C, Prof Chemistry and Geology, Univ S C
Rev Thomas O Summers, D D, Nashville, Tenn, Book Editor South Meth Publishing House
R T Brumby, Marietta, Ga, formerly Prof Chemistry Universities of Al and S C
Rev J M Bonnell, Macon, Ga, Pres Wesleyan Female College
Rev W C Dass, Macon, Ga, Prof Nat Sciences, Wes Fem College
Hon Thomas H Wells, Montgomery, Ala, ex-Governor State of Alabama
Rev I T Tichenor, Montgomery, Ala, pastor First Baptist Church
S D Davis, Esq, Montgomery, Ala, merchant
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Rev A G Stacy, Charlotte, N C, President Meck Fem College
Rev C D Elliott, D D, Nashville, Tenn, Pres Nashville Fem Academy
Rev G W F Price, Tuskegee, Ala, Pres Tus Female College
Rev J Hamilton, D D, Mobile, Ala, pastor Franklin St M E Church South
Rev A T Mann, D D, Memphis, Tenn, pastor M E Church South
Gen Jas H Clanton, Montgomery, Ala, Chairm'n Dem State Ex Com
Rev Geo H W Petrie, D D, Montgomery, Ala, pastor Pres Church
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Rev P F Neely, D D, Mobile, Ala, pastor St Francis Street M E Church South
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Rev John Mathews, Montgomery, Ala, pastor M E Church South

Letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga, Sept 29, 1868.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and as head of a family who can afford to have it should ever be without it.

ALEXANDER H STEPHENS.

Letter from Rev Jefferson Hamilton, D D, Mobile, Ala, minister M E Church South:

My family have used Darby's Prophylactic Fluid for several years for various purposes, and esteem it very highly. Indeed, I know of no article within the whole range of chemical preparations so generally and highly recommended by acquaintances as this.

J. HAMILTON.

MOBILE, Ala, Sept 23, 1868.

From Rev John Mathews, pastor M E Church South, at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Oct 20, 1868:

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is the only medicine kept in my family. We use it for almost everything — burns, bruises, stings, earache, sour stomach, etc, etc. My children, when hurt or bruised, always call at once for Darby's Fluid. We cannot get along well without it.

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These are but few of the most recent testimonials received in behalf of the preparation.

It is as useful in winter as in summer, for its disinfecting quality is the least of its really valuable uses.

It is neatly put up in half pint bottles, and sells at Fifty Cents per bottle.

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THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT.

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The semi-annual Coupons are payable July 1 and January 1, in New York city.

The purchaser is charged the accrued interest from the date of the last paid Coupon, at the Currency rate only.

This issue of Bonds constitutes one of the largest and most popular Corporate Loans of the country, and therefore will be constantly dealt in.

The greater portion of the Loan is now in the hands of steady investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, the Bonds will be eagerly sought for at the highest rates.

They are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the United States Subsidy Bonds granted by the government to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

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Of the Road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

THE THROUGH LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT

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The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so heavy and so advantageous that the gross earnings average

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After expenses and interest are paid, even if the through connection were not made.

The best lands, the richest mines, together with the largest settlement and nearest markets, lie along this portion of the Pacific Railroad, and the future development of business thereon will be proportionally great.

From these considerations it is submitted that the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,

Secured by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property, are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered. No better Bonds can be made.

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103 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest,

IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time*; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at the present price. At this time they pay

More than Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

and have from National and State laws, guarantees peculiar to themselves.

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REDUCED PRICES.

Four-octave Organ, Solid Walnut Case.. $50
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Other styles at proportionate prices.

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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Farmers, Families, and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr Tobias' Venetian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea-sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, head ache, mosquito bites, pains in limbs, chest, back, etc. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR TOBIAS—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMMER.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J., May 8, 1868.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

GOING TO SLEEP.

Come hither, my baby, my darling,
My lily, my wonderful rose!
The white bosomed flowers in the garden
Begin their soft petals to close;
The bees have gone home from the clover,
The swallows are under the eaves,
And down in the orchard the robin
Broods over her nest in the leaves.

Come, baby, my beauty, my darling!
Your eyes are heavy with sleep,
Your little red mouth has grown silent,
And scarcely its laughter can keep;
Lay off the white robe from your shoulders,
Unclasp the small shoes from your feet—
Oh, daintiest blossom of Eden,
I bless you, my lily, my sweet!

Do you feel the cool wind coming softly,
And see the young moon in the sky?
The clouds sailing over the sunset,
The bats flitting silently by?
Do you hear how the cattle are lowing
Along the green lane by the hill?
And the brook running over the pebbles,
With music that never is still?

Now hush while I sing to you, baby,
A song of the angels above,
That come on invisible pinions
To watch o'er the children they love.
So all through your beautiful dreaming,
The voice of your mother shall creep,
Lest, hearing the harpings celestial,
Your soul should fly homeward in sleep!

—*Belgravia.*

THE SKETCH-BOOK.

BY MRS. MARY LATHAM CLARK.

Little Gertrude pushed back the heavy golden curls from her flushed face and sighed heavily, as she laid down her drawing pencil.

'It is of no use,' said she aloud; 'I can never make anything like the pretty picture I am trying to copy. The waterfall and the great over-hanging tree are so pretty! but the drawing I have made of them is so stiff and awkward I am really discouraged!' and something very like a tear trembled in her blue eye.

'Did you speak?' said her elder sister, Laura, looking in at the door, with a very bright smile upon her face.

'Yes, I spoke,' said Gertrude, blushing, 'but only to myself.'

'I thought,' said Laura, 'that, as I passed the door, I heard you say something about being discouraged. Not about your drawing, I hope, little sister.'

'Yes, I am,' said Gertrude, looking up frankly into her sister's face; 'and I don't see the least use in learning to draw.'

'I am glad Brother Herbert didn't think so,' said Laura, with another bright smile.

'You mean something, Laura,' said Gertrude, glancing up with new interest. 'Are there letters from him this morning, or what makes you look so bright?'

'Put away your drawing for a little while, dear Gertie, and then come out to our seat on the piazza, and I will show you something.'

Gertie did not need a second invitation to leave the work that was this morning so distasteful to her, and soon she was with her dear sister on the piazza, where the green vines shut out the sunshine, but not the sweet summer air.

Letters had, indeed, come that morning from their dear Brother Herbert, who had been a year abroad, but the 'something' that Laura had to show was a large book he had sent them, containing sketches which he had made of the many beautiful scenes he had witnessed in his travels. He was very skillful in the use of his pencil, and the delicacy and beauty of his work showed that his heart was in it.

Together sat the sisters, looking over the book, hardly knowing how to express their delight at the many beautiful pictures which met their eyes.

There were old castles, standing like grim sentinels upon the brinks of frowning precipices; lovely lakes, in which were mirrored the graceful trees and sloping hills that encircled them; and there were many rural scenes, where were simple cottages with their pleasant surroundings; flocks feeding on the river banks, and 'quiet cattle standing knee deep in the gliding waters.'

'See!' said Gertrude, as in turning a leaf she caught a glimpse of a lovely group of children. 'This must be a picture of the German family Brother Herbert has mentioned in his letters.' 'Good night to the sun' he has written under it. See, Laura! There is little Gottlieb away out on the edge of the cliff, with his staff in one hand and his hat in the other, stretching out his arms and looking as if he were singing.'

'And that sweet young girl,' said Laura, 'who stands there, shading her eyes with her hand, must be the good Annette he wrote to us about, who is so like a mother to the other little ones.'

'I remember about her,' said Gertrude. 'She was only ten years old when her mother died, leaving her the care of both her baby sister and her little brother, who was hardly more than a baby.' Brother Herbert stayed all night there once, in their little cottage among the mountains, and he said it was one of the sweetest sights he ever saw, to see how the little ones loved her and how kind and motherly she was to them. They called her 'little mother.'

'See little Bertha leaning close to Annette and looking at the wee, cooing kids! See her little, plump bare arms and feet! How motherly that old goat looks, watching her kids! What a sweet, charming picture! How could Brother Herbert draw so beautifully?'

'I can tell you how,' said Laura; 'he persevered and did not allow himself to be discouraged in the beginning; so drawing, instead of being a task, soon grew to be a delightful employment.

'Think how much more he enjoys his wanderings in those beautiful, far-off lands for being able to sketch all the lovely scenes that meet his eye.

'And how much pleasure he is thus enabled to give others too! Surely it was of some use for him to learn to draw.'

'So it was,' said Gertrude. 'I mean to persevere, and perhaps I shall go abroad some time, and send home books of sketches.'

'To me, perhaps,' added Laura, smiling.

'And now,' continued she, 'we will go into the library and read Brother Herbert's letters together. How many happy hours we shall have over the precious pages of this sketch-book!'

'So we shall,' said Gertie, her eyes dancing with pleasure. 'How glad I am that there is such a thing as drawing in the world!'—*Children's Hour.*

THE LOVE OF GAMING.—"Charley Rogers plays marbles for keeps, mother, and he certainly cannot care anything about them, he has so many things of his own, and all the money he wants to buy things with."

"He may care about those he wins for all that," said his mother, "if he allows avarice to take possession of his heart. You remember that elephant we saw at the menagerie, Walter. Was it a hundred pounds of hay the man said he ate every day, besides a bushel of grain, with a great tub of water? He is an enormous feeder, and yet you saw how eagerly he groped about with his trunk after the crumbs of cake and the little peanuts the boys threw down in the straw for him. With the same trunk he picked up the great wisps of hay, drew up the gallons of water, and picked up the tiny nuts and apple cores.

"Just so it is with these little grains to the avaricious person.—When you begin to heap up things just for the sake of owning them, you begin to feed a fire that nothing but the grace of God can put out. The more you feed it the more it burns. The more you get the more you want.

"There is hardly any bad habit that grows upon one faster than a love of gaming. If you play for marbles you will very soon learn to play for other things, and then for money. The gambler nearly loses his interest in everything else but his game. He will use his utmost arts to draw any one into his snare who has money, and then when it is all won away he will coolly push him aside to make room for another victim. He cares nothing for the poor mother and children left penniless, that his gains may be greater. He cares nothing if the distracted man he has robbed goes away to a suicide's death.

"But God marks all these, and just his share of the guilt is surely charged to his account. He often punishes, even in this life, such evil workers. It is a rare thing, indeed, for a gambler to die rich.—They are often reduced to great want and distress in their last days, dying alone and friendless, frequently by their own hands. Shun the first steps, Walter, and you will be safe from this sin. Never touch cards, even to build card houses with, or to play little tricks or games. I hope you may never become familiar with even their names or appearance."—*Presbyterian.*

HE KNOWS THE REST.—A father came home from his business at early evening, and took his little girl upon his knee. After a few dove-like caresses she crept to his bosom and fell asleep. He carried her himself to her chamber and said: "Nellie would not like to go to sleep without saying her prayers?" Half opening her large blue eyes, she dreamily articulated:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord—"

Then adding in a sweet murmur: "He knows the rest," she sank on her pillow, in his watchful care who "giveth his beloved sleep."

THE world's master spirits can make the silence of their closets more beneficial to mankind than all the noise and hustle of courts, senates and camps.

THE health of the Emperor Napoleon is again reported very miserable by Paris correspondents.

SCIENTIFIC.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

Although locomotive engineers are plain, practical "bodies," as would be said of them north of the border—and "muckle bodies" some of them are, too—they have nevertheless so idealized the locomotive engine that it has become with them a mechanical Apollo, and they would no sooner listen to any proposal to give it new forms than would the genius of sculpture, or its chosen disciples, to transform the *chef d'œuvre* of the Belvidere gallery into the traditional tripedal aboriginal of Manx, or, in other words, the three-legged *quocunque jeceris stabit* of the Isle of Man. The marine engineer may cut and carve his engines in a hundred ways, standing them on their heads or their heels, or lying them on their backs or their bellies (!,) for they are neither fish, flesh nor fowl, or, as sailors would say: "hog, dog nor devil," but animated masses of iron-mongery, and nothing more. But the locomotive engine is a horse of another color, and more than half of all the locomotive engineers in the world would, we are sure, were they to open their hearts, pronounce their favorite—rolling as it must, because it cannot fly—a heaven pacing Pegasus, and they would dwell upon his "points," albeit that he has neither mane nor tail, with the affections of a jockey caressing the favorite for the two thousand guineas.

Now, without exactly translating this iron horse into a gelding, it is requisite that he should be materially altered. Good looking as he may be, he is nevertheless the greatest beast that paweth the valley, and his pawing is really more than the valley can withstand. In plain English, the locomotive of 1868 is a monster which all good engineers should unite to destroy. He is the stalking-horse of railway bankruptcy, the gaunt steed of railway ruin. It is time he was off to the knackers, and his carcase sold for what it will fetch, in gun-metal (precious little) and old iron. There are several counts of the indictment against the beast. But chiefly he will perform his plunging, racing, backing, gibbing and shying only upon an iron railway. And of his sextupedal or octupedal hoofs there is generally one pair on which from ten to fourteen tons of his carcase are supported. With these he will often "let out" in a manner to grind fire from the rails beneath him. Harnessed at his best, the train of traps at his heels has nowhere a wheel loaded to more than three or four tons—the latter very, very seldom indeed, although this load is doubtless growing with the force of bad example. Now, to draw the line somewhere, no railway ought ever to be strained with a load of more than four tons to a wheel. We can remember the locomotive shortly after he was foaled, and when, as a colt, he beat the devil's tattoo with his little wheels—heels we mean—weighing not more than five tons on the hind pair; and he was a four footed locomotive then, and not a six or eight-footed nondescript as now. Bless his little boiler! He could, as he was then, ride on the footplate of the hard-mouthed stallions that tear over the rails now, and *they* would never feel it, although the race-course, yclept "permanent way," might. But he has grown altogether too big, and he must either have more legs put under him or else be knocked on the head. There is a main pair of legs to every engine, through which it must exert all its strength on a pull. For a strong pull all the legs must pull together, and all must keep exact step with each other. This can only be secured by means of certain harness known as coupling-rods, but when more than six legs at most are coupled there is fretting and chafing. What with the difference in shoeing, and in the weight on each pair of legs, there is a constant tendency to get out of step, which only the coupling-rods can restrain. When the beast has eight, ten or twelve legs, as some of them have, coupling-rods may be carried altogether too far. The weight is well distributed, no doubt—say to four or, at most, five tons on a hoof—but the coupling-rods do almost more harm than good, and in turning Tottenham Corner, or, in other words, a sharp curve, the off heels are playing mischief with everything on that side. The fact is, very long-bellied horses, of the breed we are now dealing with, will never ride well in the ring. Dropping the metaphor, eight, ten or twelve-coupled engines, having, therefore, necessarily long-wheel bases, tear the way to pieces and themselves too.

And yet larger engines than almost any now in use are required to work heavy goods traffic with economy—say forty-five to eighty trucks, in a train on reasonably good lines. We see no solution of the problem of fifty-ton or sixty-ton engines except in *double bogies*, like an American passenger carriage, each having its own pair of cylinders and working gear, but fed from a single long boiler with the fire-box at the middle. This plan unites all the advantages of a single engine with those of twin engines, and avoids the disadvantages of both. Many of the American passenger carriages have each two six-wheel bogies, some of them two eight-wheel bogies. The sixteen-wheel carriage need not yet be repeated in the locomotive, but the twelve wheels, in two independent groups, may be and should be as soon as possible.

The system of engine building which requires a permanent way twice as strong as is necessary for the paying load, including wagons, to be drawn, is, on its face, wholly wrong, and nothing but habit and an almost pagan veneration for the outward form of the locomotive as George Stephenson left it can account for the long continuance of a practice so palpably vicious. With properly constructed engines the permanent way need not be made nearly so strong as now, or if the present strength were retained the wear and tear, upon the plainest principles of action and reaction, would be very sensibly diminished. *Engineering.*

Steam Cultivation in England.

Engineering, speaking of the late splendid harvest in England and speculating on how much of the increase over the previous year is due to the greatly extended practice of steam cultivation, says:

"The three hundred or more steam plows and cultivating sets now in use in England have broken up and pulverized, from one to six or eight times, at least half a million of acres (possibly much more, for it is exceedingly difficult to form any accurate estimate,) and that in a manner never before known since plows were invented. There are now plowing engines capable of exerting one hundred indicated horse power, and capable of putting a draught of three or four tons upon an implement at a rate varying between three and four miles an hour. With such power any depth can be reached, and as the disintegrating power is, by a well-established mechanical law, as the square of the velocity, the soil is broken with four times the mechanical effect at four miles an hour as in the case of a horse-drawn plow at two miles. In the words of the carefully considered report of the committees of the Royal Agricultural Society on steam cultivation, published last year: 'A culture deeper than it is possible for horses to effect works a highly beneficial change in the texture of the soil, imparts additional efficiency to drainage works, augments the value of the manure applied, brings into operation certain latent properties of the soil which much increases its fertility; it also fits land, formerly unfit, for the growth of turnips, allows of their being fed off by sheep, the operations of the field are economized, and the growth of all crops is stimulated.' These were the remarks of a committee, of no common order of practical knowledge of farming, who had labored industriously for months in examining the results of steam cultivation upon nearly two hundred steam tilled farms in all parts of England, and in some parts of Scotland, and are simply the deductions of the best experience. At the time of their report steam tillage was not only better, but was considerably cheaper, than horse tillage. Now the steam plowing engine, rope and other tackle, and the attached implements, have been very much improved, and the comparison would be still more in favor of steam."

AFFECTING AND TRUE STORY.—A little girl in a family of my acquaintance—a lovely and precious child—lost her mother at an age too early to fix the loved features in her remembrance. She was beautiful; and as the bud of her heart unfolded, it seemed as if won by that mother's prayers to turn instinctively heavenward.

The sweet, conscientious and prayer-loving child was the idol of the bereaved family. But she faded away early. She would lie upon the lap of a friend who took a mother's care of her, and winding one wasted arm about her neck, would say: "Now tell me about mamma!"—And when the oft-told tale had been repeated, she would ask, softly: "Take me into the parlor; I want to see my mamma." The request was never refused; and the affectionate sick child would lie for hours gazing on her mother's portrait. But

"Pale and wan she grew, and weakly—
Bearing all her pains so meekly,
That to them she still grew dearer,
As the trial hour grew nearer."

That hour came at last, and the weeping neighbors assembled to see the little child die. The dew of death was already on the flower, as its life-sun was going down. The little chest heaved faintly, spasmodically.

"Do you know me, darling!" sobbed close in her ear the voice that was dearest; but it awoke no answer. All at once a brightness, as if from the upper world, burst over the child's colorless countenance. The eye lids flashed open and the lips parted; the wan, curdling hands flew up in the little one's last impulsive effort, as she looked piercingly into the far above.

"Mother!" she cried, with surprise and transport in her tone—and passed with that breath to her mother's bosom.

Said a distinguished divine, who stood by that bed of joyous death: "If I had never believed in the ministration of departed ones before, I could not doubt it now."—*Heavenly Recognition.*

A NEW PHASE OF RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.—According to the London *Times*, the Book of Common Prayer is largely superseded in the Ritualistic Episcopal churches in England, by a little volume called "The Hymnal." It consists of three parts, the first being "The Words of the Hymnal Noted," published by Novello, and well known to all members of church choirs in the kingdom. The third part is "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," a set of tolerably "advanced" hymns in themselves, and by no means requiring any additions or supplements. But between these little books is bound up an "Appendix," consisting of some sixty pages and about seventy hymns and litanies, "for the use of the congregations of St. Paul's and St. Michael's chapels, Brighton." Among the rest of these "Apocrypha" are two litanies, both translated from Roman Catholic sources, "The Litany of our Lord Jesus Christ," and "The Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus."

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Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This institution, with a full faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.
In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught, without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.
For Music and Painting skilled instruction and the best facilities provided.
Boarders will find a home in the College with the family of the Principal.
Prices throughout *very low* for the grade of the institution. The entire charges for board and the full Literary Course will not exceed $23 per month.
The climate is specially favorable to study, and hence our scholastic year is one month longer than in the Gulf States.
For particulars apply to
R K. HARGROVE,
july25 1m President, Franklin, Tennessee.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE
Summerfield, Alabama.
The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the
FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,
and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.
The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.
Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

M. E FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Jackson, Tennessee.
Rev. A. W. JONES, President.
The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department	$25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar	30 00
Board and washing, per month	16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.
The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.
For further information apply to the President.
aug8 3m

SOULE UNIVERSITY,
CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS,
The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty.
O H McCOMAS, A M. Pres't and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
Gen. J C MOORE, A M. Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B F KAVANAUGH, M D. Prof. Biblical Literature and Moral Science.
J B KAVANAUGH, M D. Prof. of Natural Science.
B F BROWN, A M Principal Preparatory Department.
A V LUSK, Librarian.
The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1868 closes last Wednesday in June,
TERMS
SHORT TERM OF FOUR MONTHS.

Collegiate	$24 00	Preparatory	$20 00
Elementary	16 00	Primary	12 00

LONG TERM OF SIX MONTHS.

Collegiate	$36 00	Elementary	$24 00
Preparatory	30 00	Primary	20 00
Modern Languages. (extra) $2 00 per month.			

No incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at $15 00 per month. Tuition due upon entrance in Specie — a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other—Address—O. H. McOmber, Pres't., Chappell Hill, Texas.
july-13-3

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
Jackson, Louisiana,
was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.
The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.
Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.
Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month
The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.
The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.
The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.
The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.
W. H. WATKINS, President.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
Washington county, Virginia.
The FALL SESSION of this institution begins on the 20th of August next
Our terms, for a session of five months, are as follows:

Tuition in Collegiate course, payable in advance	$30 00
Fuel, room rent and contingent fee, payable in advance	10 00
Board, at $13 per month	65 00
Washing	7 50

Tuition in the Preparatory Department is $5 less. Board is payable monthly in advance. Students supply their own beds and furniture for their rooms, and take their meals with the families boarding them.
We invite those seeking collegiate culture to consider the excellent advantages here offered.
For a catalogue, or for any other information, address E. E. WILEY, Pres't.,
le27 3m Emory P. O., Va.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
On the corner of Camp and Common sts.
(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building,)
Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1842, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and crippled soldiers Catalogues sent to all who desire them.
nov 17 1y RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

BOOKS!
JUST RECEIVED:

	Price.	By mail.
Agile,	$1 50	$1 60
Work of Christ, Marvin,	65	75
Rose Ecclesia,	1 75	2 00
Davis and Jackson,	1 25	1 50
Lee and his Generals, half calf,	3 00	3 40
Official Reports of Battles,	3 00	3 40
Southern Generals,	2 00	2 40

We are now prepared to fill orders for Stationery on good terms. List of prices will be sent to those who may desire it.
apr25 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent, 112 Camp street.

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK, *Late Chief Justice La.*
RACE, FOSTER & E. T. MERRICK,
Attorneys at Law,
CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,
sep15 1y New Orleans.

J. W. BLACKMAN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Corner of Canal and Carondelet Sts.
Open day and evening the entire year.
Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages
taught by experienced professors. Instruction is private to each student, who can select his own hours.
The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Eastan, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.
The principal has been established in New Orleans since 1851.
Clergymen's sons and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price*. Students from the country can board with the principal.
apr4 6m J. W. BLACKMAN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.
112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city.—THOSE DESIRING THE NEW ORLEANS EDITION should forward immediately to Rev. ROBT. J. HARP, Agt., Lock Box 814, New Orleans.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR ONE YEAR.

For Single Copies	each 50c
For any number less than 5	" 50c
For any number over 5, and less than 25, to one address	" 40c
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Will ship by Boat, Express or Mail as directed.
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EVERY SATURDAY:
A Journal of Choice Reading, Selected From Foreign Current Literature.
This popular Weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These embrace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive.—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary Intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French Periodicals are a prominent feature.
Among the Periodicals from which selections are frequently made are Once a Week, Chamber's Journal, All the Year Round, The Spectator, The Reader, The Athenæum, The Examiner; The London, Saturday, and Fortnigtly Reviews; Fraser's, Blackwoods, Macmillan's, the Victoria, Argosy, New Monthly, and London Society Magazines; Revue des Deux Mondes, L'evenement, Le Soleil.
Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittest writers of Europe, as Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christina G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, Mrs Oliphant, J. Ruffini, Alexander Smith, A. C. Swineburne, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and Miss Thackeray.
EVERY SATURDAY is intended for Town and Country, for the Fireside, the Seaside, the Railway, and the Steamboat. The Publishers will rest in commend it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers by the freshness and variety of its contents.
EVERY SATURDAY contains weekly 40 double-column large octavo pages.
TERMS.—Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5 00 in advance; $4 00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS. Monthly Parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.
Feb 9 TICKNOR AND FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.).
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)
These foreign periodicals are regularly published by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.
TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 "
For Blackwoods's Magazine	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 "
For Blackwood and 3 of the Reviews	13 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 "

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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one *address* for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.
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When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood;" and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.
PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *Four Reviews* for 1866. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.
No premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.
Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:
The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864 to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $4.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for $2 50.
No further premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted *direct to the Publishers.*
No premiums can be given to Clubs.
The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
38 Walker street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. feb 2

TO THE MERCHANTS OF
NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
The great number of points to which
THE NEW ORLEANS
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
Is sent in the States of
ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI,
LOUISIANA AND
TEXAS,
Constitutes it as good a medium for reaching the people who trade with this city and Mobile as any offered in the Southwest.
Our Circulation Is Widening Daily
Under the care of
FIVE HUNDRED SOUTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS,
Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.
A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.
Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.
We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

The terms of advertising are as follows:

SQUARES.	1 MO.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One (8 lines)	$5 00	$12 00	$20 00	$30 00
Two	7 50	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Four	12 50	25 00	35 00	60 00

Larger advertisements in proportion.
Address
REV. J. O. KEENER, D. D.,
112 Camp St., New Orleans.

DR. JOHN G ANGELL, GRADUate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has established himself at No 109 Carondelet street, near Poydras, where he will perform all Dental Operations in a skillful and satisfactory manner. Teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite base. Being familiar with all Anæsthetics, he will extract teeth without pain, by the use of such as best suits the case. Particular attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. oct31 1y

MAGIC PRESS.
J. P. WILSON,
JOB PRINTER.....JOB PRINTER,
77 Magazine street, corner of Poydras,
nov1 New Orleans, La.

BRITISH HONDURAS.
One Million Acres of Land for Sale.
The undersigned are the sole Agents of Messrs YOUNG, TOLEDO & Co., for the sale of their lands, in British Honduras.
For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize British Honduras. nov 23 1y

THE HOME MONTHLY, New Orleans, for 1867.
The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following
Liberal Inducements to Agents.
To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.
To any person sending us six subscriptions, with eighteen dollars, ($18,) we will send the MONTHLY one year, or allow them to retain Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of the amount.
On amounts for subscription less than nine dollars, agents will be allowed to retain ten per cent.
Ministers, it is hoped, will act as agents, not so much from pecuniary considerations as from a laudable desire to assist in building up a home literature worthy of a place among the families of the South and on the center-tables of a Christian people.
All communications on business should be addressed to
ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher, N. O. Ed.
sept28 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVE.
The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the
GOOD SAMARITAN,
by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as the means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of
At Least Thirty per Cent, as Compared with any other Stove.
and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to THE GOOD SAMARITAN, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.
It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, THE GOOD SAMARITAN to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the
BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.
For sale only by the undersigned.
In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of COOKING STOVES, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.
G. W. W. GOODWYN,
(Successor to Austin & Goodwyn,)
62 Camp street,
inly6 1y Next door to Picayune Office.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN
PRICE'S
Patent Texas Tonic.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for
CHILLS AND FEVERS.
For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.
For sale at 50 Camp street, New Orleans,
THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.
Read the following opinions of some of our old and well known citizens of
PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,
Or, Vegetable Medicine.
T. K. PRICE, ESQ., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:
"DEAR SIR—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia.* We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therfore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.
Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,
We remain yours truly,
J. J. MULLON, Pastor St Patrick's Church
J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O
SAMUEL SUMNER of Home Insurance Office
T. GREENFIELD, of house of Fellowes & Co
LEWIS ELKIN, Merchant, New Orleans.
GEO W. JOHNSON, Ship Agent.
JACOB BARKER, Bank of Commerce.
New Orleans, June, 1863.
TERMS:

4 oz. Bottles	$2 00
6 " "	2 50
8 " "	3 00
12 " "	5 00

Sold to Druggists by the dozen bottles or more at 33⅓ per cent discount off retail price.
All orders will meet with prompt attention.
(p22 1y THOS. K. PRICE.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
102 and 104 East Second st., Cincinnati, Ohio,
Manufacturers of BELLS for Churches, Academies, etc., made of the Genuine Bell Metal, and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotary Hangings.
All Bells warranted in quality and tone. Send for Catalogue and Price List. no7 1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
137.....Poydras street.....117
Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
New Orleans.
Agent for the sale of R Hoe & Co.'s Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons Type.
no7 3m

JAMES MACLENNAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ETC.,
Greenville, Mississippi.
Refers to Governor H. G. Humphreys, and many others in Mississippi, and to R. L. Walker, 190 Common street, Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., and Rev. J. H. Walker, D. D., 112 Camp street, New Orleans, La. oct31 3m

G. W. W. GOODWYN, (SUCCESSOR to Austin & Goodwyn,)
Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of
TINWARE,
COOKING AND HEATING STOVES
Of all kinds; sole Agent for the Good Samaritan Cooking Stove.
No. 62 Camp Street,
Next door to the Picayune Office,
oct20 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
D. TILLOTSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
O. E Cate & Co.'s
AT THE OLD STAND,
18 CAMP STREET,
UNDER THE CITY HOTEL
Keeps constantly on hand
THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
ALSO, CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE
Sumpter Brogans and Russets
LADIES AND GENTS,
—AND—
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SHOES
—AT—
Hammond Station.
Nov8 1y

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, AT Greensboro, Alabama.
The next session of this institution begins the first Wednesday in October, and is divided into two terms.
TUITION.

Academic Department, per term	$35 00
Preparatory Department, per term	30 00
Contingent fee, per term	2 50

A fee of $5 is charged those who attend the schools of Chem. and Nat. Phil.
Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $16 to $20 per month. By messing it can be obtained even cheaper than at these rates.
Sons of ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, and those studying for the ministry, are admitted free of tuition.
The whole expense for the scholastic year, including everything except books and clothing, will be $250, payable one-half at the opening of the session, and the remainder on the 15th of February. If the student wishes to board in a private family it will be $280. This great reduction in the price of board and tuition will bring the advantages of the University within the reach of those whose limited means have heretofore placed the highest scholastic training beyond their reach, as well as secure the patronage of those who, on the score of economy, are sending their sons out of the State to be educated.
Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.
The Law School has been organized under the management of Hons. Judge Coleman and A. Reinors.
For further information apply for circular to
O. F. CASEY,
aug15 2m Secretary of Faculty.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)
Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,
Patented August 11th, 1866.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.
Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
mar28 1y.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE
AT AUBURN, ALA.
The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.
The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.

Tuition—Full Term in College	$30 00
Contingent Fee	3 00
Tuition—Full Term in Preparatory School	$15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee	2 00

Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.
C RAIFORD,
aug 31-2m Sec'y of Board.

NEW BOOKS.
BRANCH
Southern Methodist Publishing Hou
114 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

"INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTHWEST;" by J. G. Jones	$1 25
AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS, ESPECIALLY TO MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AGAINST THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL DANCING; by Rev J. G. Jones	50c
THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL, WITH REMINESCENCES OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE; by an Ex Presiding Elder.	$1 50
PHILOSOPHY OF CHURCH HISTORY FROM THE TIMES OF CHRIST TILL THE PRESENT; by J. Ditzler	$2 00
SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTING CARDS, with Instructions for using, in PACKS of 100, at $1 00 per pack. By mail	1 25
NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR by John L Spencer, Late Principal of the "Floridian Academy" Greensburg, La. Muslin	$1 00
"ALBERT N'YANZA; Or, the Great Basin of the Nile. Baker	$5 00
Superior Muslin, Gilt	0 50
ST. ELMO; from Miss Augusta Evans	2 00
BILL ARP	1 50
PHOTOGRAPHIC FAMILY BIBLES; Quarto; Roan, Gilt, Apocrypha, Extensive Concordance, Psalms in Rhyme, Family Register, with an ALBUM FOR FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS	10 00
KITTO'S BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; Greatly enlarged, beautifully Illustrated, 3 Large Vols., Cloth	25 00

Full assortment of Southern Methodist Hymns, Sunday School and Miscellaneous Books.
Catalogues sent to all who request it.
Address: R. J. HARP, Agent,
112 Camp street, New Orleans.
feb 2

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
SUMMERFIELD ALA.
Notice is hereby given that, in view of the decline in the price of cotton and other articles, tuition and board are reduced to the following rates in currency.
FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuition in the regular course, including Latin and Modern Languages	$80,00
Incidental Fee	5,00

MALE INSTITUTE.

Tuition in the entire Course	$75,00
Incidental Fee	5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing.	20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address.
A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

MONTHS.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	29	30	31				
APR				1	2	3	4
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MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUG							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general market has exhibited rather more animation since our last report.—There is, nevertheless, much less activity in most branches of the wholesale trade than might be reasonably expected at this period of the season, particularly when we consider the handsome returns realized by planters from their crops. Sugar and molasses have been in more lively request. Buyers for the West have been operating with increased spirit, and there is a fair local demand. Western produce, on the contrary, has shown but little movement. Provisions have stiffened in consequence of scant supplies. We have no improvement to note in other articles. The bulk of the flour in warehouse consists of the higher grades, for which there is only a limited city demand, while the supplies of superfine and of single and double extra are limited.

The weather has been clear and cold, and highly favorable to the transportation of produce to the river landings. Nothing of any moment has transpired with regard to the incoming crops. The accounts continue encouraging for both cane and cotton.

The river has fallen one foot since our last report, and is now twelve feet below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 4th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi.....bales..	13792
Lake.....	19
Mobile.....	559
Texas.....	132
Total.....	14502

On Saturday the movement commenced with a moderate inquiry, and buyers claiming a reduction of ¼c., predicated on the ¼d. decline at Liverpool, to which factors were unwilling to submit; and although under later discouraging telegrams the latter subsequently evinced a disposition to meet the demand more freely, yet, mainly from reports telegraphed from New York of political disturbances in Paris, operations were partially suspended, and the business was confined to 2,600 bales, at prices indicating a decline of ⅛ to ¼c., low middling closing at 22¼c. On Monday, a further decline of ¼d. being reported at Liverpool, factors were compelled to submit to an additional reduction of fully ¼c., but the demand was renewed with more spirit, and the sales summed up 6,100 bales, mostly on the basis of 22c. for low middling. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, but as factors were unwilling to meet the demand at Monday's decline, the movement did not exhibit much spirit until about noon, when buyers were compelled to pay the prices asked, and a lively business was done on the basis of 22⅜ to 22½c. for low middling, 22¾ to 22⅞c. for strict low middling, and 22⅝ to 22¾c for middling, the sales summing up 5,800 bales, an unusual proportion of which was for France and the Continent.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 14,500 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 318,188 bales, against 146,157 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 168,859 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 12,309 bales to Great Britain, of 65,634 to France, and of 3,491 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low.....	— to —
Ordinary.....	20½ to 21¼
Good ordinary.....	21½ to 21¾
Low middling.....	22 to 22¼
Middling.....	22½ to 22¾
Strict middling.....	23 to —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales....		1959
Arrived past three days.....	14502	
Arrived previously.....	317169	—331671
		333630
Exported past three days.....	3041	
Exported previously.....	213693	—216734
Stock on hand and on shipboard....		116896

Sugar.—The receipts have been light since our last report, and have sold quite readily at rather firmer prices. The sales on Saturday and Monday comprised 2000 hogsheads, at 7 to 7½c. for inferior, 8 to 8½c. for common, 9 to 9½c. for fair, 10 to 10¾c. for good fair, 11 to 11¼c. for fully fair, 11½ to 11¾ and 12c. for prime, 12¼c. for choice, 10⅛ to 11c. for seconds, 11¾c. for centrifugal, 11¾ to 12½c. for yellow clarified, and 13 to 13⅜c. for white.

Molasses.—A good demand has prevailed, especially for the better descriptions.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 8, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net.....	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head.....$35	to 40
Texas cattle, second qual, per head. 28	to 32
Texas cattle, third qual, per head... 15	to 24
Hogs, per lb gross.....	9 to10c
Sheep, first quality, per head.....$—	to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head..... 2½	to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head..... —	to —
Milch cows, choice, per head..... 80	to100
Milch cows, per head..... 50	to —
Texas cows, with calves..... —	to —
Yearlings, per head..... 6	to 10
Calves, per head..... 5	to 8

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows.....	4 00	20 00
Yost's Pluws and Scrapers...	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers.....	6 00	6 50
Sweeps.....	6 00	6 50
Cultivators.....	10 00	11 00
Shovels.....	10 00	17 00
Spades.....	11 00	18 00
Axes.....	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky.....	..	..
East India.....	20	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb..	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.....	1 20	.. ..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot....	.. ..	7 00
Crackers.....	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M.....	8 00	16 00
English, Fire.....	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford.....	45	50
Tallow.....	..	..
Adamantine.....	17½	23½
Star.....	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb.....	38	55
Sweet and Spiced.....	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ hhl.....	.. ..	.. ..
Northern.....	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton.....	.. ..	15 ..
Anthracite ₩ ton.....	.. ..	10 ..
Western, ₩ barrel.....	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb.....	14½	17
Havana.....	..	..
Java.....	22	23
St. Domingo.....	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton.....	14 60	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb.....	35	36
Sheathing.....	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts.....	35	36
Yellow Metal.....	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb.....	22	24
Tarred, American.....	.. ..	21
Russia.....	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.....	4 50	.. ..
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y.....	4	4½
St. Domingo.....	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico.....	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb.....	1 60	1 75
Madder.....	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western.....	40	45
Feathers, ₩ lb.....	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₩ box.....	1 75	.. ..
Herrings.....	70	..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl....	.. ..	22 00
No. 2.....	.. ..	18 ..
No. 3.....	.. ..	15 ..
Flaxseed, ₩ lb.....	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine.....	7 00	.. ..
Extra.....	7 25	12 50
Fine.....	.. ..	6 25
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb.....	16	..
Figs, Drum.....	25	..
Dried Apples.....	11	12
Currants, Zante.....	15	16½
Almonds, soft shell.....	31	32
Raisins, M R, ₩ box.....	none	here
Layer.....	3 75	4 00
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box.....	3 50	4 00
Oranges, Ha. ₩ 1000.....	15 00	16 .
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10.....	3 60	.. ..
10 x 12.....	3 90	4 00
12 x 18.....	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western.....	2 40	2 70
Canada.....	2 70	2 80
Oats.....	..	62
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel....	77	79
Beans, ₩ bbl.....	9 00	13 00
Hops, ₩ lb.....	20	25
Gunpowder, ₩ keg.....	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag.....	20	20½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton.....	21 00	23 00
Northern.....	.. ..	.. ..
Louisiana.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican.....	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter..	10	13
Kip Skins.....	..	.. ..
Dry country.....	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece.....	..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton.....	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb.....	5	6
English, ₩ lb.....	4½	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet.....	9½	9
Boiler.....	8	10
Nail Rode.....	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties.....	6	6½
Castings, American.....	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl.....	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime.....	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c.....	2 25	2 40
Cement.....	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana.....	40	66
Muscovado.....	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled.....	40	65
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country.....	3	.. ..
Black do.....	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb.....	5½	5½
Wrought, German.....	15	20
English.....	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar.....	2 25	5 00
Pitch.....	3 75	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1.....	3 50	4 50
No. 2.....	2 50	.. ..
No. 3.....	2 25	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon.....	47½	..
Varnish, bright.....	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon.....	1 35	1 40
Coal Oil.....	35	37
in cases.....	46	48
Cotton Seed, Crude.....	..	80
Refined.....	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₩ gallon.....	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton.....	.. ..	.. ..
Cotton Seed.....	.. ..	40 00
Meal.....	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern.....	none	here
" Western.....	.. ..	.. ..
" North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb.....	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz.....	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess.....	24 50	25 ..
Prime Mess.....	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb.....	.. ..	12
Becon, Hams, ₩ lb.....	..	15
Do., canvassed.....	15	16
Sides.....	16	18½
Shoulders.....	12	..
Green Shoulders.....	10	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces....	16	..
in kegs.....	..	16½
Fair, in tierces.....	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern.....	40	48
Western.....	25	38
Cheese, American.....	10	21
Potatoes, ₩ bbl.....	2 50	25
Onions.....	6	7
Green Apples.....	3 75	4
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana.....	2	8½
India.....	..	..
Carolina.....	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb.....	14	25
Crude.....	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 10	2 20
from store	2 20	2 25
coarse, cargo	.. ..	.. ..
from werehouse...	2 ..	2 05
from store	1 90	1 95
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern.	10½	12
Southern.	..	..
Castile.	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	7	12½
Havana, White.	14	15
Yellow.	13	13¼
Brown..	11	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters.	..	..
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	2[illegible]
Medium Leaf..	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Fair Leaf.	12	15
Common Leaf.	9	12
Good Refused.	7	1[illegible]
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb...	..	..
Bailing	20	21
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	35	38
Burry ..	12	20
Louisiana. Native	27	27½
Texas, [illegible] Merino..	25	30

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1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of.....	$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of.....	15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of.....	20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of.....	25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Tho various committeee of the Senate, to whom were referred the nominatione of yesterday, had nnder consideration to-day tho matter referred to them, but with the exception of the Committee on Foreign Affaire, no definite action was taken The latter committee, it ie rumored, by a vote of five to two, resolved to report adversely upon the nomination of Mr. Smythe to be minister to Russia.

The nomination of Governor Cummings to be commissioner of internal revenue is yet under consideration by the committee, with the prospect of a favorable report.

The President has ordered payment of bonds on the last report of work doue by the Union Pacific Railroad.

Further reports are in preparation which will make a gratifying showing of the progress of this great national work.

A close canvass of the sentiment of members of Congress discloses a disposition to remove the disabilities of citizens in all the Southern States, and there is ecarcely a doubt that at this session a bill will pase both houses placing the people of the several States South npon an equal footing as to the elective franchise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Canada papers are very bitter on tho late lynching by a masked mob in Indiana. The men hung were only surrendered by the Canadiao judges on a solemn pledge of the United States that they should have a fair trial and complete security.

The pretended State officials at Raleigh and Nashville have been sending dispatches here to bull their State bonds, but with no appreciable result; disinclination to touch reconstructed State securities is daily growing more marked.

Business tone quite comfortable *New Orleans Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The object of the bill inoreasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court is to keep the circuits in perpetual session, with a view to maintaining better order South.

The Reconstruction Committee have concluded the examination of the Republican committee from Mississippi, who produced data and arguments to show frauds and irregularities at the recent constitutional elcetion. They want seven counties thrown out, which they assert would give a majority of three thousand for the constitution. No action has been taken by the committee.

Six hundred and forty thousand dollars' worth of bonds were issued to the Union Pacific Railroad to-day.

Caleb Cushing has gone to Bogota in reference to the Isthmus ship canal.

Stoddart Johnson has arrived with the electoral vote of Kentucky.

In urging action on the tariff today, Schenck stated that to morrow would be the last day for business before the recess.

It is understood that the Committee on Foreign Relations report unfavorably to the nomination of Smythe to Ruesia.

Georgia is excluded from the bil repealing the act prohibiting military organizatione, because of irregularities in reconstruction.

Sheridan is in camp below Fort Dodge. The hostile Indians have taken refuge in tho Comanche country. It is thought it will be impossible to end the war thie season, on account of the character and extent of the country where the savages have taken refuge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Menard, the colored man, who is here applying for a seat as succeesor to Colonel Mann, of Louisiana, desires to contradict the statement that the Colored Library Association of this city wrote him a letter urging him not to press his claims On the contrary, Menard saye his race here desire him to persevere. Menard is still without credentials from Governor Warmoth.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Tho *Herald* has a special via Key West, which states that reporte from the recent encounter indicate that the troops suffered fearfully. Balmaceda demands reinforcemente. The insurrectionary linee are within one hundred and fifty miles of Havana. English subjects have been notified to make immediate registration at the consulate.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—On Sunday the Cadiz insurgents, according to De Rosa's proclamation, surrendered their arms to the American consul, who transferred them to the military. Eight thousand troops and nine vessels of war were ready to attack Cadiz. All quiet now.

The insurgent flag wae a tri-color. Over thirty thousand people have left the city. Great distress prevailed among the poor who remained or fled to adjacent villages. All foreign consule with families, except the Swedish and American, left the city. Five hundred and fifty barricadee had been built in Cadiz De Rosa, with his troope, entered at two o'clock. No arrests were made or are contemplated. The government promiees to act magnanimously. Five hundred persons were killed and wounded on both sides during the fighting last week.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—Political affairs are etill unsettled here and through out the country. Trade of every deecription is at a stand still. Many are leaving fearing renewed troublee. Dulce leaves for Cuba tomorrow. The Duke of Montpeneier, learning that the Cadiz insurrection had been suppressed, returned from Cordova to Lisbon.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The queen's speech, read to the joint session of Parliament, was ae follows: "Since tho time when her majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House, owing to tho acceptanco of offices from the crown by members. It is therefore her majesty's pleasnre that writs be issued for electione to fill the vacancies, that after suitable recess you may proceed to tho consideration of such matters as may be laid before you."

Advices from the coast of Africa say the Spanish inhabitants of Fernando Po are jubilant over the downfall of the Bourbons.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says the termination of the Cadiz insurrection is entirely owing to the good offices of R F. Farrell, the American consul.

Carl Mayo hae been recalled from India.

Memorials for the release of imprisoned Feniane were circulated and extensively signed at Catholic churches on Sunday.

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—The Greek minister and several Greek citizens have left Constantinople. It is also stated that the Turkish ambaseador has left Athens.

ATHENS, Dec. 14.—The government rejected the summone of the sultan amid great popular enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The President transmitted to the House today a communication in answer to a resolution inquiring about the rumored commission to Spain from our government. The answer is that no such commissioner has been appointed

This inquiry hae ite origin in speculative paragraphs published recently relative to the movements of Hon. Caleb Cushing, whose absence from the city qnid nnuce have attempted to account for.

Among the nominatione sent to the Senate to day were the following: W. M. Smallwood to be postmaster at New Orleane, vice Taliaferro, suspended.

The Senate ie expected to continue regularly engaged upon the work before them until Friday evening, when an adjournment ie proposed till Monday.

No further business is looked for after thie week in that body until the close of the holiday recese.

In the House no strictly legitimate business will be transacted until the resumption of the session in January. A number of the members intend leaving for their homes to morrow.

The opposition to the commissioner of education, and disapproval of his recent official report, is so great that there is a probability of the nomination of a successor to Dr. Barnard. Beside the complainte against him heretofore stated in these dispatches, it is charged that he undertakes to embrace within his function matter foreign to the purposes of the act creating the office of commissioner of education, and utterly fails to come up to the requirements of the statute in matters especially designated in law.

The Reconstruction Committee had before them to-day Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who seeks to have the committee report a bill to set aside all previous State action and the present State organization, and begin *de novo* with a new provisional government, whose office shall be to frame a constitution consonant with the prevailing sentiment in Congress relative to suffrage, etc. The committee has not yet taken action upon the suggestione of Governor Bullock.

As the matter now appears the committee will not recommend the acceptance of the Mississippi constitution, as urged by parties here from that State; but the probability is that the committee will recommend that the constitution be again submitted to the citizens of Mississippi, to vote upon ite adoption or rejection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Governor Bullock is before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. The committee also gave the Mississippi Republican delegation a concluding hearing.

Should either the Senate or House bills repealing the law forbidding militia pass, a pocket veto during the recess will kill it.

The committee to inquire into the character of the government of Maryland will take evidence during the recese.

Total estimates for the next fiscal year $303,000,000, including $129,000,000 for interest on the public debt, and $28,000,000 for pensions.

Colonel J. E. Bryant, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Georgia, authorizes the statement that he is opposed to Sumner's and Butler's bills, and will oppose any measures throwing Georgia back under military government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of the legal tender act need not be expected before the middle of January. There will be two opinions. An associate justice is reported as having said that at least four of the bench would pronounce for ite constitutionality.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following is Sumner's modified resolution regarding Spain:

Resolved, That the people of the United States sympathize with the people of Spain in their effort to establish a new order of things, and express the confident hope that it will be conducted to end in such a way as to secure the triumph of liberal institutions, and they earnestly appeal to the people of Spain not to allow the present opportunity to pass without securing the immediate emancipation of the slaves and the final abolition of slavery throughout Spanish dominions; and

Resolved, That the President of the United States be charged with the duty of communicating this resolution to the government of Spain.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IN A MINORITY.

The special Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, in his dispatch of the 13th, says:

The national suffrage amendment is not likely to pass Congress. A canvass of the House by some of its supporters shows that it will not get a majority vote, to say nothing of the required two thirds. The proposed amendment is pending before the Judiciary Committee of both houses. That of the Senate ie expected to report adverse to it at an early day. Among those who oppose the amendment are some of General Grant's strongest supporters.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF BANKING LAW

The House Committee on Banking intend, the present week, to bring up a bill proposing certain amendments to the national banking law, which will prevent, among other things, the mischievous syetem in vogue in New York of certifying depositors' checks in excess of depoeits.

DELIGHT OF THE FENIANS AT THE RELEASE OF TRAIN.

The newe that George Francis Train hae been released, and ie coming home, causes much delight among the Fenians. A meeting will be held this week to arrange for a magnificent reception on his arrival, which will include a procession on Broadway and speech-making at Steinway Hall.

PLEA FOR SIMPLE MELODIES.—It is no wonder that singing has died out from the congregation, when a choir is put to recite words that nobody can understand, to music that nobody knows, and the people are left to listen to newly converted opera airs which last week were brought over by a fresh troupe of foreign singers! And those sweet melodies that stilted propriety has long ago driven from the churchee, but which have gone forth among the people, and rung out gloriously in camp meetings, shaking the forest leaves with the ascending shouts of a mighty people, or which, more gently, have filled rural schools and humble lecture-rooms and village churches, not yet corrupted by the false pretences of "classic music"—those sweet melodies that no one can hear with his ear and not feel his heart beating within his bosom all the faster for the sound—are become the ridicule and contempt of men who think that God must be praised to the sound of Meyerbeer or Rossini, and not to the sweet and humble melodies of our own land.—*H. W. Beecher.*

Destruction of the City of Alamos.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

The city of Alamos, situated in the southern portion of Sonora, Mexico, has been swept out of existence by a visitation of nature—namely, a combined attack of two great furies, wind and water. The terrible event occurred during the great sea storm, lasting from the 15th to the 18th ultimo. The New York *Herald* publishes the following details from a private letter:

On the 15th it commenced to rain, and on the 16th a genuine rain and wind set in, lasting until the 18th. It seemed as if the very floodgates of heaven had opened, and that a second deluge was upon the world. The wind, too, roared with dreadful fury, and all the elements seemed combined for some dreadful carnage. We little thought what was in store for our beautiful city. But soon the tale was told and the destruction complete, or almost complete. The storm lasted until late in the evening of the 18th. During its continuance it appeared as if no human being could live within its reach. The Alamos river was swollen to a great height, and in its wild, headlong course, carried everything before it. Houses were swept away like so many straws, and whole blocks of buildings were thrown down like so many trees. The wind was no less terrible than the water. Houses were unroofed and blown to shatters; tiles and like material were scattered through the air like chaff, and strong trees were uprooted as if they had been cornstalks. The best part of the city is totally destroyed. About the only buildings saved, worthy of mention, are the mint, the church and the old State college. These stood on high grounds, and thie advantage, with their solidity, saved them. Dr. Hill, an American resident, had three houses carried away, and is a loser to the amount of about $10,000 Mr. T. Robinson Bours, an American doing a banking business here, had his banking house swept away. Others have suffered severely. The loss of life has been quite large. Sixty dead bodies have been picked up. Some of them were mangled fearfully, and could scarcely be recognized Many of the bodies were found miles down the river. Undoubtedly the number found will be largely increased by other unfortunate ones. I have written you these few lines hurriedly, but do not attempt to describe or explain this most extraordinary phenomenon of a seventy-two hours' whirlwind and deluge.

The ruined city of Alamos was the Athens of northwestern Mexico, or, at least, had that reputation. Its women were reputed to be the loveliest and most intelligent throughout the republic, and its citizens were highly spoken of as contrasted with those of other populations. There was a great deal of wealth, refinement and luxury among the better classes. It was a sort of sanctified Jerusalem, where the proud Spanish blood and brain held ascendancy and would not be poisoned with contact with Indian and negro mixtures. Alamos, as a city, had fame before the great metropolie of New York was known. It is old among the many old towns of Mexico. Surrounding it have been some of the richest mines in the world, and from which the city has had its chief support. At the time of its destruction it contained a population of about seven thousand souls, though geographical dictionaries place the number at ten thousand, which is at least three thousand too many. Unhappily for its people, the number is lessened through a terrible misfortune, and the "City of Poplar Groves" has fallen to the dust (even as man falls) in its strength.

THE Galveston *Bulletin* announces the total lose of the Bremen bark Tortuna, off that port. Crew and passengers saved, but most of their heavy baggage lost.

IN Caroline county, Virginia, the people have raised $300 to aid E. A. Pollard in prosecuting Grant, the murderer of H. Rives Pollard.

A DAUGHTER of Thomas H. Benton is said to be teaching a primary school in San Francisco.

FIFTEEN thousand workmen are employed in the iron works of Chicago.

ROMERO ie charged with drawing too heavily on the Mexican treasury

IS YOUR SOUL IN HEALTH?

"I wish, above all things, that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth." Such a wish seems strange to us, for we oftener have occasion to desire that the souls of our friends may be in as good health as their bodies. We meet with many in the daily walks of life whose physical strength is unimpaired, but their souls are badly diseased. There is no soundness in them.

The disease of the soul is so insidious that men are sick unto death before they are sensible of their condition. It may be the reader is thus diseased. We wish you were in health; but yon will not be till you are convinced that you are sick. We wish to call your attention to some of the symptoms of this soul sickness, and ask you to compare your own feelings with the marks of disease we shall mention, and see if you are not in a dangerous condition.

One symptom of spiritual disease is a want of spiritual appetite. The study of God's word, especially of the devotional parts, and of those which describe the moral character of men, and the way of salvation by Jesus Christ, is not relished. If your spiritual health was good you would say: "O how I love thy law; it is my meditation all the day!" it is "sweeter also than honey and the honey comb!" Say, reader, have you a good appetite and keen relish for spiritual truth?

Another symptom of a diseased soul is that the heart does not beat with warm and generous affections toward the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. As a feeble, intermittent pulse indicates bodily disease, proving that the heart does not well perform its office, so we know the soul must be in a sad condition if your heart does not beat with holy emotions when you contemplate the love of God in the gift of his Son to redeem a world from sin, or the love of Christ in giving himself as a ransom for us.

Another symptom of a diseased soul is the absence of the graces of the Spirit, such as faith, humility, meekness, patience, charity and penitential sorrow for sin. If you are diseased you will find, by comparing the past with the present, that you are less conscientious than you once were, have less religious sensibility and a stronger love for the world. If you are not diseased you will find the graces of the Spirit existing in your soul, and become more vigorous.

Again, a diseased soul soon becomes weary in well doing. If you resolve to study the Bible more carefully, to pray more, you perform it in a slight and careless manner. You do not like to give more time or attention to spiritual religion. Your good resolutions are soon broken.

Have you, dear reader, these symptoms of spiritual disease? If you have do not deny it; be willing to know your true condition. If you are sick apply to the great Physician without any delay. Your disease can be cured, though not by any remedies of your own devising. "There is a balm in Gilead, and a Physician there;" and all who commit themselves to his care and follow his prescriptions are healed.

When you shall have received your health it will be necessary that you, like those recovering from bodily disease, pay particular attention to the diet of the soul. You must feed daily on the "sincere milk of the word, that you may grow thereby." You must also shun infected places. Sit not in the seat of the scorner. Come out from the world, and abstain from the appearance of evil.

BORROWING SERMONS.

The rector and curate of an English parish had been absent for some time; but they were efficiently represented while they were away. They returned to resume duty on the same day. The curate took the morning service, while the rector officiated for a friend in a neighboring parish; but the rector was present in the evening to preach after the curate had read prayers. The sermon in the morning was so good that the members of the congregation congratulated themselves on the effects the change of air had on the preacher's style and powers generally. When the rector ascended the pulpit in the evening, they hoped that a judicious holiday-time had had the same effect upon him; and they felt they would be better able to judge when they heard him give out the same text which had formed the subject of the curate's illustration in the forenoon. Very soon, however, they found that it was not only the same text, but the same sermon; and then the faces of the congregation assumed a variety of expression that might have defied Herr Schultz himself to represent. There was but one placid countenance in the whole church; and that was the preacher's, who went on quite unconscious of the day's history and its consequences. There was but one face besides that did not bear an expression of fun, or comic surprise, or laughable perplexity and puzzlement; and that was the curate's. He, good man! looked the more concerned and abashed as he tried to look otherwise; the more he strove to assume a guise of indifference, the more intensely horrified he grew.

In short, the worthy personages had, unknown to each other, purchased a dozen or so of lithographed manuscript sermons; and they had the ill-luck, without communication with each other, to select the same sermon wherewith to inaugurate their return to their old pasture. The people, however, were good natured people. The two clergymen were worthy men, and, beyond a harmless joke or two, no harm came of this little misadventure.

It is more dangerous, perhaps, to preach the printed than the written sermons of other people. I remember an illustration of this in the case of a "popular preacher." On leaving his church, where he had delivered a very original discourse, he asked a clerical friend who had been present, what he thought of the sermon. The friend spoke of it in terms of the warmest praise, and then the subject was dropped. In the course of the following week, however, the friend, for purposes of his own, purchased three volumes of sermons delivered and printed in America a dozen years before. In the second volume, opening it by chance, he came on the very original sermon his friend had preached, and asked his opinion on, the previous Sunday. He quietly put that volume in his pocket, and went down to the chapel. "Jack," said he—they were both of the free and easy style of popular preacher—"Jack! what rascals these Yankees are. Here (taking out the book) they have taken the excellent sermon I heard you preach last Sunday and printed it a dozen years ago!"—Jack laughed, hummed a tune, offered his friend a cigar, and walked away to one of the theaters!—*Dr. Stone's Saints and Sinners.*

SPURGEON ON ROMANISM.—Here are the Roman Catholics. They are the successors of the apostles; but, I think, if Peter and Paul were to come and see their successors, they would think there was a mighty difference between them. By way of parable, suppose the Virgin Mary, Peter and Paul should come down some Sunday, and go to a cathedral. Well, when they enter, the Virgin hears them singing something to her honor, and praise, and glory; she says to Peter: 'What are those people after? They are worshiping me. My Son said to me, Woman, what have I to do with thee? He never worshiped me; let us leave this place.' They stopped a little longer, and heard a priest say that the Apostle Peter was the head of the church; and his successor, the pope, was therefore the head.

Peter jogged the Virgin Mary and said: 'What a lie that is; I was never at the head of the church at all. Did I not fall into sin? I head of the church—a pretty head was I!' Soon afterward Paul heard them preaching justification by works. 'Come out,' said he, 'there is no Gospel here. I preached justification by faith without works, and they are preaching justification by works.' And so, upon that, all three of them went out. By and by they came to a place where they heard them singing: 'Glory, honor, praise and power be unto the Lamb that sitteth on the throne;' and they heard them speak of those who were kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation. 'Ah,' said Peter, 'this is the place for me—here I will stay.' Those are the successors of the apostles who are like the apostles.

GOOD FOR EVIL.—Euclid, a disciple of Socrates, having offended his brother, the latter cried out in a rage: 'Let me die if I am not revenged on you some time or other.' Euclid replied: 'And let me die if I do not soften you by my kindness, and make you love me as well as ever.'

THERE are thirty college papers published in the United States, and the number is increasing.

A GLASGOW photographer has produced moonlight pictures.

A CHANCE MEETING.

Two ships upon life's boundless sea
We meet; we hold the self-same way,
A few short days, then compasses
Compel our parting—we obey.

Yet for some time we miss the ship
That by us used to heave and bound
Upon the waves, nor o'er them catch
From off that deck the welcome sound

Of captain speaking to his men,
Of voices answering to our cheer;
Nor creak of rope, nor flap of sail,
Speak sympathy unto our ear.

Away the friendly vessel cleaves,
And we hold on our naval course;
A little sad our heart-strings feel,
Our pulses lack their wonted force.

Though never more, perchance, we meet
That stranger ship upon the main,
Is there no port which—peril past
Of winds and waves—we hope to gain?

Where, lying safe from angry storm,
We find at last that ship once more,
And greet her inmates heart to heart,
As if old friends, upon the shore?

Surely, O friend, it may be so;
Though thou and I have parted hands,
We meet again with firmer clasp,
Life's ocean crossed, on Heaven's sands.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

COMING AND GONE.

The sun shines in the eastern sky,
On the sea its splendor pours,
And a ship is sailing into sight,
And it comes from distant shores.

Sweet music make the flapping sails,
As into port it steers,
And from the shore the pleasant sound,
A welcoming of cheers.

A little life is welcomed in,
A bark from unknown shores;
Upon the world it casts its freight
Of precious goods and stores.

Sweet music make the welcome words—
"To thee a child is given."
We hail it, as the ship is hailed,
A blessing sent from heaven.

The sun sinks in the western sky,
The evening faints in night,
As the ship sails out to the unknown seas,
And soon is lost to sight.

Sad music make the flapping sails,
As seaward far it steers,
And dimly faint the shadowy masts,
Seen through a mist of tears.

A weary life goes sinking out,
And it drifts to a distant sea,
And its goal is the everlasting shores
Of wide eternity.

A voyage made by ships and men,
Across an ocean vast—
The goods and ills of life and death,
The future and the past.

WHY ARE CHRISTIANS KEPT IN THE WORLD?

In Christ's prayer for his disciples, recorded by St. John, he says:—"I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil." It would seem, at the first view of the case, that so soon as we are pardoned and regenerated, we should be at once removed from earth, and introduced to the security of our heavenly home, because we have received the legal and moral fitness, and because this earth is not our rest or permanent abode, and because this earth is a scene of suffering, of moral conflict and spiritual peril. Why not, then, remove us at once, so soon as "renewed in the spirit of our minds," to the purer associations, the nobler joys and more exalted exercises of the saved and glorified? There must be a reason or reasons, "holy, just and good," why our all-wise and all-powerful Saviour did not pray for our removal from earth to heaven.

We may gather, from what God has been pleased to reveal, what at least are some of the reasons that make it better—make it best—that we should continue for a little season, until the voice divine shall say: "It is enough; come up higher; enter ye into the joy of your Lord." The first we notice is this, that we may be coworkers, together with God, in the great work of instructing and helping men to heaven. This, it has been said, is the highest and most honored responsibility God can, in our circumstances, impose upon us—greater than to be coworkers in the creation of another globe, or kindling the fires of another sun. If there were no God-fearing people on the earth, if the world was a scene of unmingled and unrelieved wickedness, we should have the strongest reason to apprehend, from the developments of the divine government in the past, as displayed in terrible judgments, that the divine justice would sweep the earth of its guilty population. So, we know, God served the antediluvian world when the number of the righteous was reduced to "eight souls." So it was in the cities of the plain, when there were not found in all their crowded streets "ten righteous" persons. So it was when all the righteous fled from Jerusalem; and so we know it would have been in the wilderness, in the day of provocation, had not the power of interceding and believing prayer stayed the swift descent of the avenging arm. Good men must remain as "the salt of the earth"—the mighty conservative power, without which human society must sink to decay and ruin.

Christians remain on earth a season to let their "light shine," that men may be constrained to glorify God, and turn from darkness to light." Christians are here to show forth the spirit of their Lord—his tempers, his gentleness—in our words his truth and wisdom, and in our acts the justice and charity of Christ, that men everywhere may be led to love and serve "the Lord Christ." If the good shepherd left the ninety and nine sheep in the wilderness—all beings in all worlds—and went after the "one sheep that was lost," shall we not feel that if we may "convert one sinner from the error of his way," and save one soul from death, that it amply vindicates the wisdom of our stay upon earth, even until our heads are gray and graced with three score and ten?

The church has never done all she might have done, yet she has done much. She has built tens of thousands of churches, sustained tens of thousands of faithful ministers and missionaries; she has published millions of Bibles, and other good books and useful periodicals. Each successive generation of believers is training millions for Christ and heaven. Now all this honor which God hath put upon the church would have been lost, and all this vast sum of good left undone if Christians, immediately after their adoption, were translated to heaven.

Another great reason for our continuance a season on the earth is the moral discipline it affords us. We cannot live on the earth and mingle in its scenes without constant spiritual exercise, and as a consequence, without spiritual growth. Under the delays, disappointments, injuries and afflictions of life, patience is continually exercised and promoted. So, too, the great conflict with evil—the constant labors of Christian life call for zeal, and by the necessity of the case zeal increases. Our ignorance of the future, our incapacity to comprehend the vast and complicated scheme of eternal providence, compels us to walk and to live by faith, and so our faith is increased. As discipline is good for the young—improves their character and makes their future better—so it is best for Christians. It increases their likeness to Christ—the highest attainment and greatest good of man.

Our stay on earth is made the means of exalting and heightening our bliss in heaven. That which is most hardly won is most dearly prized. It is true that those who die early escape the toils and tears, the pains and perils of life. This is their gain. A system of just compensations is maintained everywhere throughout the divine government. Those who bear the burdens and weep the tears and brave the dangers of this life shall thereby heighten and enhance the joys of the better life to come. Those who have been useful here, God hath specially promised shall be honored there. "They shall shine as the stars." They who go up to God "through great tribulation shall be arrayed in white, and abide nearest the throne." They shall rest from their labors, and their works shall follow them.

We all know that our happiness is much enhanced by comparison and by contrast. The sailor, in the safety of his home, "when storms are o'er," speaks with pleasure of the dread perils of the seas, when skies were dark and winds were high, and old ocean roamed in the terror of its glory. The soldier, when the din of battle and strife of war are past, surrounded by plenty, security and peace, loves to tell of the hair-breadth escapes and the imminent deadly breach—to shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won. So the saved and blest in heaven shall contrast their peace and rapture with the perils and sorrows of time, and feel that the experiences of earth have enriched the blessedness of heaven.

W.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

HEALDSBURG, Cal., Nov. 20, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: To communicate with absent friends we must resort to pen, ink and paper. Some things must be hinted at, others the bare outlines given, others explained at full length. Two thousand miles away from your city, among strangers, and surrounded by varied circumstances, with some hesitation I assume the character of a correspondent.

The Pacific Conference convened at Sacramento, on the 7th of October, and adjourned on the 17th, after a session of eleven days. Five days of this time were employed in the investigation of charges brought against certain brethren. After a full and thorough trial, according to the law of the church, it was ascertained that all the difficulties might have been amicably adjusted by making a few explanations and concessions at the proper time. So much for misunderstandings and the intermeddling of third parties.

Bishop Marvin, though present, was in feeble health. His presence, wholesome counsels and powerful sermons gave new life to the preachers. His opening prayer was sublime. His addresses, at various times, were fully equal to his reputation. He exercised great patience during the session, though surrounded by the most perplexing circumstances. He announced to the brethren that he wanted it distinctly understood that from that time the word *if* had to be ostracised on this coast. His visit will, no doubt, be attended with good to the church in the bounds of this Conference.

Most of the preachers were present, and deeply alive to the general interests of the church. Most of them are in the vigor of manhood. The heads of six or eight have grown gray with the lapse of time. As a body they compare favorably with any other in the State. Bros. Fisher, Gober, Fitzgerald and Johnson are acknowledged by the brethren as their greatest lights. Dr. Fisher has written a work on Baptism, of considerable merit. Bros. Gober and Johnson have figured largely as controversialists. Our church and doctrines have been successfully vindicated by them against the attacks of the Camphellites.—Rev. O. T. Fitzgerald is the present editor of *The Spectator*, the organ of the Pacific and Columbia Conferences.

There are fifty members in the Conference, forty-seven of whom received appointments at the hands of the bishop. The older members have been heroes in the strife.—While many have been in "the crisis" ever since the organization of this Conference, they have stood as firmly upon the principles they promulgated as the founder of Methodism himself. This Conference, eighteen years ago, was organized with six members. Now it has more than eight times that number. Nine of their number have been buried—others transferred back to other Conferences. Out of this one the Columbia Conference has grown up. The crisis of the war was successfully endured, and, like gold purified, they now appear before the people free from political corruption, and, with new zeal, are preaching the gospel of God to offending sinners, and building up the membership in the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion. With such men leading the followers of Christ, success will attend every effort to advance the Redeemer's kingdom.

A few extracts from the minutes may not be uninteresting. The membership is two thousand eight hundred. The increase the past year reported is two hundred and sixty—supposed to be three hundred and sixty. The missionary collections amounted to $340 40, and the Conference collections to $492.42. The value of churches is $56,0000; parsonages, $13,000. There are fifty Sabbath schools, three hundred and forty-five officers, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one scholars, seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-three volumes in library, and seven hundred and forty-nine visitors taken; collections, $1,489 80. Sixty-six conversions were reported. This is the most striking feature of this enterprise.

The congregations during the session were small, but very attentive. The preaching was such as to convict the sinner, and to inspire the members of the church with bright anticipations of a heavenly home. Good was done.

Almost universal satisfaction was manifested at the appointments, and every one went to his new field of labor with renewed zeal, and resolutions to be faithful to the flock committed to his care.

J. F. SCURLOCK.

LETTER FROM OPELOUSAS.

THE CALM AFTER THE STORM.—ABUNDANT CROPS.—CHURCH MATTERS.—THE OTHER SIDE OF "POST OAK."—SURPRISE PARTY AT THE PARSONAGE.—ANOTHER WATCHMAN.

MR. EDITOR: Knowing your predilections for this place and the regions round about, I cannot let the year go by without telling you somewhat of our affairs—secular and religious.

Since the political tragedy which occurred here early in October, we have had great quiet in this parish. Of late the colored people have been working more diligently in the corn and cane and cotton fields than at any other period since the close of the war. They seem to have learned wisdom, and are letting politics alone. Indeed they have found at last what a little sagacity would have enabled them to discover long ago, that it is just as dangerous for Africans to meddle with American politics as for children to play with fire-arms. In each case they are almost sure to get hurt.

The crops harvested here this season have been quite abundant. Of corn and cane the yield has been very good. Corn is so plentiful that it sells at twenty-five cents per bushel. From some of the cane fields in this neighborhood as much as two and even three hogsheads of sugar have been made to the acre. The amount of land devoted to sugar cane the present year was very limited in this parish, owing to the scarcity of seed; but a much larger area will be planted therewith the coming year. It is *the* crop for this country. Cotton has turned out better than was anticipated early in the fall. On some plantations near this place an average of a bale per acre has been gathered. With such results the planters will be enabled to overcome much of their financial embarrassments this year, and they already feel strong with hope that the tide of prosperity has set in upon the country again. May they have grace to make a right use of all the increase with which the Lord of the harvest may bless their labors, so that times of war and pestilence and famine may not again be visited upon us, for God "doth not afflict willingly."

In church matters, I am glad to be able to report we are prospering. During the current year we have had an accession of thirty-five to our membership in this station—many of them the very best material to make a church strong and influential for good. Of course the monetary stringency of the year has greatly affected our church finances, and we shall not be able to do as well for all the interests of the church as we would wish; but the stewards are working manfully in the closing effort, and whatever may be the result, I can say for this church: "She hath done what she could." I verily believe that there are as few of the "stingy sort" in our membership as in that of any station or circuit in the Conference. I could enumerate cases of self-denial, in order to help in supporting the church, which would rank with that of the widow who cast her all into the Lord's treasury. I mean to keep a record of such Scriptural givers as I pass from station to station, and from circuit to circuit, as an itinerant. Their names and deeds I must never forget. The memory of them will be to me an element of strength during my ministry. By the by, would it not be well, Mr. Editor, to get up a book giving the other side of "Post Oak?" I believe in my soul that if the generous side of the church were wrought to life with as much of a master hand as has the stingy side in Post Oak, such a book would stir the heart of the church to its depths, and vibrate upon a chord that would make more melody in the Lord's treasury than the one touched by that "Red River Conference" man.

Let me tell you of a surprise party which called at the parsonage last Saturday. Dinner was scarce over when we heard the gate open, and then a knock at the door, when in came trooping two, three, four ladies, each with a package in her hands. I saw at a glance I was to be victimized in some way; and sure enough, they had me covered from head to foot in the finest broadcloth before I could get breath to remonstrate. What could I do? Now, sir, if you see me at Conference looking too grand for a Methodist preacher, especially in his minority, you will understand the wherefore. Nor is this all. The same day a clever friend rode up to the gate, and handed me a bundle, with his wife's compliments. Therein was a splendid overcoat, suggestive of elegance and warmth. Did you ever have the luxury, Mr Editor, of wearing a handsome suit of clothes presented to you by the ladies? If so, you are qualified to rejoice with me, and I pray you do so. These clothes may wear out—I suppose they will in the ordinary course of events; but the memory of them never. Would that there were such ladies in every pastoral charge of the Louisiana Conference.

Our neighboring quarterly conference is sending up an excellent young man for admission into the itinerancy. His name is Gilbert Guillot—he is very young, but very promising. The Lord, he feels, has called him to the spiritual vineyard, and he hastens to obey. From what I have seen and heard of him, I have reason to believe that the Holy Ghost has touched his lips with fire; better authority this to preach the Gospel than all "the laying on of hands" of all the "succession" bishops in Christendom. J. W.

OPELOUSAS, La., Dec. 7, 1868.

SAGACITY OF A HORSE.—An old family horse that had been running at will through the streets and commons, lost one of his shoes recently, and with the intelligence of a human being the old horse walked up to the blacksmith shop where he had been shod for the last twenty years, and to the best of his ability asked the smith to shoe him, by raising his foot and stamping the ground. The smith being busy, drove him away several times during the day, and thought nothing of it. The next morning, on going to the shop, he found the old horse at the door. Again he drove him off, but the horse came back, and, entering the shop, walked up to the anvil, and there raised his foot; thus attracting the particular notice of the smith, who examined the foot, and finding it worn off to the quick, kindly picked up an old horse-shoe, and fitting it to the foot, nailed it on, when the grateful animal, frisking his tail by way of thanks, trotted off contentedly. *Madison (Ohio) Courier.*

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The Committee on Books and Periodicals beg leave to report:

That they have heard with much gratification the exhibit made of the condition of the Publishing House, by Dr. A. H. Redford, agent, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The unexampled success which has resulted from his efforts, and those of his able coadjutors, in the liquidation of $30,000 of the old debts of the House, reducing these debts from $79,000 to about $49,000 in two years, in connection with the rapidly increasing circulation of its books and periodicals, calls for devout thankfulness to God, and induces the belief that with the returning prosperity of the South and the continued zeal of the church, the remainder of the debt can and ought to be discharged before the next meeting of the General Conference.

The *Nashville Christian Advocate* occupies a commanding position, and we are gratified to learn that it is receiving a deservedly increasing patronage. The ability with which it is edited commends the paper to the cordial support of our people. The large circulation of the *Sunday School Visitor* is some evidence of its appreciation, though we do not think it meets fully the demands of the church. The committee are gratified to learn that it is in contemplation to publish it weekly, and hope that its size and scope will be enlarged, so as to meet all the wants of our Sunday schools in that direction. The plan of our Publishing House for supplying the church with the best of Northern publications for children is heartily commended.

The *Home Monthly*, though not strictly one of our church periodicals, is edited by Prof. A. B. Stark, a gentleman of fine literary culture and a member of our church, and published at our Publishing House. It is justly entitled to the favorable consideration of our people.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is especially commended to the support of this Conference. As the organ of the Conference, through which our presiding elders give notice of their appointments, as well as the medium through which are made other important publications affecting the interests of the church, it should be in every family within our bounds. Another and stronger claim which it offers for our support is the ability with which it is conducted, which, we are gratified to learn, has freed it entirely from debt, and must result in a continued increase of patronage.

Our other *Advocates*, together with the *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist*, are papers of excellent character, some of which have achieved a deservedly high reputation.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our ministers the importance of circulating among our people the Discipline and hymn book, which we are credibly informed has been sadly neglected.

The committee offer for adoption by the Conference the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we give our hearty co-operation to Dr. Redford, agent, in his laudable efforts to relieve the Publishing House entirely of debt, and pledge ourselves to renewed efforts to circulate our books and periodicals.

Resolved, That the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is eminently deserving of our support as the organ of this Conference, and as a religious paper, of whose high character we will endeavor to show our appreciation by adding largely to its subscription list during the ensuing Conference year.

N. T. LUPTON, Chair'n.
W. C. HEARN.
J. BARKER.

BE WATCHFUL.—With double vigilance should we watch our actions, when we reflect that good and bad ones are never childless; and that in both cases the offspring goes beyond the parent—every good begetting a better, every bad a worse.

A LADY asked her little girl, on returning from church, if she remembered the text. 'Oh! yes,' said she, 'it was this: 'The Ladies' Sewing Society will meet at Mrs. McCracken's house on Monday evening next.''

LOSSES.

Upon the white sea sand
There sat a pilgrim band,
Telling of the losses that their lives had known,
While evening waned away
From breezy cliff and bay,
And the strong tides went out with weary moan.

One spake, with quivering lip,
Of a fair-freighted ship,
With all his household to the deep gone down;
But we had a wilder woe
For a fair face long ago
Lost in the darker depths of a great town.

There were who mourned their youth
With a most loving truth
For its brave hopes and memories ever green;
And one upon the west
Turned an eye that would not rest
For far-off hills whereon its joys had been.

Some talked of vanished gold,
Some of proud honors told,
Some spoke of friends that were their trust no more;
And one of a green grave
Beside a foreign wave
That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done,
There spake among them one,
A stranger, seeming from all sorrow free:
"Sad losses have ye met,
But mine is heavier yet,
For a believing heart hath gone from me."

"Alas!" these pilgrims said,
"For the living and the dead,
For fortune's cruelty, for love's sure cross,
For the wrecks of land and sea!
But, howe'er it came to thee,
Thine, stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss."

The Girls' House of Refuge, New Orleans.

MR EDITOR: Do the readers of the ADVOCATE know anything of this institution—of its management? As good citizens and as Christians it is our bounden duty to keep ourselves informed on this subject. The City Council nominate thirteen citizens to serve for one year, or until their successors be nominated. These constitute the board of commissioners for the management of the Houses of Refuge, and these appoint a committee of five ladies for the girls' department, who may be changed every three months, at the discretion of the board. Judging from the former board, these citizens have hitherto been chosen from among the Protestants and Roman Catholics. This fall the latter only have been appointed, with one exception, and in turn four Roman Catholic ladies were nominated for the Girls' House of Refuge. The intention was to have this committee composed entirely of Roman Catholics, but one of the gentlemen, not being priest-ridden, consequently not in the secret, gave in the name of a Protestant as his choice—his selection for his district. Now this committee was elected and put over the heads of the former committee without even showing the latter the respect due to their long and devoted services in the cause of our Saviour by giving a written notice of their dismissal. This was particularly grievous in the case of Mrs. M. E. Randall, the very founder of the institution, who, before any one, remembers and practices our Lord's injunction to go into the by-ways and gather in all unto him. She saw girls vagabondizing in the streets; she induced them to put themselves under her care. She solicited the charity of the benevolent to support these children.—When the city took the work out of her hands, by founding the Houses of Refuge, she was elected president of the ladies' committee, and for seventeen years she presided at their meetings and devoted herself to the Christian reformation of the inmates, who in return have given her their love. What is the object of this change of administration? In what did the old committee offend?—The object to be accomplished is to increase the power of the priests of Rome, to give a shelter and a home to their innumerable swarm of Sisters of Charity, who should be taught to make an honest living, instead of being an incubus on the industry of others, who follow St. Paul's example to be a charge to no one. This is the object of the gentlemen's board, and of the four Roman Catholic ladies, who have already intimated the wish to introduce their priests, and would pursue the Romish idea of reforming by stigmatizing the girls even in the House. The proposal to introduce priests was met by the argument "that the city has no religion, the State has none; the taxpayers who support the institution are largely Protestant; that no distinction should be made among the girls; that they should be treated alike; that their instruction was Christianity, no book being used but the Bible."

Of course this answer gave great offense, and complaint was made to members of the gentlemen's board, and was discussed by the board, it is presumed, from the notice taken afterward of the matter. The question now is: Shall we Protestants suffer our city to be governed by the priests of Rome? Shall we aid these, our enemies, and the enemies of souls, to accumulate property upon property, and to take our public institutions? Look at Italy, at Spain, at Mexico, where in self-defense the people have confiscated the property of the priests, abolished monasteries, banished Jesuits.

NOVEMBER 16, 1868.

Two Churches in Two Conferences Made One.

SOUTHERN METHODIST AND METHODIST PROTESTANT.

The most remarkable event during the session of the Memphis Conference was its acceptance of the proposition for union, made by the North Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

On Saturday morning, November 28, the session having been indefinitely prolonged, the Rev. A. A. Houston, fraternal messenger and commissioner of the North Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, was introduced by the bishop, and made an address on the objects of his visit, which was heard with much interest.

The following documents, presented by the Rev. A. A. Houston, were read, viz:

Resolutions adopted by the North Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church on the reception of Brother A. C. Allen, and the appointment of Brother A. A. Houston Fraternal Messenger:

The Rev. A. C. Allen, fraternal messenger, bearing Christian salutations and fraternal greetings from the Memphis Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to our Annual Conference, being introduced, proceeded to address the Conference upon the subject matter of his mission, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., on the third day of our session.

After a brief response by the president of the Conference, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved That it is with feelings of pleasure that we acknowledge the attendance of Brother A. C. Allen, fraternal messenger from the Memphis Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and hope that like Christian and brotherly intercourse may be continued.

Resolved, That although the proposed union of the two churches has not been effected, as we sincerely hoped, yet we still cherish the hope that so reasonable a result may yet be satisfactorily accomplished.

Resolved, That our brothers, A. A. Houston and R. A. Roach, ministers of our body, be appointed fraternal messengers to the Memphis Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to be held at Paris, Tennessee, commencing on the 25th of this month, who will be pleased to aid in the continuance of the interchange of Christian salutations between the two Conferences.

Resolved, That our publishing committee furnish a transcript hereof to the editor of the *Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate* for publication.

A true copy.

JOHN M. McDANIEL,
Secretary North Mississippi Annual Conference Methodist Protestant Church.

Resolution adopted November 7, 1868:

Resolved, That the fraternal messenger to the Memphis Annual Conference be authorized to propose a union of the North Mississippi district of the Methodist Protestant Church with the Memphis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, if in his judgment he deem it prudent.

Extract from the minutes.

J. M. McDANIEL, Sec'y.

Thereupon the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we welcome the presence of the Rev. A. A. Houston, fraternal messenger and commissioner of the North Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and would be much pleased to continue fraternal relations with that body.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to whom shall be referred the subjects presented by Brother Houston, including the documents received from the North Mississippi Annual Conference, and that he be invited to confer with said committee.

Resolved, That the committee, if terms can be agreed upon with Bro. Houston for uniting the North Mississippi Annual Conference with the Memphis Conference, be instructed to report a plan for such union, in the interests of our common Christianity.

A. C. ALLEN.
W. C. JOHNSON.

On Monday afternoon the committee made the following report, viz:

The committee who were appointed to confer with Rev. A. A. Houston, fraternal messenger and commissioner of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North Mississippi district, beg leave to report:

That whereas, The last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South appointed commissioners to confer with a convention of the Methodist Protestant Church, held at Montgomery, Alabama, May, 1867, for the purpose of forming a union between the two churches; and whereas, said commissioners presented the following plan of union, viz:

"The commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South submit the following proposition:

"We propose a formal and corporate union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church. The separation originally took place because lay representation was denied.—This principle being now conceded and incorporated into the economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, we thought there was no inseparable bar to such union of the two bodies. * * * *

"We propose a union with your ministers, itinerant and local, and your members, each in their several relations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges common to our own ministers and members, under the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

"G. F. PIERCE.
"H. N. McTYEIRE.
"LEROY M. LEE."

And whereas, Said plan of union, though not accepted by a majority of said convention, has been accepted by the Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North Mississippi district; and whereas, said Conference has sent Brother A. A. Houston to this Conference, with full powers to effect a union between that Conference and this; and whereas, said commissioner proposes a union of the said Conference—embracing twenty-two ministers, one thousand three hundred members, and forty-three churches—with this Conference, upon the plan of union of the commissioners of our General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the said proposition be accepted, and the members and ministers of the Methodist Protestant Church, within the limits of said Conference, be recognized as members and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Resolved, That the presiding elders who may be assigned to that portion of our territory embraced by said Conference be directed to carry out the details of this union in their several districts.

A. C. ALLEN.
L. C. GARLAND.
J. H. BROOKS.
THOS. F. WILSON.
A. B. FLY.

The report having been read, Bro. Houston, upon invitation of the bishop, addressed the Conference; and then, after candid and careful inquiry, and a thorough weighing of legal questions—the bishop and all agreeing thereupon—the report was adopted unanimously, and with a rising vote. Every member, clerical and lay, favored the union, and at the same time all desired that it should be effected in accordance with the Book of Discipline and the action of the late General Conference. Commissioner Houston being clothed with plenary powers, and the Memphis Conference formally and *ex animo* accepting his proposition, the union became a fixed fact.—Thereupon the members, clerical and lay, indulging the happy emotions of brotherly love and Christian communion, extended, one by one, the hand of fellowship to Bro. Houston personally, and as the representative of the clergy and laity, now made one with us. The bishop, in the chair, deputed Prof. Garland, of the laity, to shake hands for him with Brother Houston—a well timed and happy stroke, keenly relished by those whose minds dwelt upon the historical controversy between the two churches. But Bro. Houston, not satisfied with an act done by proxy, made his way through the crowd, grasping outstretched hands as he went, up to the chair; and there closing the war about the episcopacy, no less than about the laity, the representative men of the two bodies, now one, signalized the fellowship of kindred minds. Such a scene as that hour witnessed was worthy of heavenly as well as earthly notice. May it be renewed speedily all over the land! The precedent gives ground for hope that, though the majority of the convention at Montgomery, Alabama, did not accept the proposition of the commissioners appointed by the General Conference at New Orleans, the Annual Conferences of the two churches will yet unite upon the terms of that proposition.

By reference to the appointments of the Memphis Conference it may be seen that preachers connected with us by this union have received appointments, and still others will be appointed to work in due time. Meanwhile our presiding elders in North Mississippi will proceed to take action, as it may be necessary, to perfect the details of the union in their several districts.

To urge our people to aid in this good work is not necessary. All will rejoice in the performance of a duty accordant with the sentiments of their hearts, as well as with the teachings of God's word.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

The fifteenth session of this Conference closed at Warren, Arkansas, November 24. We give the appointments, as per *Arkansas Christian Advocate*:

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.—R S Hunter, presiding elder; Little Rock station, J L Denton; Little Rock city mission, B O Davis; Little Rock circuit, to be supplied; Bayou Meter, to be supplied; Brownsville, J A Anderson; Austin, Burton Williams; Des Arc and DeVall's Bluff, B G Johnson; Benton, W J Davis; Collegeville, G W Primrose; Perryville, C M Slover; De Witt, W O Lanier, T H Ware; Sunday school agent, J M Pirtle; *Arkansas Christian Advocate*, J E Cobb.

ARKADELPHIA DISTRICT.—W R J Husbands, presiding elder; Arkadelphia, Cadesman Pope; Arkadelphia colored charge, W C Adams; Clark, to be supplied; Murfreesboro, L M Chandler; Caddo mission, J P Holmes; Hot Springs, George Hare; Rockport, S G Colburn, W A Chamberlain; Tulip, J E Caldwell; Princeton, R Parvin; agent American Bible Society, A Hunter.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—A B Winfield, presiding elder; Washington station, C O Steele; Moscow, J G Ward; Columbus, D Holmes, W R Bayless; Ogan mission, Alexander Avery; Center Point, Thomas W Hays; Paraclifta, W H H Biggs; Richmond, to be supplied; Polk mission, to be supplied; Rondo, G W Evans, A B Jenkins; Olive Branch, E L Gaddie.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.—A R Winfield, presiding elder; Camden station, to be supplied; Buena Vista, G E Butler; Ouachita, William Moores; El Dorado, J R Harvey; Lapoel, J F Hall; Magnolia, Samuel Morris; Falcon station, E N Watson; Falcon circuit, H D McKinnon; Louisville, J P Hulse, R P Davis; Hampton, M C Manlay; Warren, B C Weir, J P Blakeley; Palestine, L Garrett; Camden Female College, William H Browning, president.

PINE BLUFF DISTRICT.—M H Wells, presiding elder; Pine Bluff station, to be supplied; Sulphur Springs, Benjamin Watson; Lebi, A W Simmons; Swan Lake, J H Riggin; Plum Bayou, N S Burnett; Monticello station, J F Carr; Mount Pleasant, Lewis Julian, J A Clower; Lacy, James Stinecl; Hamburg, John Pryor; Bartholomew, R W Massey; Lake Village mission, to be supplied.

E R Barcus, T A Graham and H M Youngblood transferred to the Arkansas Conference; J M Stevenson transferred to Trinity Conference; Silas Spurrier transferred to Louisville Conference.

OUACHITA COLORED DISTRICT.—To be supplied; Ouachita colored charge, William Crawford; Columbia, Alexander Davis; Union, Baily George; Falcon, Barton Wilborn; Bradley, Cleburne Burnett; Warren and Redland, J McFaddon.

RED RIVER COLORED DISTRICT.—R P Davis, presiding elder; Hempstead, Samuel Arnold; Washington, Richard Samuels; Columbus, P Gentry and D Thomas; Center Point, to be supplied; Richmond, to be supplied.

ARKANSAS RIVER COLORED DISTRICT. To be supplied; Jefferson, Henry Hudson; Bellevue, Robert Hill; Arkansas, Jesse Williams; Pine Bluff, to be supplied; Ashley, Jesse Pitts; Drew, John Wesley.

A WORD FITLY SPOKEN.—Job Throgmorton, a Puritan minister, who was described by his cotemporaries "as being as holy and as choice a preacher as any in England," is said to have lived thirty-seven years without any comfortable assurance as to his spiritual condition. When dying, he addressed the venerable John Dod: 'What will you say of him who is going out of the world, and can find no comfort?' replied Mr. Dod, 'who, when he was going out of the world, found no comfort, but cried: 'My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me?'' This prompt reply administered consolation to the troubled spirit of his dying friend, who departed within an hour after, rejoicing in the Lord.

CROCODILE STORIES.

Don Ramon Paez is a native of Venezuela, but received his education in England, where an acquaintance with Waterton, the naturalist and South American traveler, gave a direction to his thoughts and studies which led him subsequently to undertake extensive travels in his native land, some of the results of which he has, during his political exile, given to the public, under the name of *Wild Scenes in South America*. It is, as the title-page implies, the first of a contemplated series, and is designed more especially for the young American reader, to whom the introduction is addressed. The motto which Don Ramon has chosen —"*nihil arduum mortalibus*"—is well verified by his own adventurous life. As we have turned over the pages of this book, we have marked many passages suitable for transcription; but have concluded to confine ourselves to anecdotes of crocodiles and incidents of crocodile hunting, premising, however, that every chapter is full of interest to the lovers of wild scenes and bold adventure:

"The crocodiles of this river—La Portuguesa—are noted for being the most savage and daring in the Llanos. Although usually styled yellow caymans, to distinguish them from the common alligator, which is of a darker hue, they are, in fact, real crocodiles, with an acute snout, like those inhabiting the Nile, and other celebrated rivers of Africa. * * * No person can venture near the water without danger from their attacks, being so treacherous that they approach their intended victim near enough to strike him with their powerful tails before he is even aware of their proximity. The bubbling sound of a gourd being filled in the water by some imprudent person specially attracts them. To obviate this danger, a calabash-bowl, with a long wooden handle, is usually employed for the purpose; yet even this is not unfrequently snatched from the hands of the water-carrier. If, by accident, a human being falls a prey to this tyrant of the river, the reptile is then called *cebodo*, which appellation implies everything that is bold, ferocious and treacherous in an animal of the species, as, from that time, they not only waylay persons, but follow them in the canoes, in hopes of again securing this dainty morsel"

CUNNING OF THE CROCODILE.

"I was told several incidents in relation to the cunning and instinct of these saurians, one of which appeared to be most remarkable in an animal of the reptile tribe. The ferryman here possessed, at one time, a great many goats. One day he perceived that several of them had disappeared, and, not being able to account for it in any other way, he at once laid the blame on the hated crocodile, although these creatures seldom carry their attacks beyond their own element. His suspicions, he discovered in the end, were well founded, having witnessed the destruction of one of his goats in a very singular manner. It appeared that a crocodile had, in some mysterious way, discovered that goats delight in jumping from place to place, but more especially from rocks or mounds. Rocks, however, being rather scarce in the country, their treacherous enemy undertook to gratify their taste for this innocent pastime, and, at the same time, cater to his own. Approaching the water's edge to within a few feet from the bank, he swelled out his back in such a manner as to give it the appearance of a small island or promontory. The stupid goats perceiving this, varied their gambols by jumping from their scene places on shore upon the seeming island, which they, however, never reached, for the crocodile, tossing up his head at the right instant, received them into his open jaws, and swallowed them without difficulty."

A BOLD ENCOUNTER.

"There are, however, men bold enough to meet the enemy face to face in his own element. The man who makes up his mind to this encounter is well aware that this must be a conflict to the death for one of the antagonists. The ferryman related to us a feat of gallantry worthy of a better cause, performed here by a Llanero with one of these monsters. The man was on his way to San Jaimo on a pressing errand. Being in haste to get there the same day, he would not wait for the canoe to be brought to him, but prepared to swim across, assisted by his horse. He had already secured his saddle and clothes upon his head, as is usual on similar occasions, when the ferryman cried out to him to beware of a *caiman cebado*, then lurking near the pass, urging upon him, at the same time, to wait for the canoe. Scorning this advice, the Llanero replied, with characteristic pride: 'Let him come; I was never yet afraid of man or beast.' Then, laying aside a part of his ponderous equipment, he placed his two edged dagger between his teeth, and plunged fearlessly into the river. He had not proceeded far, when the monster rose and made quickly toward him. The ferryman crossed himself devoutly, and muttered the holy invocation of *Jesus, Maria y Jose!* fearing for the life, and above all, for the toil of the imprudent traveler. In the meantime, the swimmer continued gliding through the water toward the approaching crocodile. Aware of the impossibility of striking his adversary a mortal blow unless he could reach the armpit, he awaited the moment when the reptile should attack him to throw his saddle at him. This he accomplished so successfully that the crocodile, doubtless imagining it to be some sort of good eating, jumped partly out of the water to catch it. Instantly the Llanero plunged his dagger up to the very hilt into the fatal spot. A hoarse grunt and a tremendous splash showed that the blow was mortal, for the ferocious monster sunk beneath the waves to rise no more.

"Proud of this achievement, and scorning the tardy assistance of the ferryman, who offered to pick him up in his canoe, he waved his bloody dagger in the air, exclaiming, as he did so: 'Is there no other about here?' and then, turning, he swam leisurely back to take his horse across."—*The Methodist.*

A NIGHT IN A LIFEBOAT.—*Macmillan's Magazine* gives the following account of a night in a lifeboat: "The lifeboatmen were glad, after their night's watch and morning's work, to rest a few hours; but plenty of boatmen remained on watch, ready at any moment to make up a crew. The cold became, hour by hour, more intense, and the fresh breeze steadily grew into a gale. The sea at high tide broke in flying volumes of spray against the pier, thundered down upon it and poured over it in foaming cascades into the harbor. As the evening grew on the gale became terrific in force; heavy snow storms went sweeping by; showers of freezing sleet came rushing along, and the night was dreary and dismal—dark and cold in the extreme. At about quarter after ten o'clock the storm was in full fury, and the sea a very howling wilderness of raging waters. At that moment, 'mid the roar of the wind and sea, the signal guns were heard, and rockets were seen in the direction of the Gulf lightship. 'The lifeboat was manned with dispatch,' would be the short report the coxswain of the boat would afterward make to the harbor master. This means that the boatmen, in spite of the piercing cold and the terrific gale, rush along the pier, hurry down the harbor steps and into the boat to face the dread peril of the wild sea, as readily as school boys bound down the school stairs and out on to the common for the joy of a summer holiday.

It takes the steamer and lifeboat one hour and a half to urge their way out to the Gulf lightship.—They speak her about one in the morning, and are told that the men on board saw some time since a large light burning southeast by south, but they lost it about twenty minutes ago. The steamer at once tows the boat in the direction, a careful lookout is kept, the snow storms come down more wildly than ever, the cold is very bitter, the sea running mountains high; still on, and no signs of a light. The crew hold a consultation as to what is best to be done. There appears no possibility of one of the crew of the vessel being still alive clinging to any floating wreckage; still some other vessel may be in danger; they will wait and watch for any light or signal of distress, and not seeing it, remain there until daylight that they may be sure they are not leaving behind them any who may be perishing for want of their aid; and so, while most, if not all of you, my readers, were comfortable in your beds, (the wakeful ones of you perhaps having your hearts moved with pity and to prayer for the poor fellows at sea,) these brave men—from choice, not for hope of money or reward, but for the far dearer hope of saving life—wafted on and by those gloomy sands, a prey to all the fierceness of the gale, the raging seas and deadly cold. Time after time, the mad rushing waves break over the boat, burying her in clouds of spray and foam; or, coming in heavier volume still, put the men for a moment or two completely under water. The sufferings of the crew become very severe. They encourage each other, and still let the boat lay to. Willing as every man is to endure to the utmost, they soon feel that it is getting beyond their strength; they are frozen through and through, and rapidly getting numbed and exhausted with the continual wash of heavy seas, and at last they are compelled to make a signal for the steamer, and towed back to Ramsgate, arriving between four and five in the morning."

* Travels and Adventures in South and Central America. First Series: Life in the Llanos of Venezuela. By Don Ramon Paez. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

The Christian Advocate.

Official Organ of the Montgomery, Mobile, Mississippi, and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

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When money is forwardod in either of tho above methods we will be responsible for it, *but not otherwise.*

NOTICE.

The Minutes of the Mississippi Conference are now in the hands of the printer. Those who have not applied and paid for them would do well to apply at once, as the number issued will be divided among the subscribers.

R. J. HARP.

MOBILE CONFERENCE.

The following resolution, offered by John Elsworth, lay representative from the Mobile district, and adopted by the Conference, was referred to in our issue of last week:

Resolved, That, believing as we do in the institution of class meetings as an element of Methodism and a means of grace, we hereby recommend to the members of this body to revive them where they have been discontinued, and urge their observance on our members generally.

JOHN ELSWORTH.
WILLIAM OTIS.
M. E. BUTT.
E. V. LEVERT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BABE OF BETHLEHEM.—A fine steel engraving, very beautifully representing the nativity of our Saviour. B. B. Russell & Co., publishers, 55 Cornhill, Boston.

All will be pleased with the manner in which the artist has treated this interesting subject. It seems impossible for art to exhaust itself in the grouping and expression of the characters. The price is low for such a picture—only $2 per copy.

GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH, or How to Grow Vegetables and Fruits. By the late William N. White, of Athens, Georgia. With additions by Mr. J. Van Buren and Dr. James Camak. Revised and newly stereotyped. Illustrated. New York: Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway.

Time does not permit us to speak of this work as it deserves. We have been able only to glance at its pages, table of contents and copious index. Completeness has been aimed at, and we think very nearly attained. Something of this sort, adapted to the South, should be in the hands of all our country readers, and of those in town who are fortunate enough to have a garden spot.

RUBY'S HUSBAND. By Marian Harland. New York: Sheldon & Co., 1869.

The author is well and favorably known. This volume we should judge not inferior to anything hitherto written by her. We are indebted for a copy to Mr. George Ellis, opposite the post office, New Orleans.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

FIFTH SESSION.—FIRST DAY.

GREENVILLE, Ala., Dec. 9, 1868.

This Conference met this morning in this thrifty town, Bishop H. N. McTyeire presiding. By an arrow-like motion Dr. Redford and I came down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Mobile. There we remained but an hour, and then took passage on the steamer for the terminus of the Mobile and Montgomery road.—Hence to this place was only an uneasy sleep of eight hours. What an improvement upon the horse-locomotion, the plunging, drenching, creek swimming style of going to Conference in the olden time! And then it used to be no small thing to provide for the Conference menage. Horses, bridles and saddles gave more trouble than getting the preachers comfortably lodged Now whole Conferences move with the ease and precision of a single person. Every place on a railroad is at the center of commercial life. Its streams of travel run with equal facility every way, and towns are therefore springing up far inland, away from the sea or the river, and great cities will henceforth grow up in regions that were once thought hopelessly inaccessible. This place is growing like a ship bearing full from the horizon. It is in the heart of a fertile country, abounding in good water, and a fine variety of pine and oak. The streets are full of teams and wagons, and cotton comes in from a long distance still farther inland. The shops are crowded with solid-looking farmers in homespun—men who have grappled with the times in good earnest, and mastered all difficulties by making at home their own clothing and food. These are the wealth producers, the real gold-makers, of the South.

I was soon introduced to a most comfortable home—the family of Colonel Minnis—where, in company with the bishop and other brethren beloved, I am most hospitably entertained. The Lord reward all who minister of their substance to the friends of the Saviour!

In entering the Conference I saw, for the first time, Bishop McTyeire presiding over an Annual Conference. He looked as if he had been at it all his days. He handles a body of Methodist preachers as if he knew all the springs of itinerant life. I looked at him with admiration as an ex-editor of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and remembered that I was in the true succession. The bishop introduced me as "one of the fathers." Seeing some old men about, and many young ones much my own age, I concluded that he referred only to the ancient nature of our mutual friendship.

This is a vigorous offshoot of the old Alabama. It is full of men strong to labor and mature in Christian experience. They are equal to the grand work of cultivating this, as fine a territory as there is in the Southern world. Among the lay delegates are the Hon. William Garrett, ex-secretary of State, Dr. Dowdell, president of the East Alabama College, Daniel Pratt, W. W. Allen, and other influential citizens of the State.

At night Rev. O. R. Blue preached from the text, "And what wilt thou have me to do?" a spiritual and forcible sermon—just such an one as should introduce a Conference session.

SECOND DAY.

The officers of the Auburn College were presented by its able president. This noble institution is struggling with adverse waves; but, like all of our educational interests, will doubtless find relief in the improved crops of the present season. It is the great enterprise of this Conference—one worthy of it—one which will require all the energy of its strong will and active hands. A college is the fountain which supplies all the other sources of knowledge to the people. The common school and the academy derive their existence from the college. Just as efficient teachers abound common schools will multiply. The church will be amply paid for its liberality and care in the improvement of its ministry, for it is a fact in the history of Methodist literary colleges that they have yielded a large number of educated preachers. It is a vital interest. It must be sustained at all cost. The Conference is fully awake to it. We commend to it the policy which the Louisiana Conference adopted in regard to the Mansfield Female College: 1. Very few trustees. 2. Take away from them all power to pledge any part of the college lands or buildings, for any purpose whatever, so as to remove the possibility of endangering or destroying its existence. Let the professors know beforehand that in no event can they look to the permanent property of the institution for the payment of their salaries. 3. Give the entire management of the institution, and the election of president and professors, to the trustees. 4. The trustees to hold office at the will of the Conference, to which they are to make an annual report of the condition of the college.

The bishop made an admirable address, previous to the examination of character, upon the fact of its peculiarity to Methodist Conferences, and the reason of its origin and continuance—that where men were to be sent to congregations with whom they were wholly unacquainted, it was due to them to send those only whose characters had passed under a rigid review by holy men competent to judge of ministerial qualities and fitness. The minuteness of inquiry brought out some new and valuable items. Among them one was, a comparison instituted between the amount paid per member for the support of the preacher on a very poor station—of which it had been said, "If you want to kill out a minister send him to it"—and the sum paid upon an average district, per member. The poor station paid $5 90; the district paid $2 06 for each member; but a poor district—the one the speaker was on—had paid only $1 37 per capita! This sort of digesting and careful induction of facts is the way to arrive at a solution of the financial maze in which the church is now groping its perplexed way. A single spark on this theme will set off any considerable body of Methodists. Immediately the whole subject of support and stewards blazed forth. It was thought that the trouble lay in the stewards; but the laymen thought it lay in the preachers, because they, from false modesty or real timidity, failed to teach the people their duty. One preacher had received, "all told, $115, counting the oranges and the honey, and Sarah and the children must live on that!" Just here some one gave notice of a meeting of the "Gospel Extension Society." Its name seriously impressed me.

At night there was a good congregation at the church. The night was cold. The house was comfortable, but badly lighted. These accessories of place, light and heat have much to do with a Conference session. They affect its temper and its expression. The sermon was by the Rev. W. M. Motley—"If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost"—an excellent sermon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Read the advertisement of J. A. Braselman & Co., 586 and 588 Magazine street, corner of St. Andrew. This is the great dry goods house of the Fourth District, and much resorted to by country as well as city buyers. They are good men, and worthy of patronage.

Rice Bros. & Co., 89 and 91 Camp street, advertise the famous Charter Oak stove this week. It appears, from all we can gather, that this is *the* stove. The keeper of our house says no other will do, and we hear a great deal of testimony to the same effect. These enterprising dealers are selling thousands of these stoves every year, and those who use them never wish for any other. When we are able to buy a new stove it shall certainly be a Charter Oak.

Pitkin, Pierson & Co. Look at their card before you buy your clothing. We know these gentlemen and a great many of their customers, and their clerks. What can we say more? Only that we would like to patronize them much more than we do. There is a large variety of men's, boys' and youths' clothing, and at reasonable prices, at their establishment, Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street.

D. H. Holmes, 155 Canal street. This is an old house—a dry goods palace, and a place of excellent stock and fair dealing. We need only to say to our friends that that model Christian and gentleman, J. D. Parker, is one of the oldest and most widely known employees of this store. We can safely recommend the house from long acquaintance with their manner of transacting business.

Tulane Buildings. Messrs. Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart have a card in another column, where they give notice of clothing and furnishing goods at reduced prices. Their stock we know from personal inspection to be large, well assorted and cheap. The quality we know to be good from the best test in the world—the actual wear. Nos. 31 and 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. This world-renowned article is extensively advertised this week. A cloud of witnesses attest the wonderful value of the Fluid. Read the whole advertisement, and the great and honored names, in Church and State, who indorse the claims of Messrs. Darby & Co.

Emory and Henry College. We know several of the patrons of this institution, and all are pleased. Parents and guardians seeking a school of high grade for their sons and wards will do well to read the card of the president, Dr. E. E. Wiley.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE STATISTICS.—The report of the statistical secretary gives the number of preachers and members in each charge in the Conference, also the number of baptisms, infant and adult, and of professions of religion, during the past year. The aggregates are thirty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-one white members, being a net increase of seven hundred and forty-three during the past year; only three hundred and thirty-five colored members, the great body of these having been transferred to the Colored Conference, which now numbers ten thousand and more; and three hundred and ninety-five local preachers—three hundred and ninety-nine reported last year. Of infants baptized there were reported eight hundred and twenty-seven; adults, two thousand two hundred and sixty-three; and of professions of religion, four thousand two hundred and seventeen. The statistics of members in the church are, we think, unusually accurate; the others quite imperfect.—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. Mattison died suddenly at his residence, in Jersey City, on Wednesday, November 25. Dr. Mattison was one of our ablest polemics, very earnest for the truth as he understood it, and doing at this hour especial service in lifting up before the American people the dangers of the system of popery. His loss will be greatly felt by all the Christian church. He was in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and though not of rugged health, yet seemed destined to a long life. The sympathies of the church will go forth toward his most afflicted household.

THE temperance cause in Massachusetts lost one of its best men very suddenly on Sunday, 22d, in the death of Hon. Nehemiah Boynton, of this city. He had held many offices of public trust, but his chief offices were his faithful devotion to the church and to the cause of temperance. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, and has long been active in this best of accomplished reforms. The State Temperance Alliance, of which he has been one of the leading officers, was in session the day of his burial, and attended his funeral in a body. Rev. Dr. Eddy and other clergymen conducted the services before a crowded and sympathetic house.

REV. DR. LABAN CLARK, of Middletown, the oldest minister in our church, except Henry Boehm, lies at the point of death. He is in a state of unconsciousness. Of great age, it is not probable that he will recover.

P. S.—He died on Saturday.—*Zion's Herald.*

CAPITAL punishment is at an end in Sweden, the king having declared that he shall uniformly refuse to execute the death penalty, until the legislature sees fit to abolish it legally.

PEACH blossoms are now seen in every portion of Florida.

STATISTICS OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH FOR 1867.

Dr Summers writes: We have stereotyped the Minutes of the Annual Conferences for 1867, though they have not yet been published. Our readers will be interested in the general recapitulation, which we lay before them:

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	Superannu'd Preachers.	Local Preachers.	White Members.	Colored Members.	Indian Members.	Total Ministers and Members.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Baltimore	142	3	78	16417	515	.....	17155	5156	.....
2. Virginia	153	12	155	36156	1021	.....	37497	208	.....
3. Western Virginia	46	1	69	6583	33	.....	6721	6689	.....
4. North Carolina	103	7	176	31456	3362	.....	35104	.....	.....
5. South Carolina	145	8	180	38467	8276	.....	47078	.....	618
6. North Georgia	113	15	363	38211	6685	.....	45387	.....	9721
7. South Georgia	91	16	216	19626	6917	.....	26869	5287	.....
8. Florida	41	5	71	5526	710	.....	6386	.....	6856
9. Montgomery	106	13	312	25042	5755	.....	31228	.....	632
10. Mobile	97	11	183	18585	3701	.....	22577	.....	1258
11. Louisiana	67	4	71	8001	1835	.....	9948	.....	11
12. Mississippi	106	13	69	14781	4074	.....	19013	.....	1556
13. Memphis	166	13	399	36108	2400	.....	39085	1518	.....
14. Tennessee	166	13	398	38965	1257	.....	40840	3044	.....
15. Holston	98	5	191	21158	435	75	25965	1506	.....
16. Kentucky	70	8	103	11237	1165	.....	13583	.....	646
17. Louisville	93	6	119	21537	901	.....	22689	.....	822
18. St. Louis	75	8	81	12362	159	.....	12688	4595	.....
19. Missouri	91	2	105	13778	321	.....	14300	218	.....
20. Arkansas	64	1	123	13056	705	.....	13951	7399	.....
21. Little Rock	60	4	83	8212	514	.....	9 73	1100	.....
22. Indian Mission	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1776	1788	1185	.....
23. Texas	45	3	50	4021	421	.....	4513	.....	16
24. Trinity	37	9	128	7495	588	.....	8257	.....	.....
25. East Texas	29	3	.....	5955	1120	.....	7107	4130	.....
26. Northwest Texas	32	4	89	4011	595	.....	4731	212	.....
27. West Texas	31	2	36	2737	675	.....	3486	533	.....
28. Columbia	15	1	10	732	.....	.....	758	242	.....
29. Pacific	48	2	39	2553	.....	.....	2612	.....	18
30. Illinois	41	.....	16	2500	4	.....	2561	2561	.....
Total in 1867	2389	192	3952	472184	54172	1851	535010	52 93	22154
Total in 1866	2314	171	3769	419101	78742	701	505101	.....	.....
Increase	75	21	183	53083	.....	1150	29939	Net in	crease
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	24570	.....	.....	.....	.....

The transferred preachers are reckoned with those of the Conferences to which they now belong. The nine bishops are not counted. Their addition would make the number of traveling preachers, including those on the superannuated list, two thousand five hundred and forty. The preachers who located this year (eighty-one) are not counted; on the other hand, the preachers who were admitted on trial (one hundred and sixty seven,) and those who were readmitted (sixty,) are counted among the traveling preachers, though many of them are also reckoned with the local preachers. There are some members in China who are not counted, not being officially reported. There are defects in the minutes of some of the Conferences, which the editor vainly endeavored to supply. The preachers and members of the separate colored connection, which the bishops are organizing, agreeably to the provisions of the General Conference, are not counted here, as they have their own minutes. The large decrease in the Florida Conference is due to a change of its boundaries.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEMPHIS DISTRICT.—John Moss, presiding elder; Memphis, Second street church, A. T Mann; Central church, W M Patterson; Hernando street church, F S Petway; Saffaran street and Greenwood, A H Thomas, E J Williams, sup.; Springdale and Bethel station, D R S Rosebrough; Olive Branch, L D Mullins, J M Beard, T P Holman, sup.; Hernando station, Amos Kendall; Hernando circuit, E B Hotchkiss; Byhalia, M H Ford; Raleigh, T P Davidson; Marshall, Thomas Joyner; Memphis and Arkansas *Christian Advocate*, W C Johnson, editor; Book and Tract Society, Samuel Watson, agent; State Female College, Charles Collins, president; Byhalia Female Institute, P J Eckles, president.

SOMERVILLE DISTRICT.—T L Boswell, presiding elder; Somerville station, W D F Hufford, W N Morgan, sup.; Bolivar station, S B Suratt; Lagrange station, J G Acton; Newcastle, A R Wilson; Danceyville, J W Boswell, R V Taylor, sup.; Moscow, James Perry, B F Blackmon, J W Walkup, sup.; Wesley, Arthur Davis, J T Baskerville sup.; Tabernacle, M H Cullom, R A Umstead, sup.; Covington station, Warner Moore; Mt. Zion, W T Melugin, J D Slaughter, sup.; Embury, A C Smith; Somerville Female Institute, W T Plummer, president.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—W H Leigh, presiding elder; Jackson station, J H Evans; East Jackson station, B A Hayes, Lorenzo Lea, sup.; Jackson circuit, W B Seward; Brownsville station, Guilford Jones, B Medlin, sup.; Denmark, W M McFerrin, W T Bolling; Humboldt and Milan station, J H Garrett, J W Mathis, sup.; Mt. Pinson, E L Fisher, R G Rainey, sup.; Rock Spring, G W Bachman; Purdy, to be supplied; Memphis Conference Female Institute, A W Jones, president; Sunday school agent, J T C Collins; superintendent of the work among the colored people, Thomas Taylor.

TRENTON DISTRICT.—G W D Harris, presiding elder; Trenton station, S W Moore, N P Ramsey, sup.; Trenton circuit, R S Harris, N Sullivan, sup.; Cageville, J B McCutchen, P J Kelsey, sup.; Friendship, G B Allen; Ripley and Mt. Pleasant station, J M Scott; Brownsville circuit, C J Mauldin, J S Renshaw; Dyersburg and Union station, H B Avery; Dyersburg circuit, John Randle, T F Brewer, W J Mahon, sup.; Kenton, J R Peeples; Andrew College, S W Moore, president, I L Burrow, agent.

DRESDEN DISTRICT.—Findley Bynum, presiding elder; Dresden station, J P McCall; Dresden circuit, S Weaver; McKenzie, W R Gardner; Hickman station, John Barcroft; Hickman circuit, W H Frost, T B Attebury, sup.; Richland, J M Flatt, G H Bransford, sup.; Troy, J E Beck, M D Robinson, sup.; Madrid Bend, J G H Wilson; Murray, J V Fly; Boydsville, D C McCutchon.

PADUCAH DISTRICT.—E C Slater, presiding elder; Paducah station, W T Harris; South Paducah, W S Harrison; Paducah circuit, W W Fancett, B H Bishop, sup; Blandville mission, to be supplied; Columbus station, S R Brewer; Clinton, F A Wilkerson; Palestine, J G Pirtle; Birmingham, T R Luter; Briensburg, R R Nelson; Mayfield station, R H Mahon, A L Hunsaker, sup.; Benton, B B Riechoover; Wadesboro, J L Futrell.

PARIS DISTRICT.—J H Witt, presiding elder; Paris station, A L Pritchett; Paris circuit, H B Covington, D M K Collins, sup.; Conyersville, B F Peebles; Camden, W T C Young; Huntingdon station, Kinchen Adams, Henry Bell, sup.; Huntingdon circuit, J C Crews; Trezevant, M M Taylor, W B Quinn, sup.; Morgan's Creek, to be supplied; Decaturville, R S Swift; New Salem, T C Ellis; Lexington, J R Sykes.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT.—J H Brooks, presiding elder; Holly Springs station, E E Hamilton; Holly Springs circuit, Elias Jackson; Chulahoma, G B Baskerville; Sardis, A J See; Harmony, T P Ramsay; Senatobia, A P Sage; Cockrum, R A Nehlett; Early Grove, J K Morris; Salem, W A Cook, S B Carson, sup.; Hickory Flat, T G Freeman; Oxford circuit, B B Brown, W S Jones, sup.; Union, H B McGowan.

IUKA DISTRICT.—Philip Tuggle, presiding elder; Iuka station, R L Harper; Iuka circuit, Joseph Johnson; Corinth station, L H Davis; Corinth circuit, to be supplied, H H Thacker, sup.; Rienzi and Booneville station, to be supplied, W E Ellis, sup.; Kossuth, J W Honnoll; Marietta, Daniel W Cogdell, M L Martin, sup.; Ripley, J W Luter; Grand Junction, Edgar Orgain, D C Wells, sup.; Jonesboro, J A Fife, N A D Brynut, sup.; Iuka Female Institute, J E Douglass, president.

ABERDEEN DISTRICT.—A C Allen, presiding elder; Aberdeen station, Isaac Ebbert; West Point circuit, J W Peavy; West Point and Okolona station, J P Dancer; Verona station, W W Penrson; Okolona circuit, M M Dunn; Richmond, Rufus Yancey; Fulton, Isaac N Rives; Baldwin, B W Stubbs; Lee, W L Kistler; Pontotoc, T J Lowry; Houston, R G Porter; Chickasaw, W C Green.

GRENADA DISTRICT.—A B Fly, presiding elder; Grenada station, W F Mister; Coffeeville, to be supplied, F C Pearson, sup.; Panola, William Shepherd, J F Markham, sup.; Water Valley circuit, J W Poston; Oxford station, J J Wheat; Calhoun, S A Mason, J M Hampton, sup.; professor in the University of Mississippi, J J Wheat.

SUNFLOWER DISTRICT.—J W Knott, presiding elder; Friar's Point, to be supplied; Tunica, to be supplied; Concordia and Beulah, J F Truslow; Clarksville and Lawler, J C Lowe.

SUNFLOWER COLORED DISTRICT.—F A Owen, presiding elder.

DRESDEN COLORED DISTRICT.—Findley Bynum, presiding elder.

GRENADA COLORED DISTRICT.—A B Fly, presiding elder.

HOLLY SPRINGS COLORED DISTRICT.—J H Brooks, presiding elder.

SUPERANNUATED.—W D Scott, J M Major, Elias Lidwell, Jeremiah Moss, Charles B Harris, Hudson D Howell, M J Blackwell, C C Glover, John Yonng, T J Neeley, Robert Marlio and William McMahon.

TRANSFERRED. — Tilmon Page, to the Pacific Conference; A K Miller, to the Texas Conference; E M Baker and E B Plummer, to the Arkansas Conference; T J Gooch, to the Missouri Conference; F M English and J B Harris, to the Illinois Conference.

Next Conference to be held in Holly Springs, Mississippi.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Of Indian schools we get some interesting information—as concerns the government schools—through the report of the Anglo-Indian government on the progress and condition of India for 1866 and 1867; as to the American missionary schools, from a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, writing at Allahabad. The English authorities, it would appear, have favored the universities at the expense of more modest institutions. But that the desire for education is increasing, is evinced by the fact that within a short period the students of the English language in the northwest provinces have increased from nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven to thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five. There are many conservatives who attempt to withstand this desire, but the inducement of obtaining government employment, in the army, the railways, the bar, etc., is too great to be opposed. In Bengal much is looked for from the projected night schools, of which one hundred are to be established experimentally, and five hundred if the event warrants it. In Ajmere and Kumaon widows are being trained as teachers In Bombay local taxes are being contributed to the school funds. The government has added a new stimulus by aiding the trustees of certain trusts to send annually meritorious students to the University of London and of Edinburg. The American missionaries—the Rev. Messrs. Walsh and Owen, the latter well known as a translator of the Bible—are of course without these adventitious aids, yet their success has been very great "I have about four hundred boys," said Mr. Walsh, while showing his school to the correspondent, "of all ages, shades and castes. You will see for yourself what they are and what they promise. The only trouble is, I can't graduate a class, for there is such a demand for English-speaking natives that they are snapped up as soon as they can say 'How do you do?' and 'Good morning.' A great many who have gone out from this school are getting far greater pay than I am." In moral studies the progress of the Hindoos is described as slow and difficult; but they excel in mathematics, and command high salaries as clerks and accountants. Many who have obtained an education in this school are having a salary of $1,200 per annum. "This," says the writer, "is the stimulus to the native mind, and there is no need now of urging parents to send their boys to the mission schools, which are preferred to those established by the government, notwithstanding the missionaries make the Bible a text-book, and teach the doctrines of the Christian religion as laid down in the catechism of the Westminster divines."—*Round Table.*

WORK FOR JESUS.—Perhaps you are especially anxious for the soul of a parent, a brother or sister, or some dear bosom friend. Take that soul in the arms of faith to the throne of grace. Pray earnestly, and in confidence, that the promise, "Whatsoever ye ask in my name, believing, ye shall receive," is for *you*. But let not your labor cease here; strive to show that friend that you long to bring him to heaven with you. Seize every opportunity to speak of Jesus, and entreat him to be reconciled to God.

If you have grown cold and lost that sweet communion with Christ which you once enjoyed, here is an efficient means of banishing your lukewarmness. Set yourself about praying for some soul who has never tasted the joys of pardon; forget self; throw your whole soul into the effort to bring that friend to God, and he will surely bless you in your own soul. Your heart will be made glad; the cloud will vanish, and you will once more bask in the rays of the Sun of Righteousness. Work for Jesus. Live *for* him, and you shall live *with* him when your work is done.

ENCOURAGEMENT. — The late Dr. Bogue said: "A minister of inferior talents, who labors to improve them by study, exercise and prayer, will far surpass one of much superior gifts, who allows them to languish for want of culture."

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES.

THE "ROOF OF THE WORLD." — DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The address of Sir R Murchison, at a recent session of the Royal Geographical Society in London, contained the following interesting matter, as reported by the London *Times*:

The attention of the society had been strongly drawn of late toward central Asia, and particularly to the vast regions which bordered the northeastern and the northwestern frontiers of British India. The principal region in the northeast embraced the country lying between Assam and Szechnen, the most westerly province of China. A warm desire was expressed by a committee of the British association, as well as by their own council, that the intervening space of about two hundred and fifty miles only should be explored, in order to ascertain if there be practicable passes through the high mountains and wild tracts which separated the upper waters of the Yangtse-kiang from the Brahmaputra at its great bend near Sudiya. Although as yet no positive effort had been made to solve the important problem, endeavors were being carried on by the Indian authorities to open a route of traffic along the more southerly line between British Burmah and the Chinese province of Yunnan, now essentially independent of Chinese rule, and most desirous of establishing a trade with our settlements on the Irawaddy.

Of still more pressing importance, however, than an acquaintance with the regions just alluded to was an exploration of the vast and unexamined tracts on the northwest, far beyond the tributaries of the upper Indus, or between Peshawur and Jellalabad on the south, and the centers of trade and population at Yarkand and Koshgar The main object was to define the physical character of the vast elevated plateau called Pamir, or "Roof of the World," from which the lofty chains, the Kuen-Lun, the Himalaya and Hindoo Koosh, radiate. In a former address he, in 1867, dwelt upon the essential importance of such knowledge to be acquired equally by the Russian government and by our own; and he then said that this great table land or watershed ought to be constituted the neutral ground between the two empires, and to be considered as a broad zone to be forever interposed between eastern Turkestan—toward which Russia has now advanced—and the most northern limits of our Indian possessions. With a view to taking a first step in this desirable exploration, the council of the society sent out last spring a practiced traveler, Lieutenant Hayward, to traverse this region from Peshawur.

It was not, of course, in his power to announce to them as yet many of the subjects which would be brought before them in the course of the session now commenced; but he might inform them that they had in hand, besides papers on various parts of central Asia, a memoir on Abyssinia by Dr. Blanc, the companion in captivity of Mr. Rassam, describing the western part of that region, which was not visited by the British army; also a well digested account of the geography, statistics and natural production of Manchuria—the great northeastern province of China—by Mr. Williamson, a missionary. In concluding his few anticipatory remarks he might say that, besides the results of the explorations of Livingstone in South Africa, to which they looked forward so anxiously, he had received a map of the lake regions of equatorial Africa from their medalist, Dr. Petermann, which he had elaborated from data recently received from the travelers, Carlo Piaggia and Ambroise and Jules Poncet, who had pushed their researches across a portion of central Africa, hitherto unexplored, extending to twenty three degrees and twenty-four degrees east longitude, and to a little more than one degree north of the equator.

He would only add that he hoped the session now commenced might be one of as great interest as many of those by which it had been preceded. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Murchison again rose, and stated that he had that evening received, through the foreign office, letters from Dr. Livingstone, which, though not of later date than others which had been already published, would, he was sure, be listened to by those present with interest.

The secretary of the society then read one of the letters, dated Casembe, September 14, 1867, in which Dr. Livingstone, writing to Dr. Seward, represented himself as being well, and as standing in more need of stores for the purpose of his journey than anything else.

OBITUARIES.

Died, on Saturday, December 5, 1868, MARY REDWOOD, only child of John P. and Virginia R. Hawn, aged fifteen days.

MARRIED.

On the 19th ultimo, by Rev. J. R. Fulton, at the residence of Dr. O. P. Cahagan, near Springville, Louisiana, Mr. JEFFERSON J. BROWN and Miss MARY L. SHARP.

On the 12th of November, 1868, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Curry, by Rev. Robert A. Davis, Mr. LEANDER HAYWORTH to Miss CLARA E. MASON, all of Rapides parish, Louisiana.

On the 2d of December, 1868, by Rev. J. S. Davis, at the residence of the bride Captain Randolph, Colonel THEODORE O. STARK, of New Orleans, to Miss DORA LAMBETH, of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLORED CONFERENCE.

The Colored Conference of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences will meet for organization at Hazlehurst, on the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, on the 7th day of January next.

It is expected that all persons engaged or concerned in its organization—both white and colored—will attend.

Four lay delegates from each presiding elder's district.

THOS. TAYLOR,
Supt. of Colored Work.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville et., at Holmesville	Dec. 19, 20
Summit and Magnolia, at Summit	26, 27
Bogue Chitto et., at Bogue Chitto	Jan. 2, 3
Brookhaven station	16, 17
Scotland and Brandywine circuits, at Union Church	23, 24
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson	30, 31
Pleasant Valley circuit, at Pleasant Valley	Feb. 6, 7
Bahala circuit, at White Bay	13, 14
Burtenton circuit, at Zion	20, 21
Georgetowe et., at Bethesda	27, 28
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs	Mar. 6, 7

The district stewards will please meet with the board of stewards of the station or circuit of which they are members, and assist in making out the presiding elder's assessment. The pastors will please have their reports ready.

G. F. THOMPSON, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Soule Chapel	Jan. 16, 17
Macon station	23, 24
Cooksville, at Cooksville	30, 31
Scooba, at Scooba	Feb. 13, 14
Marion, at Marion	20, 21
Crawford, at Artesia	27, 28
Trinity, at Trinity	Mar. 6, 7
Summerville, at Macedonia	13, 14
De Kalb, at Pleasant Ridge	20, 21

S. H. COX, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette, at Bethel	Jan. 2, 3
Natchez	9, 10
Port Gibson	16, 17
Rocky Spring, at Rocky Spr.	23, 24
Cayuga, at Bear Creek	30, 31
Vicksburg	Feb. 6, 7
North Warren, at Featherston's Chapel	13, 14
South Warren, at Red Bone	20, 21

The pastors will please circulate the time of their quarterly meetings as soon as possible, as it is important to have an early meeting of the official members.

J. G. JONES, P. E.

My numerous correspondents will hereafter address me at Port Gibson, Mississippi, instead of Fayette, Mississippi.

J. G. JONES.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Raymond and Spring R., at Raymond	Dec. 12, 13
Jackson station	19, 20
Canton station	26, 27
Sharon, at Sharon	Jan. 2, 3
Clinton, at Clinton	9, 10
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon	16, 17
Madisonville, at Brown's Sch. House	23, 24
Camden, at Soule Chapel	30, 31
Carthage, at Carthage	Feb. 6, 7

District stewards' meeting at Jackson, December 19. R. ARBEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH for 1869.—January 1st the undersigned will begin the publication of a new series of this popular journal, in a much improved style, at one dollar and fifty cents a year. It will also be sent one year for $1 with either of the following, viz: Harper's Weekly, Monthly, Bazar, Atlantic, Blackwood or Galaxy, thus giving a whole year of one of the widest known journals of the day for absolutely nothing.
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will cost but $2 or $3 more than the ordinary Cooking Stoves of the day. It will last, in a well regulated kitchen, from twelve to fifteen years, and no reflecting housekeeper would think of saving $2 and risk the entire purchase money upon a worthless Cooking Stove, whose only recommendation may be that it is $2 cheaper.

Every CHARTER OAK guaranteed, or the money refunded.

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FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

Which is now complete, and which was bought after the GREAT DECLINE, the advantage of which we give to our patrons in return for their liberal patronage.

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SIXTY DOLLARS PER MONTH and large commissions paid to sell Wonder of the World and three other discoveries. Address J. C. TILTON,
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THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE UNFINISHED PRAYER.

"Now I lay"—say it, darling!
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger-tips.

"Down to sleep"—"To sleep," she murmured,
And the curly head dropped low;
"I pray the Lord"—I gently added,
"You can say it all, I know."

"Pray the Lord"—the words came faintly,
Fainter still—"My soul to keep;"
Then the tired head faintly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened,
When I clasped her to my breast,
And the dear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

O the trusting, sweet confiding
Of the child heart! Would that I
Thus might trust my Heavenly Father,
He who hears my feeblest cry.

Sarah and the Piece of Calico.

'I shall never forget,' said a lady one day to me, 'my first, and I think I may justly say, my last theft.' I entreated her to tell me the circumstances, which she did; and I will try to tell them to you as nearly in her own language as my memory will allow.

When I was between seven and eight years old I went to a day school in the neighborhood; and nearly every morning, on my way there, I used to step in at Mrs. Bennett's, to see her little girl, Lizzie, a darling child, about three years old.

One morning I found Mrs. Bennett making a dress for Lizzie, of the most beautiful calico. I thought it the prettiest I had ever seen. I had read about fairies, princes and genii, and I thought it must have taken many of those fabulous beings to have composed and created such a lovely fabric. I wished I had a piece of it to put in a patchwork quilt which I was making; but did not like to ask for any.

Oh, how pretty it was! The longing grew intense. Mrs. Bennett's back was turned. I picked up a three-cornered piece from the floor, and hid it in my bosom.

In two or three minutes I was on my way to school, every now and then looking at my calico, and thinking how cleverly I had managed to get it. But all at once it struck me that I had stolen it! and I began to feel very badly. At school I could not attend to my lessons; there seemed to be great lumps in my throat, and the three-cornered piece of calico, in my bosom, felt as if it were piercing me with every point.

My teacher asked me if I felt sick. I was going to reply 'Yes,' but fortunately I thought in time: 'No, I will not tell a lie, besides stealing.' So I answered that I felt badly.

She very kindly told me to go out in the play-ground for a little while. Oh, how I wished she had not been so kind. I said to myself: 'If she only knew what a wicked girl I was, would she speak to me again?'

I went out, and determined to get rid of the calico; but where to put it! Everybody would be sure to see it, and know I stole it. I spied a hole in a post, and thought that would do for a hiding place. I squeezed it in, and fancied that I felt happier, but the bright and beautiful colors haunted me yet. The children would see it. I must find some more secure place. I got it again, and tried to chew and swallow it. But it would not do. Oh, how wretched I was beginning to feel!

On my way from school I had to cross a bridge over a running stream of water, and there I thought I could get rid of it. I threw it over, and watched it slowly floating along. Now it whirled in a little eddy; and now came swimming back again.

Would it never float out of sight? and if it did, where would it go? Wouldn't it be sure to float right in front of some one who would know that it was Mrs. Bennett's calico, and that I had stolen it?

While I leaned over the bridge, and watched it with all the agony of childish remorse, it caught against the root of a bush which grew upon the bank. Yes, there it stuck, where every one would see it. I was sure they couldn't and wouldn't see anything else. I heard wagon-wheels coming—coming toward the bridge.

I felt certain that Mrs. Bennett was in that wagon, and all my uncles, and aunts, and playmates, and every one that knew me. They would all see the calico, and know I had been stealing. I climbed over the bridge at the risk of breaking my neck, crept down the bank, and hid until the wagon had passed.

When all was quiet I came out of my hiding place and tried to reach the calico; but my arm was too short. I took off my shoes and stockings. Oh, if any one should see me now! With a desperate effort I reached the calico. But what should I do with it now I had got it? While putting on my shoes and stockings I determined what to do. I ran along toward home. I reached Mrs. Bennett's. She was sitting near the open window. I opened the gate, went up to the window, threw in the piece of calico, and was running away when she called after me.

'Sarah, my dear child, what ails you?' I hardly dared to turn back; but she called again. I went in slowly.

'Why, Sarah, what *is* the matter with you? You look quite pale. What did you throw the piece of calico in the window for?'

'I stole it!' said I, desperately, expecting that she would tell me never to come into her house any more; that she couldn't have such a wicked girl play with her dear little Lizzie. She put down her work, laid hold of my hand, drew me toward her, put her arm around me, and said, pitying: '*My poor child!*'

I had not shed a tear all the day; but my head felt as if it would split, and my throat ached. These three words opened the flood gates of my poor little heart. I leaned my head on her bosom, and burst into tears. 'Sarah, dear,' she said, as she held me close to her, 'tell me all about it.'

I did tell her, and my heart grew lighter and lighter. When I had finished she said: 'I am sure I need not say a word to add to your sorrow; you have suffered enough to-day, and I don't think you will ever be tempted to be dishonest again. Take some of these pieces of calico and put them in your patchwork, and whenever you see them remember this day.'

My own children now sleep under the bed quilt which I was then making. And the brilliant pieces of calico *given* me that day by Mrs. Bennett, and which I placed conspicuously in it, are to them and me silent but unfailing monitors.

Quick as the apple of mine eye,
O God, my conscience make!
Awake my soul when sin is nigh,
And keep it still awake.

O may the least omission pain
My well-instructed soul;
And drive me to the blood again,
Which makes the wounded whole!

FARM AND GARDEN.

PLANT FOOD.

The intrinsic value of all articles of food is measured by the proportion of nitrogen contained in them. If we take wheat as the standard of comparison, and call the proportion of nitrogen in it one hundred, corn will be forty, potatoes thirty, beans two hundred and fifty, beef three hundred, cheese three hundred and fifty, etc. The actual value of these, as articles of food, will maintain about these proportions; and with a proper allowance for the variations produced by the operation of the law of supply and demand, these figures will very nearly represent the commercial value of these articles for a series of years. But while nitrogen is the most valuable element of a crop, it is at the same time the most difficult to obtain. This may sound strange to persons who remember that plants grow in an atmosphere four fifths of which is nitrogen. But this is simple, uncombined nitrogen, and plants cannot use an atom of matter until after it has been subjected to the action of the chemical force.

Food for vegetables must be prepared by the process of chemical combination before it is fit for use. More than half the labor of cultivation in producing farm crops is devoted to furnishing the ammonia necessary for their vigorous growth; for it is from this compound that plants derive nitrogen. Porous substances absorb ammonia and retain it, unless the temperature be considerably elevated. To make the soil a good absorbent, the farmer labors to pulverize the earth and make it as fine and porous as possible, and that the ammonia, once absorbed, may not be driven off by the heat of the summer sun, he extends his pulverizing process as deeply as possible.

Animal and vegetable matter containing nitrogen, when decaying, give off the nitrogen in the form of ammonia. From this source the air is constantly supplied with ammonia—to breathing animals an impurity, but to plants an indispensable article of food. This ammonia, floating in the atmosphere, is common property and belongs to the man who catches the largest quantity of it, by making his soil the best absorbent.

Many of the ingredients of soils are valuable only for their absorbent properties. For example, clay does not, in any form, enter into the composition of vegetables, and yet no soil can be highly productive without at least twenty per cent. of clay. It acts, not as food for plants, but as an instrument for collecting and holding moisture and the fertilizing gases. The finer its state of division the more perfectly it answers this end. Carbon is even a better absorbent of gases than clay. Fresh burnt charcoal, which is nearly pure carbon, will absorb and retain, at low temperatures, as much as ninety volumes of gaseous ammonia. By this expression I mean to say that one cubic foot of carbon will take up and hold ninety cubic feet of ammonia in the form of gas. It also absorbs carbonic acid in the proportion of thirty-five volumes to one, and of other gases in various proportions. Now the vegetable mold, which every good farmer regards as the index of a rich soil, consists chiefly of carbon, and its great value is in its power to absorb and hold ammonia and carbonic acid as a supply of food for growing plants.

The idea commonly entertained by farmers that the black vegetable mold, which is the distinguishing characteristic of all rich soils, is itself the food of plants, is evidently a mistaken one. The food of plants must be presented to them in either a liquid or gaseous form. But carbon, whether in the form of charcoal or of vegetable mold, is not capable of being dissolved in water, or in any other way liquified, and therefore cannot be used by growing plants. Exposed to the air and sunshine, it is slowly oxydized, and thus converted into carbonic acid, it becomes a source of supply for the demands of the growing crops. The importance of vegetable mold as a source of carbonic acid is not lightly to be estimated, yet this is certainly not its chief use. To absorb ammonia from the air, and to retain it, subject to the use of plants, is its true office. A soil consisting of clay and vegetable mold has the mechanical composition, therefore, of the highest absorbent power.

But this is not all that is necessary—a state of fine mechanical division is also an essential quality of a good absorbent, and a compound of clay and vegetable mold is apt to be compacted into a solid mass which the air cannot penetrate, or baked, by the sun, in clods as hard as adobes. From forty to sixty per cent. of sand will most effectually remedy this defect, and render the soil easily pulverized and maintained in a state of fine division. Such a soil will always have on hand an ample supply of food for the use of plants, at least so far as the organic elements are concerned, and if the inorganic elements—the alkalis and phosphates—are furnished in proper quantities, we have all the conditions of fertility pertaining to a perfect soil.

But a soil may absorb plant food most perfectly and yet hold the gases but feebly. In the last number of these papers I spoke of the effect of plaster of Paris as a means of holding ammonia by forming of it an involatile salt. This secures it more effectually than any other method, and but for the high price of plaster, it would soon come into general use. There is an article which may be used as a substitute for plaster, which is abundant in supply, and will cost but little to procure it. Under the common yellow clay, which, everywhere in central and northern Indiana, forms the subsoil, there lies a bed of clay of a dark lead color, very hard and compact. This "blue clay," as it is commonly called, lying at depths varying from ten to twenty five feet from the surface, is often exposed in the banks and beds of our streams. It owes its peculiar color to a combination of sulphur and iron. Now if this material be thrown up in heaps, so as to expose it to the air, it crumbles down into an ash-colored mass. On examining this earth, now, it will be found that the sulphur has combined with the oxygen of the air, and thus been converted into sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) which has united with the lime and iron of the clay, forming sulphates of these bases. This clay, thus prepared, will act as a fertilizer on the same principle that plaster acts. Of course it will require much more per acre than would be required of plaster, as but a small per cent. of it is the sulphates of lime and iron, the mass being clay.

A soil not shaded by any vegetation, or protected by any covering from the direct rays of summer sun, loses its ammonia very rapidly.—Naked fallows exhaust a soil more than a summer crop. Much of the fertilizing effect of clover is to be accounted for on this principle; for no crop so completely covers the ground and secures the absorbed ammonia from the exhausting effect of sunshine, as does clover. Every observing farmer has noticed how rapidly an old fence row or a dense brier thicket acquires fertility.—Even covering the ground with boards for one season will greatly increase its productiveness the next year. Mulching trees and plants promote their growth, not merely by keeping a constant and uniform supply of moisture, but much more by retaining the absorbed ammonia. *Dr. R. T. Brown, in Northwestern Farmer.*

GETTING READY FOR HEAVEN.—When Ben's master died, they told him he had gone to heaven. Ben shook his head, 'I 'fraid massa no gone there.' 'But why, Ben?' 'Cos when massa go North, or go a journey to the springs, he talk about it a long time, and get ready. I never hear him talk about going to heaven; never see him get ready to go there.'

IMPORTANCE OF SPIRITUAL THINGS.—We are sometimes told of the mighty doings which go on within the walls of an exchange, where the bargains that are made from week to week, the commercial transactions which are there settled, bear on the state and fortune of whole classes of society; or within the walls of a university, where the lessons daily given are deposited in the minds of assembled youth, who, in the coming age, are to fill the highest departments of public usefulness; or within the walls of a court house, where sentences are passed by which character, and property, and life, the dearest of all earthly interests, are disposed of; or within the walls of a Parliament, on whose votes and decisions hangs the fate of nations, and these great events which figure on the arena of this world's large and visible history. But to a man of larger vision, who has an eye and a comprehension for things still larger than these, all that we have now spoken of is eclipsed and cast into the shade by the might and the magnificence of those doings which take place within the walls of a church, and which concern a far sublimer history than that of nations—even the history of souls subsisting in immortal vigor after all the empires of earth shall have fallen; and on the high scale and reckoning of eternity, the annals of our entire species, from the creation of Adam to the day of judgment, shall appear like a tale that is told, or but a brief evolution in the progress of an administration that never ends. They are words of eternal life which are spoken here; and on your reception of these words it depends whether that life is to be laid hold of, or that life of blessedness and glory is to be forever forfeited. They are the seeds of an unfading vegetation which are falling abroad and being scattered here; and it will depend on the soil of your own hearts whether they shall germinate into the briers and thorns whose end is to be burnt, or into trees of righteousness, to be afterward transplanted into the paradise of God.—*Chalmers.*

HOOKER.—This capacious soul was lodged in one of the feeblest of bodies. Physiologists are never weary of telling us that masculine health is necessary to the vigor of the mind; but the vast mental strength of Hooker was independent of his physical constitution. His appearance in the pulpit conveyed no idea of a great man. Small in stature, with a low voice, using no gesture, never moving his person or lifting his eyes from his sermon, he seemed the very impersonation of clerical incapacity and dullness; but soon the thoughtful listener found his mind fascinated by the automaton speaker; a still, devout ecstacy breathed from the pallid lips; the profoundest thought and the most extensive learning found calm expression in the low accents; and, more surprising still, the somewhat rude mother-tongue of English men was heard for the first time from the lips of a master of prose composition, demonstrating its capacity for all the purposes of the most refined and most enlarged philosophic thought. Indeed, the serene might of Hooker's soul is perhaps most obviously perceived in his style—in the easy power with which he wields and bends to his purpose a language not yet trained into a ready vehicle of philosophical expression. It is doubtful if any English writer since his time has shown equal power in the construction of long sentences—those sentences in which the thought, and the modifications of the thought, are all included in one sweeping period, which gathers clause after clause as it rolls melodiously on to its foreseen conclusion, and having the general gravity and grandeur of its modulated movement pervaded by an inexpressibly sweet undertone of individual sentiment. And the strength is free from every fretful and morbid quality which commonly taints the performances of a strong mind lodged in a sickly body. It is as serene, wholesome and comprehensive as it is powerful. *Atlantic Monthly for December.*

THE CENTRAL HEAT OF THE EARTH.—As to the silver mines in that State, a Nevada paper says: "The increase in the heat of our mines is now beginning to give many of mining companies more trouble, and is proving a great obstacle to mining operations in those levels lying below a depth of one thousand feet, than any veins or 'pocket' deposits of water yet encountered. A number of the leading companies on the Comstock are now engaged in putting in engines, to be used expressly for driving fans for furnishing air to the lower levels, forcing it through large tubes of galvanized iron.—With this great increase of heat in our mines comes a great decrease of water; in fact, in our deepest mine—the Bullion, which has attained the depth of one thousand two hundred feet—not a drop of water is to be seen; it is as dry as a lime kiln and as hot as an oven. In the lower workings of the Chelar Potosi mine, which are a perpendicular depth of one thousand one hundred feet below the surface, the thermometer now stands at one hundred degrees—a frightful heat to be endured by a human being engaged in a kind of labor calling for severe muscular exertion. Here, also, we find the water to have decreased till there is at the present time a very insignificant amount, it being necessary to run the pumps but four hours out of the twenty-four."

This tends to corroborate the theory of some geologists that the interior of the earth is a molten mass.

ROBERT L. WALKER,
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NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)
Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,
Patented August 14th, 1860.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding-board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.
Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
mar28 1y

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the
WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
MACON, GEORGIA,
Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following
FACULTY.
Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwaitz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
CHARGES—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:
Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.
The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.
Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.
Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.
J. M. BONNELL, President.
sep5 tf

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLlege, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.
Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.
OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.
The Fall Session of this well-known Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.
The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:
Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold $67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency 25 00
French, in currency 15 00
Music, in currency 30 00
Use of instrument, in currency 7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency 2 00
Ornamental branches at usual prices.
Travelling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.
Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a coverlet or spread, and towels and lights.
For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE
AT AUBURN, ALA.
The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these Departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.
The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.
Tuition—Fall Term in College $30 00
Contingent Fee 3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School ..... $15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee 2 00
Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.
C HAIFORD, Sec'y of Board.
aug 31-2m

MISCELLANEOUS.
DR. C. J. BICKHAM,
Office—680 Magazine Street, Between Philip and First Streets, NEW ORLEANS.
Will call daily at College Building, (corner Common and Baronne streets,) between 11 and 12 o'clock. je20 1y

GOOD IN WINTER AS IN SUMMER.
A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
It will purify the most offensive atmosphere.
It will cleanse and cure Erysipelas, all sorts of sores, ulcers, boils, cuts, wounds, etc.
It will prevent gangrene.
It will cure burns, scalds and bruises.
It is a perfect pain-killer.
It will destroy and neutralize all animal and vegetable poisons.
It will, therefore, cure stings or bites of insects.
It will cleanse and purify the breath, and hence is an excellent tooth wash and healthful cosmetic.
It will cure diarrhœa, even the worst chronic case.
It will instantly relieve horses of the colic.
It will, owing to the bleaching properties of chlorine, remove all ink spots, mildew, vegetable stains, etc.
It will cure Catarrh.
It will remove rancidity out of butter and lard.
It will, properly used, be more effectual than any other agent in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, and has frequently done it.
It will, used in bathing, keep the skin healthy, soft and white.
We pledge whatever reputation we may have as honest, truthful gentlemen for the performance of all here claimed for this article, and more too.
It is used everywhere by the medical profession as fast as it is introduced, and we respectfully refer to all prominent men of the profession, from very many of whom we have the highest testimonials of praise for the Fluid.
As a convenient article for constant family use it has no superior.
It has a beautiful color, due to the Permanganic Acid, and when the color is gone the virtues of the Fluid are lost. Hence be careful not to get the cork in the bottle, or any animal or vegetable substance, and always keep the bottle stopped. After the Fluid has acted the laudanum is perfectly inert and harmless.
It is taken internally, as well as applied externally.
In substantiation of our claims for this wonderfully useful article, we ask attention to the following testimony:
NOVEMBER 1, 1868.
We very cheerfully unite our testimony in favor of the great merits of the valuable disinfectant manufactured by Professor Darby, known as Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. From the reputation of Professor Darby as a scientific gentleman, from our own knowledge of this preparation, and from the general esteem in which it is held wherever known, we have no hesitation in recommending it as one of the most valuable household articles with which we are acquainted.
Rev H N McTyeire, D D, Nashville, Tenn, Bishop M E Church South
Rev A A Lipscomb, D D, Athens, Ga, Chancellor University of Georgia
Rev Richard Fuller, D D, Baltimore, Md, pastor Baptist Church
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Rev Basil Manly, D D, Greenville, S C, formerly Pres Univ of Ala
Rev John Mathews, Montgomery, Ala, pastor M E Church South
Letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga, Sept 22, 1868.
Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of family who can afford to have it should ever be without it.
ALEXANDER H STEPHENS.
Letter from Rev Jefferson Hamilton, D D, Mobile, Ala, minister M E Church South:
My family have used Darby's Prophylactic Fluid for several years for various purposes and esteem it very highly. Indeed, I know of no article within the whole range of chemical preparations so generally and highly recommended by acquaintances as this.
J. HAMILTON.
MOBILE, Ala, Sept 23, 1868.
From Rev John Mathews, pastor M E Church South, at Montgomery, Ala.
MONTGOMERY, Ala, Oct 20, 1868.
Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is the only medicine kept in my family. We use it for almost everything—burns, bruises, stings, ears, sour stomach, etc, etc. My children, when hurt or bruised, always call at once for Darby's Fluid. We cannot get along well without it.
JOHN MATHEWS.
These are but few of the most recent testimonials received in behalf of the preparation.
It is as useful in winter as in summer, for its disinfecting quality is the least of its really valuable uses.
It is neatly put up in half pint bottles, and sells at Fifty Cents per bottle.
All Druggists keep it.
Orders filled by the proprietors,
JOHN DARBY & CO.,
de5 1y 160 William street, New York.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This Institution, with a full Faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.

In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught, without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.

For Music and Painting skilled instruction and the best facilities provided.

Boarders will find a home in the College with the family of the Principal.

Prices throughout very low for the grade of the institution. The entire charges for board and the full Literary Course will not exceed $35 per month.

The climate is specially favorable to study, and hence our scholastic year is one month longer than in the Gulf States.

For particulars apply to

R. K. HARGROVE,

July25 1m President, Franklin, Tennessee.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,

aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

M. C. FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. A. W. Jones, President.

The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department.....$25 00
Tuition in Music on Piano or Guitar 30 00
Board and washing, per month..... 16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.

The Fall session begins August 25, 1868.

For further information apply to the President.

aug8 3m

SOULE UNIVERSITY, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

The Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the people of Texas and of Louisiana the re-organization of Soule University, under the direction of the following faculty:

O S Mcginnis, A M, President and Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages.
Gen. J C Moore, A M, Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. E F Kavanaugh, M D, Prof. Biblical Literature and Moral Science.
E Kavanaugh, M D, Prof. of Natural Science.
E F Brown, A B Principal Preparatory Department.
E F Lyon, Librarian.

The first Session of Collegiate year begins on the First Monday in September; ends December 20th, 1867. The second Session opens Jan. 1868 closes last Wednesday in June,

TERMS

SHORT TERM OF FOUR MONTHS.

Regular.....$24 00.....Preparatory.....$20 00
Secondary.... 16 00.....Primary..... 13 00

LONG TERM OF SIX MONTHS.

Collegiate.....$36 00.....Elementary.....$24 00
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Modern Languages. (extra) $2 00 per month.

No incidentals. Board can be obtained in private families at $15 00 per month. Tuition due upon entrance in Specie — a proportionate part of which will be returned in cases of protracted sickness, and in no other—Address—O. H. McOmber, Pres't., Chappell Hill, Texas

july13-tf

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, Louisiana,

was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the special patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

The College exercises were necessarily suspended during the war; but were regularly resumed, after reorganization, on the first Monday in October, 1865. The approaching session will open on the first Monday of October next.

Tuition, $75 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance.

Boarding can be obtained at from $20 to $25 per month.

The Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, Laboratory and Society Halls, the location in point of beauty, health, ease of access and good society, are all unsurpassed by those of any institution the Southern States.

The past history of the College is the pledge its future prosperity.

The Board and Faculty promise the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the thorough education of the young men committed to their care, in both Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.

The old students, alumni, and friends of the institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

On the corner of Camp and Common sts.

(In the Spacious and Elegant Story Building,)

Is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and is chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE; or Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, separately. A business education, that enables one to earn $1000, $2000, or $3,000 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. A DIPLOMA from this College is a passport in all Commercial communities. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call. We have ample arrangements for 1000 students the present year. Liberal arrangements made for Clergymen or their sons and orippled soldiers. Catalogues sent to all who desire them.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,

nov 17 1y President.

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	Price.	By mail.
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From January 1 to April 1, 12 weeks... 12 00
From April 1 to close of Jun, 12 weeks. 12 00

Incidental Fees—First session, $2 50; second session, $2; third session, $1 50. All payments in advance.

Indigent young men can have tuition free, but will be expected to pay the incidental fees.

Boarding can be had (including lodging, washing, fires and lights) in the families of citizens at $5 per week.

Boys who have made some progress in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography can be received into the Preparatory Department. Terms, same as above named.

For further information address

Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR,

July11 12t President.

GEO. W. RACE. W. H. FOSTER. E. T. MERRICK. La'e Chief Justice La.

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CORNER OF CAMP STREET & COMMERCIAL PLACE,

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner of Canal and Carondelet Sts.

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Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics and Languages

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The department of Penmanship is in charge of Prof. Eastus, whose beautiful specimens were exhibited at our late State Fair.

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Clergymen's sons and *crippled soldiers* taken for *half price*. Students from the country can board with the principal.

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112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will be delighted to learn that this beautiful Sunday School Paper is to be resumed the first of January. It will be published by the S. M. Publishing House Nashville, Tennessee, and simultaneously at 112 Camp st., in this city.—Those desiring the New Orleans edition should forward immediately to Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Agt., Lock Box 814, New Orleans.

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Our Circulation Is Widening Daily

Under the care of

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Who are both the agents and owners of this sheet.

A man who wishes to be known in the country is certainly much in his own light who does not display his name in our advertising columns.

Our terms are precisely the same as those of other weekly newspapers in this city.

☞ We have fewer advertisements than the secular papers, but what we have are read with that conscientious regard for everything that appears in a Christian paper which takes hold—in fact, too strong a hold—and holds the editor responsible for all the patent medicines, hardware, shoes, pork, flour, and even *whisky*, which may be set forth in its columns.

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For particulars apply to J. P. HARRISON, 52 Union street, New Orleans, JAS. M. PUTNAM, Belize, British Honduras. nov 23 1y

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The HOME MONTHLY will contain forty-eight pages of reading matter, printed upon fine paper and in clear type, and will, from time to time, be accompanied by elegant steel-plate engravings. The subscription price will remain $3 per annum, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance. In order to build up a still larger circulation, we have concluded to offer the following

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To any person sending us three yearly subscriptions, with nine dollars, we will send the MONTHLY six months, or allow them, if they prefer, to retain One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents of the amount.

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The great and serious objection to Stove Ovens has been entirely overcome in the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

by the adoption of a *New Principle of Heating and Ventilating the Oven*, as the means of the Hot Draft formed by the Ventilation of the Oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the Oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of Cooking performed with a saving of fuel of

At Least Thirty per Cent. as Compared with any other Stove.

and at the same time rendering it the most perfect and even Baking Stove now in use. For Roasting, the Tin Kitchen or Roaster, generally known as the "Dutch Oven," is most admirably adapted to The Good Samaritan, as its height above the hearth is such that a large and capacious one can be used. That meats roasted in such an oven are always preferable in every way to those baked in the Stove Oven, we believe no one will deny, and we therefore do not deem it necessary to dwell upon these advantages, which are peculiar to this Stove.

It also has a most complete arrangement for Broiling on the front hearth, thus enabling this very important branch of the culinary department to be successfully carried on without interfering with the other work, and thus avoiding the serious objection made to those Stoves which possess no other convenience for Broiling than on the top. One trial of this apparatus for Broiling will be sufficient to commend it to the approbation of the operator, as it works well, and the food retains all its flavor and tenderness. Believing, as we do, The Good Samaritan to be all, and even more than it is here described, it is confidently recommended to all. A fair and impartial trial is all that is necessary to any unprejudiced mind, to satisfy them that it is in all respects the

BEST STOVE EVER INVENTED.

For sale only by the undersigned.

In addition to the above, I also have a large and complete assortment of Cooking Stoves, comprising all of the leading Stoves of the day, equal to any offered in any other house in this city.

G. W. W. GOODWYN,
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PRICE'S

Patent Texas Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Determination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head and Vertigo; also a remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVERS.

For particulars, see accompanying Envelope with each bottle.

For sale at 59 Camp street, New Orleans,

THOS. K. PRICE, Vendor.

Read the following opinions of some of our old and well-known citizens of

PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC,

Or, Vegetable Medicine.

T. K. Paice, Esq., Vendor of "Price's Patent Texas Tonic," or Vegetable Medicine:

Dear Sir—After a fair and deliberate use and experiment of your Vegetable Medicine, known as PRICE'S PATENT TEXAS TONIC, we give it as our decided opinion, that it is the best recipe that we have ever known, for *Indigestion, Torpor of the Liver, Constipation of the Bowels and Dyspepsia*. We consider your Vegetables Medicine worthy of all commendation, and therefore feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all our friends, as well as the public at large, and that in doing so we are contributing to all the afflicted. Many of us have been suffering from these evils from ten to fifteen years, and have been greatly benefitted.

Wishing you great success in introducing this valuable medicine,

We remain yours truly,

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J. H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N. O.
SAML. SUMNER of Home Insurance Office.
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COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

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Nov9 1y

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Especial attention is called to the fact that preparatory students are taught exclusively by the Faculty.

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For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,

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The next session begins on the 21st day of September, 1868, and closes on the 24th of June, 1869.

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This is a Female College of the first rank; one of the most flourishing in the South; young ladies here from nearly all sections of Virginia, and various Southern States. Method of teaching like that pursued in the University of Virginia. Health and comfort of pupils unsurpassed. Those from the Gulf States, especially, have greatly improved in health. No social disquietude. The population of this great Valley is nearly all white. This Institution is an educational home for the daughters of the South.

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Also, a great variety of Toy Books, selected with reference to the improvement of the taste and morals. We have also a large assortment of

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Also, Faber's and the Eagle Pencils, Inks, Carmine, Envelopes, etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

aug15 ROBT. J. HARP, Agent.

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Tuition in the entire Course.....$75,00
Incidental Fee..... 5,00
Board exclusive of Lights and Washing. 20,00

We commend the Institution to the public as worthy of the highest confidence, and respectfully solicit its patronage. Address:

A. H. Mitchell, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 10th, 1867.

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Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Mar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Apr.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July							
				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sep.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

To Agents—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

The general movement of the market has been interrupted since our last issue by unfavorable weather, a protracted rain nearly suspending outdoor operations on Monday. There has, nevertheless, been a moderate amount of business in various branches of the wholesale trade—continued activity in molasses and considerable animation in sugar. Our leading staple has been in steady request, and notwithstanding discouraging telegrams from Liverpool, prices have been fully maintained. The movement in Western produce has been limited, but the market has shown some speculative feeling, predicated on the interruption to navigation in the upper river, under which prices of some articles have advanced, while others have been buoyant in consequence of diminished supplies.

The late freeze is supposed to have cut off whatever cotton had not yet opened, and some parties are reducing their estimates, contending that we shall not have over 2,600,000 bales, if the yield be not even less. As the Liverpool circulars generally admit that 2,600,000 bales will not more than supply the demand, the feeling is becoming general that prices will be maintained, if they do not still further advance.

The river has risen one foot since our last report, and is now ten feet six inches below high water mark.

Cotton.—The following are the arrivals since the 11th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi ..... bales.	17152
Lake	5
Tennessee and Alabama	140
Arkansas	350
Mobile	844
Texas	70
Total	18587

On Saturday operations were restricted by the difference between the views of factors and buyers, the latter claiming concessions which the former would not admit, and the business was accordingly confined to 4,200 bales, while, under the discouraging tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, prices were barely maintained, but without showing a quotable decline. On Monday, notwithstanding dark, rainy and inclement weather, the demand was much more active, and factors were enabled to recover the slight falling off of Saturday, prices closing firm at Friday evening's quotations. The sales summed up 6,800 bales, which may be regarded as a large business, the weather being considered. On Tuesday the market opened with considerable looking around, but to a great extent by purchasers who, on the discouraging tenor of the early Liverpool telegrams, claimed concessions to which factors would not submit. At a later hour, however, the demand became more lively, and although there was some unsteadiness and irregularity in prices, yet on the whole there was no quotable variation. Strict low middling for the New York market commanded 22⅝ to 22¾c. The sales comprised 5,200 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 16,200 bales.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21¼ to 21½
Good ordinary	22 to —
Low middling	22½ to —
Middling	23 to —
Strict middling	23¼ to 23½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1959
Arrived past three days	18567	
Arrived previously	353712	—372279
		374238
Exported past three days	5877	
Exported previously	237041	—242918
Stock on hand and on shipboard		131320

Sugar.—The demand continues good, especially for the better grades, and the supplies sell readily at advancing prices. On Saturday about 460 hogsheads, all the receipts, sold at 7 to 8c. for inferior, 8½ to 9¼c. for common, 10 to 10¾c. for fair and good fair, 11 to 11¾c. for fully fair, 12¼ to 12¾c. for prime, 12¾c. for choice, 10¼ to 10⅝c. for seconds, 12 to 12¼c. for centrifugal, 12½ to 12⅞c. for yellow clarified, and 13¾ to 14¼c. for white. On Tuesday the demand was active, and about 1,300 hogsheads were sold, at prices showing an advance of ¼c. per pound.

Molasses.—An active demand has prevailed since our last review, and the receipts were all sold at full prices. Some 3,200 barrels, all the supplies, were sold on Saturday and Monday, at 45 to 50c. per gallon for common, 52 to 56c. for fair, 57 to 60c. for prime, and 62 to 63c. for choice. On Tuesday the sales embraced all the receipts, about 500 barrels, at prices ruling with an upward tendency for the different grades.

Flour.—Interruption of navigation has caused prices to stiffen.

CATTLE MARKET.

Jefferson City,
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 15, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$35 to 45
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	28 to 32
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	15 to 24
Hogs, per lb gross	0 to10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to —
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	0 to,10
Calves, per head	5 to 8

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost's Plows and Scrapers	0 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	0 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	0 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	..	..
East India	20	.
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 40	.. ..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	9 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	16 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamentine	17	23
Star	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	07
Cider, Western ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 ..
Anthracite ₩ ton	.. ..	10 ..
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17
Havana	..	..
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Brazers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheething	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	30
Yellow Metal	28	20
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 50	.. ..
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	43	45
Feathers, ₩ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 85	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	23 00
No. 2	.. ..	10 ..
No. 3	.. ..	15 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	7 10	7 25
Extra	7 50	9 25
Fine	.. ..	6 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	16	..
Figs, Drum	25	..
Dried Apples	10½	11½
Currents, Zante	15	16
Almonds, soft shell	31	32
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 80	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	3 75	4 00
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	20 00	22 ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	.. ..
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 75
Canada	2 70	2 80
Oats	.	68
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	77	85
Beans, ₩ bbl	10 00	13 00
Hops, ₩ lb	18	23
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	20	20½
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	21 00	24 50
Northern	.. ..	.. .
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins	.. ..	.. ..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	8
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	6½
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 65	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	45	64
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled	..	..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 a 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	10	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	5 00
Pitch	3 75	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	4 50
No. 2	2 50	.. ..
No. 3	2 25	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	47½	..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 30	1 35
Coal Oil	35	37
in cases	45	46
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
Refined	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	46 00
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	.. ..	.. ..
" North half bbl.	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	27 87½	.. ..
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	12
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	..	15
Do., canvassed	15	16
Sides	17½	19½
Shoulders	13½	13½
Green Shoulders	11½	..
Lard, Prime, in tierces	17	17½
in kegs	18	18½
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	48
Western	25	38
Cheese, American	10	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50	3 25
Onions	5 50	7 00
Green Apples	4 00	7 00
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	..	..
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2 15	2 20
from store	2 25	2 30
coarse, cargo	1 90	2 00
from warehouse	2 00	2 05
from store	1 90	1 95
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	—	—
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	7½	14½
Havana, White	14½	15
Yellow	13	13½
Brown	11½	12
Tobacco, in bbds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Balling	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	30	35
Burry	12	15
Louisiana, Native	18	24
Texas, 1@[illegible] Merino	23	25

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The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of

16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of	$10 00
31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of	15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of	20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of	25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINOTON, Dec. 21.—The President has recalled the nomination of Mr. Johnson to be collector of the third district of Louisiana, and today nominated H. O. Lofland to be collector of the first district, vice General Steedman; C. Bonchard to be collector and James Hart to he assessor for the third district, vice, respectively, Tisdale and Norcross.—*New Orleans Times.*

LONNON, December 21.—Gladstone, Bright and Lowe bave been re-elected to Parliament. Gladstone announced himself not wholly in favor of the ballot; but if free voting was impossible without such safeguard, he was for the ballot. Bright also spoke before re-election, saying he declined tho secretaryship for India on account of tho severe labor of that position, and also because the popular views on the Indian policy were not sufficiently far advanced. He argued that the recent elections furnish fresh evidence in favor of the ballot, denounced the profligacy of the Tory party, and promised on the part of the cabinet an economical administration of the government.

The *Times*, in an article on the recent proceedings in the American Congress concerning the national credit, fears the ambiguity of purpose apparent in the resolution against repudiation, and argues if the world was certain the United States would surely pay the interest on the debt in gold, as England and France do, the annual burden of the country might be reduced one-half, for England pays no more interest than the United States, although her debt is twice as large.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.— Lofland, nominated for collector, vice Steedman, was formerly mayor of Memphis He will probably be rejected by the Senate.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 22.—Last night two of the pickpookets infesting the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were caught robbing, and taken by the passengers and citizens to Carroll station and hung to a tree.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—There are a hundred large cotton cases pending before the Court of Claims, some involving $200,000, aggregating several millions. The Treasury Department takes great interest in the matter. Mr. Hale, of New York, has been regularly employed to defend these cases. Facts are carefully sifted, and the loyalty of claimants carefully scrutinized.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors, allowing merchandise to be exported to Mexico by way of Indianola, Texas.

Ransloof, the Danish minister of war, is here, it is stated, on business relative to the sale of Saint Thomas.

Judge Underwood is here, preparing for the defense of his judicial conduct before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Secretary McCulloch has ordered the reinstatement of the recently discharged employees at the New Orleans custom house. This action is taken in consequence of complaints from merchants that the recent decrease of force involves delay and neglect of business.

Supervisor Creecy has suspended E. M. Bonligny, collector of the second Louisiana district, for alleged malfeasance in office.

Senator Sprague has purchased Cumberland Island, on the Georgia coast, near the mouth of St. Mary's river. It contains nine thousand acres.

The Treasury agent at Mobile telegraphed Secretary McCulloch, reporting the discovery of $1,000,000 in gold belonging to the Confederate government, which parties were endeavoring to get out of the country. McCulloch telegraphed to the agent to take an escort and get possession of the property.

It is ascertained, upon good authority, that prior to adjournment for the holidays the Radical Senators agreed among themselves that no nominations should be confirmed until after the 4th of March next.

Hon. Nelson Tift, of Georgia, has addressed a circular letter to all the judicial officers of the State, calling for their opinions as to the present condition of affairs, and as to the policy of the Congressional proposition to reconstruct reconstruction.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—It is reported that the Austrian government has instructed Prince Metternich to act in concert with France on the Eastern question.

The *Presse* represents the war feeling in Constantinople intense. The Russian flag is said to have been publicly burned.

VALLETTA, Dec. 22.—The eruption of Mount Etna is rapidly subsiding.

LONDON, Decem. 22.—Dispatches from the coast say that many Russians are voluntoering in the Greek service.

MADRID, Decem. 22.—The United States envoy to purchase Cuba is daily expected.

All monarchical candidates of this city have been elected. The republicans carried Sevillo and Barcelona.

It is stated on official authority that up to this time six thousand troops have been sent to reinforce Cuba, and that more will soon follow. The government announces its determination never to abandon a Spanish province.

LISNON, Dec. 22.—A cabinet crisis has occurred. DaSilva resigned and Count Cavalioros has accepted provisionally the ministry of finance, and the Marquis Bandeira that of foreign affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21. — The sultan to-day extended the time three weeks for the departure of the Greeks from Constantinople.

The czar of Russia has authorized all Greek vessels carrying refugees to bear the Russian flag.

Hahart Pasha is blockading Syria with seven vessels.

The late Turkish minister at Athens has returned to Constantinople.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Monstier, late minister of foreign affairs, is seriously ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury received a dispatch to-day announcing that a band of robbers in Clarksville, Texas, had attacked the office of the Inspectors of Customs, and killed two inspectors, Phelps and Armstrong, and wounded a third.

WASHINOTON, Dec. 23.—The President has prepared a proclamation of general amnesty, to be issued on Christmas day, to illustrate "peace on earth and good will toward men." This proclamation will include all against whom political offenses are charged, and of course releases Davis, Breckinridge, and others.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says that Governor Clayton has issued a proclamation restoring Little River county and part of Lafayette, east of Red river, to the civil authorities.

It is believed that such is the ignorance of the Governor and his advisers that he was not aware of the difference between calling out the military to enforce the civil law and declaring martial law.—*New Orleans Times.*

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 23.—An army guide, just in from the plains, reports that Kansas volunteers joined Sheridan in his march to Fort Cobb. Many soldiers are badly frozen.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The *Morning Telegraph* prints a telegram from Berlin, announcing that Prussia has called a conference of the great powers to settle peaceably the Turkish-Grecian question.

One hundred members of Parliament have signed a memorial to Reverdy Johnson, to urge his government to adopt the penny postage between England and the United States. The *Times* prints the memorial, and comments favorably thereon.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The country is entirely tranquil.

EARNESTNESS IN RELIGION.—Unless I make religion my great and engrossing concern, I shall be a stranger to all solid peace and satisfying enjoyment. I have at times caught a glimpse of the comfort which it yields the spirit—when I merge my will into God's will—when I resolve to have no will of my own separate from God. I feel quite assured that this entire renunciation of self and entire devotion to God's service would give a simplicity and grandeur to my existence, would throw an unclouded sunshine over all my ways, would raise me above the cares and provocations of this life, would enhance even my sensible gratifications, and superadd those gratifications of a higher order which constitute the main and essential blessedness of heaven. O my God, may it be thus with me! Call me out of nature's darkness into thine own marvellous light.—Give me to aspire after the grace, and hold forth to my acquaintances, and, above all, to my children, the example of all righteousness. Conform me to the gospel economy under which I sit—that as Christ died for sin, I may die to it—that as he rose again, I may rise to newness of life, and feel it my meat and drink to do thy will.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

SEAWEED is a nutritious and palatable vegetable. So says an English physician.

A SINGULAR CIROUMSTANCE.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—SOLUTION OF A MYSTERY AND IDENTIFICATION OF A CORPSE BY SCIENCE.

Among the victims of the recent heart-rending and terrible river calamity on the beautiful Ohio were Mrs. Commodore Thompson, a young married lady of New Orleans, on her way back to the Crescent City, and a companion named Mrs. Griffin, who had resided in the same place. The day following the awful night of the accident the bodies of both these ladies were found, as it was thought, and taken charge of by grief-stricken friends for interment. They were placed in the Episcopal Church at Madison, Indiana, not far from the scene of the wreck, and the ladies of the parish very kindly rendered the remains every proper attention, and prepared them for the grave. Their funeral took place in Christ Church, Rev. James Rouse, D. D., officiating. The graves were prepared and the interesting funeral services had progressed nigh to an end when a message was received from Commodore Thompson, directing that the bodies of his wife and Mrs. Griffin be forwarded to Philadelphia for interment there. At the same moment Mr. Wolf, cousin of Miss Fahnestock, who was also lost in the disaster, appeared in the church and laid claim to the supposed body of Mrs. Thompson as that of his unfortunate relative. The friends of Mrs. Thompson insisted that the charred corpse belonged to her, and in order to prove that they were not mistaken produced evidences to show that their deceased friend owned and wore a plain gold ring on her finger with the name of "Grace" engraved inside, and it was by this ornament that they had succeeded in identifying the body.

Mr. Wolf was surprised at this announcement, as it was just on such a ring of that identical shape, and bearing the very same simple legend, "Grace," that he depended on making good his claims to the corpse as that of Miss Fahnestock. He had positive knowledge of her owning and wearing such a ring in life, and was doubly assured of the fact by telegrams from Pittsburg, asserting that while here, just a few days before her terrible death, the young lady had on her finger such a ring. Here was a dilemma. The friends of Mrs. Thompson were equally positive with those of Miss Fahnestock, that the ring found on the corpse had been worn by her, and beyond doubt fixed identification. After a calm discussion the friends determined to forward the body to Philadelphia, and there endeavor to solve the mystery. The two lost ladies were about the same size and build, and as the clothing had all been burned away, and the features horribly mutilated, the confusion arising from the remarkable coincidence of both having rings on their fingers of exactly the same kind and bearing the same legend, was quite natural, and, of course, sorely distressed the respective friends.

The corpse arrived in Philadelphia, and the question of identification still remained unsettled. As a last resort, several gentlemen of the medical profession were called to bring science to solve the perplexing problem. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that the disfigured body was not that of a married lady, and the friends of Mrs. Thompson willingly acquiesced in the decision, and the corpse was surrendered for burial to the relatives of Miss Fahnestock. The coincidence of the rings was very remarkable, and had both the lost ladies occupied the same relations in life, the identification, perhaps, never could have been made, unless, indeed, the body of Mrs. Thompson be yet dragged from the river in such preservation as to render the features recognizable.

The Madison *Courier* of the 16th says: A body was brought to the city yesterday for medical examination, supposed to be that of Mrs. Commodore Thompson, of New Orleans. It was consigned to Dr. W. Collins for examination, who has expressed his belief, from other corroborative evidence, that it is her remains. The body was terribly burned and charred, and was left in the hands of Mr. C. Vail, undertaker, to await the arrival of her brother from the wreck.—*Pittsburg Gazette, December* 15.

RESIST BEGINNINGS.—The trees of the forest held a solemn parliament, wherein they consulted of the innumerable wrongs which the ax had done them; therefore they enacted that no tree should hereafter lend the ax wood for a handle, "on pain of being cut down." The ax travels up and down the forest, begs wood of the cedar, oak, ash, elm, even to the poplar; not one would lend him a chip. At last he desired so much as would serve him to cut down the briers and bushes, alleging that those shrubs did suck away the juice of the ground, hinder the growth, and obscure the glory of the fair and goodly trees. Hereon they were content to afford him so much. When he had gotten his handle he cut down themselves too.

These be the subtile reaches of sin; give it but a little advantage on fair promises to remove the troubles, and it will cut down thy soul also. Therefore resist beginnings; trust it not in the least. Consider a sin, as indeed it is, a crucifying of Christ; wilt thou say, I may crucify Christ a little? I may scourge his flesh, wound his side, pierce his heart a little. What man loves the Lord Jesus who would either say it or do it? Consider it a casting thyself into unquenchable fire; wilt thou say, I may burn my soul and body a little? As suffering we think the least misery too great, so sinning let us think the least iniquity too great.—*Thomas Adam.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF PINS.

A correspondent of the New York *Post* thus describes pin making:

"The pin machine is one of the closest approaches that machines have made to the dexterity of the human hand. A small machine about the height and size of a lady's sewing machine, only stronger, stands before you. On the back side a light belt descends from the long shaft at the ceiling that drives all the machines, ranged in rows, on the floor. On the left side of our machine hangs on a peg a small reel of wire, that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers.

"This wire descends and the end of it enters the machine. This is the food consumed by this snappish, voracious little dwarf. He pulls it in and bites it off by inches, incessantly, one hundred and forty bites to a minute. Just as he seizes each bite, a saucy little hammer with a concave face, hits the end of the wire three taps and 'upsets' it to a head, while he grips in it a countersunk hole between his teeth. With an outward thrust of his tongue he then lays the pin sideways in a little groove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves just under his nose. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop these pins roll in their places, as they are carried under two series of small files, three in each. These files grow finer toward the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the point of the pins, and by series of cams, levers and springs, are made to play 'like lightning.' Thus the pins are pointed and dropped in a little shower into a box. Twenty-eight pounds of pins is a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. Forty machines on this floor make five hundred and sixty pounds daily. These are then polished. Two very intelligent machines reject every crooked pin, even the slightest irregularity of form being detected.

"Another automaton assorts half a dozen lengths in as many different boxes, all at once and unerringly, when a careless operator has mixed the contents of boxes from various machines. Lastly, a perfect genius of a machine hangs the pins by the head in an inclined platform through as many 'slots' as there are pins in a row on the papers. These slots converge into the exact space spanning the length of a row. Under them runs the strip of thin paper. A hand like part of the machine catches one pin from each of the slots as it falls, and by one movement sticks them all through two corrugated ridges in the paper, from which they are to be picked by fingers in boudoirs, and all sorts of human fingers in all sorts of human circumstances. Thus you have its genesis:

"Tall and slender, straight and thin,
Pretty, little, useful pin."

TRUST IN GOD.—Oh, for the blessedness of that man who has been enabled to realize the most entire conviction—and that not as a theory, but as practical truth—that God doeth all things well, and that his work is perfect!

The grinding and low cares of this life have no place with him. He knows that all his affairs are guided by one who cannot err—that he is watched over for good by one, who is never weary. Human friends may weary of him and shake him off, if he becomes troublesome by his wants, but he heeds it little—his God invites, solicits, is gratified by the entireness of his dependence and by the full and undivided burden of his cares.

Strange it is that we are so slow to claim the rights thus given us, and which we ought to regard as inestimable privileges. Yet how few are they known to any of us, who do truly realize the many promises and gracious invitations to do that which can alone make this life tolerable.—*Kitto.*

HALF-WAY TO CHRIST.—"Half-way to Christ," said a minister, in quoting the remarks of an eminent man; "half-way to Christ is a dreadful place."

Indeed it is. But do you realize the fact when you talk so earnestly on religious topics, and enforce the laws of morality, while your heart is not given to Christ, and you fail to walk in the way of his commandments? There is no neutral ground in Christ's territory. You must either be for or against the establishing of his kingdom; and if your sympathies are not thoroughly enlisted in the right cause, then you belong wholly to the adversary.

Half-way to Christ! Half-way home is to be still excluded from the light, the love and happiness centered therein. If you have been absent some time, parted from those you love best on earth, and are now on the homeward journey, how the heart leaps when some one beside you whispers: "We are on the last half." And the last half is always the longest. Full of imaginary forebodings; apprehending evil that never entered your thoughts before, home becomes each moment dearer, and over the doorpost is inscribed in shining letters, "Peace" and "Safety."

"Almost saved" is—still left to perish! If you are already half-way to Christ, what is to hinder your progress? If you believe with the understanding, why should you not believe with the heart also? How can you wilfully exclude yourself from participating in the delights known only to the true disciples? Why will you halt on the threshold when the door stands invitingly open, and you may enter, if you choose? Are you satisfied with being half-way to Christ? Living at a distance from him, you may realize no present peril, but, dying in that condition, you are lost eternally. Come nearer. The children have no need to stand afar off.—"Half-way to Christ is a dreadful place."—*Intelligencer.*

GOOD RULE OF CONDUCT.—The rule of conduct followed by Lord Erskine—a man of sterling independence of principle and scrupulous adherence to truth—is worthy of being engraved on every young man's heart. "It was the first command and counsel of my earliest youth," he said, "always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and to leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and, I trust, the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and I have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the path to my children for their pursuit." And there can be no doubt, after all, that the only safe rule of conduct is to follow implicitly the guidance of an enlightened conscience. Nothing is safer than right doing, and whoever violates his conscience, and parts with his honesty and purity at any price, will find that he has made a wretched bargain, no matter how savory his "mess of pottage" has been, or how large the wages of unrighteousness which he has received.

THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years, one-third, at least, have disappeared. At the middle point of common measure of life, but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster, as the ranks grow thinner, they that remain till now, become weary, and lie down and rise no more. At three-score and ten, a band of some four hundred yet struggle on. At ninety, those have been reduced to a handful of thirty trembling patriarchs. Year after year they fall in diminishing numbers. One lingers, perhaps, a lonely marvel, till the century is over. We look again, and the work of death is finished.—*Bishop Burgess.*

THE pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

ONE SECRET OF A HAPPY HOME.—We were in company, the other day, with a gentleman, apparently fifty or sixty years of age, who used in substance the following language:

Were I to live my life over again, I should make it a point to do a kindness to a fellow-being whenever I had the opportunity. I regret very much that my habit has been so different, and that I have induced feelings so unlike those which would lead to such a course of life.

It has been too much my way to let others take care of themselves, while I took care of myself. If some little trespass was committed on my rights, or if I suffered some slight inconvenience from the thoughtlessness or selfishness of others, I was greatly annoyed, and sometimes used harsh, reproachful language toward the offender.

I am now satisfied that my own happiness was greatly impaired by this course, and that my conduct and example contributed to the irritation and unhappiness of others.

"It was but the other day," continued the gentleman, "that I was passing along the street, and a coachman was attempting to draw a light carriage into a coach house. He tried once or twice without success, and just as I came up, the carriage occupied the whole sidewalk, and prevented my passing. The fellow looked as though it ought not to be exactly so, and there was something like a faint apology in his smile. It was on my tongue to say, 'In with your wagon, man! and don't let it stand here blocking up the passage.' But an influence prevailed. I went to the rear of the carriage, and said: 'Now, try again, my good fellow!' while, with the end of my umbrella, I gave a little push, and in the carriage went, and out came the pleasant 'Thank you, sir; much obliged.' I would not have taken a twenty dollar banknote for the streak of sunshine that this one little act of kindness threw over the rest of my walk, to say nothing of the lighting up of the coachman's countenance.

"And when I look back upon my intercourse with my fellow men all the way along, I can confidently say, that I never did a kindness to any human being, without being happier for it. So that, if I were governed by mere selfish motives, and wanted to live the happiest life I could, I would just simply obey the Bible precepts, to do good to all men as I had the opportunity."

All this was said with an air of sincerity and deep conviction, which we cannot give to our report of it. And does the experience of the youngest of our readers confirm or contradict the statement? Is there a boy or girl among all of them who can say: "I did a kind act once to my brother or my sister, or playmate, and was afterward sorry for it—I should have been happier if it had been an unkind one?" It is very likely that a kind act has been ill-requited, perhaps misconstructed—but if it was performed with proper feelings, it is as certain to produce happiness as sunshine is to produce warmth.

We counsel our friend, then, to seize every opportunity of contributing to the good of others. Sometimes a smile will do it. Oftener a kind word, a look of sympathy, or an acknowledgment of obligation. Sometimes a little help to a burdened shoulder, or a heavy wheel, will be in place. Sometimes a word or two of good counsel, a seasonable and gentle admonition, and at others, a suggestion of advantage to be gained and a little interest to secure it, will be received with lasting gratitude. And thus every instance of kindness done, whether acknowledged or not, opens up a little well-spring of happiness in the doer's own breast, the flow of which may be made permanent by habit.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.—Blessed influence of one true, loving human soul on another! Not calculable by algebra, nor deducible by logic, but mysterious, effectual, mighty as the hidden process by which the tiny seed is quickened, and bursts forth into tall stem and broad leaf, and glowing tasseled flower. Ideas are often poor ghosts; our sun-filled eyes cannot discern them; they pass athwart us in thin vapor, and cannot make themselves felt. But sometimes they are made of flesh; they touch us with soft, responsive hands; they look at us with sad, sincere eyes, and speak to us in appealing tones; they are clothed in a living human soul, with all its conflicts, its faith, and its love. Then their presence is a power, then they shake us like a passion, and we are drawn after them with gentle compulsion, as flame is drawn to flame.—*Blackwood.*

AUTUMNAL.

Can this be sadness? this forebode decay?
Are these the vestments of funereal woe?
Sure, hues that pale like these the dawning glow
The rather deck some dryad's festal day!
Hail, radiant hour! thrice welcome, gladsome ray,
That, kindling through these boughs, with golden flow,
Streams joy and summer to the shades below!

And thou, brown-dappled oak and maple gay,
In rippled waves of many-tinted flame,
Lithe birch gold-hued, thin ash, whose dyes might shame
The trodden vintage reeking on the lees,
And ivied beech with sanguine cincture fair:
As in the long days past, fraternal trees,
With you, whate'er your gladness, let me share!

O'er banks of mossy mold how lightly strewn
All the wan summer lies! The heedless tread
Awakes no sound; and, had not pale leaves fled,
As soft it came, the low wind were not known.
How strange the chary and long-drawn shadows thrown
From lank and shrivelled branches overhead,
While from their wilbered glories, spoiler-shed,
The earthly autumn scene are faintly blown!
Ah! reft and ravaged bowers, the garnish day
Flaunts through the hidings of your dewy glooms!
And thou, in leafy twilights wont to be,
Shy maid, sweet-thoughted Sadness, come away,
And here beneath this hemlock's drooping plumes
With pensive retrospection muse with me."

Why holds o'er my heart this dreamy hour
A sway that spring or summer never knew?
Why seems this ragged gentian, wanly blue,
Of all the circling year the fairest flower?
Whence has each wandering leaf this mystic power
That all my secret being trembles through—
Or sounds the blackbird's note more human-true
Than all the songs of June from greenwood bower?
Deep meanings haunt the groves and sunny glades,
Strange dreamess broods along the hazy slopes:
A vague but tender awe my breast pervades,
That hints of shadowy doubt, yet is not fear;
While musing quiet stirs with drowsy hopes
And nature's loving heart seems doubly near.

—*Atlantic Monthly for December.*

THE CHINA MISSION.

TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR: A letter from the Rev. James W. Lambuth, one of our missionaries in China, dated October 12, 1868, says: "We hope to have another school soon at Naziang and Moloki, one of our out stations, under the care of our Brother Young." He is one of the native assistants, and is a very zealous Christian. He is studying for the ministry also. Brother Lambuth proposes to take ten orphan children into that school, that they may be entirely under the control and teaching of the missionaries. To feed and clothe these ten orphans, he says, will cost from $25 to $30 per month. By having these children under their control and teaching they can be brought up in the Christian faith, whereas in the day schools the children are under the influence of their parents, who are heathen. They may continue in the schools for a year or two, and just as the missionary begins to have hope of doing them good, that may be lasting, their parents remove them, and the missionary sees them no more.

Let us, then, help Brother Lambuth in the good work he proposes to do for these little heathen, who are orphans.

I have been thinking that if the Sunday schools would make a Christmas and New Year's gift for the support of this school we could keep all these ten children, and more, at it until they are educated, and learn the truth as it is in Jesus. Will not every Sunday school scholar make some sacrifice this Christmas to help those in that land of superstition? I make a special appeal to the schools in Mississippi and Louisiana. Let the pastors and superintendents of the different schools bring this matter before them and call for their contributions. Send the amounts you get to me at Canton, Mississippi, and I will buy a draft and send it to Brother Lambuth. I shall expect many responses.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—I will send copies of two letters written by two orphan boys Brother Lambuth took in his charge in China twelve or four teen years ago. They are now intelligent Christians.

H. H. M.

CHRISTIAN SADNESS.

In its faithful rendering of our life, in its unerring truthfulness, the Bible has not pictured all Christians as very glad and happy in this world. Our Redeemer specially warned the society which companied with him that trials and sorrows lay before it. The life of his followers was to be no path of flowers. Theirs was not to be the victory without the cross. His own life was to be imagined in theirs. In the forcible language of the apostle, they are said to be crucified with him. They are one with him. They share in his death, as they shall be partakers of his resurrection. Unity of his people in his sufferings is the charter of Christ's chosen ones. None can escape from the law of his kingdom. Through suffering, through sadness, through much tribulation, we must reach our home at last. And the church of God wears the marks of this humiliation on her now. Her brow is seamed with care; her form is stained and worn with grief. Her very pitifulness, intensified by the chastening powers of Christian love, has caused the spear to pierce more intimately into her side. So lonely and so painful is her pilgrimage at times that the heavens seem to be brass; and the light being withdrawn, the sense of desolation and weariness finds expression in an exceeding bitter cry. And this is as true of the individual Christian as it is true of the whole church at periods of her history.

But apart from the fact that in his Testament our Lord has told us to expect that it would be so, Christian sadness is in itself a most reasonable thing. It is a law of life that the higher the organism the more complicated its processes, and the more elaborate its functions, the nobler it must be in will, the more sensitive its feeling; starting from the apparently feelingless zoophythes, as we ascend through vital forms we find increased intelligence and sensibility accompanying greater structural nobility. Emotional activity is not equally distributed among the members of the animal creation. The amount of susceptibility to pleasure and to pain depends on the position occupied by the animal in the creative order. The passions in their highest development, in their noblest exercise, are found in the latest and crowning works of Almighty wisdom. It is a common truth that fishes have less feeling than reptiles, reptiles than birds, and birds than the class of mamalia; and if we examine into the members of these several classes, and especially into those of the last named, we become aware that there are infinite varieties and shades of difference in the power for passion with which they are endued.—Some men are of a coarse texture: To others, to whom have been given more penetrative views, life is sad.

Again, men are either practical or reflective, and the amount of feeling developed by these respective classes is unequally distributed. To the latter class, as a rule, Christians may be said to belong. We do not mean to say that Christians are not practical too, but rather that they are not practical without a strong infusion of a reflective character, which we do not find to be possessed by the man who is practical only after a worldly and selfish sort. It is this reflective side to the Christian character which contributes to the strain of sadness which enters so deeply into Christian life. What we mean may be thus illustrated: Imagine a battle field, such as Sadowa. It is the evening of the fight, and the night is deepening down in darkness over the hills torn with shot and defiled with blood. There is seen every form of human grief and pain. There are the dead and the wounded heaped together, and the air is heavy with the stillness that follows a great slaughter. Imagine one to enter that field in search of some lost friend: and tread from pile to pile looking for the old familiar form. His grief is strong, violent, concentrated in its object—it fails in breadth and lastingness. There comes another on the scene, seeking for no friend, but a lover of his country; and as he views the scene of carnage, how his heart is filled with a purer passion, a less selfish sorrow. In thought he travels over desolated hearths and homes—he ponders on the vacant places and the absent forms that a few short hours before were full of radiant, ruddy life. But there comes another still. His is no patriot's grief alone. His feelings are as strong as they are pure—and purity is the measure of strong passion—they are anguished, and sore wounded by the multiplied miseries of the scene. His sorrow is not a father's, or a wife's, or a son's, or a daughter's, nor is it the sorrow that weeps over a national calamity, or a nation's triumph bought with precious blood. His sympathies flow forth in more sweeping circles; within them are comprehended grief and pity for the sin and shame, as well as the suffering and death, born of man's ungoverned will. He has learned to regard the world as God's heritage, and his fellow-men as God's children, made in his image and for his glory. His is an infinite sorrow for an infinite sin, and from his eyes there fall tears of divine compassion, which God alone can wipe away. And in this last visitor we find an illustration of the Christian as he journeys through the world, and a justification of Christian sadness.

The adversaries of the gospel sneer at Christian sadness. It is assumed by them that the sadness of Christians proves the folly of the religion they have embraced. This takes for granted that the truth of a system is to be tested by the amount of mirth which it produces and sustains. We have yet to learn, however, that faith in God, love, joy, peace and holiness, with a reflective sadness, are of less value than pleasure, frivolity, and that gaiety of spirit which is so intimately associated with weak and systematic thoughtlessness. The world mistakes Christian sadness for poverty of interest in life. It is the very reverse. No man has so deep a stake, so strong an interest in life, and so full a sense of its meaning, as the Christian. His awakened tenderness, his quickened compassionateness, his knowledge of the struggle within and around him, as they intensify, so they must in some degree sadden and overcloud a life which is not yet passed in the full sunshine of a Father's presence.

But while the Christian is sad, he is also joyful. He has learned the meaning and truth of that saying, "As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing," and in the heart of grief he clasps a secret joy. The clouds are not always lying on his heart. The veil is rent from time to time, and he is hopeful, and as he passes on his way he is cheered with happy visions of that better land to which he is daily drawing nearer.—*People's Magazine.*

FADING LEAVES.

Leaves fade *preparedly.* No leaf falls from the tree—unless wrenched off suddenly and unexpectedly in early growth by external violence—without making due preparation for its departure. Before the slightest discoloration is seen upon it, there is a secret adequate provision made by nature for the inevitable hour of its passing away. Side by side with it, even in its summer beauty and luxuriance, it carries the memorial at once of its death and of a new birth. It bears the young bud that is to usurp its place in its bosom, and nourishes it with its own expiring life. This law of the vegetable kingdom is one that knows no exception. No leaf drops till a new one is prepared to take its place; no flower perishes till its house is made ready and filled with seeds. Provision and preparation for the future is the condition on which vegetable life exists. Go to the forest or the field, and examine every tree or flower in this sad season of decay, you will find to your surprise and delight that "there is as much of life as of death in autumn"—that the elements of future resuscitation and growth are provided for, amid tokens of universal decadence and corruption. Already "another year is hidden along the bough" that hangs its dead discolored leaves in the frosty air; already another summer is secure among the pericarps of the dying flowers that strow the desolate fields. The leaf and flower bud, which appear to burst forth as the offspring of the reviving spring, are in reality the children of a previous season. They are formed; and in these bleak cold days they are wrapped up in swaddling bands to guard them from the frost. Yes! every leaf makes provision for the future, and carries the prophecy of the future in its bosom. Alas, how different is it in human economy! Provision for the future is with man not the law, but the exception of his conduct. The great majority of mankind live for the passing hour—make the passing world their portion, and have no hope or wish for anything beyond. They lead a gay summer life, dance in the breeze and laugh in the sunshine of pleasure, and their only object in existence is to enjoy it, forgetful of the coming blight that is to rob them of their beauty, and of the storms and frosts that are hastening to lay them low in the dust. Well may God appeal against such careless, godless ones, so utterly ignorant of the object and end of their life, to the forms of nature that so perfectly obey the divine laws written upon them—"Hear, O heavens; and give ear, O earth. I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." Nature is sent to teach us by her autumnal parables; and every fading leaf on every tree, with its bud of future growth hid behind it, becomes a solemn text, warning us to "secure, while the leaf is yet green, the germ that shall live when the frost of death has destroyed both fruit and flower." As surely as the leaf fades, so surely shall we fade. We imagine that our fading is not near. We put far away the evil day; and therefore we are not duly impressed by the thought. But fourscore years are soon cut off, and we flee away; and how uncertain is our reaching that lonely verge of life, where the flowry meadows and the golden cornfields slope gradually down into the bare and stony beach that fringes the eternal sea. The coast of death to most is an abrupt precipice; we are cut off in the midst of our days. A thousand unforeseen foes, fatal to life, line our path on either side, and we have to run the gauntlet daily between them. We began to die the moment we began to live. Our very life itself is nothing else but a succession of dying; and every day and every hour, in the changes within and without which we experience, wears away part of it. Should we not imitate, therefore, the example of the leaf in the process of decay? Should we not seek to make daily, life-long preparation for the final, the inevitable consummation of our daily, life-long death? Should we not so count our days that we may apply our hearts to heavenly wisdom?—the wisdom of knowing, and loving, and serving him who alone can redeem our poor perishing life from its vanity, and change it into glory and blessedness of a life hid with Christ in God. Apart from him the industry of a lifetime is but elaborate trifling, "the costly embroidering of a shroud." United to him, our labor is not in vain in the Lord; our works shall endure and follow us. Every leaf on the tree of humanity must fade; but if we are grafted by a living faith in him whose name is the "Branch," his own gracious promise becomes a living truth to us: "I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whatsoever liveth, and believeth in me, shall never die."

"On the tree of life eternal,
Man, let all thy hopes be stayed,
Which, alone forever vernal,
Bears a leaf which shall not fade."

—*Hugh McMillan.*

UNDER THE SEA.—The greatest depth to which a diver can descend with the present appliances, in safety, is about one hundred and sixty feet, and for this a burden of one hundred weight must be disposed about his person. The average depth at which he can work comfortably is about ninety feet, which was near the depth at which the operations upon the "Royal George" were conducted. In the water from sixty to seventy feet deep, the men can work for two hours at a time, coming up for ten minutes' rest and doing a day's work of six or seven hours.

An English diver, encased in one of Siebe's dresses, went down in the Mediterranean to a depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, and remained there for twenty-five minutes; and we have heard that Green, the American diver, inspected a wreck in one of the Canadian lakes, at the depth of one hundred and seventy feet; but his experience was enough to convince him that he could not work on it without danger of life.

At this depth the pressure of water on the hands is so great as to force the blood to the head and bring on fainting fits, while the requisite volume of air inside the dress to resist the outside pressure of the water is so great that it would speedily suffocate the diver. Means have been tried to obviate these difficulties, but for the present a limit has been set to the extent to which man may penetrate the secrets of the deep. An ingenious Italian workman has brought to England plans for a sort of scale-armor dress, which would resist the pressure of water; but our submarine engineers think that this would not obviate the difficulties arising from the limits placed to human endurance.—*Our Own Fireside.*

THE United States furnished fifty-five per cent. of the whole amount of cotton imported into Great Britain during the first nine months of the current year.

CHRIST IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Fears have been expressed by some that, in the great efforts now making for the improvement of our Sunday schools, the real religious good of the children may be forgotten. The unusual attention which has of late been given to modes of Bible study, to Bible geography, archæology, history, evidences and rules of interpretation, to the grading of Sunday schools, the preparation of lessons, and the training of teachers, has given rise to these fears. Some have thought that they see danger of losing sight of Christ in attending to these accessories to a correct understanding of his word. If this be so, it is time we knew it. Sunday schools should seek to bring children to Christ, not to drive them from him. And if our improved modes of teaching and facilities for teaching, our maps, blackboards, well arranged and well furnished school rooms, graded schools, uniform lessons and Sunday school institutes, are to result only in making our children wiser and worse, they should be abandoned forthwith. It were better to have all of them that is destructible burned to ashes or drowned in the ocean than to have our children brought up Christless. Knowledge they need; but they must have piety with it or it is vain.

If there be ground for these fears, it must be found either in the nature of these improvements or in their use. If it be the inevitable tendency of improved modes of Bible study to drive the heart from Christ, the same tendency must be found in all intelligence and culture, of what kind soever; and we shall be forced to the conclusion that the greater the facilities for knowledge, the greater the danger of impiety; the less knowledge, the more piety—that is, "ignorance is the mother of devotion." We are not quite ready to subscribe to this. If the danger is not found in the nature of these improvements, it must be found, if it exist at all, in their use, or, more correctly speaking, in their abuse. This is a question of fact, which each school must answer for itself. If an instrument be abused for base purposes, the responsibility rests, not on the instrument, but on the one who makes a wrong use of it. Certain we are that all these modern appliances in the Sunday school may be so used as to increase the spiritual good of the children, while they increase their knowledge. If any, in their use, rest satisfied with mere instruction or entertainment, and omit all reference to Christian duty or privilege, on them let the responsibility rest; and a fearful responsibility they will find it.

The question is frequently discussed in gatherings of Sunday school workers, "What is the main object of the Sunday school?" The answer is given by some, "The conversion of the children;" by others, "The instruction of the children in Bible truth." But each of these answers fails for want of completeness. The one is liable to the charge of seeking to convert the children, and there leaving them; the other seems to assume either that conversion is a secondary affair, or else that all the children in the Sunday school are converted, and only need building up. The first answer would be correct in a school of children thoroughly instructed in the Bible, yet unconverted; the other in a school composed of converted children, uninstructed in the Bible. But neither of these schools exist as a reality. But the fact is, that both the conversion of the children and their instruction are legitimate objects of the Sunday school. The main object is their salvation; this includes conversion, and instruction both before and after it. We do not wish to have them converted and there left in ignorance of divine truth, at the risk of losing their souls, after all; nor would we have them simply instructed in the Bible without any reference to their conversion to Christ. The two processes of conversion and instruction should be going on simultaneously in every Sunday school, each working in harmony with the other.

Every agency used in the Sunday school ought to be especially consecrated to the service of Christ. The aim should be, not simply to bring the children to Christ, but to build them up in Christ. All the modern appliances we have referred to, even blackboards and geography, may be efficiently used for this purpose; they are not efficiently used if this purpose is ignored. Christ should be in every lesson. The children are to be taught their relation to the Saviour, their duties toward him, and his love for them. A teacher of ordinary tact can readily find some means of turning any lesson in this direction. Not a Sunday should be allowed to pass without connecting the lesson in some way with religious duties and privileges, and endeavoring to make personal application of the truths taught to the heart of each scholar. The golden hours are too precious to be wasted, and the souls of the dear children too valuable to be trifled with. All over the land there is making a mighty effort to increase the efficiency of Sunday school teachers. With this increased efficiency comes a heavy addition of responsibility. There ought to be every year an increasing proportion of conversions in our Sunday schools and a growing number of intelligent, spiritually-instructed young Christians. A Christless Sunday school can never accomplish such results. With the presence of the Master, there need be no fear, no doubt.—*New York Methodist.*

THE DUTY OF CHURCH-GOING.—Houses of religious worship have been erected in all countries, and the people in all places consider it a privilege to visit them. It is to be feared that opportunities for church-going are not so highly valued by Christians as they ought to be; yet such benefits may be derived from regular attendance upon the means of grace as can be obtained on no other day.

The example of frequent visitation at the house of God produces good impressions upon others. Many people go to church because others go, and some go because a crowd will be there. It is a silly pretext with which some professing Christians excuse themselves from the church meeting because there will not be many present; but such argument has been urged, and there are those who believe it to be a sound one. Political meetings are interesting not so much on account of what is said as because many people hold similar opinions come together. So the services of the temple are made more attractive by a large concourse of devout worshipers. We ought, then, to attend church to induce others to go.

We will also be profited ourselves. Not only will we become more spiritual, but we will receive instruction which otherwise would not be imparted. It is useless to argue that the general information of the minister does not equal that of his hearers. Grant that this may sometimes be true, the preacher's knowledge on the subject under treatment may be more thorough than that of the people. At least there is no one so ignorant but that something can be learned from his teachings. However limited the learning of any man may be, he knows something to which it is worth while for others to listen, and no gospel sermon is preached without suggesting a new idea, or combination of ideas.

Some, perhaps, imagine that they will receive greater profit by remaining at home on the Sabbath and reading the Bible and devotional books, than by going to church to gain knowledge of divine things. Now we cannot read always, and it is probable that we would at last neglect sacred duty entirely if we were habitually absent from the means of grace. The preaching of the word affords profitable instruction to all, while to many it offers the only opportunity for religious education.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

DYING WORDS OF WILBERFORCE.—"Come and sit near me; let me look over you," said Wilberforce to a friend, a few minutes before his death. Afterward, putting his arm around that friend, he said: "God bless you, my dear!" He became agitated somewhat, and then ceased speaking. Presently, however, he said: "I must leave you, my friend; we shall walk no further through this world together, but I hope we shall meet in heaven. Let us meet of heaven. Do not weep for me, I am very happy. Think of me, and let the thought make you press forward. I never knew happiness till I found Christ a Saviour. Read the Bible. Let no religious book take its place. Through all my perplexities and distresses, I never read any other book, and I never felt the want of any other. It has been my hourly study, and all my knowledge of the doctrines, and all my experiences and realities of religion have been drawn from the Bible only. I think religious people do not read the Bible enough. Books about religion may be useful enough, but they will not do instead of the simple truth of the Bible."

EVERY BIT OF IT.—One evening at a prayer meeting many newly converted persons, both old and young, arose to tell what God had done for their souls, and their determination to love and serve him. Among the rest, a little girl, about seven years old, jumped up, her face beaming with happiness, and straining her childish voice to speak as long as she could, she said:

"I have given my heart to Jesus, every bit of it."

Was not that a beautiful little speech? I wonder if all the other people who had risen before could say what she did: "I have given my heart to Jesus, every bit of it." And is not this what Jesus wants? "My son, give me thine heart." This is the command of the Bible. Will he be satisfied with having only a part of it? No, indeed; he must have every bit of it.

A POEM.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

Come thou, my friend—the cool autumnal eves
About the hearth have drawn their magic rings;
There, while his song of peace the cricket weaves,
The simmering hickory sings.

The winds unkennelled round the casement whine,
The sheltered hound makes answer in his dream,
And in the hayloft, hark! the cock at nine
Crows from the dusty beam.

The leafless branches chafe the roof all night,
And through the house the troubled noises go;
While, like a ghostly presence, thin and white,
The frost foretells the snow.

The muffled owl within the swaying elm
Thrills at the air with sadness as he swings,
Till sorrow seems to spread her shadowy realm
About all outward things.

Come, theo, my friend, and this shall seem no more—
Come when October walks his red domain,
Or when November, from his windy floor,
Winnows the snow and rain.

And when Old Winter, through his fingers numb,
Blows till his breathings on the windows gleam,
And when the mill wheel, spiked with ice, is dumb
Within the neighboring stream.

Then come, for nights like these have power to wake
The calm delight no others may impart,
When round the fire true souls communing make
A summer in the heart.

And I will weave athwart the mystic gloom,
With hand grown weird in strange romance, for thee
Bright webs of fancy from the golden loom
Of charmed poesy.

And let no censure in thy looks be shown
That I, with hands adventurous and bold,
Should grasp the enchanted shuttle which was thrown
Through mightier warps of gold.

Personal Appearance of Jesus.

None of the Evangelists, not even the beloved disciple and bosom friend of Jesus, have given us the least hint of his countenance and stature. In this respect our instincts of natural affection have been wisely overruled. He who is the Saviour of all, the perfect exemplar of humanity, should not be identified with the particular lineaments of one race or nationality. We should cling to the Christ in the spirit and in glory rather than to the Christ in the flesh. Nevertheless there must have been an overawing majesty and irresistible charm even in his personal appearance to the spiritual eye, to account for the readiness with which the disciples, forsaking all things, followed him in reverence and boundless devotion. He had not the physiognomy of a sinner. He reflected from his eye and countenance the serene peace and celestial beauty of a sinless soul in blessed harmony with God. In the absence of authentic representation, Christian art in its irrepressible desire to exhibit in visible form the fairest among the children of men, was left to its own imperfect conception of ideal beauty. The church under persecution in the first three centuries was rather averse to all pictorial representations of Christ, and associated with him in his state of humiliation (but not in his state of exaltation) the idea of uncomeliness; taking too literally the prophetic description of the suffering Messiah in the twenty-second Psalm and the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah. The victorious church after Constantine, starting from the Messianic picture in the forty-fifth Psalm and the song of Solomon, saw the same Lord in heavenly glory, "fairer than the children of men" and "altogether lovely." Yet the difference was not so great as it is sometimes represented. For even the anti-Nicene fathers (especially Clement of Alexandria,) besides expressly distinguishing between the first appearance of Christ in lowliness and humility, and his second appearance in glory and majesty, did not mean to deny to the Saviour even in the days of his flesh a higher order of spiritual beauty, "the glory of the only-begotten of the Father, full of grace and of truth," which shone through the veil of his humanity, and which at times, as on the mount of transfiguration, anticipated his future glory.

The first formal description of the personal appearance of Christ, which, though not authentic and certainly not older than the fourth century, exerted great influence on the pictorial representations, is ascribed to the heathen Publius Lentulus, a supposed contemporary of Pilate and proconsul of Judea, in an apocryphal Latin letter to the Roman Senate, which was first discovered in a MS. copy of the writings of Anselm of Canterbury, and is as follows:

"In this time appeared a man, who lives till now, a man endowed with great powers. Men call him a great prophet; his own disciples term him the Son of God. His name is Jesus Christ. He restores the dead to life, and cures the sick of all manner of diseases. This man is of noble and well-proportioned stature, with a face full of kindness and yet firmness, so that the beholders both love him and fear him. His hair is the color of wine, and golden at the root; straight, and without lustre, but from the level of the ears curling and glossy, and divided down the center after the fashion of the Nazarenes. His forehead is even and smooth, his face without blemish, and enhanced by a tempered bloom. His countenance ingenious and kind. Nose and mouth are in no way faulty. His beard is full, of the same color as his hair, and forked in form; his eyes blue, and extremely brilliant. In reproof and rebuke he is formidable; in exhortation and teaching, gentle and amiable of tongue. None have seen him to laugh; but many, on the contrary, to weep. His person is tall; his hands beautiful and straight. In speaking he is deliberate and grave, and little given to loquacity. In beauty surpassing most men." Another description is found in the works of the Greek theologian, John of Damascus, of the eighth century. It ascribes to Christ a stately person, beautiful eyes, curly hair, "black beard, yellow complexion and long fingers, like his mother."

On the ground of these descriptions and of the Abgar and Veronica legends, arose a vast number of pictures of Christ which are divided into two classes; the *Salvator* pictures, with the expression of calm serenity and dignity, without the faintest mark of grief, and the *Ecce Homo* pictures of the suffering Saviour with the crown of thorns. But "no figure of Christ, in color, or bronze, or marble, can reach the ideal of perfect beauty which came forth into actual reality in the Son of God and the Son of Man. The highest creations of art are here but feeble reflections of the original in heaven; yet prove the mighty influence which the living Christ continually exerts even upon the imagination and sentiment of the great painters and sculptors, and which he will exert to the end of the world." (Schaff's *History of the Church*, vol. iii., p. 571.)—*Smith's Bible Dictionary.*

THE REPRIEVE.

I had long wished to be the bearer of life to some condemned cell. My wish was granted me. It was on Tuesday night that a poor sentenced criminal was to be hanged. He was within one day of the fatal drop. But on Monday, all unexpectedly, I was summoned to take him his life. This, as I have said, is what I had long wished for. So wonderful a privilege was it to be in a position to give life!

My first thought was, where is the train that can bear me swift enough to the cell? I dreamed not of delay. Delay appeared cruel, until, at the very threshold of the prison, I bethought me thus: How can I tell him? The news will kill him. The man will die if I tell him, so great will be the revulsion. He has died, so to speak. He is dead in the law, and he is already in the bitterness of death. So with life in my hand, I stand before the victim in his cell. His face is wan, his knees feeble. His vacant eyes have no tears, but are red, and look as if, with dry, hot grief, they had burned down into their sockets. Melancholy picture! She who owned him as her husband had just been carried out from the last separation, still, and seemingly a corpse, unconscious of the strange last kiss which a murderer had impressed on her lips. The expectant orphans, after their wretched farewell, were crying over the yet motionless form of their mother.

'My poor man, can you read?'

'Yes,' was the reply.

But fearing to break the royal pardon to him too suddenly, I added:

'Would you like your life?'

'Sir,' he responded, 'do not trifle with me.'

'But life is sweet, is it not?'

'Sir, I would rather you would not speak to me.'

'But would you not like me to procure your life?'

'It is of no use, sir; I'm justly condemned. I'm a dead man.'

'But the queen could give you your life.'

He looked inquiringly at me, but was silent.

'Can you read this?'

And now those hot eyes were directed down upon the paper. As he intently reads, putting his arm around my shoulders, I say:

'There, my poor fellow, there is your life.'

No sooner had I uttered the words than, as I expected, he dropped down at my feet. There he lies, as it were, dead. It was more than he could bear.

What! when a man to whom a reprieve is announced, granting him a few more short years of natural life, falls down as dead, may not a sinner, who finds he is not to be lost, but that on believing he is saved—he has Christ, and heaven, and everlasting life—I say, may not he weep?—yea, cry—cry for joy?

NOT ONE CENT MORE.

A merchant, in a thriving country village, was one day asked to subscribe something for the support of the gospel. 'Not one cent more' was the short and querulous reply.

'Shall I understand, then,' said the solicitor, 'that you are done paying money for ministers?'

'Exactly that you are to understand. The money I have paid for what you call the gospel is so much that I have thrown away, and I am now done!'

'Are you so determined in this matter?'

'Yes, so determined—that's the word.'

'But you pay for insuring your goods.'

'Certainly.'

'What do you insure against?'

'Against fire; nothing else.'

'Upon what do you depend to protect you against thieves and robbers?'

'Upon the laws.'

'Do you think the laws would protect you unless they were enforced?'

'No fool would expect that.'

'Suppose that all the people within six miles of your store were thieves and robbers, do you think in such a case the laws would do you much good?'

'I know they would not. But, then, what is the use of such talk? The people around here are not thieves and robbers, but a wholesome, law-abiding people. I know that if such a thing should happen as that a thief or a robber should meddle with my property, there is virtue enough in this community to enforce the laws and protect me.'

'I believe just as you do in that respect. But what produces the virtue amongst our people?'

'I don't concern myself about that.'

'Can you deny that it is the Sabbath, the Bible, our Sabbath schools, our preaching, our prayer meetings, and whatever is done amongst us to expose sin, and inculcate holiness?'

'Well, what if all that is true?'

'If all that is true, then these moral appliances to the community are making the people a safe people for you to live amongst. And I ask you, as an honest man, whether you would live here a day if all the churches, Bibles, ministers, etc, were taken out of the community, and you had nobody left but the vile elements of society?'

'Well—well—I do not think I should, if I must tell the truth.'

'What, then, does it amount to but this, that the money which other people pay for the support of religion is really so much money paid to insure your property against thieves and robbers?'

'I never saw it so before.'

'And now, I ask, are you the man to wish these people, who support religious meetings, to pay your tax for insurance?'

'Not I. Take this ten dollar bill, and let me know when any farther sum is needed as my part of the insurance which the gospel brings to our village.'—*Exchange.*

WHAT IT COST HIM.—'What is the value of this estate?' said a gentleman to another, with whom he was riding, as they passed a fine mansion, surrounded by fair and fertile fields.

'I don't know what it is valued at; I know what it cost its late possessor.'

'How much?'

'His soul!'

A solemn pause followed this brief answer, for the inquirer had not sought first the kingdom of God and his righteousness.

The person referred to was the son of a pious laboring man. Early in life he professed faith in Christ, and he soon obtained a subordinate position in a mercantile establishment in the city. He continued to maintain a reputable religious profession till he became a partner in the firm. Labor then increased. He gave less attention to religion, and more and more to his business, and the cares of the world choked the word. Ere he became old he was exceedingly rich in money, but so poor and miserly in soul that none who knew him would have suspected that he had ever borne the sacred name of him who said, 'It is far more blessed to give than to receive.'

At length he purchased the large landed estate referred to, built him a costly mansion, sickened and died. Just before he died he remarked, 'My prosperity has been my ruin.'

O what a price for which to barter away immortal joy and everlasting life! yet how many do it.—'When I have finished this house,' said one man, 'then I will seek the Lord.' 'Years afterward,' said a narrator, 'I passed that way; the house was not finished, but the man was dead!'

'What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?' Mark 8: 7, 8.

MAIDEN ASSURANCE.

We hope that no reader will think us so ungallant as to apply the term of "Maiden Assurance" literally. We leave the development of such tendencies to the sensational weeklies of the higher order, that have lately taken it upon themselves to apply the artificial faults of society to woman as a sex. We still have too great a regard for woman, especially for American women, and more especially for those American women who are dear to us, to cast a slur even by inference upon maidenly modesty. By "Maiden Assurance" we simply refer to a new mode of life insuring, which has been successfully put in practice by the Danish people—a people, by the way, from whom much practical good may be learned.

This form of insurance, like all others, was originally organized in companies. The basis of these was property belonging to the old cloisters, afterward secularized. A Danish gentleman, who should wish to secure his daughter against the contingencies of fortune, deposits at her birth, we will suppose, $2,000 in one of these companies. The child receives during her minority four per cent. interest annually; at eighteen she comes into a higher income, regulated according to the property of the company; at twenty five she receives a still higher premium, and rooms and appointments in the buildings of the former cloister, if she desire; and again at thirty-five a still more liberal income, based again on profits.

If she die or marry the deposit reverts to the funds of the association. In certain cases, however, if she marry and becomes a widow, she receives an annual stipend. The probabilities are so great that any given female child will either die or marry, that the company can afford to pay liberal interest (for Europe) on the deposit of the father, and will soon accumulate funds for the survivors who live as single women. A class of persons who are most exposed to hardship in modern society—unmarried women of the cultivated ranks—are thus ingeniously guarded against poverty and loneliness, having a sure income after a certain age, and respectable quarters with others of like position and tastes.

It is a wonder that Yankee speculation, which is as prompt in adaptability as it is quick in invention, should not have before this assimilated the custom of "Maiden Assurance," and advanced it in this country. The form would have to undergo great changes, it is true, before it could attract patronage here. But the example might be imitated with modern improvements. The matter of life insurance is very simple; it is, at present, nothing more nor less than an admirable co-operative association, in which many of the living contribute to the families of the deceased. It is the deposit of a certain sum of money annually, which, in connection with other and like sums, is to be invested to the best advantage, to be repaid in bulk according to certain exigencies.

The Danish method of "Maiden Assurance" is just the reverse of the popular mode of life insurance. A certain sum of money is received in bulk at death for certain other sums that have been paid in periodically, in the one case; in the other, certain sums are paid back periodically in consideration of a certain sum deposited in bulk. In the latter case the great objection would seem to be in the loss of the principal deposited with the company. It would be more like American shrewdness to insure the lives of young women for certain amounts to be paid to the papa or the family, in the event of the young woman's death or marriage. Most business men would hesitate, it is true, before depositing money with the certainty of its being absorbed by a company in the end, even if a higher rate of interest and providing for their daughters were the considerations.

Yet there is no country in the world where some such system would be more acceptable than in this country. The complaints that come from the New England States especially as to the great numbers of females, and the impossibility of finding husbands for them, one would think, would lead to the adoption of a similar plan. It might be modified in such a way that a part of the money should be returned at marriage or death; or that the annuity should be revived in case of the woman's being left a widow. Among all the insurance schemes of the day, it will be strange if this one cannot be so modeled as to make it practical and popular.—*Chicago Courier.*

EVERY act of sin is more injurious to him who commits it than it can possibly be to any other who suffers by it; it will return into the conscience, and perform a strange work there.

ON THE Sandwich Islands four tons of sugar are made from an acre.

OUR MISTAKES ABOUT EACH OTHER. Not one in ten thousand see those with whom he associates as they really are. If the prayer of Burns were granted, and we could all see ourselves as others see us, our self-esteem would in all probability be much more erroneous than it is now. The truth is that we regard each other through a variety of lenses, no one of which is correct. Passion and prejudice, love and hate, benevolence and envy, spectacle our eyes and utterly prevent us from observing accurately. Many whom we deem the porcelain of human clay are mere dirt, and a still greater number of those we put down in "black books" are no farther off heaven, and perchance a little nearer, than the censors who condemn them. We habitually undervalue or overvalue each other, and in estimating character the shrewdest of us only now and then makes true apprisal of the virtues and defects of even our closest intimates.

It is not just or fair to look at character from a standpoint of one's own selection. A man's profile may be unprepossessing, and yet his full face be agreeable. We once saw a young man, whose timidity was a standing joke with his companions, leap into a river and save a boy from drowning, while his tormentors stood panic-struck on the bank. The merchant who gives curt answers in his counting house may be a tender husband and father, a kind helper of the desolate and oppressed. On the other hand, your good-humored person, who is all smiles and sunshine in public, may carry something as hard as the nether millstone in the place where his heart ought to be.

Such anomalies are common.—There is comfort, however, from misjudgments of their fellow-mortals to lean to the kindly sides. Such mistakes go to their credit in the great account. He who thinks better of his neighbors than they deserve cannot be a bad man, for the standard by which his judgment is guided is the goodness of his own heart. It is only the base who believe all men base—or, in other words, like themselves. Few, however, are all evil. Even Nero did a good turn to somebody, for when Rome was rejoicing over his death, some hand covered his grave with flowers.

Public men are seldom or never fairly judged—at least while living. However corrupt, they are sure to find eulogists. However pure, they cannot escape calumny. History may do them justice; but they rarely get it while living, either from friend or foe.

PRAYER.—The most important things for which you can ask your heavenly Father are not bread, nor clothing, nor health, nor even life in this world. Goodness is more important. Innocence, justice, kindness, truth and honesty—these are the most important things; and not only are they the most important, but God will surely give them to you if you sincerely ask him for them. One reason why so many people are not good is that they do not ask for goodness of God, or if they ask for it with their lips, do not ask for it with the strong feelings of their hearts. Pray to God for goodness, and he will give to you, if you pray heartily and sincerely. When you are about to do wrong, pray to God to keep you from doing wrong. Say in your heart, 'Father, keep me from doing this wrong,' and you will be kept from doing it. When you are going to be violently angry, say in your heart, 'Father, save me from being angry,' and the peace of God will come down into your bosom like a dove, and the bad fire in your eyes will be quenched, and the hot color in your cheeks will cool away. When you feel that there is any danger that a good feeling or a virtuous resolution is going to be taken out of your heart, say to your heavenly Father, 'Father, let not my virtue be taken out of my heart,' and I firmly believe it will not be taken, but will remain. And why? Because God is ready to help his children, and because the thought of God, which you place in your heart by speaking to him, is holy and strong, and will stand in your heart and guard your virtues, which are your heart's best treasures, and will keep them from being stolen away. The thought of God is the best thought, and the strongest thought you can have; and when it really comes into your heart all other thoughts will stay under its protection, and bad thoughts will be driven out.

You are weak, but the thought of God is strong—strong to guard your innocence and virtue, strong to check your anger and pride and selfishness, strong to help your weakness and console your sorrows. Pray to God, your Father, that the thought of God may come into your hearts, and keep and comfort and bless them.

TWO DEER parks in England contain about twenty-one thousand deer.

THE LAST MINISTER.—Every minister who has been a successor can bear witness to the inflictions which must be borne, for some months at least, from the oft-repeated and tedious and unprofitable descriptions of his predecessor. It is a staple of conversation until the subject is worn threadbare. When the weather is "done up," and other topics fail, and conversation drags, then the minister and his wife (if he had one) are brought forward and showed up according to the likes and dislikes of the parish. What he did, and what he omitted to do; what he said, and what he didn't say; how he preached, and how he prayed; how he visited here, and how he didn't visit there; how he attracted, and how he repelled; what time he got up, and what time he went to bed; these, and a hundred other things, are described and discussed and retailed, until the very name palls upon the ear, and the successor wishes that the predecessor had never been born! Now it is kindly and pleasant for the parish to remember its minister, and to speak well of him, if they can, and ill of him as little as they can; but, well or ill, praising or blaming, for or against, let it be done, we pray you, with moderation, and let there be an end of the matter as quickly as possible. To all whom it may concern, then, we say, spare the successor from an over and oft-repeated dose of the predecessor.—*Christian Register.*

FORETASTE OF HEAVEN.—'It is the earnest of our inheritance, until the redemption of the purchased possession.'

What is this earnest?

It is those graces which Christians possess, and those spiritual comforts with which they are favored in the present earthly life, particularly the latter. Christians now at times have a joy which is a pledge and foretaste of that abundance and fullness of felicity which is their eternal inheritance.

'The men of grace have found
Glory begun below,'

have a prelibation of it revealed in them, have a present heaven dawning in the soul. Wonderful it is that Christians should partake now, in this mundane sphere, of what they shall be filled with hereafter; but it is nevertheless true that even in this lower world, in the midst of natural and social objects,

'Heaven comes down our souls to greet.'

If we are the believing people of God we understand this. But, oh! how imperfectly! It is our blessed privilege to understand it better, to have not only a joy-inspiring hope of heaven, but in a real foretasting of its substance, its life, love and bliss; to have in our sweet personal daily experience 'the earnest of our celestial inheritance.'

'The more our spirits are enlarged on earth,
The deeper draughts they can receive of heaven.'

THE SABBATH A SAVINGS BANK.—The Sabbath is God's special present to the workingman, and one of its objects is to preserve his life, and preserve efficiently his working tone. In the vital system it acts like a compensation pond—it replenishes the spirits, the elasticity and vigor which the last six days have drained away, and supplies the force which is to supply the six days succeeding; and in the economy of existence it answers the same purpose as the economy of income is answered by a savings bank.—The frugal man, who puts aside a pound to-day, and another pound next month, and who, in a quiet way, is always putting by his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail, gets not only the same pounds back again, but a good many pounds besides. And the conscientious man, who husbands one day of existence every week—who, instead of allowing the Sabbath to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it devotedly up—the Lord of the Sabbath keeps it for him, and in length of days and a hale old age gives it back with usury. The savings bank of human existence is the weekly Sabbath.—*Northwestern Review.*

THE CONTRAST.—When Joseph Sutcliff was near his last hour he said: 'I have been thinking of the difference between the death of Paul and of Byron. Paul said: 'The time of my departure is at hand, but there is laid up for me a crown.' Byron said:

'My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flower, the fruit of life is gone;
The worm, the canker and the grief
Are mine alone.'

JOHN FLETCHER says: "Gold answers its most valuable end when it is brought to light and made to circulate for charitable and pious purposes; and not when it lies concealed in a miser's strong box, or in the dark bosom of a mine."

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868.

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CHRISTMAS.

The Son of God—the Son of the Highest—first appeared in this world as a babe lying on the lap of its mother. In the home of the humble the Prince of Love begins his benign reign. Around this holy babe all the families of the earth now gather in all the gladness of an immortal hope. With carols and anthems the earth rolls round on this Christian anniversary. It was in the joy of these songs that the Angels of the Nativity sang in the hearing of the shepherds and the sons of God first shouted: Let earth and heaven rejoice in the high theme forever!

At this season all who are away from home press toward the sacred hearth. O if the simplicity and unfettered glee of childhood could be diffused throughout every house for one happy week! If the Angel of Care could be restrained, nor suffered to visit one couch or throw the shadow of his wing over one spirit, this would be such a holiday as becomes the subjects of the Prince of Peace. And why not? The Saviour has come into the world, the great debt of a revived race has been paid, and the Redeemer offers eternal joy to every child of man.

THE Minutes of the Mississippi Conference are now in the hands of the printer. Those who have not applied and paid for them would do well to apply at once, as the number issued will be divided among the subscribers. R. J. HARP.

THE INTERCESSION OF CHRIST.—Since Christ is an intercessor, I infer that believers should not rest at the cross for comfort; justification they should look for there; but, being justified by his blood, they should ascend up after him to the throne. At the cross you will see him, in his sorrows and humiliation, in his tears and blood; but follow him to where he is now, and then you shall see him in his robes, in his priestly robes, and with his golden girdle round about him. Then you shall see him wearing the breastplate of judgment, and with all your names written upon his heart. Then you shall perceive that the whole family, in heaven and earth, is named by him, and how he prevaileth with God, the Father of Mercies for you. Stand still awhile, and listen; yea, enter with boldness into the holiest, and see your Jesus, as he now appears in the presence of God for you; what work he makes against the devil, and sin, and death, and hell, for you! Heb. x, 9. Ah, it is a brave following of Jesus Christ to the holiest, the vail is rent, you may see with open face, as in a glass, the glory of the Lord. *John Bunyan's "Christ a Complete Saviour."*

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

By the aid of steam, Tuesday morning found me at the Opelousas ferryboat, in New Orleans, by half-past seven A. M. The morning was a cold, rainy one. The first one who entered the depot that looked like Conference was Bishop Kavanaugh, just from San Augustine, the seat of the East Texas Conference, looking as fresh as when at Vicksburg. Presently here they came, a crowd of strong hearted, sound-limbed Louisiana Southern Methodist preachers. The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company had placed in the hands of every one of them a complimentary free ticket to New Iboria and back to the city—not a half-fare ticket, but a full-fare, free passage. The handsomest thing we have known done of the kind—a whole Conference franked to and from the place of its meeting. It gave the railroad ride and the trip upon the beautiful Teche an additional charm. The officers of the road and the "Anna E." were as accommodating and gentlemanly as the companies are liberal. To those who have never visited this Attakapas country we will say, that a friend who has traveled widely throughout the Union gives it as his opinion that "if in this sin-smitten earth there yet remains any fragment of original Paradise, probably this is it—this prairie and woodland, its verdant swells and slopes covered over with flocks and herds, and fruitful in all pleasant things."

A company of preachers on a steamboat, going to Conference, is no place for melancholy. Not to mention the battles which are there fought over, there are usually a few anecdotes distributed, which have been collected during the year and reserved for an appreciative audience. Early in the morning we found ourselves at New Iberia. The town is in the heart of a good sugar region. It is increasing in size and life with the resetting of the cane plant. No one could wish a heartier entertainment than we are now receiving in it—no doubtful symptom of enterprise.

The Odd Fellows' Hall is the place of the Conference. Right over the bishop's head hangs a large broad-ax, doubtless symbolic, and highly suggestive of something to the initiated; but to one ignorant of deeper things, a fearful version of the sword of Damocles. The good bishop presides as among his own sons, with an expression of quiet safety.

The Rev. L. Parker is again elected secretary. Our Conference continues the same persons in its offices—chairmen of committees, etc.—from year to year, that they may become the better posted in the departments they represent. Several lay members were present: J. L. Dunnica and J. J. Lyons from the New Orleans district; J. W. Chevis, J. D. Saint and W. E. Walker from the Opelousas district; Charles B. Stuart and J. W. Franklin from the Shreveport district; and R. Randle from the Ouachita district. After the organization, the reading of communications from the Publishing House, from the missionary secretaries, etc., the Conference adjourned to the church to hear the Conference sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Fisher T. Rawson. Text: Matthew 11: 5.

It was a well-arranged discourse, full of thought, happy in its sentiment and delivery. After the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered by the bishop to the Conference and the company of brethren and sisters present.

ON THURSDAY

the Conference was increased by the presence of a few more of its members, who had come down by land through the forests of western Louisiana, and it continued to swell in size until Saturday; but all told, it is as a "flock of kids" compared with older Conferences. The breaking down of our levees, the destruction of sugar houses, and burning of our farm houses, churches and parsonages by the redoubtable Banks, forced some of our preachers to the plow, and others to a transfer. Doubtless by and by these will return, "as doves to their windows."

Two preachers were *received into full connection:* John Wilkinson and Robert A. Davis. The bishop's talk was to the point. One sentence we note as descriptive of every class of itinerants, "God has seen proper to spice the universe with variety." He alluded to one of those early circuits which he threaded upon a dim path, "where," said he, "if I should miss it I should not have found myself in a week." These grand out door spaces called "circuits" are not wholly extinct; there are yet one or two left in this Conference about the size of England; when the preacher once starts in them he hardly ever gets to the turn.

Reports of trustees of Homer College, and from the managers of Mansfield Female College were read and referred.

ON FRIDAY.

Robert Randal was RECEIVED ON TRIAL, recommended by the Minden quarterly conference; and James M. Franklin, recommended by the Anaeoco quarterly conference, and James M. McKee, by the Keachie quarterly meeting. A letter from J. M. Marshall was read—he is a transfer from the Mobile Conference, whom we most heartily welcome. There is more room here for those who wish a field to develop where there are people calling for preachers, and who are willing to share some present poverty with the prospect of increased usefulness.

The colored people came in review. The papers of William F. Watkins, a colored preacher, were presented to the Conference, and testimony of his fitness for the office of a deacon. The whole was referred to a committee. He was subsequently elected and ordained. During the entire Conference he was present sitting on a back seat; intensely black and wearing silver spectacles, with an open discipline in his hand, he was the cynosure of the assembly. The work among the colored people in the Lake Providence district was represented to be in a better state of forwardness than in any other part of the Conference. It was finally arranged after the old style of placing colored congregations under the immediate care of the preacher in charge, to be supervised by the presiding elder.

ON SATURDAY.

The Bible agent for south Louisiana addressed the Conference—the Rev. J. H. Mims. Of four thousand two hundred families visited, one thousand seven hundred were without a Bible, ninety-nine hundredths of whom were Roman Catholics, and of these seven hundred and eighteen absolutely refused to receive the Scriptures. This is a fact for the Romanists to clear up.—They not only refuse God's word in our version, but they do not distribute it in their own.

Every morning at eleven o'clock, and each evening the pulpit was filled, and the preaching was reported to be the very best. On Saturday night the anniversary meeting of the Conference Missionary Society was held. The reports of the treasurer of the society, and of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, gave about one thousand dollars as the collections of the year. The meeting was instructed and entertained by a very able report read by Dr. J. B. Walker, the chairman of Foreign Missions, and was then addressed in an admirable speech by Bishop Kavanaugh. The collection was about three hundred dollars, which, considering the audience and the times, was more than was expected.

The Sabbath services were introduced by a lovefeast. At eleven o'clock the bishop preached from Col. 1: 28—certainly one of the most eloquent sermons it has ever been our good fortune to hear. It was superior to his sermon at Vicksburg, and probably as good a sermon as he ever preached in his life. Better than all, it was full of the true spirit of preaching—the spirit of love. On Sabbath night the Rev. Dr. Kavanaugh, of the Texas Conference, preached upon the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost. He is a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. The day was like the entertainment of the prophet by the angel.

THANKS

Resolved, That the Conference, gratefully appreciating the generous conduct of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad and the Attakapas Mail Transportation Companies, in passing our members over their respective lines without charge, do hereby tender to those companies, and their most obliging and courteous officers, this expression of our gratitude.

Resolved, That we are under special obligations to Messrs. Price, Hine & Tupper, of New Orleans, for favors received at their hands.

Resolved, That our profound gratitude has been awakened by the hospitality of the people of New Iberia and vicinity, and that we hereby tender to them our sincerest thanks for the manner in which they have entertained the members of this body, and that we will ever pray that the richest blessings of heaven may rest upon them.

Resolved, That the Odd Fellows of New Iberia have shown us that kindness and consideration which so eminently characterize their benevolent order in granting to the Conference the use of their hall, and that we hereby tender to them the assurance of our most grateful appreciation.

Resolved, That as a Conference we shall ever gratefully cherish the remembrance of the present visitation of our beloved Bishop Kavanaugh, and that we tender to him our unaffected thanks for the manner in which he has discharged his official and ministerial duties in our midst.

L. PARKER.
CHAS. F. EVANS.

APPOINTMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.—John C Keener, presiding elder; Carondelet street, Joseph B Walker; Felicity street, Linus Parker; Moreau street, Thomas B White; Dryades street (German,) John B A Ahrens; Craps street German,) John A Pauly; Lafayette and Carrollton (German,) Philip Barth, supply; Jefferson City and Louisiana avenue, Philo M Goodwyn; New Orleans circuit, to be supplied; Thibodaux, James L Chapman; Baton Rouge, Charles W Carter, Almarin G Miller, sup.; Plaquemine and Gross Tete, to be supplied; colored charges, to be supplied; Publishing House, New Orleans, Robert J Harp.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—Joseph D Adams, presiding elder; Opelousas, John Wilkinson; Bayou Mallet mission, Fisher T Rawson; Plaquemine Brulee, Joseph D Adams; Washington mission, James E Bradley; Vermillion, Benjamin F White; Abbeville, to be supplied; New Iberia, Alexander E Goodwyn; New Iberia colored work, to be supplied; Franklin, William C Haislip; Grand Cheniere, Seaborn J Graves; Calcasieu, James M Monroe, supply; Franklin Academy, Baxter Clegg.

ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT.—Frederick White, presiding elder; Alexandria, James A Ivy; Alexandria colored work, to be supplied; Rapides, T S Collier, supply; Harrisonburg, J F Marshall; Evergreen and Big Cane, John S Davis; Atlanta, John F Wynn; Spring Creek mission, to be supplied; Centerville, Edwin W Yancey; Columbia, John H Boult, supply; Louisville, to be supplied; Anaeoco, R H Adair, supply.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.—Benjamin F Alexander, presiding elder; Shreveport, Reynolds S Trippett; Mooringsport, Z W Barnes, supply; Greenwood, James M McKee, William E Doty, sup.; Greenwood colored charge, to be supplied; Keachie, William H Moss; Mansfield, John Pipes; Pleasant Hill and Manny, James M Franklin, Baxter S Porter, supply; Natchitoches, to be supplied; Springville, Jesse Pulton; Bayou Pierre, to be supplied; Pleasant Hill colored charge, to be supplied; Bible agent, north Louisiana, Benjamin F Alexander.

OUACHITA DISTRICT.—Samuel Armstrong, presiding elder; Ouachita, Robert Randle; Monroe and Trenton, Charles F Evans; Sparta, Richard M Crowson; Farmerville, Robert T Parish; Vernon, John C Reed; Mount Lebanon, Whitmel P Kimball; Minden, Thomas J Upton; Bossier, Henry O White, Samuel S Scott, sup.; Homer, Nehemiah A Cravens; Haynesville, John A Miller; Ouachita colored charges, to be supplied.

LAKE PROVIDENCE DISTRICT.—William G McGaughey, presiding elder; Lake Providence, to be supplied; Waterproof, William D Stayton; Floyd and Delhi, Philip H Diffenweirth; Carroll, Alanson W Moore; Winnsboro, Thomas H McCleudon; Richland, to be supplied; Bastrop and Oak Ridge, Joel T Daves; Linn Grove, James L Wright; Sicily Island, Joseph H Stone; colored charges, to be supplied.

TRANSFERRED.—Robert A Davis, to Mississippi Conference, and stationed at Clover Hill; Samuel B Suratt, to Memphis Conference; Mark B Chapman, to Missouri Conference; James S Lane, to Northwest Texas Conference; Horace Jowell, to Little Rock Conference; Nathaniel M. Talbot, to St. Louis Conference.

SUPERANNUATED.—Thos. Samford, H C Thweatt, Joel Saunders, C J. Hailberg.

LOCATED AT HIS OWN REQUEST.—Thomas J Lacey.

MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

FOURTH DAY.

The weather is intensely cold. The morning has been spent in electing candidates to deacon's and elder's orders.

The Rev. Daniel H. Slaton was admitted from the Congregational Methodist Church.

This afternoon the Conference has met, and is now considering the report of the Committee on Education. This Conference has an enterprise worthy of its power and influence in the East Alabama College at Auburn, and the Female College at Tuskegee. A most admirable report on education was read by President Price. This paper will, we hope, be sent forward for publication.

AT NIGHT.

The anniversary meeting of the Missionary Society was opened with reading and prayer by the venerable S. F. Pilley. Excellent speeches were made by Dr. Redford and President Dowdell. The report of the secretary was not a *pro forma* affair, but an able estimate of the missionary zeal of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. We hope to see it in print. The congregation was suffering the partial paralysis of its pocket nerve. Various quickening expedients were extemporized, but the most striking was a committee of two, one holding a Star candle, who went round the audience, and, looking every man in the face, asked what he would give for the cause of missions? It was as searching as the candle of Diogenes, and well nigh as unsuccessful. This strategy was the more brilliant in its execution from the fact that the house was murky with smoke and dimly lighted. About $250 were sifted, by this process, out of the audience—only the greater part, as usual, was given by the preachers. The treasurer's report gave the sum of $3,000, from all the circuits and stations, for supporting the domestic and foreign work—about twice the sum reported by the treasurer at the Mobile Conference. We know of no sterner evidence of the poverty through which these Gulf States have come the past two years. The war and the failure of crops is the cause, it is said, of the great falling off of our missionary resources. It would take a very good mathematician to distribute accurately, over so large a surface, the responsibility of the non-support of our foreign missionaries. Half a million of church members to support three men at the very center and court of the unbaptized myriads of earth!

SABBATH.

In the morning Bishop McTyeire preached from Acts 2: 46. The audience responded to the sermon with tears. It impressed upon all the duty of family prayer, and the vital power of sound doctrine.

The congregations, both morning and afternoon, in the house where the ordinations took place, were large; and at the Protestant Methodist church Dr. Redford preached to a full audience a sermon of which I have heard many good things spoken by competent judges.

AT NIGHT.

The Rev. W. C. McCarty preached from "I will arise and go to my father"—an excellent sermon upon individual responsibility. It was to have been succeeded by the sacrament of the Lord's supper; but the elements were not there. So I had to bid farewell to my dear brethren of the Montgomery Conference without eating with them the bread and drinking the wine of the Saviour's fellowship. As at the Mobile Conference, I must needs hurry—the meeting of the Louisiana Conference was at hand. It would greatly advance the interests of the Publishing House, the missionary cause, and of the *Advocates*, if the times of the meeting of Gulf Conferences were thrown further apart, say a full fortnight between each, which would afford the bishops an opportunity to recover from the exhaustion of one session before entering upon another.

The appointments will doubtless be promptly forwarded by the accomplished secretary immediately upon its adjournment.

APPOINTMENTS.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.—M S Andrews, presiding elder; Montgomery, John Mathews; Herron street and Oak Grove, Millard J Law; Mt. Meigs, to be supplied, J J Tatum, sup'y; Auburn, W Shappard; Tuskegee, O R Blue; Tuskegee circuit, B B Ross; Opelika, William H Wild, F H Wardlaw, sup.; Oak Bowery, E B Norton; Russell, John H Lockhart, John A Pace, sup.; Crawford circuit, M C Turrentine; Loachapoka, William B Neal; E D Pitts, principal Opelika High School; T J Rutledge, agent East Alabama College.

WETUMPKA DISTRICT.—W S Turner, presiding elder; Wetumpka, John C Duncan; Prattville, Robert S Woodward; Autaugaville and Ivy Creek, W A Edwards; Autaugaville circuit, Thomas L Densler, Geo. R Tully, sup.; Socopatoy, L R Bell; Carolina, to be supplied; Tallassee, R A Timmons; Loundesboro, Hayneville and Union Church, E S Smith; Pleasant Hill, to be supplied, P R McCrary, sup.

GADSDEN DISTRICT.—Thos G Slaughter, presiding elder; Gadsden station, R E Cary; Gadsden circuit, T Moody, James E Neely, P K Brindley, sups.; Van Buren, Washington L Clifton; Centre, Henry Young; Cross Plains, to be supplied; Ashville circuit, Thomas H Whitby, R J Sampler, sup.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT.—L M Wilson, presiding elder; Talladega station, C A King, A D McVoy; Talladega circuit, W R Kirk, John G Walker, sup.; Jacksonville, F T J Brandon; Alexandria circuit, to be supplied; Coosa River mission, Rufus Nicholson; White Plains, C L Dobbs; Harpersville, D S McDonald, W R Williams, sup.; Fayetteville, Daniel Duncan; Blue Mountain mission, C S D Lasseter.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT.—J T Curry, presiding elder; Lafayette, E L Loveless; Fredonia, W D Nicholson, J M Fowles, sup.; Wedowee mission, to be supplied; Pinckneyville circuit, W C Rowland; Dadeville circuit, L F Dowdell; Lineville, to be supplied; Arbacoochie, to be supplied; Montevallo, J H Ledbetter; Montevallo circuit, E A West; Marble Valley circuit, C M Livingston; Chandler Springs, George J Mason.

EUFAULA DISTRICT.—W A McCarty, presiding elder; Eufaula, A J Briggs; Glennville, R B Crawford; Clayton and Louisville, W H Ellison; Hamilton, Jemison Scaife; Vilula, J W Solomon; Perote, M N Graham; Pea River mission, to be supplied; Enon and Midway, W K Norton; Lawrenceville, B F Blow; Cochhatchie, David F Fuller; Chuahatchie mission, to be supplied, J L Oliver.

MARIANNA DISTRICT.—Wesley B Dennis, presiding elder; Marianna, E J Hamill; Greenwood, H P Waugh, W R Tally, sup.; Calhoun mission, to be supplied; Campbelton, Robert Seales; Gordon circuit, L Patterson; Mount Zion circuit, to be supplied; Haw Ridge, William A Sampey; Asbury circuit, to be supplied; Silver Grove circuit, to be supplied; Geneva, A M Gillespie; Big Creek mission, to be supplied, J C Skipper; Cerro Gordo, to be supplied.

PENSACOLA DISTRICT.—J A Parker, presiding elder; Pensacola and Navy Yard, E M McLellan; Milton, J A Parker; Yellow River mission, to be supplied; Escambia, Robert Mountain.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.—Anson West, presiding elder; Camden, Neil Gillis; Black Bend, Thomas K Armstrong; Oak Hill, D M Hudson; Snow Hill, to be supplied; Farmerville, David J Wright; Sapulga, H J Hunter; Evergreen, J L Skipper; Monroeville, J W Jordan; Flat Creek circuit, T Walker; Mount Pleasant, Thomas S Armistead.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT.—J W Shores, presiding elder; Union Springs, J B Cottrell; Brundige, A S Dickinson; Pine Level, Angus Dowling; Rocky Mount, H M Gillis; Millville circuit, W G Perry; Line Creek circuit, S A Pilley; Mount Gilead circuit, J F Dicklnson; Mount Ida circuit, William W Graham; Greenville station, W W Motley; Sandy Ridge circuit, B L Sellman; Greenville circuit, W H Morris; South Butler, to be supplied; Elba, to be supplied; Fort Deposit, James W Glenn.

TRANSFERRED.—C D Oliver, to Mobile Conference; Jesse Wood, to Pacific Conference; L G R Wiggins, to Florida Conference; J C A Bridges, to North Georgia Conference.

LOCATED.—John P Jones.

DIED.—B F Perry.

NOTE.—Colored work is committed

to presiding elders of each district. They must organize circuits and districts preparatory to holding an annual Conference during the ensuing year.

A COMPARISON.

Dr. Prime, in the New York *Observer*, remarks this difference between Christians in this country and in Europe:

Christians abroad are more disposed to converse freely and often on personal religion than Christians are in the United States.

When we meet in the daily walks of life or in the social circle, it is not common to make religious subjects the theme of conversation. On the contrary, by a tacit consent, perhaps under the control of a delicate sense of the sacredness of the subject, and of the right of every one to preserve his own spiritual life for the divine contemplation only, American Christians refrain from sharing with others their religious exercises. Some will insist that this delicacy is the highest refined Christian sensibility, and that only the coarser natures would expose their private religious experience to the ears of another.

My remark is simply this: that without the slightest violation of the most sensitive delicacy, but in harmony with the sweetest graces of the Christian character, the subject of personal religion is more frequently and fully conversed upon by the good people in foreign lands than in our own. They glide into it as naturally as our men do into politics and business, or our women into the prices of dry goods and the fashions of the season.

It is not of set parties, or meetings, or tea drinkings, though these are delightful reunions among Christian people, that I am now speaking. It is of the every-day meeting, or the walk in the street on the way to business, or the chat in the car, or the friendly half-hour call. Foreign Christians are more apt to improve such occasions to refresh one another's souls with spiritual communion. They have a sense of being pilgrims meeting casually for a moment, soon to part, and they love to talk of that which to them is the life and strength and highest joy of their souls. They do converse on religious subjects more freely than we do.

I do not say that they are more religious. But I believe they enjoy themselves in their religion more. They live in it, for it, by it, more than we. They do not thrust it upon others. Indeed there is a consideration for the feelings and opinions of others that we might imitate to our advantage. But they speak out of the abundance of their heart. Their conversation is of heaven, because their heart and treasure are there. Are ours also? And would we not help each other in the divine life if we put our hearts more closely together, and often talk of the progress we are making, of the obstacles in the way and means of overcoming.

I meet many Christian bankers and merchants and heavy business men from America, who are driving over Europe in search of lost health. They pursued the world too steadily, too anxiously, too intensely. They broke down. It would have saved them if they had confined business to business hours. It would have saved them if they had kept the religious life warm, bright, beautiful, by daily intercourse with Christian friends. I believe that thousands of our countrymen would find joy in such companionship day by day, if they knew that their desire would meet a cheerful response from congenial hearts. It would. Try it and see.

The Silence of the Arctic Night.

In his new work, "The Open Polar Sea," Dr. Hayes thus describes the fearful solitude and stillness of the Arctic night:

"I have gone out in the Arctic night, and viewed nature under varied aspects. I have rejoiced with her in her strength and communed with her in repose. I have seen the wild burst of her anger, have watched her sportive play, and have beheld her robed in darkness. I have walked abroad in darkness, when the winds were roaring through the hills and crashing over the plain. I have strolled along the beach when the only sound that broke the stillness was the only dull creaking of ice-tables, as they rose and fell lazily with the tide. I have wandered far out on the frozen sea, and listened to the voice of the icebergs bewailing their imprisonment; along the glacier, where forms and falls the avalanche; upon the hill-top, where the drifting snow, coursing over the rocks, sang its plaintive song; and again I have wandered away to some distant valley where all these sounds were hushed, and the air was still and solemn as the tomb.

"And it is here that the Arctic night is most impressive, where its wonders are unloosed to sport and play with the mind's vain imaginings. The heavens above and the earth beneath reveal only an endless and fathomless quiet. There is nowhere around me any evidence of life or motion. I stand alone in the midst of the mighty hills. The tall cliffs climb upward, and are lost in the gray vaults of the skies. The dark cliffs, standing against their slopes of white, are the steps of a vast amphitheater. The mind finding no rest on their bold summits wanders into space. The moon, weary with her long vigils, sinks to her repose; the Pleiades no longer breathe their sweet influence. Cassiopea, Andromeda and Orion, and all the infinite host of unnumbered constellations fail to muse one spark of joy into this dead atmosphere. They have lost their tenderness, and are cold and pulseless. The eye leaves them and returns to the earth, and the trembling ear awaits something that will break the oppressive silence. But no footfall of living thing reaches it, no wild beast howls through the solitude. There is no cry of birds to enliven the scene; no tree among whose branches the wind can sigh and moan. The pulsations of my own heart alone are heard in the great void; and as the blood courses through the sensitive organization of the ear, I am oppressed as with discordant sounds. Silence has ceased to be negative. It has become endowed with positive attributes. I seem to hear and see and feel it. It stands forth as a frightful spectre, filling the mind with overpowering consciousness of universal death—proclaiming the end of all things and heralding the everlasting future. Its presence is unendurable. I spring from the rock upon which I was seated, I plant my feet heavily upon the snow to banish its presence, and the sound rolls through the night and drives away the phantom. I have seen no expression on the face of nature so filled with terror as the silence of an Arctic night."

What Every Young Man Should do.—1. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally, socially and physically.

2 He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice, unless his own judgment or convictions, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not those obstacles to overcome.

5. He should remember that young men if they live, grow old; and that the habits of youth are oftener than otherwise perpetuated in the mature man. Knowing this fact, he should "govern himself accordingly."

6 He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes.

7. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find the employment he prefers, let him come as near his desire as possible—he will thus reach the object of his ambition.

8. All young men have "inalienable rights," among which none is greater or more sacred than the privilege to be "somebody."

Mirrors in the House.—How many a parent has found in his child the glass for his own vices! Happy, indeed, if any one be so wise as to see the reflection before it is too late for both himself and child!

A laboring man, who was extremely addicted to swearing, was one day at work, with a yoke of oxen near his house. The oxen not working to suit him, he began to whip them severely, at the same time uttering volleys of blasphemous oaths. The oxen, breaking loose from their harness, ran away; while the man, in a passion, pursued them, and coming up with them at the house, began to whip them again, and to swear as horribly as before. His little boy, who was just old enough to talk, began to prattle his profane oaths after him. No sooner did the father hear this, than his feelings were powerfully wrought upon. He paused for a moment, dropped his whip, and sat down and wept bitterly. A flood of keen recollections at once rushed upon his conscience, which produced such an effect that he found peace where forgiveness can only be had—at the footstool of mercy.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. B. Bennett, on Tuesday evening, October 27, 1868, by Rev. J. W. Glenn, Mr. E. S. Starr, of Bibb county, and Miss S. A. Bennett, of Opelika, Lee county, Alabama.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. William Miller, at the residence of the bride's father, Colonel Horace M. Polk, J. Harvey Brigham, Esq, to Miss Eva Polk, all of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLORED CONFERENCE.

The Colored Conference of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences will meet for organization at Hazlehurst, on the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, on the 7th day of January next.

It is expected that all persons engaged or concerned in its organization—both white and colored—will attend.

Four lay delegates from each presiding elder's district.

Thos. Taylor,
Supt. of Colored Work.

Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Richland, at Richland.....Dec.	26, 27
Durant, at Durant.....Jun.	2, 3
Black Hawk, at Emory.....	9, 10
Lexington, at Lexington....	16, 17
Carrollton, at Bethel.....	23, 24
Yazoo circuit, at Midway...	30, 31
Mt. Olivet ct., at Fletcher..Feb.	6, 7
Yazoo city, at Yazoo city...	13, 14
Mount Zion and Eden, at Mount Zion.....	20, 21
Sunflower and Greenwood, at McNutt.....	27, 28

W. P. Banton, P. E.

Brookhaven Dist., Miss. Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Holmesville ct., at Holmesville.....Dec.	19, 20
Summit and Magnolia, at Summit.....	26, 27
Bogue Chitto ct., at Bogue Chitto.....Jun.	2, 3
Brookhaven station	16, 17
Scotland and Brandywine circuits, at Union Church ...	23, 24
Wesson and Beauregard, at Wesson.....	30, 31
Pleasant Valley circuit, at Pleasant Valley .....Feb.	6, 7
Bahala circuit, at White Bay	13, 14
Burtenton circuit, at Zion...	20, 21
Georgetown ct., at Bathesda.	27, 28
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst, at Crystal Springs..Mar.	6, 7

The district stewards will please meet with the board of stewards of the station or circuit of which they are members, and assist in making out the presiding elder's assessment. The pastors will please have their reports ready.

G. F. Thompson, P. E.

Macon District, Mobile Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Brooksville, at Soule Chapel..Jan.	16, 17
Macon station	23, 24
Cooksville, at Cooksville....	30, 31
Scooba, at Scooba.....Feb.	13, 14
Marion, at Marion	20, 21
Crawford, at Artesia.....	27, 28
Trinity, at Trinity .....Mar.	6, 7
Summerville, at Macedonia..	13, 14
De Kalb, at Pleasant Ridge.	20, 21

S. H. Cox, P. E.

Vicksburg Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Fayette, at Bethel.....Jan.	2, 3
Natchez	9, 10
Port Gibson	16, 17
Rocky Spring, at Rocky Spr.	23, 24
Cayuga, at Bear Creek	30, 31
Vicksburg.....Feb.	6, 7
North Warren, at Featherston's Chapel	13, 14
South Warren, at Red Bone.	20, 21

The pastors will please circulate the time of their quarterly meetings as soon as possible, as it is important to have an early meeting of the official members.

J. G. Jones, P. E.

My numerous correspondents will hereafter address me at Port Gibson, Mississippi, instead of Fayette, Mississippi.

J. G. Jones.

Jackson Dist., Mississippi Conference.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Raymond and Spring R., at Raymond.....Dec.	12, 13
Jackson station.....	19, 20
Canton station	26, 27
Sharon, at Sharon .....Jan.	2, 3
Clinton, at Clinton	9, 10
Vernon and Livingston, at Vernon	16, 17
Madisonville, at Brown's Sch. House	23, 24
Camden, at Soule Chapel....	30, 31
Carthage, at Carthage.....Feb.	6, 7

District stewards' meeting at Jackson, December 19. R. Abney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH for 1869.—January 1st the undersigned will begin the publication of a new series of this popular journal, in a much improved style, at one dollar and fifty cents a year. It will also be sent one year for $1 with either of the following, viz: Harper's Weekly, Monthly, Bazar, Atlantic, Blackwood or Galaxy, thus giving a whole year of one of the widest known journals of the day for absolutely nothing.
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EDITED BY
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AND
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On the 26th of December will be issued the first number of a new Rural and Family Paper with the above title.
It will be published weekly, on sixteen large, handsome pages, printed from new type, on clear, white book paper, abundantly illustrated by the best artists.
It will be largely devoted to
AGRICULTURE.
It will not go to the farmer with any airs of superior knowledge, for its conductors are well aware that every man knows many things in his own special calling better than they; but it will aim to aid the farmer in his peculiar difficulties, and to help him where he needs help. To this end a large number of scientific men, and men of practical experience, will tell in its columns, from week to week, what they know about
Soils, Tillage, Drainage, Irrigation, Special Crops, Manures, Stock Breeding, Poultry Raising; the Arrangement of Fields and Buildings, all new Implements, Seeds, and Plants of value.
It will carefully report to him all public discussions, at home and abroad, of matters pertaining to his calling, and no pains will be spared to induce the best farmers and planters all over the country to state in its pages the methods by which they reached the best results.—What its writers have to say will smell of the soil and not of the dictionary, and their object will be to protect the farmer from humbugs, help him out of wrong ways into right ways, and to make the least work produce the most profit.
THE FRUIT GROWER
will find in this journal all new fruits of value figured and described, and improved methods of treatment of established sorts, subject to the observations and criticisms of professional and accomplished cultivators. This paper will not be a party in the wars of the pomologists; no outside pressure shall cause it to speak well of an inferior fruit, or badly of a good fruit.
THE FLORIST
will find due space given in this journal to flower culture, whether in summer or winter. The conservatory of the rich and the flower patch of the day laborer will be both subjects of consideration and of such suggestions as experienced flower growers or inventive amateurs can supply. This department of the journal will be under the supervision of a practical gardener and accomplished botanist.
ORNAMENTAL GARDENING,
whether relating to parteries of flowers, or to the laying out of an estate, will be subject to special attention, and every number of the journal will have some one or more illustrations to further and to inform taste in this direction.
RURAL ARCHITECTURE
will be represented by a design each week, and in the course of the year we shall hope to give tasteful examples of every style of Rural Building, from a rustic arbor to a village church.
PLANS OF COUNTRY HOMES
which are noted for their attractiveness will be given from time to time, as also of Cemeteries, Parks, Village Greens, and such directions with respect to details—whether of planting or road-making—as shall make them worthy of study.
TO THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
It will bring all that can interest the household: plain rules for healthy living and domestic management, from the folding of a napkin and the cooking of a good dinner to the education of children. It will make record of all that relates to new industries, progress in science, domestic comfort and fireside art. Here new books and favorite authors will have due notice, with choice items of domestic and foreign news. It will also bring to the Hearth the entertainment of adventures by sea and land, the cheer of good stories and the melody of sweet songs. In these features it will be strong, original and pure.
Mrs. Stowe,
Grace Greenwood,
Mrs. Mary E. Dodge,
will contribute to every number, and many of the best writers of the country will constantly enrich this department.
A NEW STORY
BY
MR. J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
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written expressly for *Hearth and Home*, will begin with the first number, to be immediately followed by an original novel from the powerful pen of
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Authoress of "Life in the Iron Mills."
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will not be forgotten, but will find their own page always lighted with such fun in pictures, and such fun in stories, as shall make them look sharply every week for the coming of *Hearth and Home*. There will be riddles, and puzzles, and games; and many pleasant women and cheerful men, who love the little people, will have much to say for their entertainment. And all the fun will be so tempered with good teaching that we shall hope to make them wiser and better, while we make them merrier.
TO ALL WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY we shall hope to bring entertainment, sound teaching and valuable suggestions.
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37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State St. Boston,
Are Agents for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They have special arrangements with the religious, Agricultural and other Newspapers. dec7 1y

DR. C. McLANE'S
VERMIFUGE
Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be healthy, strong and vigorous men and women, give them a few doses of
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE,
TO EXPEL THE WORMS
and give tone to the system. It is a vegetable compound, and perfectly harmless. You need not be afraid to give it to an infant.
BE SURE YOU GET
DR. C. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.
It can be had at any Drug or Country store in the United States. no7 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE IS the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and restores the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st, New York mar7 1yr

EUREKA.
EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Dr. Van Zandt, one of the oldest and best physicians of St. Louis, has pronounced it "a most happy compound, suited wonderfully to nature, and the most valuable preparation in use for changing the color of the hair, preventing its falling off by restoring the scalp to a healthy condition." If you want a genuine preparation for the hair, try the Eureka, and you will not be disappointed. It is for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle. Manufactured by
ROBT. FISHER, Agent
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TRUE MERIT vs. HUMBUG.
THE CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.
Why More Charter Oaks are Sold.
They have won the confidence of every housekeeper, after years of kitchen service, and not at State Fair trials of forty minutes' duration.
Their Reputation is not of Mushroom growth, or newly made. Thousands of children born in New Orleans have never eaten any other Bread except that baked in the Oven of a
CHARTER OAK.
The Flues of the Charter Oak are patented, and need in no other stove. It is here where the Charter Oak differs from all other stoves, and for these reasons a Charter Oak Stove will have a better Draft, and will Draw well in any chimney.
THE HOT AIR FLUE
OF THE
CHARTER OAK.
ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE WHEN BAKING.
A thermometer placed in the Oven of a Charter Oak will show the same temperature of heat under the fire box as at any other point of the Oven, thus showing the great importance of Filley's Hot Air Flue to equalize the heat in the Oven, so necessary to bake Wholesome Bread.
A CHARTER OAK STOVE
will cost but $2 or $3 more than the ordinary Cooking Stoves of the day. It will last, in a well regulated kitchen, from twelve to fifteen years, and no reflecting housekeeper would think of saving $2 and risk the entire purchase money upon a worthless Cooking Stove, whose only recommendation may be that it is $2 cheaper.
Every Charter Oak guaranteed, or the money refunded.
RICE BROS. & CO.,
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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.
THE NEWEST, CHEAPEST, BEST ASSORTED
—AND—
MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY.
The undersigned take great pleasure in calling the attention of
CASH PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS
—TO THEIR—
FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
Which is now complete, and which was bought after the GREAT DECLINE, the advantage of which we give to our patrons in return for their liberal patronage.
OUR TWO BIT COUNTER
Has again been filled with Goods from our
Higher Priced Stock.
J. A. BRASELMAN & CO
586 and 588.....Magazine St.....586 an
de5 1m Corner St. Andrew

SIXTY DOLLARS PER MONTH and large commissions paid to sell Wonder of the World and three other discoveries. Address J. C. TILTON,
de12 4tm Pittsburg, Pa.

THE CHILD'S CORNER.

THE CROSS OF LIGHT.

Last evening I saw an angel
His great white pinions wave,
And he passed through a quiet church yard
And stopped at an infant's grave.

And taking a ray of sunshine
Out of his pinions bright,
He laid it among the violets,
And it formed a cross of light.

This morning I went to the church yard,
All through the soft spring air—
The angel had flown to heaven,
But the sunshine still was there!

HOE OUT YOUR ROW.

The youngest son stood with his fair bride upon the threshold of the old farm house. He was the last of four brave boys who had gone forth from that humble roof to work their way up manfully to a place of honor and usefulness in the world. Perhaps there was a little dimness in the old man's eye, and may be a little tremor in his voice as he spoke the farewell words. But he took from the old side cupboard his parting gift—a bright new hoe—and as he placed it in the hand of the youth, the accompanying admonition sounded cheerily on the ear:

'Hoe out your row.'

It was the fourth time a similar presentation had been made in the old homestead.

'Everybody will find his row to hoe in this world, George—and sometimes it's a mighty tough one; but it's only cowards that shirk it. 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,' and never forget to look up.'

The old man wrung the hand of his son, and stooped down to kiss the cheek of his fair new daughter; while mother busied herself with the dozen 'last things' which every one but a mother forgets. The lingering farewells were all said at last, and the old coach rolled away with the two hopeful, sunny hearts just entering life's bright and beautiful summer.

The old homestead seemed deserted and drear as a last year's nest. The aged pair sat down by their old hearthstone alone, as when they began life together. How these old walls had rung to the sound of childhood's mirth and childhood's step, and in the after years had echoed with the tread of manly feet. Now they must live more in the buried past.

But to George and Ellen life seemed all one bright future, with the rainbow of hope arching all their plans and projects.

Their western home was a humble one, and a plenty of work for willing hands within it. The young farmer's chief capital was his strong arm and stout heart, and the sound working principles he had been taught from childhood. Sometimes he grew discouraged at the prospect of paying for the place he worked—but he was sure to meet with hearty encouragement and words of cheer from Ellen; a glance, too, at the parting gift of his father, as it stood on the mantle in the family room, was as good as a sermon any day. There it stood, ever ready to give encouragement and admiration, as the case might be. Strangers might think it a curious ornament for a chimney piece, but it was soon regarded as one of the household treasures. Dust or rust were never suffered to mar its brightness.

'Ellen, it is no use of trying,' said George one evening, quite despondingly, as he turned away from some figures he had been making on a scrap of paper. 'I can't make out the payment this week, and I may as well give it up.'

Ellen looked up cheerfully from her work and nodded at the mantle

'I have hoed and hoed, but this row is too much for me. The wool will pay the next instalment, and the crops the next; but where this fifty dollars is to come from, that I need in addition to what I can make out, is more than I can see.'

'Sell the cow, George,' advised Ellen. 'You were offered sixty dollars for her, you know.'

'But what can we do for butter, and cream in our coffee, and all that?'

'Do without for a time, dear. A house is a great deal more important to us now than any table luxury. Besides, you shall not suffer. These little self-denials, you know, are almost unavoidable, if we would fairly hoe out our row.'

George, like a sensible man, took his wife's advice, and the satisfaction he felt as he paid down the money and took his receipt, far exceeded that which any table enjoyment could have given him.

Ellen ransacked her memory for economical sances and gravies to take the place of old Debby's golden butter and yellow cream; and she never forgot to stir a well-beaten egg into the coffee, so improving its richness that George scarcely missed his favorite luxury.

Steadily onward he hoed his row till the place was all his own. The old home had put on a new face, out doors and in. There were shrubs and rose bushes in abundance in the once tangled and briar grown door-yard, and a fine young orchard was blossoming on the sunny slope toward the south.

There were files of agricultural papers on the broad shelf in the little library, and a choice selection of miscellaneous books above them. There were little tasteful appointments here and there about the cheerful sitting room, but the bright hoe was never displaced by any gem or crystal. The pretty shell-frame pictures looked down upon it, if they chose, but it could not be looked out of countenance.

George was known and respected by all his neighbors, and a stranger who shared for a night the generous hospitality of his broad hearthstone, went away to speak, years after, of the pleasant hours he spent there; and the kindly attention of the gentle wife, whose wide heart took in every suffering, sorrowing one on earth. The blessing of the Lord was upon the household, and it is that alone 'which maketh rich, and that addeth no sorrow with it.'

Years sped apace, when one ruddy October a circular autograph letter went round the circle of brothers, bidding them all to come to the golden wedding. And the call gathered them in from their distant homes.

There was a racket of merry, youthful voices as the grandchildren romped through the old halls; but grandfather's face was brimful of smiles; and grandma's pet and namesake, gentle and dignified little Grace, took the reins of government into her hands; so all moved on most harmoniously, relieving mother of all care, and leaving them to chat to their heart's content.

Carrie was the daughter-in-law who lived nearest home, so the care of the feast fell upon her. Grandma must not stir from her rocking-chair until all was upon the table Indeed it would be hard for her to accomplish much with so many little runaways under her feet all the time, whose manifold perfections must continually be observed and commented on.

The evening lamp was lighted and a little fire was burning in the open fire-place, as all were seated in the old home room.

William, the eldest born, stepped forth from the little group, and advancing to the gray-haired father, said:

'It is twenty-two years since the first of us went forth from this roof to make his way in the world. As each, in turn, took his departure, you presented him with a bright new hoe, with the injunction, 'Hoe out your roe.' How well we have followed out your directions, and the lessons of industry, perseverance and integrity and self-denial you have always taught, by your words and by your life, it remains for you to judge. As a token that we have not forgotten your teachings, in the name of my brothers and myself, I present this hoe to you,' and with a bow he laid it down upon the little round stand before him.

The old man dropped his head, and the thin hair fell around his temples as he simply said:

'God bless the boys!'

'Mother,' said Ralph, advancing to her side, 'we all know that you would not desire any gifts of jewels and golden ornaments, such as are common on these occasions. But we thought the contents of this little box might add some comfort to your life, which we should delight to bestow, if we were not so widely separated.' He placed in her hands a beautiful casket, containing four of the broadest pieces the mint turned out, with a liberal sprinkling of smaller yellow drops from the little grandchildren.

'Now, father,' said Dominie Ned, as he walked up to the stand, 'I must give you my wedding present,' and he laid before him a beautiful copy of the Testament and Psalms, printed in very large, clear type, so grateful to the failing sight of age. In bright gilt letters, on the side, were stamped these words: 'I love the commandments above gold; yea, above fine gold.'

'Now perhaps we had better sing our evening hymn, and after worship let the little ones tramp off to bed.'

The patriarch knelt among his flock, and the prayer from his full heart for God's blessing upon them was as if he had entered within the veil. There were tears on their cheeks when they rose, and a subdued tone ran even in the 'good nights' of the merry children.

They all drew up about the fire, and told over the tales of other days. William told how he had hoed out a pretty hard row in the new place where he had sought to establish himself as a physician. But after one waiting the first patient came at last, and the second, and so on, until now he was 'old physician' of the place, with two young men in the office with him

Dominie Ned (otherwise Rev. Edward Kent) detailed some of the 'shady side' experiences of his first charge, but they were pleasantly relieved by the many 'sunny side' incidents his wife took care to suggest.

George and Ralph compared farm notes, and altogether the evening passed as only such gatherings, by such a hearthstone, ever can. It is only such training that can produce such results. If you wish your boys and girls to grow up useful, honorable and happy, teach them faithfully to 'hoe out their row.'

WHAT A CHILD CAN DO.—'Pa, I have signed the pledge,' said a little boy to his father, on coming home one evening; 'will you help me keep it?'

'Certainly,' said the father.

'Well, I have brought a copy of the pledge; will you sign it, papa?'

'Nonsense, nonsense, my child! What could I do when my brother officers called'—the father had been in the army—'if I was a teetotaler?'

'But do try, papa.'

'Tut, tut; why, you are quite a little radical.'

'Well, you won't ask me to pass the bottle, papa?'

'You are quite a fanatic, my child; but I promise not to ask you to touch it.'

Some weeks after that, two officers called in to spend the evening.

'What have you to drink?' said they. 'Have you any more of that prime Scotch ale?'

'No,' he said, 'I have not, but I shall get some.'

'Here, Willy, run to the store and tell them to send some bottles up.' The boy stood before his father respectfully, but did not go.

'Come, Willy; why, what's the matter? Come, run along.' He went, but came back presently without any bottles.

'Where's the ale, Willy?'

'I asked them for it at the store, and they put it upon the counter, but I could not touch it. O pa! pa! don't be angry; I told them to send it up, but I could not touch it myself!'

The father was deeply moved, and, turning to his brother officers, he said: 'Gentlemen, you hear that? You can do as you please When the ale comes, you may drink it, but not another drop after that shall be drunk in my house, and not another drop shall pass my lips Willy, have you your temperance pledge?'

'O pa! I have.'

'Bring it, then!'

And the boy was back with it in a moment. The father signed it, and the little fellow clung around his father's neck with delight. The ale came, but no one drank, and the bottles stood on the table untouched

Children, sign the pledge, and ask your parents to help you keep it. Don't touch the bottle, and try to keep others from touching it.—*Temperance Banner.*

A YOUNG MAN'S HISTORY, IN BRIEF.

I first saw him in a social party; he took but a single glass of wine, and that at the urgent solicitation of a young lady to whom he had been introduced.

I next saw him, when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy the slight desire by his sor did indulgence, and thought there was no danger.

I next saw him, late in the evening, in the street, unable to walk home. I assisted him thither, and we parted.

I next saw him reeling out of a low groggery; a confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy were on his tongue, and shame was gone.

I saw him once more. He was cold and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed, every head was cast down. His father's gray hairs were going to the grave with sorrow; his mother wept that she had ever given birth to such a child.

I returned home musing on his future state. I opened the Bible and read: '*Drunkards shall not enter* the kingdom of heaven.'

This is a sad story, dear children. When a boy, our poor friend was as happy and bright as any of you. More than once, when students together, did he sneer at my teetotalism; when I urged him to sign the pledge, he laughed at me and scouted at the bare suggestion of danger. Poor Fred! *his father had the glass on the table, and there the appetite was formed.* Beware of the first glass!—*Temperance Banner.*

THE manufacture of cotton in Switzerland employs one million six hundred thousand spindles, fifteen thousand four hundred spinners, and fifteen thousand other operatives.

CHICAGO has built twenty-two miles of Nicolson pavement, at a cost of $2,000,000, within a few years. Memphis, in two years, has built thirteen miles of the same pavement.

THE Wilmington (North Carolina) *Journal* thinks one hundred thousand bushels of peanuts will be shipped from that port this season.

FARM AND GARDEN.

ABOUT PICKLES.

Although "Aunt Hattie" had a great deal to say about pickles last month, it seems from the inquiries we have had that she did not touch all the points, and we will endeavor to answer a number of correspondents in a sort of mixed pickle article, in which each must pick out his or her own answer.

Almost any vegetable used as food will make pickles; if it has no character itself, one can be imparted by the use of spices. In pickling it seems to be necessary that the vegetable should, as a general thing, first be placed in salt and water. Most things put directly into vinegar do not make good pickles. A pound of salt to two quarts of water is the average strength, and in this the article to be pickled may remain a few hours, or over night; then drain and add hot or cold vinegar, plain or spiced, as may be. Articles for pickles that have been put down in salt for keeping need a great deal of soaking, in order to freshen and plump them. The water should be repeatedly changed, until the pickles are fresh enough, and the process is hastened if warm water be used Complaint is made that stores will not buy "home-made" pickles, but send a long distance for those put up in factories. Storekeepers buy what will sell. Most people purchase an article that is attractive in appearance in preference to one that is not so. Pickles put up in whisky vinegar look better than those in cider vinegar, and consequently sell more readily. Good cider vinegar gives the best flavor. Many ask us about the clear vinegar with which the bottled pickles are prepared. This is whisky vinegar; when good, it is perfectly wholesome, and being colorless, pickles made with it look well, but they lack the aroma of those made with cider vinegar. This whisky vinegar is sold under the name of white wine vinegar. Pickles are always best kept in glass jars or in wooden vessels. In boiling the vinegar, use a glazed kettle or a tin one; in the latter case, let it remain as short a time as possible. If the pickles are green, all right, but do not trouble about the color, if they only taste well. They can be made green by the use of copper vessels—but don't do it. A kind of pickle is imported under the name of Picalilly, Chowchow, etc, which consists of cucumbers, cauliflowers, onions, beans, etc., in a thick, rich, yellow pickle. One English concern is celebrated for the manufacture of this, and we have had several inquiries for directions to prepare it. We have tried several recipes without producing an article equal to the imported. We give the last recipe we have received for Picalilly from an English source. "Take a pound each of ginger root, garlic, black pepper and mustard seed, three-fourths of an ounce of tumeric root, some cay nne pepper, and one quart of vinegar. Soak the ginger in salt and water one night, and slice it; peel the garlic, slice it; salt for three days, and drain it dry; bruise the tumeric, black pepper and mustard, put all together into a jar, and pour the boiling vinegar over them. Keep the pickle for a month, and then put into it cucumbers, cauliflowers, or any other vegetable that has been previously salted." We have not tried this.—*American Agriculturist.*

TOAST.—*How to Make It.*—Did the reader ever ask for toast at a hotel? If so, he probably was served with a piece of fresh bread, burned before the fire, the charcoal mostly scraped off, and served under the name of toast. Now there is a little science involved in making toast. It should always be made of stale bread; the heat drives off whatever acids may have formed in the loaf; but more than that, the starch of the flour is more or less converted by the heat into a more digestible substance, dextrine. By nicely toasting a slice of bread we save the digestive organs a certain amount of labor; hence toast is usually acceptable to invalids and those of impaired digestion. So much for the philosophy of the thing; now for the practice. Make the toast from a stale home-made loaf. Bakers' bread will make an imitation of toast, but not the thing itself. Slice moderately thin, and place on the toasting fork, or in some of the wire toasters, and hold it near the fire until it is well warmed through. Then—here comes the rub—bring it near the fire, where it will quickly become of a light brown, or rather of a deep golden yellow; turn and treat the other side the same, and serve. If buttered toast is desired, apply butter in moderate quantity while hot. Toast should not be piled upon a plate, as in that case the crispness is lost. If there is no toast-rack, lay the slices lapping over one another, shingle fashion, so that the moisture of the lower slices may escape, and not be absorbed by the others.—*American Agriculturist.*

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish a rolling mill and nail factory at Rome, Georgia. A stove foundry is also to be established.

BALTIMORE has four sugar refineries in operation, two new ones preparing for business, and two more are in contemplation.

SOME ten or fifteen thousand beeves will be butchered and packed at Columbus, Texas, during the present winter.

HOW CAN we expect to live with God in heaven, if we live not to live with him on earth?—*Rev. J. Mason.*

ROBERT L. WALKER,
Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,
190 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
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F. M. ECKFORD, New Orleans. GEO. ALPH. CAGE, Columbus, Miss.
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oct3 1y

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, (established in 1829.)
Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, with the patent Combination Sounding-boards,
Patented August 14th, 1860.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the sounding board, the very soul of the Piano, and produces thereby a pure liquid tone greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board released from its connection with the Piano case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality increased.
Our Pianos are first-class in every respect, and purchasers will have not only our own guarantee as to their quality, but also the guarantee of the reputation of the instrument, obtained from the experience of our patrons, who have used them for a generation. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
mar28 1y

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL Session of the
WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
MACON, GEORGIA,
Begins on OCTOBER 5, 1868, under the direction of the following
FACULTY.
Rev J M Bonnell, D D, President.
Rev C W Smith, A M, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev W C Bass, A M, Professor of Natural Science.
C Schwartz, A M, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Mrs A R Leak, Assistant in Literary Department.
Carl Hintz, Musical Director, (with ample assistance.)
Mrs E T Crowe, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
CHARGE—There are three terms in the scholastic year. For each term the charges, which are to be paid at the beginning of the term, are as follows:
Regular tuition, $30. Board including washing, fuel and lights, $75. Incidental fee charged to day scholars, $1.
The following are optional: French, $15; Instrumental Music, $25; use of Instrument, $3; Vocal Music in class, $2—not charged to those who take Instrumental Music; Drawing, $15; Painting, $20.
Pupils who take French may be excused from Latin without affecting their graduation.
Special advantages provided in the departments of French, Music and Painting. For further information address the President.
J. M. BONNELL, President.
sep5 tf

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLlege, Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.
Rev. CHARLES B. STUART, A. M., President.
OWNED BY THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.
The Fall Session of this well-known institution will open on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, with a full corps of experienced teachers.
The following are the terms for a session of four and a half months, payable one half at entrance and the remainder on the 1st day of December:
Board, including washing, fuel and room-rent, in gold $67 50
Tuition in English and Latin, in currency 25 00
French, in currency 15 00
Music, in currency 30 00
Use of instrument, in currency 7 50
Incidental fee, to be paid by every pupil, in currency 2 00
Ornamental branches at usual prices.
Traveling ministers of Louisiana Conference charged no tuition in English and Latin.
Every boarder will furnish a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow slips, a coverlet or spread, and towels and lights.
For catalogues, containing full particulars, address the President. july25 3m

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE
AT AUBURN, ALA.
The Fall term of this Institution will open on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and close on the 20th December. Besides the regular course of studies for graduation, large facilities are afforded for instruction in the Commercial and Agricultural branches. Separate schools for these branches, in connection with the College, were authorized at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. A student not wishing to take either the regular or a partial literary course in the College, may confine himself to either of these departments, and in a short time become qualified for business.
The Preparatory Department, with competent teachers, will be under the special supervision of the Faculty.
Tuition—Fall Term in College $30 00
Contingent Fee 3 00
Tuition—Fall Term in Preparatory School ..... $15 to $20 00
Contingent Fee 2 00
Board in Private Families from $15 to $20 per month.
C RAIFORD, Sec'y of Board.
aug 31-2m

MISCELLANEOUS.
DR C. J. BICKHAM,
Office—080 Magazine Street,
Between Philip and First Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
Will call daily at College Building, (corner Common and Baronne streets,) between 11 and 12 o'clock. je29 1y

GOOD IN WINTER AS IN SUMMER.
A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.
DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
It will purify the most offensive atmosphere:
It will cleanse and cure Erysipelas, all sorts of sores, ulcers, boils, cuts, wounds, etc.
It will prevent gangrene.
It will cure burns, scalds and bruises.
It is a perfect pain-killer.
It will destroy and neutralize all animal and vegetable poisons.
It will, therefore, cure stings or bites of insects.
It will cleanse and purify the breath, and hence is an excellent tooth wash and healthful cosmetic.
It will cure diarrhea, even the worst chronic case.
It will instantly relieve horses of the colic or persons of heartburn.
It will, owing to the bleaching properties of chlorine, remove all ink spots, mildew, vegetable stains, etc.
It will cure Catarrh.
It will remove rancidity out of butter and lard.
It will, properly used, be more efficacious than any other agent in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, and has frequently done it.
It will, used in bathing, keep the skin healthy, soft and white.
We pledge whatever reputation we may have as honest, truthful gentlemen for the performance of all here claimed for the article, and more too.
It is used everywhere by the medical profession as fast as it is introduced, and we respectfully refer to all prominent men of the profession, from very many of whom we have the highest testimonials of praise for the Fluid.
As a convenient article for constant family use it has no superior.
It has a beautiful color, due to the Permanganic Acid, and when the color is gone the virtues of the Fluid are lost. Hence be careful not to get the cork in the bottle, or any animal or vegetable substance, and always keep the bottle stopped. After the Fluid has acted the residuum is perfectly inert and harmless.
It is taken internally, as well as applied externally.
In substantiation of our claims for this wonderfully useful article, we ask attention to the following testimony:
NOVEMBER 1, 1868.
We very cheerfully unite our testimony in favor of the great merits of the valuable disinfectant manufactured by Professor Darby, and known as Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. From the reputation of Professor Darby as a scientific gentleman, from our own knowledge of this preparation, and from the general esteem in which it is held wherever known, we have no hesitation in recommending it as one of the most valuable household articles with which we are acquainted.
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Rev E H Myers, D D, Macon, Ga, Ed Southern Ch Advocate
J W Burke, Macon, Ga, Book Merchant and Editor
Rev Joseph S Key, D D, Macon, Ga, pastor M E Church South
Rev W M Wightman, D D, Charleston, S C, Bishop of the M E Church South
Rev Jas F Dowdell, Auburn, Ala, Pres E Ala Male College
Messrs R M Smith & Co, Athens, Ga, druggists
Howell Cobb, Jr, Athens, Ga lawyer
Wm Klog Jones, M D Athens, Ga, physician
Rev Charles F Deems, O D, New York city, pastor "Church of the Strangers"
Rev A M Shipp, D D, Spartanburg, S C, President Wofford College
Rev Jas O Andrew, D D, Summerfield, Ala, Senior Bishop M E Church South
Rev John W Rush, Summerfield, Ala, pastor M E Church South
Hon Henry W Hilliard, Augusta, Ga, lawyer, ex-U S Minister to Belgium
Rev Lovick Pierce, D D, Columbus, Ga, minister M E Church South
Hon A J Walker, Montgomery, Ala, ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court Ala
Rev Basil Manly, D D, Greenville, S C, formerly Pres Univ of Ala
Rev John Mathews, Montgomery, Ala, pastor M E Church South

Letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga:
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga, Sept 29, 1868.
Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of a family who can afford to have it should ever be without it.
ALEXANDER H STEPHENS.

Letter from Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, D D, Mobile, Ala, minister M E Church South:
My family have used Darby's Prophylactic Fluid for several years for various purposes, and esteem it very highly. Indeed, I know of no article within the whole range of chemical preparations so generally and highly recommended by acquaintances as this.
J. HAMILTON.
MOBILE, Ala, Sept 23, 1868.

From Rev John Mathews, pastor M E Church South, at Montgomery, Ala.
MONTGOMERY, Ala, Oct 20, 1868:
Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is the only medicine kept in my family. We use it for almost everything—burns, bruises, stings, earache, sour stomach, etc, etc. My children, when hurt or bruised, always call at once for Darby's Fluid. We cannot get along well without it.
JOHN MATHEWS.
These are but few of the most recent testimonials received in behalf of the preparation.
It is as useful in winter as in summer, for its disinfecting quality is the least of its really valuable uses.
It is neatly put up in half pint bottles, and sells at Fifty Cents per bottle.
All Druggists keep it.
Orders filled by the proprietors,
JOHN DARBY & CO.,
dec5 1y 160 William street, New York.

TENNESSEE FEMALE COLLEGE, Franklin, Tennessee, situated on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, eighteen miles south of Nashville, in a most beautiful and healthful portion of the State, with ample buildings, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and supplied with the modern improvements for heating, ventilation and bathing. This institution, with a full Faculty, will begin its Fall Session on Monday, September 7, 1868.

In the Literary Curriculum both Latin and French are thoroughly taught, without extra charge. This Curriculum must be completed for a degree in the College; yet young ladies may pursue an eclectic course, and receive diplomas in special departments.

For Music and Painting skilled instruction and the best facilities provided.

Boarders will find a home in the College with the family of the Principal.

Prices throughout *very low* for the grade of the institution. The entire charges for board and the full Literary Course will not exceed $25 per month.

The climate is specially favorable to study, and hence our scholastic year is one month longer than in the Gulf States.

For particulars apply to

R. K. HARGROVE,
July25 1m President, Franklin, Tennessee.

CENTENARY MALE INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama.

The twenty seventh annual session of this school will begin on the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1868,

and continue nine months, with no vacation, except one week at Christmas.

The expense for tuition, incidental fees, board, washing, fuel and lights, will be $230, one-half to be paid on entrance and one-half on the 15th of February, 1869.

Persons wishing to patronize this school may address JOHN MASSEY,
aug15 2m Principal, Summerfield, Ala.

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Rev. A. W. JONES, President.

The School for Young Ladies of the South.

Tuition in Collegiate Department.....$25 00
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Board and washing, per month..... 16 00

Latin, French and other extras, moderate.

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For further information apply to the President. aug8 3m

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T H KAVANAUGH M D. Prof. of Natural Science
B F BROWN, A B Principal Preparatory Department.
E V LUSK, Librarian.

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SHORT TERM OF FOUR MONTHS.

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was established by the State of Louisiana in 1825, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1845. It is now under the joint patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences.

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The old students, alumni, and friends of the Institution, are requested to give publicity to the full reorganization and opening of the College, as stated above.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

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Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR,
july11 12t President.

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J H. CALDWELL, of Gas Works, City N.O
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Nov9 1

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For further information apply for circular to

O. F. CASEY,
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Comprehensive Commentary, ed. by Jeaks, 6 vols., sheep, 500 maps and engravings, 10 tables, Concordance and Symbol Dictionary.....	18 00
Sermon Paper, 10 lbs., Berkshire Mills, per ream.....	5 00
Sermon Paper, 9 lbs., Holly Mills, per ream.....	4 00

MUSIC BOOKS.

Sacred Harp, $15 per dozen; each...	1 50
Sabbath School Hozanna, per dozen.	3 00
Sabbath School Bell, per dozen.....	4 25
Sabbath School Double Bell, per doz.	7 20
Golden Censer, per dozen.....	4 00
Golden Chala and Censer, per dozen.	7 00
Temperance Chimes, per dozen.....	4 20
Glad Tidings, per dozen.....	4 00

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A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't. of Board Trust
Oct. 19th, 1867.

ADVOCATE CALENDAR, 1868.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUG.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEP.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCT.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

TO AGENTS.—A *straight* pencil-mark in the above calendar indicates the date of a money-letter received; a *circle* the amount of dollars received and a *half circle* the amount of cents

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

From the N. O. Price Current.

We have again to notice a fair degree of animation in the general market, every department of the wholesale trade participating in the prevailing activity. Buyers for the country have continued to operate freely, and there has been a good demand from the city trade. Our leading staple has been in animated request at advancing prices, but the market closed rather easier on Tuesday. Sugar and molasses took an unfavorable turn on Saturday, but partially recovered on Monday. The movement in Western produce has been of inconsiderable extent, there being no stock to afford scope for more than a jobbing business. Provisions have ruled higher, in consequence of the general advance at the West and scant supplies.

The weather has been seasonable, with some indications of rain. We have nothing to add to our remarks of last week with regard to the accounts from the country.

The river has risen three inches since our last report, and is now ten feet three inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals since the 18th instant:

Louisiana and Mississippi, bales	16134
Lake	1
Tennessee	200
Arkansas	2770
Mobile	355
Texas	123
Total	19583

On Saturday, under the stiffening influence of a falling off in the receipts at all the ports, a moderate supply, active competition among buyers, an improvement in foreign exchange, and more encouraging accounts from Liverpool, factors successfully raised their pretensions, the sales summing up 8,200 bales, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼c., closing at outside figures. On Monday buyers came forward with unabated spirit, and although they were met by still higher claims from factors, yet 7,350 bales changed hands, at an additional improvement in the higher qualities, low middling closing at 23c. and middling at 23½c., while good ordinary showed little or no variation. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, at previous rates, and a moderate business was done at prices showing no decline; but after the receipt of the discouraging 1.20 P. M. telegrams from Liverpool buyers showed much less disposition to go on, and with this falling off in the demand prices were hardly maintained, while the business was confined to 4,500 bales.

This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 20,050 bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 389,206 bales, against 210,399 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 150,650 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 16,599 bales to Great Britain, of 73,732 to France, and of 3,412 to other foreign ports.

Referring to our remarks above, we quote as follows:

Low	— to —
Ordinary	21¼ to 21½
Good ordinary	22½ to 22¾
Low middling	22¾ to 23
Middling	— to 23½
Strict middling	— to 24

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868, bales		1059
Arrived past three days	19583	
Arrived previously	385396	404979
		406938
Exported past three days	23947	
Exported previously	256045	279992
Stock on hand and on shipboard		126946

SUGAR.—The supplies have been more liberal since our last review, and without a correspondling increase in the demand prices have fallen ¼ to ½c. per pound. There were sales on Saturday and Monday of 2,000 hogsheads, at 7¾ to 8c¼. per pound for inferior, 9 to 9½c. for common, 9¾ to 11c. for fair, 11¼ to 11¾c. for fully fair, 12 to 12¼c. for prime, 12½ to 12¾c. for choice, 9½ to 11½c. for seconds, 13 to 13¼c. for yellow clarified, and 14 to 14¼c. for white. On Tuesday the demand became active, and prices were decidedly fuller, though without any quotable advance. About 1,200 hogsheads, all the supplies, sold at the foregoing prices.

MOLASSES.—With more liberal receipts, somewhat exceeding the demand, prices have declined about 3c. per gallon since our last review. The sales on Saturday and Monday embraced 4,500 barrels, at 45 to 47½c. per gallon for inferior, 50 to 55c. for common, 58 to 60c. for prime, 62c. for strictly prime to choice, and 62 to 64c. for choice.

CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 22, 1868.

Western beef, choice, per lb net	12 to 15c
Western beef, second qual, per lb net	— to —
Texas cattle, choice, per head	$40 to 50
Texas cattle, second qual, per head	30 to 35
Texas cattle, third qual, per head	18 to 25
Hogs, per lb gross	9 to 10c
Sheep, first quality, per head	$— to 5
Sheep, second quality, per head	2½ to 3½
Sheep, third quality, per head	— to 1½
Milch cows, choice, per head	80 to 100
Milch cows, per head	50 to —
Texas cows, with calves	— to —
Yearlings, per head	6 to 10
Calves, per head	5 to 8

N. O. WHOLESALE PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND REVISED WEEKLY.

(*Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire*)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Agricultural Implements.		
Cotton and Sugar Plows	4 00	20 00
Yost'a Plows and Scrapers	9 50	10 50
Cotton Scrapers	6 00	6 50
Sweeps	6 00	6 50
Cultivators	10 00	11 00
Shovels	10 00	17 00
Spades	11 00	18 00
Axes	11 00	15 00
Bagging, ₩ yard:		
Kentucky	..	19½
East India	19	..
Bale Rope, Kentucky, ₩ lb	8	8½
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs	1 40	.. ..
Bread, ₩ 100 lbs.: Pilot	7 00	9 00
Crackers	8 00	.. ..
Bricks, Lake, ₩ M	8 00	10 00
English, Fire	50 00	60 00
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Sperm, N Bedford	45	50
Tallow	..	..
Adamantine	17	23
Star	17	23
Chocolate, No 1 ₩ lb	38	55
Sweet and Spiced	35	67
Cider, Western ₩ hhl	.. ..	.. ..
Northern	13 00	.. ..
Coal, Cannel ₩ ton	.. ..	15 ..
Anthracite ₩ ton	.. ..	10 ..
Western, ₩ barrel	.. ..	50
Coffee, Rio, (gold) ₩ lb	14	17
Havana	..	..
Java	22	23
St. Domingo	none	here
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₩ ton	14 00	15 00
Hulled, ₩ bushel	.. ..	.. ..
Copper, Braziers' ₩ lb	35	36
Sheathing	.. ..	.. ..
Copper Bolts	35	30
Yellow Metal	28	29
Cordage, Manilla, ₩ lb	22	24
Tarred, American	.. ..	21
Russia	30	.. ..
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl	4 00	.. ..
Dyes, ₩ lb:		
Logwood, Camp'y	4	4½
St. Domingo	4½	4½
Fustic, Tampico	5	.. ..
Indigo, ₩ lb	1 60	1 75
Madder	22	24
Eggs, ₩ doz. Western	48	50
Feathers, ₩ lb	85	87½
Fish, Cod, ₩ box	1 85	.. ..
Herrings	75	.. ..
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	.. ..	23 00
No. 2	.. ..	19 ..
No. 3	.. ..	15 50
Flaxseed, ₩ lb	4	6
Flour, ₩ bbl:		
Superfine	.. ..	7 25
Extra	7 50	9 25
Fine	6 25	6 50
Fruit, Prunes, ₩ lb	16	..
Figs, Drum	25	..
Dried Apples	10½	..
Currants, Zante	15	16
Almonds, soft shell	31	32
Raisins, M R, ₩ box	none	here
Layer	3 80	.. ..
Lem's Sicily ₩ box	none	here
" Malaga, ₩ box	3 75	4 00
Oranges, La. ₩ 1000	20 00	22 ..
Sicily ₩ box	.. ..	.. ..
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 x 10	3 80	.. ..
10 x 12	3 90	4 00
12 x 18	4 40	4 90
Grain, ₩ bushel:		
Malt, Western	2 40	2 75
Canada	2 70	2 80
Oats	60	64
Corn, shelled ₩ bushel	77	85
Beans, ₩ bbl	.. ..	.. ..
Hops, ₩ lb	18	23
Gunpowder, ₩ keg	8 50	9 50
Gunny Bags, ₩ bag	19½	20
Hay, Western, ₩ ton	22 00	25 00
Northern	.. ..	26 60
Louisiana	.. ..	.. ..
Hides, ₩ lb.		
Dry salted Mexican	17	18
Wet salted, city slaughter	10	13
Kip Skins	..	.. ..
Dry country	18	19
Pelts ₩ piece	.. ..	.. ..
Iron, Pig ₩ ton	45 00	.. ..
Country, Bar ₩ lb	5	6
English, ₩ lb	4	5
Hoop, ₩ lb	6	8½
Sheet	6½	9
Boiler	8	10
Nail Rods	10	12½
Iron Cotton Ties	6	6½
Castings, American	6½	7
Lime, Western ₩ bbl	1 05	1 90
Shell Lime	1 75	.. ..
Rockland, &c	2 25	2 40
Cement	3 00	.. ..
Molasses, ₩ gallon:		
Louisiana	40	45
Muscovado	.. ..	.. ..
Refinery, Reboiled	..	..
Moss, ₩ lb:		
Gray, Country	3	.. ..
Black do	4	4½
Select, water rotted	6½	..
Nails, Am. 4 *a* 8d. ₩ lb	5½	5½
Wrought, German	15	20
English	16	18
Naval Stores, ₩ bbl:		
Tar	2 25	5 00
Pitch	3 75	.. ..
Rosin A No. 1	3 50	4 50
No. 2	2 50	.. ..
No. 3	2 25	.. ..
Spirits Turp ₩ gallon	47½	..
Varnish, bright	50	55
Oils, Lard ₩ gallon	1 30	1 35
Coal Oil	34	37
in cases	45	46
Cotton Seed, Crude	..	80
Refined	1 00	.. ..
Tanners' ₩ gallon	1 15	1 30
Oil Cake, Linseed ₩ ton	.. ..	46 00
Cotton Seed	35 00	40 00
Meal	.. ..	.. ..
Provisions, ₩ bbl:		
Beef, Mess, Northern	none	here
" Western	.. ..	.. ..
" North half bbl	15 00	15 50
Dried, ₩ lb	..	..
Tongues ₩ doz	5 00	7 00
Pork, Mess	28 50	.. ..
Prime Mess	.. ..	.. ..
Hog, round, ₩ lb	.. ..	12
Bacon, Hams, ₩ lb	..	15
Do., canvassed	15	16
Sides	17½	19½
Shoulders	..	13½
Green Shouldors	12	12½
Lard, Prime, in tierces	18½	19
in kegs	19½	19½
Fair, in tierces	.. ..	17
Butter, Northern	40	48
Western	30	40
Cheese, American	10	22
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 50	3 25
Onions	5 50	6 50
Green Apples	7 50	8 50
Rice, ₩ lb, Louisiana	2	8½
India	..	..
Carolina	..	..
Saltpetre, refined, ₩ lb	14	25
Crude	..	..
Salt ₩ sack:		
Liverpool, fine, warehouse	2·10	2 15
from store	2 20	2 25
coarse, cargo	1 80	1 85
from warehouse	2 00	2 05
from store	1 90	1 95
Turks Island, ₩ bushel	50	60
Soap, ₩ lb, Western	7	7½
Northern	10½	12
Southern	—	—
Castile	18	20
Sugar, Louisiana, ₩ lb:		
In the city	7½	14½
Havana, White	14½	15
Yellow	13	13½
Brown	11½	12
Tobacco, in hhds, ₩ lb:		
Balers & Cutters	—	—
Choice and Selections	17	22
Fine Leaf	15	20
Medium Leaf	10½	13
Fair Leaf	12	15
Common Leaf	9	12
Good Refused	7	10
Common Refused	6	7
Twine, Cotton, ₩ lb	—	—
Bailing	20	20½
Wool, Washed, ₩ lb	30	35
Burry	12	15
Louisiana, Native	18	24
Texas, 1@1 Merino	23	25

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31 to 40, inclusive, the sum of 15 00
41 to 50, inclusive, the sum of 20 00
51 to 60, inclusive, the sum of 25 00

which payment constitutes him or her a life member.

2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member.

But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed $5,000.

3. On the death of any member an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days, and if the policy holder resides out of New Orleans he shall be notified in writing.

4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of $1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand.

5. Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits.

6. All accommodations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. oct17 1y

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